Whitaker

1961

COMPLETE EDITION

CALENDAR for 1961

JANUARY						
☉	1	8	15	22	29	...
M	2	9	16	23	30	...
Tu	3	10	17	24	31	...
W	4	11	19	25	...	...
Th	5	12	19	26	...	...
F	6	13	20	27	...	...
S	7	14	21	28	...	...

FEBRUARY						
☉	...	5	12	19	26	...
M	...	6	13	20	27	...
Tu	...	7	14	21	28	...
W	1	8	15	22	...	...
Th	2	9	16	23	...	...
F	3	10	17	24	...	...
S	4	11	18	25	...	...

MARCH						
☉	...	5	12	19	26	...
M	...	6	13	20	27	...
Tu	...	7	14	21	28	...
W	1	8	15	22	29	...
Th	2	9	16	23	30	...
F	3	10	17	24	31	...
S	4	11	18	25	...	...

APRIL						
☉	...	2	9	16	23	30
M	...	3	10	17	24	...
Tu	...	4	11	18	25	...
W	...	5	12	19	26	...
Th	...	6	13	20	27	...
F	...	7	14	21	28	...
S	1	8	15	22	29	...

MAY						
☉	...	7	14	21	28	...
M	1	8	15	22	29	...
Tu	2	9	16	23	30	...
W	3	10	17	24	31	...
Th	4	11	18	25	...	...
F	5	12	19	26	...	...
S	6	13	20	27	...	...

JUNE						
☉	...	4	11	18	25	...
M	...	5	12	19	26	...
Tu	...	6	13	20	27	...
W	...	7	14	21	28	...
Th	1	8	15	22	29	...
F	2	9	16	23	30	...
S	3	10	17	24	...	...

JULY						
☉	...	2	9	16	23	30
M	...	3	10	17	24	31
Tu	...	4	11	18	25	...
W	...	5	12	19	26	...
Th	...	6	13	20	27	...
F	...	7	14	21	28	...
S	1	8	15	22	29	...

AUGUST						
☉	...	6	13	20	27	...
M	...	7	14	21	28	...
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	...
W	2	9	16	23	30	...
Th	3	10	17	24	31	...
F	4	11	18	25	...	...
S	5	12	19	26	...	...

SEPTEMBER						
☉	...	3	10	17	24	...
M	...	4	11	18	25	...
Tu	...	5	12	19	26	...
W	...	6	13	20	27	...
Th	...	7	14	21	28	...
F	1	8	15	22	29	...
S	2	9	16	23	30	...

OCTOBER						
☉	1	8	15	22	29	...
M	2	9	16	23	30	...
Tu	3	10	17	24	31	...
W	4	11	18	25	...	...
Th	5	12	19	26	...	...
F	6	13	20	27	...	...
S	7	14	21	28	...	...

NOVEMBER						
☉	...	5	12	19	26	...
M	...	6	13	20	27	...
Tu	...	7	14	21	28	...
W	1	8	15	22	29	...
Th	2	9	16	23	30	...
F	3	10	17	24	...	...
S	4	11	18	25	...	...

DECEMBER						
☉	...	3	10	17	24	31
M	...	4	11	18	25	...
Tu	...	5	12	19	26	...
W	...	6	13	20	27	...
Th	...	7	14	21	28	...
F	1	8	15	22	29	...
S	2	9	16	23	30	...

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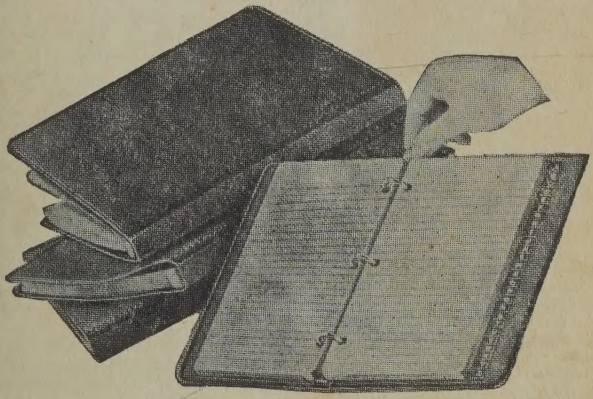
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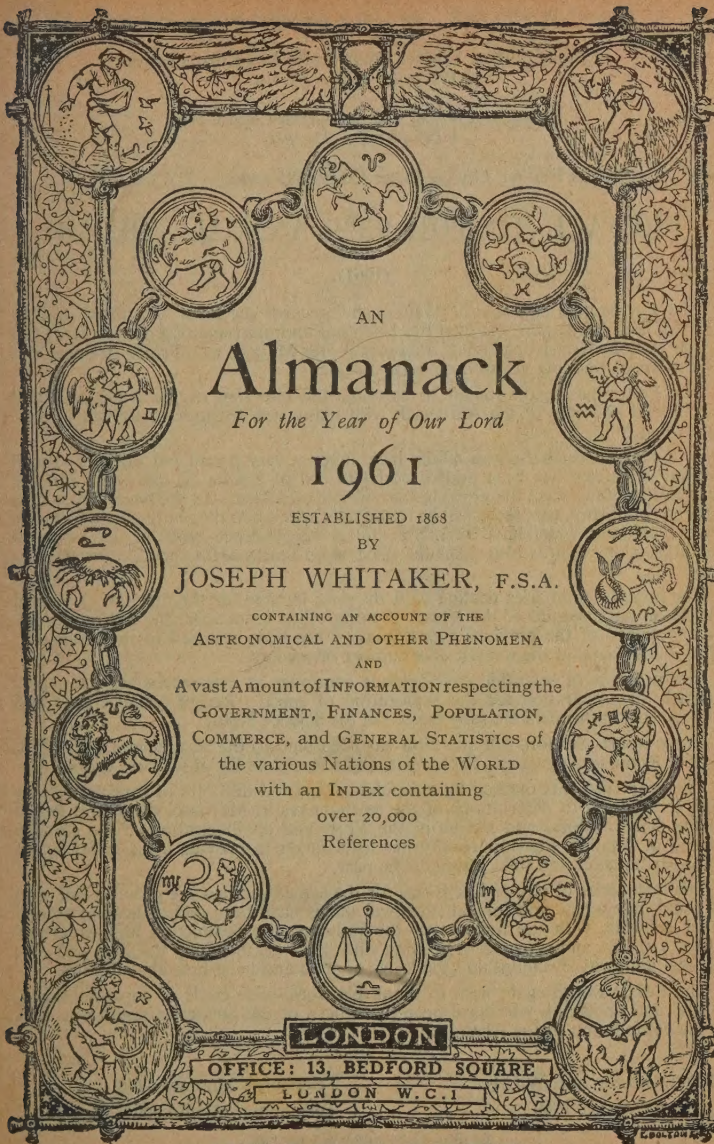
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For the Year of Our Lord

1961

ESTABLISHED 1868

BY

JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A.

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PREFACE TO THE 93RD ANNUAL VOLUME

(1961)

The 93rd annual edition of " WHITAKER " records the birth of a third child to Her Majesty the Queen and also the betrothal and marriage of Princess Margaret to Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones. Pictures of Her Majesty with Prince Andrew, and of the Royal wedding group have been included.

The Editor has again sought to combine the retention of the traditional and established contents of the Almanack with many new features of topical interest and value.

In a year in which African affairs have taken a very prominent place, a special section on Africa has been added to the record of Events of the Year, and the illustrations also reflect the growing significance of Africa. In the pages devoted to Foreign Countries, too, there will be found new articles on the many states, formerly French colonies, which have recently acquired independence, while in the Commonwealth section, Cyprus also takes its place as an independent republic for the first time.

The annual Summaries dealing with the Arts include for the first time a special article on Architecture of the Year. Among other summaries, the full month-by-month record of the previous year's weather has been restored to the Almanack after many years, at the request of a number of readers.

The progress of scientific development continues at ever-increasing pace, particularly in preparation for the exploration of space. Recent achievements and future plans in this field are fully treated in the Science Notes.

In the Sports Section, full attention has been paid to the Seventeenth Olympiad, held at Rome in August and September, and a complete list of winners provided.

The year 1960 was marked by a number of natural disasters of unusual gravity and, in addition to descriptions of the earthquakes in Morocco, Chile and Persia in the Science Notes and Events of the Year (and an illustration of the damage caused at Agadir), the opportunity has been taken to provide a historical list of great earthquakes and tidal waves of the past.

The new scales of pay and pensions for the armed services are given in full, and as usual, many new and topical statistical tables have been added dealing, among other subjects, with the finances of the railways, the production and export of motor vehicles, and progress in housing since the war, including the sizes and cost of local authority dwellings and the levels of state and local housing subsidies.

The Editor would again wish to thank his world-wide circle of correspondents, official and unofficial, who have once more been of the greatest assistance to him in the compilation of the Almanack.

13 BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.1. Telephone: Museum 4748
October, 1960 Telegrams: " Whitmanack, London."

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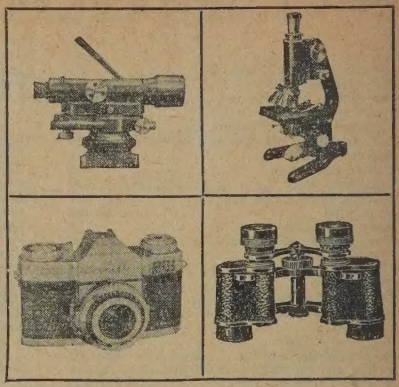
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OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING

The Royal Family and Court

Oct. 10.—The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opened the new Queen's Bridge over the Tay at Perth. Later the Queen and the Duke went into residence at Holyrood, and on the following day attended a service in Edinburgh to commemorate 400th anniversary of Reformation in Scotland, and Her Majesty addressed special session of General Assembly of Church of Scotland.

Oct. 16.—The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh returned to Buckingham Palace from Scotland. Princess Alexandra arrived back at London Airport from Nigeria.

Oct. 17–20.—The State Visit of the King and Queen of Nepal took place.

Politics and General

Oct. 3.—Labour Party Conference opened at Scarborough.

Oct. 4.—In voting for Labour Party Executive, Mr. Mikardo regained his seat and Mr. Wedgwood Benn was defeated.

Oct. 5.—Labour Party Conference passed A.E.U. "unilateralist" motion by 407,000 votes and Mr. Cousins' motion on defence by 43,000 and rejected official defence policy by 297,000. Mr. Crossman was elected Chairman of Party Executive for ensuing year.

Oct. 6.—Mr. Macmillan returned to London from United Nations Assembly and said that he was hopeful that summit meeting would be arranged and he thought that Russia would agree to it.

Oct. 7.—Mr. R. A. Allan resigned from joint Parliamentary Secretaryship of Foreign Office to become joint treasurer of Conservative Party.

Oct. 10.—Government decided to give assistance towards replacement of *Queen Mary* by new ship of about 75,000 tons.

Oct. 12.—Conservative Party Conference opened at Scarborough.

Oct. 13.—Mr. Anthony Greenwood resigned from Labour Shadow Cabinet.

Oct. 17.—The *News Chronicle* and *Star* were sold to Associated Newspapers, Ltd., and ceased to exist as independent newspapers.

Oct. 19.—Report of Royal Commission on Local Government in Greater London recommended 52 boroughs in the area, abolition of L.C.C., and establishment of Greater London Council.

Labour

Oct. 7.—Vauxhall Motors announced dismissal of employees with less than 10 months' service, and short-time working.

Oct. 10.—British Transport Commission agreed to pay increases, back-dated to Jan. 11, to railway engineering shop workers, and N.U.R. called off threatened strike.

Oct. 12.—B.M.C. said that from following week they would be putting 23,500 workers on short time.

Oct. 17.—Tally clerks in London docks returned to work after strike of 3½ weeks.

Commonwealth

Oct. 1.—Nigeria became independent at midnight.

Oct. 3.—Antis Sotoriades, former Eoka guerilla leader, appointed Cyprus Republic's first diplomatic representative in U.K.

Oct. 6.—Figures for referendum on republic in South Africa showed 850,724 in favour and 774,607 against.

Oct. 10.—Three thousand people said to have been killed in cyclone in Ganges Delta area of East Pakistan.

Oct. 11.—Report of Monckton Commission on Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland published. It said that Federation was too much disliked to survive in its present form but recommended continued association of the three territories concerned and suggested various constitutional and other changes for consideration at forthcoming review conference. It recommended, however, right of secession by any of the territories. Sir Roy Welensky rejected last proposal and said that Commission had gone beyond its terms of reference.

Mr. Diefenbaker made a number of changes in Canadian Cabinet.

United Nations

Oct. 4.—Mr. Khrushchev called on Mr. Macmillan in New York, and they had discussion lasting about 75 minutes.

Oct. 5–6.—Australian proposal at U.N. General Assembly for meeting of great powers at earliest practicable date was debated, and "neutralist" resolution for renewal of contacts between President Eisenhower and Mr. Khrushchev also failed.

Oct. 7.—Federation of Nigeria admitted as 99th member of United Nations.

Oct. 8.—General Assembly voted against discussing representation of China.

Oct. 12.—Session of General Assembly, which was discussing declaration on "colonialism" put forward by Mr. Khrushchev, was adjourned in uproar.

Foreign

Oct. 12.—Mr. Asanuma, President of Japanese Socialist Party, was assassinated at election rally in centre of Tokyo, by youth said to belong to ultra-nationalist organization.

Oct. 14.—Trial began, on island of Yassiada, in sea of Marmora, of Mr. Bayer, former President of Turkey, Mr. Menderes, former Prime Minister, and his entire Cabinet, and about 400 Democratic Party deputies.

Oct. 19.—U.S.A. banned all exports to Cuba except food and medicine.

Obituary

Oct. 1.—Sir Charles Bruce Gardner, Bt., industrialist, aged 72. Oct. 2.—Ernest Darwin Simon, 1st Baron Simon of Wythenshawe, industrialist, Labour politician and former Chairman of B.B.C., aged 80. Oct. 3.—William John Brown, former trade union leader and M.P., aged 65. Oct. 7.—William Edwin Wheeldon, Labour M.P. for Small Heath division of Birmingham since 1952, aged 62 (by-election pending). Oct. 8.—Henry Lamb, R.A., distinguished artist, aged 77. Oct. 9.—H.H. the Sultan of Zanzibar, aged 81. Oct. 11.—Sir Robert Rankin, Bt., shipowner and former M.P., aged 82. Oct. 13.—James Brabazon Grimston, 5th Earl of Verulam, aged 50. Sir Geoffrey Storrs Fry, Bt., K.C.B., C.V.O., former private secretary to Bonar Law and Baldwin, aged 72. Oct. 17.—John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, 14th Viscount Arbuthnott, Lord-Lieutenant of Kincardineshire, aged 78.

A. London Market and Commonwealth Exchange Rates

Country	Denomination	1939 Average Rate to £ (approx.)	Oct. 7 1960 Middle Rates
Australia	*Australian £*	A.£1·2525	125|*
Austria	*Schilling*	—	72·80§
Belgium	*Belgian franc*	26·49 belgas	1408
Canada	*Canadian $*	4·543	2·75‡
Denmark	*Krone*	22·20	19·24‡§
France	*Franc (new)*	176·10	13·82§
Germany (Federal Republic)	*D'mark*	—	11·79§
Italy	*Lira*	85	1750§
Netherlands	*Florin*	8·34	10·64§
Neth. West Indies	*Florin*	8·34	5·29
New Zealand	*N.Z. £*	N.Z.£1·242;	100‡§*
Norway	*Krone*	19·15	20·00‡§
Philippines	*Peso*	—	6·30
Portugal	*Escudo*	110·07	80‡§
Rhodesia	*Rhodesia £*	100	par
Union of South Africa	*S.A. £*	S.A.£1	100‡*
Sweden	*Krona*	18·59	14·48‡§
Switzerland	*Franc*	19·87	11·24‡§
U.S.A.	*Dollar*	4·486	2·80§

B. Other Market Rates

Burma	*Rupee*	13·38	1/6‖
Ceylon	*Rupee*	13·38	1/6‖
India	*Rupee*	13·38	1/6‖
Pakistan	*Rupee*	—	1/6‖
Malaya	*S.S. $*	8·571	2/4 ‖
Hong Kong	*H.K. $*	—	1/3‖
Egypt	*Egyptian Pound*	97⅛	97⅛* nominal†

C. Other Rates

Argentina	*Peso*	19	23a†
Bolivia	*Boliviano*	141·50	33,000
Brazil	*Cruzeiro*	82	526†
Bulgaria	*Lev*	375	19·03†
Chile	*Escudo*	116⅛	2·95‡
Colombia	*Peso*	7·59	19‡†
Costa Rica	*Colon*	25·26	14 61†
Cuba	*Dollar*	4·386	2·80
Czechoslovakia	*Crown*	—	20†
Dominican Republic	*Dollar*	4·386	2·80
Ecuador	*Sucre*	66	30†
Ethiopia	*Eth. $*	—	7
Finland	*Mark*	217‡	896
Germany, East	*Ostmark*	—	6·22†
Greece	*Drachma*	545	84
Guatemala	*Quetzel*	4·386	2·80
Haiti	*Gourde*	22·½	14
Honduras, Republic of	*Lempira*	8⅓	5·60
Iceland	*Krona*	—	106 7
Indonesia	*Rupiah*	—	126
Iraq	*Iraq Dinar*	1 dinar = 1 £ sterling	£1
Israel	*Israel £*	1 Israel £ = 1 £ sterling	5·04†
Jordan	*Dinar*	1 dinar = 1 £ sterling	£1
Lebanon	*Lebanon £*	9·65	8 82
Madagascar	*CFA Franc*	175 (F. fr.)	691
Mexico	*Peso*	—	35
Nicaragua	*Cordoba*	24	19·60
Persia	*Rial*	80·50	214
Peru	*Sol*	24‡	75‡
Poland	*Zloty*	23‡	11·20‡
Republic of Ireland	*£*	£1	£1
Roumania	*Leu*	657‡	16‡†
Salvador	*Colon*	11·20	7
Saudi Arabia	*Rial*	—	12·60†
Spain	*Peseta*	42·45	168‡
Sudan	*Pound*	97‡	97‡*
Thailand	*Baht*	10·92	59‡
Turkey	*T.£*	—	25·20†
Uruguay	*Peso*	9	32†
U.S.S.R.	*Rouble*	23·75	11·20†
Venezuela	*Bolivar*	14·25	9·40†
Vietnam	*Piastre*	—	98†
Yugoslavia	*Dinar*	197½	840†

* Per £100 London.

† Indicates that other rates are also obtainable, varying according to the nature of the transaction.

‡ Canada unpegged parity Oct. 2, 1950. § Limited exchange fluctuations permitted.

‖ To avoid confusion rates quoted for the rupee or dollar in shillings and pence are indicated thus : ‖.

Ψ = Seaport.

A

A.A., Automobile Association.
A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association.
A.A.I., *Associate* of Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agent's Institute.
A. and M., Hymns Ancient and Modern.
A.B., Able-bodied Seaman.
A.B.C., Alphabet (also Aerated Bread Company).
a.c., alternating current.
a/c., accounts.
A.C. (*Ante Christum*), B.C.
A.C.A., *Associate* of Inst. of Chartered Accountants.
A.C.C.S.—of the Corporation of Secretaries.
A.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
A.C.P.—of the College of Preceptors.
A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.
A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp.
Ad lib. (*ad libitum*), At pleasure.
A.F.C., Air Force Cross.
A.F.M., Air Force Medal.
A.G., Adjutant-General.
A.H. (*Anno Hegirae*), In the year of the Hejira.
A.I.A., *Associate* of the Institute of Actuaries.
A.I.B.—of Bankers.
A.I.C.S.—of Chartered Shipbrokers.
A.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
A. Inst.P.—of Physics.
A.I.Q.S.—of Quantity Surveyors.
A.K.C.—of King's College.
A.L. (*Anno Lucis*), In the year of Light.
A.L.A., *Associate* of the Library Association.
A.L.C.D.—of London College of Divinity.
A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon.
A.M. (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world.
A.M.D.G. (*Ad majorem Dei Gloriam*), To the greater glory of God.
A.M.I.C.E., *Associate Member* of Institution of Civil Engrs.
A.M.I.Chem.E.—Do. Chemical Engineers.
A.M.I.E.E.—Do. Electrical Engineers.
A.M.I.Loco.E.—*Associate Member Institute* of Locomotive Engrs.
A.M.I.Mech.E.—Do. Mechanical.
A.N.Z.A.C., Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
A.O.C., Air Officer Commanding.
A.P., Associated Press.
A.R.A., *Associate* of Royal Academy.
A.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.
A.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
A.R.C.A.—of Royal Coll. of Arts.
A.R.C.M.—of Royal College of Music.
A.R.C.O.—Do. Organists.
A.R.C.S.—Do. Science.
A.R.I.B.A.—of Royal Institute of British Architects.
A.R.I.C.—of Royal Institute of Chemistry.
A.R.I.C.S.—of Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
A.R.P.S. *Associate* of Royal Photographic Society.
A.R.R.C.—of Royal Red Cross.
A.R.S.M.—of the Royal School of Mines.
A.R.W.S.—of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
A.S.A., Amateur Swimming Association.
A.S.D.I.C., Anti-Submarine Detector Indicator Committee.
A.S.L.I.B., Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.
A.T.A., Air Transport Auxiliary.
A.T.C., Air Training Corps.
A.U.C. (*Ab urbe condita*), In the year from the foundation of Rome.
A.W.O.L., Absent Without Leave.

B

B.A., *Bachelor* of Arts.
B.Arch.—of Architecture.
B.Ch. (or Ch.B.)—of Surgery.
B.C.L.—of Civil Law.
B.Com.—of Commerce.
B.D.—of Divinity.
B.D.S. (or B.Ch.D.)—of Dental Surgery.
B.Ed.—of Education.
B.Eng.—of Engineering.
B.Litt.—of Literature.
B.Phil.—of Philosophy.
B.Sc.—of Science.
B.V.M.S.—of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
B.A.O.R., British Army of the Rhine.
B.B., Boys' Brigade.
B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.
B.C., Before Christ.
B.D.A., British Dental Assocn.
B.E.A., British European Airways Corporation.
B.E.M., British Empire Medal.
B.M.A., British Medical Assocn.
B.N.C., Brasenose College (Oxon.).
B.O.A.C., British Overseas Airways Corporation.
B.R.C.S., British Red Cross Society.
B.S.T., British Summer Time.
Bt., Baronet.
B.Th.U., British Thermal Unit.
B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.

C

C.—Conservative.
ca. (*circa*), about.
C.A., Chartered Accountant (*in Scotland*).
Cantab., Cambridge.
Cantuar., Canterbury.
Cap. (Chapter), Number of Act of Parliament.
C.B., Companion of the Bath.
C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.
c.c., cubic centimetres.
C.C., County Council.
C.E., Civil Engineer.
C. of E., Church of England.
cf. (*confer*), Compare.
C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.
C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
C.G.S., Centimetre - gamme - second (system).
C.H., Companion of Honour.
Ch. Ch., Christ Church.
C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
C.I., Channel Islands.
C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.
C.I.E., Companion, Order of Indian Empire.
C.I.F. (usually cif.), Cost, Insurance and Freight.
C.I.G.S., Chief of Imperial General Staff.
C.-in-C., Commander-in-Chief.
C.I.O., Congress of Industrial Organizations (U.S.A.).
C.L.B., Church Lads' Brigade.
C.M. (*Chirurgiae Magister*), Master of Surgery.
C.M.G., Companion, Order of St. Michael and St. George.
C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
C.O., Commanding Officer.
C.O.D., Cash on delivery.
C.O.I.—Central Office of Information.
C.P.R.E.—Council for Preservation of Rural England.
C.S.I., Companion, Order of Star of India.
C.S.C., Civil Service Commission.
C.T.C., Cyclists' Touring Club.
C.V.O., Commander, Royal Victorian Order.
cwt., Hundredweight.

D

d. (*denarius*), penny.
D.B.E., Dame Commander of Order of British Empire.
d.c., direct current.
D.C., District of Columbia.
D.C.L., *Doctor* of Civil Law.
D.D.—of Divinity.
D.D.S.—of Dental Surgery.
D.Litt. (Camb.)—of Letters.
D.Litt. (Oxon.)—of Literature.
D.Phil.—of Philosophy.
D.Sc.—of Science.

D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
D.C.V.O.—Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
D.D.T., dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (insecticide).
del. (*delincavit*), He (she) drew it.
D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.
D.F.M., Distinguished Flying Medal.
D.G. (*Dei gratia*), By the Grace of God.
D.I.C., *Diploma* of the Imperial College.
D.P.H.—in Public Health.
D.P.M.—in Psychological Medicine.
D.T.M.—in Tropical Medicine.
D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.
D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography.
Do. (ditto), The same. (Italian, *detto*).
D.O.M., *Dominus Omnium Magister*.
D.P., Displaced Person(s).
D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.
D.S.M., Do. Medal.
D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.
D.T.D., Decoration for Devoted Service (S. Africa).
D.V. (*Deo volente*), God willing.
dwt., Pennyweight.

E

E. and O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.
Ebor, York.
E.C., East Central District.
E.D., Efficiency Decoration.
E.F.T.A., European Free Trade Association ("The Seven"—Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K.).
e.g. (*exempli gratia*), for the sake of example.
E.P.U., European Payments Union.
E.R., Elizabetha Regina, or Edwardus Rex.
E.R.D., Emergency Reserve Decoration.
etc. (*etcetera*). And the other things.
et seq. (*et sequentia*). And the following.
ex lib. (*ex libris*), from the books of.

F

F.A., Football Association.
F.A.C.C.A., *Fellow* of Assocn. of Certified and Corporate Accountants.
F.A.I.—of Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents Institute.
F.A.L.P.A.—of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers.
F.B.A.—of the British Academy.
F.B.O.A.—of British Optical Association.
F.C.A.—of Institute of Chartered Accountants.
F.C.C.S.—of Corporation of Secretaries.
F.C.G.I.—of City and Guilds Institute.
F.C.I.A.—of Corporation of Insurance Agents.
F.C.I.B.—of Corporation of Insurance Brokers.
F.C.I.I.—of the Chartered Insurance Institute.
F.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
F.C.P.—of the College of Preceptors.
F.C.S.—of the Chemical Society.
F.G.S.—of the Geological Society.
F.I.A.—of the Institute of Actuaries.
F.I.A.A.—Architect Member of Inc. Assoc. of Architects.
F.I.Arb.—of Arbitrators.
F.I.B.—of Bankers.
F.I.C.S.—of Chartered Shipbrokers.
F.I.H.—of Hygiene.
F.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
F.Inst.P.—of Physics.
F.I.Q.S.—of Quantity Surveyors.
F.J.I.—of Journalists.
F.L.A., Fellow of Library Assocn.
F.L.A.S.—of Land Agents Society.
F.L.S.—of the Linnean Society.
F.P.S.—of the Pharmaceutical Society.
F.R.A.I.—of Royal Anthropological Institute.
F.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.
F.R.A.S.—of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.Ae.S.—of Royal Aeronautical Society.
F.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
F.R.C.M.—of the Royal College of Music.
F.R.C.O.—of Royal College of Organists.
F.R.C.O.G.—of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.
F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.I.—of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and in Ireland respectively.
F.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland.
F.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
F.R.Econ.S.—of Roy. Economic Society.
F.R.F.P.S.G.—of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
F.R.G.S.—of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.H.S.—of the Royal Horticultural Society.
F.R.Hist.Soc., ditto Historical.
F.R.I.B.A.—of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.I.C.—of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.
F.R.I.C.S.—of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
F.R.M.S.—of Royal Microscopical Society.
F.R. Met. S.—of Royal Meteorological Society.
F.R.P.S.—of Royal Photographic Society.
F.R.S.—of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.E., ditto of Edinburgh.
F.R.S.A.—of the Royal Society of Arts.
F.R.S.L.—Do. Literature.
F.S.A.—of the Society of Antiquaries.
F.S.A.A.—Do. Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
F.S.S.—Do. Statistical Society.
F.T.I.—of Textile Institute.
F.Z.S.—of the Zoological Society.
F.A.N.Y., First Aid Nursing Yeomanry.
F.A.O., Food and Agriculture Organization.
F.B.I., Federation of British Industries.
fcp., Foolscap.
F.D. (*Fidei Defensor*) Defender of the Faith.
Fec. (*fecit*), He did it (or made it).
F.H., Fire Hydrant.
F.I.D.O., Fog Investigation Dispersal Operations.
fl. (*floruit*), he, or she, flourished.
F.O., Foreign Office.
FOB (*usually* f.o.b.), Free on board.

G

G.A.T.T., General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
G.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire.
G.C., George Cross.
G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.
G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander of Star of India.
G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.
G.H.Q., General Headquarters.
G.M., George Medal
G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time.
G.O.C., General Officer Commanding.
G.P.O., General Post Office.
G.R. (*Georgius Rex*), King George.
G.R.C.M., Graduate of the Royal College of Music.
G.R.S.M., Graduate of the Royal Schools of Music (Royal Academy and Royal College).
G.S.O., General Staff Officer.

H

H.A.C., Honble. Artillery Coy.
H.C.F., Highest Common Factor.
H.E., His Excellency.
H.E.H., His [Her] Exalted Highness.
H.H., His [Her] Highness.
H.I.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness.

H.I.M., His [Her] Imperial Majesty.
H.J.S. (*Hic jacet sepultus*), Here lies buried. *cf.* H.S.E.
H.M., His, or Her, Majesty.
H.M.A.S., Her Majesty's Australian Ship.
H.M.L., Her Majesty's Lieutenant.
H.M.S., Her Majesty's Ship.
H.M.S.O., Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
h.p., horse power.
H.Q., Headquarters.
H.R.H., His [Her] Royal Highness
H.S.E. (*Hic sepultus est*), Here lies buried. *cf.* H.J.S.
H.S.H., His [Her] Serene Highness.

I

I.A., Indian Army.
Ibid. (*ibidem*), In the same place.
IBRD., Internat. Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
I.C.B.M., Inter-Continental ballistic missile.
I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
Id. (*idem*), The same.
I.C.A.O., International Civil Aviation Organization.
i.d.c., Graduate of Imperial Defence College.
i.e. (*id est*), That is.
IFC, International Finance Corporation.
I.H.S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour of Mankind; originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, IHΣ.
I.L.O., International Labour Organization.
I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.
IMCO., Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.
IMF, International Monetary Fund.
I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.
Incog. (*incognito*), Unknown.
In loc (*in loco*), In its place.
I.N.R.I. (*Iesus Nazerenus Rex Iudaeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.
Inst. (instant), current month.
I.O.M., Isle of Man.
I.O.U., I owe you.
I.O.W., Isle of Wight.
I.Q., Intelligence Quotient.
IRBM., Intermediate-range ballistic missile.
I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.
I.T.A., Independent Television Authority.
I.T.O.—International Trade Organization.
I.T.U.—International Telecommunication Union.

J

J., Judge.
J.P., Justice of the Peace.

K

K.B.E., Knight Commander of British Empire.
K.C.B.—Do. the Bath.
K.C.I.E.—Do. Indian Empire.
K.C.M.G.—Do. of St. Michael and St. George.
K.C.S.I.—Do, the Star of India.
K.C.V.O.—Do. Royal Victorian Order.
K.G., Knight of the Garter.
k.o., knock out (boxing).
K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.
K.T., Knight of the Thistle.
Kt., Knight Bachelor.

L

L., Liberal.
Lab., Labour.
L.A.C., London Athletic Club.
L.A.H., *Licentiate* of Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.
L.C.P., Do. of College of Preceptors.
L.D.S., Do. in Dental Surgery.
L.M., Do. in Midwifery.
L.M.S.S.A. Do. in Medicine and Surgery, Soc. of Apothecaries.
L.R.A.M., Do. of Royal Acad. of Music.
L.R.C.P., Do. of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians.
L.R.C.P.Ed., ditto Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S.Ed.—of Roy. Coll. Surg., Edinburgh.
L.R.F.P.S.G., Do. of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
L.S.A., Do. of Society of Apothecaries.
L.T.M., Do. of Tropical Medicine.
Lat., Latitude.
lb. (*libra*). Pound weight.
l.c., "Lower case," *i.e.* small letter.
L.C.C., London County Council.
L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.
L.C.M., Least Common Multiple.
Lit., Literally.
Litt.D., Doctor of Literature.
L.J., Lord Justice.
LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D., Doctor of Laws.
LL.M., Master of Laws.
loc. cit. (*loco citato*), In the place, cited.
L.S. (*loco sigilli*), Place of the Seal.
L s. d. (*Librae, solidi, denarii*). Pounds, shillings, pence.
L.T.A., Lawn Tennis Association.
Ltd., Limited Liability.
LXX., Septuagint.

M

M.A., *Master* of Arts.
M.Ch.—of Surgery.
M.Ch.D.—of Dental Surgery.
M.S.—of Surgery.
M.Sc.—of Science.
M.Th.—of Theology.
M.B., Bachelor of Medicine.
M.D., Doctor of ditto.
M.B.E., *Member* of British Empire Order.
M.E.C.—of Executive Council.
M.I.C.E.—of Institution of Civil Engineers.
M.I.Chem.E.—of Chemical Engineers.
M.I.E.E.—of Electrical Engineers.
M.I.Mar.E.—of Institute of Marine Engineers.
M.I.Mech.E.—of Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
M.Inst.Met.—of Institute of Metals.
M.Inst.N.A.—of Institution of Naval Architects.
M.Inst.T.—of Institute of Transport.
M.J.I.—of Journalists.
M.L.A.—*Member* of Legislative Assembly.
M.L.C., ditto Council.
M.N.—Merchant Navy.
M.P.—of Parliament (also Military Police).
M.P.S. — of Pharmaceutical Society.
M.R.C.P.—of Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.S.T.—of the Royal Society of Teachers.
M.V.O.—of Royal Victorian Order.
M.C., Military Cross.
M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.
M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.
Mgr., Monsignor.
Min. Plenip., Minister Plenipotentiary.
Mlle., Mademoiselle.
M.M., Military Medal (also Messieurs).
Mme., Madame.
M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.
m.p.h., Miles per hour.
MS., manuscript (pl. MSS.).
Mus. D. [B.J. Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music.

N

N.A.A.F.I., Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.
N.A.T.O., North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
N.B., North Britain.
N.B. (*Nota bene*), Note well.
N.C.B., National Coal Board.
N.C.O., Non-commissioned Officer.
n.d., no date (of books).
Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting.
N.F.U. — National Farmers' Union.
No. (*Numero*), Number.
N.P., Notary Public.
Non seq. (*non sequitur*), It does not follow.
N.R.A., National Rifle Association.
N.S., Nova Scotia.
N.S.P.C.C., National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
N.S.W., New South Wales.
N.T., New Testament.
N.U.J., *National Union* of Journalists.
N.U.R.—of Railwaymen.
N.U.S.—of Students.
N.W.P.[T.], North West Provinces [Territory].
N.Y., New York.
N.Z., New Zealand.

O

O.B.E., Officer of British Empire Order.
ob., or *obiit*. died.
O.C., Officer Commanding.
O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.
O.H.M.S., On Her Majesty's Service.
O.M., Order of Merit (and member of).
O.P., Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre), Out of Print (of books).
op. cit. (*opere citato*), in the work cited.
Orse (*legal*), Otherwise.
O.S., Old Style.
O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict.
O.T., Old Testament.
O.U.D.S., Oxford University Dramatic Society.
Oxon., Oxford.
Oz., Ounce.

P

P.A., Press Association.
P.C., Privy Councillor.
P.E.N. (*Club*), Poets, Essayists, Novelists.
p.f.c., Passed Flying College.
Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
pinx(it), he (or she) painted it.
P.L.A., Port of London Authority.
P.M. (*post meridiem*), Afternoon (also *post mortem*).
P.M.G., Postmaster-General.
P.N.E.U., Parents' National Educational Union.
p.p., or per pro. (*per procurationem*)—by proxy.
Pro tem. (*pro tempore*), For the time being.
Prox. (*proximo*), Next month.
P.S. (*Post scriptum*), Postscript.
p.s.c., Passed Staff College.
P.T., Physical Training.
P.T.O., Please turn over.

Q

Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
Q.e.d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.
Q.H.C., Honorary Chaplain to the Queen; Q.H.P., ditto Physician; Q.H.S., ditto Surgeon; Q.H.D.S., ditto Dental Surgeon; Q.H.N.S., ditto Nursing Sister.
Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.
Q.S., Quarter Sessions.
q.v. (*quod vide*), " which see ".

R

R.A., *Royal* Artillery or Royal Academy.
R.A.C.—Armoured Corps (also Royal Automobile Club).
R.A.E.C.—Army Educational Corps.
R.Ae.S., Royal Aeronautical Society.
R.A.F.—Air Force.
R.A.M.—Academy of Music.
R.A.M.C. — Army Medical Corps.
R.A.N.—Australian Navy.
R.A.P.C.—Army Pay Corps.
R.A.O.C.—Army Ordnance Corps.
R.A.S.C.—Army Service Corps.
R.A.V.C.—Army Veterinary Corps.
R.B.A.—Society of British Artists.
R.B.S.—Society of British Sculptors.
R.C.N.—Canadian Navy.
R.C.N.C.—Corps of Naval Constructors.
R.D.—Naval Reserve Decoration, or Rural Dean.
R.E.—Engineers.
R.E.M.E.—Electrical and Mechanical do.
R.H.A.—Horse Artillery or—Hibernian Academy.
R.I.A.—Irish Academy.
R.M.—Marines.
R.M.A.—Military Academy.
R.M.S.—Mail Steamer.
R.N.—Navy; R.N.R. Naval Reserve; R.N.V.R., Naval Volunteer Reserve.
R.O.I.—Institute of Oil Painters.
R.P.—Society of Portrait Painters.
R.Sigs.—Signals.
R.S.A.—Scottish Academician.
R.S.P.C.A.—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R.W.S.—Water Colour Society.
R.Y.S.—Yacht Squadron.
R.C., Roman Catholic.
R.D., Refer to drawer (banking).
R.D.C., Rural District Council.
R.D.I., Designer for Industry of the Royal Society of Arts.
R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he rest in peace.
Ro. (*recto*), On the right-hand page. (*See* Vo.)
R.O.C., Royal Observer Corps.
r.p.m., revolutions per minute.
R.R.C., Lady of Royal Red Cross.
R.S.V.P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*), Answer, if you please.
R.V., Revised Version (of Bible).

S

Sc. (*scilicet*), Namely.
Sc.D., Doctor of Science.
S.E.A.T.O.—South East Asia Treaty Organization.
S.H.A.P.E.—Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe.
Sic., So written.
S.J., Society of Jesus.
S.O.S. (" Save Our Souls ") Distress Signal.
s.p. (*sine prole*), Without issue.
S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.
S.R.N., State Registered Nurse.
S.S.A.F.A., Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Assocn.
S.S.C., Solicitor in the Supreme Court (Scotland).
Stet, Let it stand.
S.T.P. (=D.D.), *Sacrae Theologiae Professor*.

T

t.b., Tuberculosis.
T.D., Territorial Decoration.
T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
T.N.T., Trinitrotoluene (explosive).
Toc. H., Talbot House.
T.U.C., Trades Union Congress.
T.V.A., Tennessee Valley Authority.

U

Ult. (*ultimo*), In the preceding month.
U.D.C., Urban District Council.
U.K., United Kingdom.
U.N.A.C., United Nations Appeal for Children.
U.N.E.S.C.O., United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
U.N.O., United Nations Organization.
U.P., United Press.
U.P.U.—Universal Postal Union.
U.S.A. or U.S., United States of America.
U.S.C.L., United Society for Christian Literature.
U.S.S.R., Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

V

v. (*versus*), Against.
V.A., Victoria and Albert Order or Vicar Apostolic.
V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.
V.C., Victoria Cross.
V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.
Ven., Venerable.
Verb. sap. (*Verbum sapienti satis est*), A word to the wise is enough.
V.I.P., Very Important Person.
Viz. (*videlicet*), Namely.
Vo. (*verso*), On the left-hand page. (*See* Ro.)
V.R., Victoria Regina.
V.R.D.—Volunteer Reserve Decoration.

W

W.A.A.F., now W.R.A.F., Women's Auxiliary Air Force.
W.H.O., World Health Organization.
W.M.O. World Meteorological Organization.
W.O., Warrant Officer.
W.R.A.C., Woman's Royal Army Corps.
W.R.A.F., Women's Royal Air Force.
W.R.N.S., Women's Royal Naval Service.
W.S., Writer to the Signet.
W.V.S., Women's Voluntary Services.

Y

Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.W.C.A., Young Women's do.

BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND 9 AND 10 OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Golden Number	.. .. ..	v	
Epact	.. .. ..	23	
Dominical Letter	.. .. ..	A	
Solar Cycle	.. .. ..	10	
Roman Indiction	.. .. ..	14	
Julian Period (year of)	.. .. ..	6674	
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)	..	2,437,301	
New Year's Day (Sunday)	.. ..	Jan. 1	
Foundation Day, Australia	.. ..	,, 26	
Septuagesima Sunday	.. ..	,, 29	
Accession of Queen Elizabeth II	..	Feb. 6	
New Zealand Day	.. ..	,, 6	
Ash Wednesday	.. ..	,, 15	
Prince Andrew's Birthday (1960)	..	,, 19	
St. David's Day	.. ..	Mar. 1	
St. Patrick's Day	.. ..	,, 17	
Good Friday	.. ..	,, 31	
Easter Day	.. ..	Apr. 2	
The Queen's Birthday (1926)	.. ..	Apr. 21	
St. George's Day	.. ..	,, 23	
Ascension Day	.. ..	May 11	
Whit Sunday	.. ..	,, 21	
Trinity Sunday	.. ..	,, 28	
Corpus Christi	.. ..	June 1	
Duke of Edinburgh's Birthday (1921)		,, 10	
The Queen's Official Birthday	..	,, 10	
Moslem New Year (1381)	.. ..	,, 15	
Canada Day (1867)	.. ..	July 1	
The Queen Mother's Birthday (1900)		Aug. 4	
Princess Anne's Birthday (1950)	..	,, 15	
Jewish New Year (5722)	.. ..	Sept. 11	
Remembrance Sunday	.. ..	Nov. 12	
Prince of Wales's Birthday (1948)	..	,, 14	
St. Andrew's Day	.. ..	,, 30	
First Sunday in Advent	.. ..	Dec. 3	
Christmas Day (Monday)	.. ..	,, 25	

Spring Equinox	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	20d 21h.
Summer Solstice	,, ,,	Cancer	June 21d 16h.
Autumn Equinox	,, ,,	Libra	Sept. 23d 07h.
Winter Solstice	,, ,,	Capricornus	Dec. 22d 02h.

Calendar for the Year 1961

January

Su.	..	1	8	15	22	29
M.	..	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	..	3	10	17	24	31
W.	..	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	..	5	12	19	26	—
F.	..	6	13	20	27	—
S.	..	7	14	21	28	—

February

Su.	..	—	5	12	19	26
M.	..	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	..	—	7	14	21	28
W.	..	1	8	15	22	—
Th.	..	2	9	16	23	—
F.	..	3	10	17	24	—
S.	..	4	11	18	25	—

March

Su.	..	—	5	12	19	26
M.	..	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	..	—	7	14	21	28
W.	..	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	..	2	9	16	23	30
F.	..	3	10	17	24	31
S.	..	4	11	18	25	—

April

Su.	..	—	2	9	16	23	30
M.	..	—	3	10	17	24	—
Tu.	..	—	4	11	18	25	—
W.	..	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	..	—	6	13	20	27	—
F.	..	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	..	1	8	15	22	29	—

May

Su.	..	—	7	14	21	28
M.	..	1	8	15	22	29
Tu.	..	2	9	16	23	30
W.	..	3	10	17	24	31
Th.	..	4	11	18	25	—
F.	..	5	12	19	26	—
S.	..	6	13	20	27	—

June

Su.	..	—	4	11	18	25
M.	..	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	..	—	6	13	20	27
W.	..	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	..	1	8	15	22	29
F.	..	2	9	16	23	30
S.	..	3	10	17	24	—

July

Su.	..	—	2	9	16	23	30
M.	..	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu.	..	—	4	11	18	25	—
W.	..	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	..	—	6	13	20	27	—
F.	..	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	..	1	8	15	22	29	—

August

Su.	..	—	6	13	20	27
M.	..	—	7	14	21	28
Tu.	..	1	8	15	22	29
W.	..	2	9	16	23	30
Th.	..	3	10	17	24	31
F.	..	4	11	18	25	—
S.	..	5	12	19	26	—

September

Su.	..	—	3	10	17	24
M.	..	—	4	11	18	25
Tu.	..	—	5	12	19	26
W.	..	—	6	13	20	27
Th.	..	—	7	14	21	28
F.	..	1	8	15	22	29
S.	..	2	9	16	23	30

October

Su.	..	1	8	15	22	29
M.	..	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	..	3	10	17	24	31
W.	..	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	..	5	12	19	26	—
F.	..	6	13	20	27	—
S.	..	7	14	21	28	—

November

Su.	..	—	5	12	19	26
M.	..	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	..	—	7	14	21	28
W.	..	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	..	2	9	16	23	30
F.	..	3	10	17	24	—
S.	..	4	11	18	25	—

December

Su.	..	—	3	10	17	24	31
M.	..	—	4	11	18	25	—
Tu.	..	—	5	12	19	26	—
W.	..	—	6	13	20	27	—
Th.	..	—	7	14	21	28	—
F.	..	1	8	15	22	29	—
S.	..	2	9	16	23	30	—

Calendar for the Year 1962

January

Su.	..	—	7	14	21	28
M.	..	1	8	15	22	29
Tu.	..	2	9	16	23	30
W.	..	3	10	17	24	31
Th.	..	4	11	18	25	—
F.	..	5	12	19	26	—
S.	..	6	13	20	27	—

February

Su.	..	—	4	11	18	25
M.	..	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	..	—	6	13	20	27
W.	..	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	..	1	8	15	22	—
F.	..	2	9	16	23	—
S.	..	3	10	17	24	—

March

Su.	..	—	4	11	18	25
M.	..	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	..	—	6	13	20	27
W.	..	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	..	1	8	15	22	29
F.	..	2	9	16	23	30
S.	..	3	10	17	24	31

April

Su.	..	1	8	15	22	29
M.	..	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	..	3	10	17	24	—
W.	..	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	..	5	12	19	26	—
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S.	..	7	14	21	28	—

May

Su.	..	—	6	13	20	27
M.	..	—	7	14	21	28
Tu.	..	1	8	15	22	29
W.	..	2	9	16	23	30
Th.	..	3	10	17	24	31
F.	..	4	11	18	25	—
S.	..	5	12	19	26	—

June

Su.	..	—	3	10	17	24
M.	..	—	4	11	18	25
Tu.	..	—	5	12	19	26
W.	..	—	6	13	20	27
Th.	..	—	7	14	21	28
F.	..	1	8	15	22	29
S.	..	2	9	16	23	30

July

Su.	..	1	8	15	22	29
M.	..	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	..	3	10	17	24	31
W.	..	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	..	5	12	19	26	—
F.	..	6	13	20	27	—
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Th.	..	2	9	16	23	30
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September

Su.	..	—	2	9	16	23	30
M.	..	—	3	10	17	24	—
Tu.	..	—	4	11	18	25	—
W.	..	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	..	—	6	13	20	27	—
F.	..	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	..	1	8	15	22	29	—

October

Su.	..	—	7	14	21	28
M.	..	1	8	15	22	29
Tu.	..	2	9	16	23	30
W.	..	3	10	17	24	31
Th.	..	4	11	18	25	—
F.	..	5	12	19	26	—
S.	..	6	13	20	27	—

November

Su.	..	—	4	11	18	25
M.	..	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	..	—	6	13	20	27
W.	..	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	..	1	8	15	22	29
F.	..	2	9	16	23	30
S.	..	3	10	17	24	—

December

Su.	..	—	2	9	16	23	30
M.	..	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu.	..	—	4	11	18	25	—
W.	..	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	..	—	6	13	20	27	—
F.	..	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	..	1	8	15	22	29	—



Janus, god of the portal, facing two ways, past and future.



Sun's Longitude 300° ♒ 20d 07h

Day of Month	Week	
1	S.	First Sunday after Christmas. Circumcision
2	M.	General Wolfe b. 1727. A. W. Kinglake d. 1891
3	Tu.	Earl Attlee b. 1883. James Elroy Flecker d. 1915
4	W.	Augustus John b. 1879. Albert Camus d. 1960
5	Th.	Dr. Adenauer b. 1876. Henri Bergson d. 1941
6	F.	Epiphany. Twelfth Day
7	S.	Henry Arthur Jones d. 1929. Pachmann d. 1933
8	S.	1st Sunday after Epiphany. Galileo d. 1642
9	M.	Plow Monday. Richard M. Nixon b. 1913
10	Tu.	Sinclair Lewis d. 1951. Chester Wilmot d. 1954
11	W.	Hilary Law Sittings Begin [d. 1919
12	Th.	Sir Isaac Pitman d. 1897. Sir Charles Wyndham
13	F.	James Joyce d. 1941. Sir Edward Marsh d. 1953
14	S.	Edmund Halley d. 1742. Lewis Carroll d. 1898
15	S.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Lady Hamilton d.
16	M.	Gibbon d. 1794. Toscanini d. 1957 [1815
17	Tu.	Sir Compton Mackenzie b. 1883. Bp. Gore d. 1932
18	W.	Arthur Rubinstein b. 1890. Rudyard Kipling d.
19	Th.	Congreve d. 1729. Ciudad Rodrigo 1812 [1936
20	F.	George V. d. 1936. Sir John Soane d. 1837
21	S.	Lenin d. 1924. Cecil B. de Mille d. 1959
22	S.	3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Sir F. Bacon b. 1561**
23	M.	William Pitt d. 1806. Charles Kingsley d. 1875
24	Tu.	Battle of the Dogger Bank 1915
25	W.	Conversion of St. Paul. Somerset Maugham b.
26	Th.	Foundation Day, Australia (1788) [1874
27	F.	Mozart b. 1756. Verdi d. 1901
28	S.	Dostoievsky d. 1881. W. B. Yeats d. 1939
29	S.	Septuagesima. George III. d. 1820
30	M.	Charles I. d. 1649. Edward Lear d. 1888 [1956
31	Tu.	Christopher Chataway b. 1931. A. A. Milne d.

PHENOMENA

January 1d 17h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 8° N.

2. Earth at Perihelion, i.e. at least distance (91,300,000 miles) from the Sun.

5d 18h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun.

5d 23h. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

11d 06h. Saturn in conjunction with the Sun.

20d 05h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 0°·6 N.

28d 07h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 8° N.

29d 07h. Venus at greatest eastern elongation (47°).

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
Dec.	1	24	Dec.	16	23
Jan.	1	22	Jan.	16	21
Feb.	1	20	Feb.	15	19

Draco (below the Pole), Ursa Minor (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Perseus, Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Eridanus and Lepus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
3	20	18	04
6	16	21	01
9	13	23	21
12	10	26	18
15	07	29	15

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon	1	23	05
☾ Last Quarter	10	3	02
● New Moon	16	21	30
☽ First Quarter	23	16	13
○ Full Moon	31	18	47

	d	h
Apogee (252,490 miles)	3	13
Perigee (221,630 ,,)	16	23
Apogee (252,520 ,,)	30	13

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on January 1, 159°.

MONTHLY NOTES

January 1. New Year's Day.

—. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25 last.

2. Bank Holiday in Scotland.

6. Dividends on Consols, etc., due.

7. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec.	The Sun: Equation of time*	The Sun: Rise 52°	The Sun: Rise 56°	The Sun: Transit	The Sun: Set 52°	The Sun: Set 56°	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s
1	18 45 00	23 02	− 3 22	8 08	8 32	12 04	15 59	15 36	6 41 37	17 15 33
2	18 49 24	22 57	− 3 51	8 08	8 31	12 04	16 00	15 37	6 45 34	17 11 37
3	18 53 49	22 52	− 4 19	8 08	8 31	12 05	16 01	15 38	6 49 30	17 07 41
4	18 58 13	22 46	− 4 46	8 08	8 31	12 05	16 02	15 40	6 53 27	17 03 45
5	19 02 37	22 40	− 5 13	8 08	8 30	12 05	16 03	15 41	6 57 23	16 59 49
6	19 07 00	22 33	− 5 40	8 08	8 30	12 06	16 04	15 42	7 01 20	16 55 53
7	19 11 23	22 26	− 6 06	8 07	8 29	12 06	16 06	15 44	7 05 17	16 51 57
8	19 15 45	22 18	− 6 32	8 06	8 28	12 07	16 07	15 45	7 09 13	16 48 01
9	19 20 07	22 10	− 6 57	8 06	8 28	12 07	16 09	15 47	7 13 10	16 44 05
10	19 24 29	22 01	− 7 22	8 06	8 27	12 08	16 10	15 49	7 17 06	16 40 09
11	19 28 49	21 52	− 7 47	8 05	8 26	12 08	16 12	15 50	7 21 03	16 36 14
12	19 33 10	21 43	− 8 10	8 04	8 25	12 08	16 13	15 52	7 24 59	16 32 18
13	19 37 29	21 33	− 8 33	8 04	8 24	12 09	16 14	15 54	7 28 56	16 28 22
14	19 41 49	21 23	− 8 56	8 03	8 23	12 09	16 16	15 56	7 32 52	16 24 26
15	19 46 07	21 12	− 9 18	8 02	8 22	12 09	16 18	15 57	7 36 49	16 20 30
16	19 50 25	21 01	− 9 39	8 01	8 21	12 10	16 19	15 59	7 40 46	16 16 34
17	19 54 42	20 50	−10 00	8 00	8 20	12 10	16 21	16 01	7 44 42	16 12 38
18	19 58 58	20 38	−10 20	7 59	8 19	12 10	16 22	16 03	7 48 39	16 08 42
19	20 03 14	20 26	−10 39	7 58	8 17	12 11	16 24	16 05	7 52 35	16 04 46
20	20 07 29	20 13	−10 57	7 57	8 16	12 11	16 26	16 07	7 56 32	16 00 50
21	20 11 43	20 00	−11 15	7 56	8 15	12 11	16 27	16 09	8 00 28	15 56 54
22	20 15 57	19 47	−11 32	7 55	8 13	12 12	16 29	16 11	8 04 25	15 52 59
23	20 20 09	19 33	−11 48	7 54	8 12	12 12	16 31	16 13	8 08 21	15 49 03
24	20 24 21	19 19	−12 03	7 52	8 10	12 12	16 33	16 15	8 12 18	15 45 07
25	20 28 32	19 04	−12 18	7 51	8 08	12 12	16 34	16 17	8 16 15	15 41 11
26	20 32 42	18 49	−12 31	7 50	8 07	12 13	16 36	16 19	8 20 11	15 37 15
27	20 36 52	18 34	−12 44	7 48	8 05	12 13	16 38	16 21	8 24 08	15 33 19
28	20 41 00	18 19	−12 56	7 47	8 04	12 13	16 40	16 24	8 28 04	15 29 23
29	20 45 08	18 03	−13 07	7 46	8 02	12 13	16 42	16 26	8 32 01	15 25 27
30	20 49 15	17 47	−13 18	7 44	8 00	12 13	16 43	16 28	8 35 57	15 21 31
31	20 53 21	17 30	−13 27	7 43	7 58	12 14	16 45	16 30	8 39 54	15 17 35

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16′·3; in time 1m 10s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Ignore sign and throughout January subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at superior conjunction on the 5th and therefore is not visible except for the last few days of the month when it may be seen (magnitude −0·8) low in the W.S.W. shortly after sunset.

VENUS is a brilliant evening star (magnitude −4) throughout the month, attaining its greatest eastern elongation on the 29th. The Moon is close to Venus on the evenings of the 19th and 20th.

MARS is a conspicuous evening star, its magnitude decreasing gradually from −1·3 to −0·5: it is visible all night in the constellation of Gemini. At the beginning of the month it is just N.W. of the 3rd magnitude star ϵ Geminorum and its retrograde motion carries it back during the month to the borders of Taurus and Gemini. In the telescope the planet presents a reddish disc of diameter 14″. Opposition occurred on December 30, 1960, at a distance from the Earth of 57 million miles. By the end of January this value has increased to 70 million miles.

JUPITER is at superior conjunction on the 5th and does not become visible until the very end of the month, when it is a morning star (magnitude −1·4) very low in the E.S.E. just before sunrise.

SATURN is at superior conjunction on the 11th and is thus unsuitably placed for observation.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°
	h m	° ′	″	″	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 59	+18·7	54·2	14·8	−77	336	99	13·6	16 06	15 48	..	7 14	7 33
2	6 50	+18·7	54·1	14·7	−89	89	100	14·6	16 58	16 40	0 04	8 00	8 18
3	7 39	+17·9	54·0	14·7	+79	27	99	15·6	17 54	17 38	0 52	8 40	8 57
4	8 29	+16·3	54·0	14·7	+67	21	96	16·6	18 53	18 40	1 38	9 14	9 29
5	9 17	+14·0	54·1	14·7	+55	20	92	17·6	19 55	19 44	2 24	9 44	9 56
6	10 04	+11·1	54·3	14·8	+43	21	86	18·6	20 58	20 51	3 08	10 11	10 19
7	10 51	+7·7	54·6	14·9	+30	22	79	19·6	22 02	21 59	3 52	10 35	10 40
8	11 37	+4·0	55·1	15·0	+18	23	71	20·6	23 08	23 08	4 36	10 58	11 00
9	12 24	+0·1	55·7	15·2	+6	23	61	21·6	..	..	5 20	11 21	11 19
10	13 12	−4·0	56·4	15·4	−6	22	51	22·6	0 16	0 20	6 06	11 45	11 40
11	14 01	−7·9	57·3	15·6	−18	21	41	23·6	1 26	1 33	6 54	12 12	12 04
12	14 54	−11·6	58·2	15·9	−30	19	31	24·6	2 38	2 49	7 45	12 44	12 31
13	15 49	−14·8	59·2	16·1	−43	16	21	25·6	3 52	4 07	8 40	13 21	13 06
14	16 48	−17·2	60·1	16·4	−55	13	12	26·6	5 05	5 22	9 38	14 09	13 51
15	17 50	−18·6	60·8	16·6	−67	10	6	27·6	6 13	6 32	10 40	15 06	14 47
16	18 54	−18·7	61·3	16·7	−79	13	1	28·6	7 14	7 32	11 43	16 15	15 57
17	19 58	−17·4	61·5	16·8	+89	283	0	0·1	8 05	8 21	12 45	17 31	17 16
18	21 01	−14·8	61·3	16·7	+76	336	2	1·1	8 47	8 59	13 45	18 52	18 40
19	22 01	−11·3	60·8	16·6	+64	338	7	2·1	9 22	9 30	14 42	20 12	20 05
20	22 59	−7·2	60·0	16·4	+52	338	14	3·1	9 52	9 57	15 35	21 30	21 27
21	23 53	−2·7	59·1	16·1	+40	338	23	4·1	10 19	10 20	16 26	22 46	22 47
22	0 46	+1·7	58·2	15·8	+28	338	32	5·1	10 45	10 42	17 15	23 58	..
23	1 37	+5·9	57·2	15·6	+16	339	43	6·1	11 11	11 04	18 03	..	0 03
24	2 27	+9·7	56·4	15·4	+3	341	53	7·1	11 38	11 28	18 51	1 08	1 16
25	3 17	+13·0	55·7	15·2	−9	343	63	8·1	12 08	11 55	19 38	2 14	2 26
26	4 07	+15·6	55·1	15·0	−21	346	72	9·1	12 41	12 26	20 26	3 17	3 32
27	4 57	+17·4	54·6	14·9	−33	350	81	10·1	13 19	13 02	21 13	4 16	4 33
28	5 47	+18·5	54·3	14·8	−45	353	88	11·1	14 03	13 45	22 01	5 10	5 28
29	6 37	+18·7	54·1	14·7	−57	356	93	12·1	14 53	14 35	22 48	5 58	6 15
30	7 27	+18·2	54·0	14·7	−69	358	97	13·1	15 47	15 30	23 35	6 40	6 57
31	8 16	+16·8	54·0	14·7	−82	354	99	14·1	16 45	16 31	..	7 16	7 31

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m		
1	18 33	24·8	5	100	11 53	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	18 54	24·6	5	100	12 02		
7	19 15	24·2	5	100	12 11		
10	19 37	23·6	5	100	12 21		
13	19 58	22·8	5	99	12 31		
16	20 19	21·8	5	98	12 40		

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m		
16	20 19	21·8	5	98	12 40	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
19	20 40	20 5	5	96	12 49		
22	21 01	18 9	5	94	12 58		
25	21 21	17·2	5	90	13 07		
28	21 41	15 3	6	85	13 14		
31	21 59	13·2	6	77	13 20		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W 52°	5° high W 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	21 53	14·7	19	64	15 11	19 18	19 01
6	22 14	12·4	20	62	15 13	19 34	19 19
11	22 35	10·1	20	60	15 14	19 49	19 37
16	22 55	7·7	21	58	15 14	20 03	19 53
21	23 14	5·2	22	55	15 14	20 16	20 08
26	23 33	2·7	24	53	15 13	20 28	20 23
31	23 51	0·2	25	50	15 11	20 39	20 36

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	6 36	26 9	15	100	23 49	7 51	8 14
6	6 28	27·1	15	100	23 21	7 24	7 48
11	6 20	27 2	15	99	22 54	6 57	7 21
16	6 13	27·2	14	99	22 28	6 31	6 55
21	6 08	27·2	14	98	22 03	6 06	6 30
26	6 04	27·2	13	97	21 39	5 42	6 06
31	6 01	27·1	13	96	21 17	5 19	5 43

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	8 06	4 02	8 16	4 12	8 18	4 03	8 25	4 00	8 31	3 48	8 48	3 54	8 47	4 08
2	8 06	4 03	8 16	4 13	8 18	4 04	8 25	4 01	8 31	3 49	8 47	3 55	8 47	4 09
3	8 06	4 04	8 16	4 14	8 18	4 05	8 25	4 02	8 31	3 50	8 47	3 56	8 47	4 10
4	8 06	4 05	8 15	4 15	8 18	4 07	8 25	4 04	8 31	3 52	8 47	3 58	8 47	4 12
5	8 06	4 06	8 15	4 16	8 17	4 08	8 24	4 05	8 30	3 53	8 46	3 59	8 46	4 13
6	8 06	4 07	8 15	4 17	8 17	4 09	8 24	4 06	8 30	3 54	8 46	4 00	8 46	4 14
7	8 05	4 08	8 15	4 19	8 16	4 11	8 23	4 08	8 29	3 56	8 45	4 02	8 45	4 16
8	8 04	4 09	8 14	4 20	8 16	4 12	8 23	4 09	8 28	3 57	8 44	4 03	8 44	4 17
9	8 04	4 11	8 14	4 22	8 15	4 14	8 22	4 11	8 28	3 59	8 44	4 05	8 44	4 19
10	8 04	4 12	8 13	4 23	8 15	4 15	8 22	4 12	8 27	4 01	8 43	4 07	8 43	4 21
11	8 03	4 14	8 13	4 24	8 14	4 17	8 21	4 14	8 26	4 02	8 42	4 08	8 42	4 22
12	8 02	4 15	8 12	4 26	8 13	4 18	8 20	4 15	8 25	4 04	8 41	4 10	8 41	4 24
13	8 02	4 16	8 12	4 27	8 13	4 19	8 20	4 16	8 24	4 06	8 40	4 12	8 40	4 26
14	8 01	4 18	8 11	4 29	8 12	4 21	8 19	4 18	8 23	4 07	8 39	4 14	8 39	4 27
15	8 00	4 20	8 10	4 30	8 11	4 23	8 18	4 20	8 22	4 09	8 38	4 15	8 38	4 29
16	7 59	4 21	8 09	4 32	8 10	4 24	8 17	4 21	8 21	4 11	8 37	4 17	8 37	4 31
17	7 58	4 23	8 08	4 33	8 09	4 26	8 16	4 23	8 20	4 13	8 36	4 19	8 36	4 33
18	7 57	4 24	8 07	4 35	8 08	4 27	8 15	4 24	8 19	4 14	8 35	4 21	8 35	4 34
19	7 56	4 26	8 06	4 36	8 07	4 29	8 14	4 26	8 18	4 16	8 33	4 23	8 34	4 36
20	7 55	4 28	8 05	4 38	8 06	4 31	8 13	4 28	8 17	4 18	8 32	4 25	8 33	4 38
21	7 54	4 29	8 04	4 39	8 05	4 32	8 12	4 30	8 16	4 20	8 31	4 27	8 32	4 40
22	7 53	4 31	8 03	4 41	8 04	4 34	8 10	4 32	8 14	4 22	8 29	4 29	8 30	4 42
23	7 52	4 33	8 02	4 43	8 03	4 36	8 09	4 33	8 13	4 24	8 28	4 31	8 29	4 43
24	7 50	4 35	8 00	4 45	8 01	4 38	8 08	4 35	8 11	4 26	8 26	4 33	8 28	4 45
25	7 49	4 36	7 59	4 46	8 00	4 39	8 06	4 37	8 09	4 28	8 24	4 35	8 26	4 47
26	7 48	4 38	7 58	4 48	7 59	4 41	8 05	4 39	8 08	4 30	8 23	4 37	8 25	4 49
27	7 46	4 40	7 56	4 50	7 57	4 43	8 03	4 41	8 06	4 32	8 21	4 39	8 23	4 51
28	7 45	4 42	7 55	4 52	7 56	4 45	8 02	4 43	8 05	4 34	8 20	4 42	8 22	4 54
29	7 44	4 44	7 54	4 54	7 55	4 47	8 00	4 45	8 03	4 36	8 18	4 44	8 20	4 56
30	7 42	4 45	7 52	4 55	7 53	4 48	7 59	4 47	8 02	4 38	8 16	4 46	8 18	4 58
31	7 41	4 47	7 51	4 57	7 52	4 50	7 57	4 49	8 00	4 40	8 14	4 48	8 16	5 00

JUPITER ♃

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West	
		—		52°	56°
	h m	°	h m		
1	19 01	22 8	12 18	Jupiter is	
11	19 11	22 5	11 49	too close to	
21	19 21	22 3	11 19	the Sun	
31	19 31	21 9	10 50	for observation	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 32″; of Saturn 15″.

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	5° high in West	
		—		52°	56°
	h m	°	h m		
1	19 25	21·9	12 41	Saturn is	
11	19 30	21·7	12 07	too close to	
21	19 35	21·6	11 33	the Sun	
31	19 40	21·4	10 58	for observation	

Diameters of Saturn's rings 34″ and 14″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit
		+	52°	56°	
	h m	° ,	h m	h m	h m
1	9 51·6	13 46	21 01	20 57	3 09
11	9 50·5	13 53	20 20	20 15	2 29
21	9 49·1	14 00	19 39	19 34	1 48
31	9 47·5	14 09	18 57	18 52	1 07

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE Ψ

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit
		—	52°	56°	
	h m	° ,	h m	h m	h m
1	14 35·9	13 25	4 20	4 43	7 53
11	14 36·7	13 28	3 42	4 05	7 14
21	14 37·3	13 31	3 03	3 26	6 36
31	14 37·7	13 32	2 24	2 48	5 57

Diameter 2″



Februa, Roman festival of Purification.

Sun's Longitude 330° ♓ 18d 21h



Day of Month	Day of Week	
1	W.	Stanley Matthews b. 1915
2	Th.	Purification. Candlemas
3	F.	Fritz Kreisler b. 1875. Woodrow Wilson d. 1924
4	S.	Lord Shawcross b. 1902. Sir Herbert Baker d. 1946
5	S.	Sexagesima. Adlai Stevenson b. 1900
6	M.	Accession of Queen Elizabeth II (1952)
7	Tu.	Charles Dickens b. 1812. Earl of Harewood b.
8	W.	Sir Giles Gilbert Scott d. 1960 [1923
9	Th.	Admiral Horthy d. 1957 [1956
10	F.	Harold Macmillan b. 1894. Visct. Trenchard d.
11	S.	Lord Tweedsmuir d. 1940. Axel Munthe d. 1949
12	S.	Quinquagesima. Kant d. 1804
13	M.	Wagner d. 1883. Dame Christabel Pankhurst d.
14	Tu.	Valentine's Day. Shrove Tuesday [1958
15	W.	Ash Wednesday. Relief of Kimberley 1900
16	Th.	Cardinal Wiseman d. 1865. G. M. Treveleyan b.
17	F.	Heine d. 1856. Sir Ernest Barker d. 1960 [1876
18	S.	Sir Arthur Bryant b. 1899
19	S.	Quadragesima. 1st S. in Lent. Prince Andrew
20	M.	Laurence Housman d. 1959. [born 1960
21	Tu.	Cardinal Newman b. 1801
22	W.	Washington b. 1732
23	Th.	Sir Joshua Reynolds d. 1792. Keats d. 1821
24	F.	St. Matthias. David Langdon b. 1914
25	S.	Thomas Moore d. 1852. Sir John Tenniel d. 1914
26	S.	2nd Sunday in Lent. Sir Harry Lauder d. 1950
27	M.	John Evelyn d. 1706. John Steinbeck b. 1902
28	Tu.	Relief of Ladysmith 1900

PHENOMENA

February 6d 12h. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (18°).

12d 17h. Uranus at opposition.

13d 06h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 4° S.

13d 07h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 3° S.

15. Total Eclipse of the Sun. See p. 146.

18d 11h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 7° N.

18d 15h. Jupiter in conjunction with Saturn. Jupiter 0°.2 S.

22d 00h. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

24d 17h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 8° N.

25d 17h. Pluto at opposition.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d	h		d	h
Jan.	1	24	Jan.	16 23
Feb.	1	22	Feb.	15 21
Mar.	1	20	Mar.	16 19

Draco (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Auriga, Taurus, Gemini, Orion, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Lepus, Canis Major and Puppis (Argo).

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
1	12	15	20
4	09	18	17
7	05	21	14
10	02	24	10
12	23	27	07

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ Last Quarter	8	16	49
● New Moon	15	8	10
☽ First Quarter	22	8	34

	d	h
Perigee (222,580 miles)	14	11
Apogee (252,170 ,,)	26	21

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on February 1, 158°.

MONTHLY NOTES

February 1. Pheasant and partridge shooting ends.
2. Scottish Term Day.
5. 9 Elizabeth II ends.
6. 10 Elizabeth II begins. New Zealand Day.
8. Half-Quarter Day.
15. Lent begins (ends midnight April 1).
17. Ramādan begins.

QUARTER DAYS

(England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

Lady Day.....March 25 *Michaelmas*.....September 29
Midsummer.....June 24 *Christmas*.....December 25

Half-Quarter Days are Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11 and Nov. 11.

SCOTTISH TERM DAYS

Candlemas.....February 2 *Lammas*.....August 1
Whitsunday.....May 15 *Martinmas*.....November 11

Removal Terms are May 28 and November 28.

Day	The Sun							Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec. →	Equation of Time*	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°	
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s
1	20 57 27	17 13	−13 36	7 41	7 56	12 14	16 47	16 32	8 43 50	15 13 39
2	21 01 31	16 56	−13 44	7 40	7 54	12 14	16 49	16 34	8 47 47	15 09 44
3	21 05 35	16 39	−13 51	7 38	7 52	12 14	16 51	16 36	8 51 44	15 05 48
4	21 09 38	16 21	−13 57	7 36	7 50	12 14	16 53	16 39	8 55 40	15 01 52
5	21 13 40	16 03	−14 03	7 35	7 48	12 14	16 54	16 41	8 59 37	14 57 56
6	21 17 41	15 45	−14 08	7 33	7 46	12 14	16 56	16 43	9 03 33	14 54 00
7	21 21 41	15 27	−14 11	7 31	7 44	12 14	16 58	16 45	9 07 30	14 50 04
8	21 25 41	15 08	−14 15	7 30	7 42	12 14	17 00	16 47	9 11 26	14 46 08
9	21 29 40	14 49	−14 17	7 28	7 40	12 14	17 02	16 50	9 15 23	14 42 12
10	21 33 38	14 30	−14 19	7 26	7 38	12 14	17 04	16 52	9 19 19	14 38 16
11	21 37 35	14 10	−14 19	7 24	7 36	12 14	17 06	16 54	9 23 16	14 34 20
12	21 41 32	13 50	−14 19	7 22	7 34	12 14	17 08	16 56	9 27 13	14 30 24
13	21 45 28	13 30	−14 19	7 20	7 31	12 14	17 09	16 58	9 31 09	14 26 29
14	21 49 23	13 10	−14 17	7 18	7 29	12 14	17 11	17 00	9 35 06	14 22 33
15	21 53 17	12 50	−14 15	7 16	7 27	12 14	17 13	17 03	9 39 02	14 18 37
16	21 57 11	12 29	−14 12	7 14	7 25	12 14	17 15	17 05	9 42 59	14 14 41
17	22 01 04	12 08	−14 09	7 12	7 22	12 14	17 17	17 07	9 46 55	14 10 45
18	22 04 56	11 47	−14 04	7 10	7 20	12 14	17 19	17 09	9 50 52	14 06 49
19	22 08 48	11 26	−13 59	7 08	7 18	12 14	17 20	17 11	9 54 48	14 02 53
20	22 12 39	11 05	−13 54	7 06	7 15	12 14	17 22	17 14	9 58 45	13 58 57
21	22 16 29	10 43	−13 47	7 04	7 13	12 14	17 24	17 16	10 02 42	13 55 01
22	22 20 18	10 21	−13 40	7 02	7 10	12 14	17 26	17 18	10 06 38	13 51 05
23	22 24 07	9 59	−13 32	7 00	7 08	12 13	17 28	17 20	10 10 35	13 47 09
24	22 27 55	9 37	−13 24	6 58	7 06	12 13	17 30	17 22	10 14 31	13 43 14
25	22 31 43	9 15	−13 15	6 56	7 03	12 13	17 32	17 24	10 18 28	13 39 18
26	22 35 30	8 53	−13 05	6 54	7 01	12 13	17 33	17 27	10 22 24	13 35 22
27	22 39 16	8 31	−12 55	6 52	6 58	12 13	17 35	17 29	10 26 21	13 31 26
28	22 43 02	8 08	−12 45	6 50	6 56	12 13	17 37	17 31	10 30 17	13 27 30

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16′·2; in time 1m 07s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Ignore sign and throughout February subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY (magnitude −0·8 to +1·7) is low in the west after sunset during the first part of the month, reaching its greatest eastern elongation on the 6th. For observers in the northern hemisphere this evening apparition of the planet is the most favourable one of the year. Mercury is unsuitably placed for observation during the second half of the month, inferior conjunction occurring on the 21st.

VENUS dominates the western evening sky throughout the month. On the evening of the 18th it may be seen about 10° to the right of the three-day old moon.

MARS is a conspicuous evening star, (magnitude 0) in the constellation of Gemini and is visible nearly all night. On the 6th it reaches a stationary point and then resumes its westward motion. The Moon passes 8° S. of Mars on the 24th.

JUPITER is a morning star, low on the E.S.E. horizon before sunrise. With its more rapid easterly motion it passes 0°·2 S. of Saturn on the 18th but the two planets remain close together throughout the year.

SATURN is becoming a morning star very low in the E.S.E. before sunrise. It is considerably fainter than Jupiter.

URANUS is at opposition on the 12th in Leo and is only about 4° W.N.W. of *Regulus*. It is barely visible to the naked eye but telescopically shows a slightly greenish disc 4″ in diameter. It is easily located with small optical aid.

ECLIPSE. A total eclipse of the Sun occurs on the 15th. From this country the maximum phase of the partial eclipse occurs within half-an-hour of sunrise. See page 146 for details.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	9 05	+14·7	54·1	14·7	+86	57	100	15·1	17 47	17 35	0 21	7 48	8 00
2	9 52	+11·9	54·2	14·8	+74	24	99	16·1	18 50	18 41	1 06	8 15	8 25
3	10 39	+ 8·7	54·5	14·8	+62	21	96	17·1	19 54	19 49	1 51	8 41	8 47
4	11 26	+ 5·1	54·8	14·9	+50	21	91	18·1	20 59	20 58	2 35	9 04	9 07
5	12 12	+ 1·2	55·2	15·0	+38	21	84	19·1	22 06	22 08	3 19	9 27	9 26
6	12 59	− 2·8	55·8	15·2	+26	21	77	20·1	23 13	23 19	4 03	9 50	9 47
7	13 48	− 6·7	56·4	15·4	+13	19	68	21·1	..	..	4 49	10 16	10 08
8	14 38	−10·4	57·1	15·6	+ 1	17	58	22·1	0 23	0 32	5 38	10 44	10 33
9	15 31	−13·7	57·9	15·8	−11	14	47	23·1	1 33	1 46	6 29	11 18	11 04
10	16 26	−16·4	58·8	16·0	−23	11	36	24·1	2 44	3 00	7 24	11 59	11 42
11	17 25	−18·1	59·6	16·2	−35	6	25	25·1	3 52	4 10	8 21	12 49	12 30
12	18 26	−18·7	60·3	16·4	−47	2	16	26·1	4 55	5 13	9 22	13 50	13 31
13	19 29	−18·1	60·9	16·6	−60	357	8	27·1	5 50	6 07	10 23	15 01	14 44
14	20 31	−16·2	61·2	16·7	−72	354	3	28·1	6 36	6 51	11 24	16 19	16 05
15	21 33	−13·1	61·2	16·7	−84	357	0	29·1	7 15	7 26	12 23	17 40	17 30
16	22 32	− 9·2	60·8	16·6	+84	338	1	0·7	7 48	7 55	13 19	19 01	18 56
17	23 30	− 4·8	60·2	16·4	+72	340	4	1·7	8 18	8 20	14 13	20 20	20 19
18	0 25	− 0·2	59·4	16·2	+59	340	10	2·7	8 45	8 44	15 05	21 37	21 40
19	1 18	+ 4·3	58·5	15·9	+47	341	18	3·7	9 12	9 07	15 55	22 50	22 58
20	2 10	+ 8·4	57·5	15·7	+35	343	27	4·7	9 39	9 31	16 44	..	..
21	3 01	+11·9	56·6	15·4	+23	345	36	5·7	10 09	9 57	17 33	0 00	0 11
22	3 52	+14·8	55·8	15·2	+11	348	46	6·7	10 42	10 27	18 21	1 06	1 20
23	4 43	+16·9	55·1	15·0	− 2	352	56	7·7	11 18	11 02	19 09	2 08	2 24
24	5 33	+18·2	54·6	14·9	−14	356	66	8·7	12 01	11 42	19 57	3 04	3 22
25	6 23	+18·7	54·3	14·8	−26	0	74	9·7	12 48	12 30	20 45	3 55	4 13
26	7 13	+18·3	54·1	14·7	−38	4	82	10·7	13 41	13 23	21 32	4 38	4 56
27	8 03	+17·2	54·0	14·7	−50	8	89	11·7	14 37	14 22	22 18	5 17	5 32
28	8 51	+15·3	54·1	14·7	−62	12	94	12·7	15 38	15 25	23 03	5 50	6 03

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	22 04	12·5	6	74	13 21	17 43	17 28
4	22 19	10·5	7	62	13 24	17 57	17 45
7	22 31	8·6	7	50	13 23	18 06	17 56
10	22 38	7·0	8	36	13 17	18 08	17 59
13	22 40	6·0	9	22	13 06	18 02	17 53
16	22 36	5·6	9	11	12 49	17 46	17 37

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
16	22 36	5·6	9	11	12 49	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
19	22 27	6·0	10	4	12 28		
22	22 15	6·9	10	0	12 04		
25	22 03	8·2	11	3	11 40		
28	21 53	9·5	10	9	11 19		
31	21 46	10·7	10	15	11 02		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W 52°	5° high W 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	23 54	0·3	25	50	15 10	20 41	20 38
6	0 11	2·7	27	47	15 07	20 50	20 50
11	0 27	5·1	28	44	15 04	20 59	21 00
16	0 43	7·4	30	41	14 59	21 06	21 09
21	0 57	9·6	32	38	14 53	21 12	21 16
26	1 09	11·7	35	34	14 46	21 15	21 21
31	1 20	13·5	37	30	14 36	21 15	21 23

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	6 01	27·1	12	96	21 13	5 14	5 38
6	6 00	27 0	12	95	20 53	4 53	5 17
11	6 01	26 9	11	94	20 34	4 34	4 57
16	6 03	26 7	11	93	20 17	4 15	4 38
21	6 06	26 6	10	92	20 00	3 58	4 21
26	6 10	26 5	10	92	19 45	3 42	4 04
31	6 15	26 4	9	91	19 31	3 26	3 49

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 40	4 49	7 49	4 59	7 50	4 52	7 55	4 51	7 58	4 42	8 12	4 50	8 14	5 02
2	7 38	4 51	7 48	5 01	7 48	4 54	7 53	4 53	7 56	4 44	8 10	4 52	8 12	5 04
3	7 37	4 53	7 46	5 03	7 47	4 56	7 52	4 55	7 54	4 46	8 08	4 54	8 11	5 06
4	7 35	4 55	7 44	5 05	7 45	4 58	7 50	4 57	7 52	4 49	8 06	4 57	8 09	5 08
5	7 34	4 56	7 43	5 06	7 43	5 00	7 48	4 59	7 50	4 51	8 04	4 59	8 07	5 10
6	7 32	4 58	7 41	5 08	7 41	5 02	7 46	5 01	7 48	4 53	8 02	5 01	8 05	5 12
7	7 30	5 00	7 40	5 10	7 39	5 04	7 44	5 03	7 46	4 55	8 00	5 03	8 03	5 14
8	7 29	5 01	7 38	5 11	7 38	5 06	7 43	5 05	7 45	4 57	7 59	5 05	8 02	5 16
9	7 27	5 03	7 36	5 13	7 36	5 08	7 41	5 07	7 43	4 59	7 57	5 07	8 00	5 18
10	7 25	5 05	7 35	5 15	7 34	5 10	7 39	5 09	7 41	5 01	7 55	5 09	7 58	5 20
11	7 23	5 07	7 33	5 17	7 32	5 12	7 37	5 11	7 39	5 03	7 53	5 11	7 56	5 22
12	7 21	5 09	7 31	5 19	7 30	5 14	7 35	5 13	7 37	5 05	7 51	5 13	7 54	5 24
13	7 19	5 10	7 29	5 21	7 28	5 15	7 33	5 14	7 34	5 07	7 48	5 15	7 52	5 26
14	7 17	5 12	7 27	5 22	7 26	5 17	7 31	5 16	7 32	5 09	7 46	5 17	7 50	5 28
15	7 15	5 14	7 25	5 24	7 24	5 19	7 29	5 18	7 30	5 12	7 44	5 20	7 47	5 30
16	7 13	5 16	7 23	5 26	7 22	5 21	7 27	5 20	7 28	5 14	7 42	5 22	7 45	5 32
17	7 11	5 18	7 21	5 28	7 20	5 23	7 25	5 22	7 25	5 16	7 39	5 24	7 43	5 34
18	7 09	5 20	7 19	5 30	7 18	5 25	7 23	5 24	7 23	5 18	7 37	5 26	7 41	5 36
19	7 07	5 21	7 17	5 31	7 16	5 26	7 21	5 26	7 21	5 20	7 35	5 28	7 39	5 38
20	7 05	5 23	7 15	5 33	7 14	5 28	7 19	5 28	7 19	5 22	7 32	5 31	7 36	5 41
21	7 03	5 25	7 13	5 35	7 12	5 30	7 16	5 30	7 17	5 24	7 30	5 33	7 34	5 43
22	7 01	5 27	7 11	5 37	7 10	5 32	7 14	5 32	7 14	5 26	7 27	5 35	7 31	5 45
23	6 59	5 29	7 09	5 39	7 08	5 34	7 12	5 34	7 12	5 28	7 25	5 37	7 29	5 47
24	6 57	5 31	7 07	5 41	7 06	5 36	7 10	5 36	7 10	5 30	7 23	5 39	7 27	5 49
25	6 55	5 33	7 05	5 43	7 04	5 38	7 07	5 38	7 07	5 32	7 20	5 41	7 24	5 51
26	6 53	5 34	7 03	5 44	7 02	5 39	7 05	5 40	7 05	5 35	7 18	5 44	7 22	5 53
27	6 51	5 36	7 01	5 46	7 00	5 41	7 03	5 42	7 02	5 37	7 15	5 46	7 20	5 55
28	6 49	5 38	6 59	5 48	6 57	5 43	7 00	5 44	7 00	5 39	7 13	5 48	7 17	5 57

JUPITER ♃

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	19 32	21·9	7 35	8 06	10 47
11	19 41	21·6	7 02	7 33	10 17
21	19 51	21·2	6 28	6 58	9 47
31	19 59	20·8	5 55	6 24	9 16

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 33″; of Saturn 15″.

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	19 40	21·4	7 38	8 09	10 55
11	19 45	21·2	7 02	7 32	10 20
21	19 49	21·0	6 26	6 55	9 45
31	19 54	20·8	5 49	6 18	9 10

Diameters of Saturn's rings 35″ and 13″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		Transit
				52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	9 47·3	14 09	1 03	7 10	7 14	5 53
11	9 45·6	14 18	0 22	6 29	6 34	5 14
21	9 43·9	14 27	23 37	5 49	5 54	4 34
31	9 42·3	14 35	22 56	5 09	5 14	3 55

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE ♆

R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit
		52°	56°	
h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
14 37·7	13 32	2 20	2 44	5 53
14 37·8	13 32	1 41	2 05	5 14
14 37·7	13 31	1 02	1 25	4 34
14 37·4	13 29	0 22	0 45	3 55

Diameter 2″



Mars, Roman god of battle.



Sun's Longitude 0° ♈ 20d 21h

Month	Day of Week	
1	W.	St. David's Day. Michael Flanders b. 1922
2	Th.	Horace Walpole d. 1797. Sir Miles Thomas b. [1897
3	F.	Ronald Searle b. 1920
4	S.	Sir Charles Sherrington d. 1952
5	S.	3rd Sunday in Lent. Dornford Yates d. 1960
6	M.	Louisa May Alcott d. 1888. Cologne captured 1945
7	Tu.	Lord Tovey b. 1885. Aristide Briand d. 1932
8	W.	William III. d. 1792. J. R. Capablanca d. 1942
9	Th.	Taine d. 1893. Sir F. S. Jackson d. 1947
10	F.	Owen Brannigan b. 1908. Jan Masaryk d. 1948
11	S.	Sir Alexander Fleming d. 1955. Adm. Byrd d. 1957
12	S.	4th Sunday in Lent. Sir W. H. Bragg d. 1942
13	M.	G. E. Buckle d. 1935. Sir Cyril Norwood d. 1956
14	Tu.	Admiral Byng d. 1757. Karl Marx d. 1883
15	W.	Lord Salter b. 1881. Visct. Chandos b. 1893
16	Th.	Aubrey Beardsley d. 1898. Sir A. Chamberlain d.
17	F.	St. Patrick's Day. Bobby Jones b. 1902 [1937
18	S.	Sir R. Walpole d. 1705. Laurence Sterne d. 1768
19	S.	5th Sunday in Lent. Earl of Balfour d. 1930
20	M.	Sir Isaac Newton d. 1727. Marq. Curzon d. 1925
21	Tu.	Albert Chevalier b. 1861**. Lord Freyberg b. 1889
22	W.	Goethe d. 1832. Nicholas Monsarrat b. 1910
23	Th.	Donald Campbell b. 1921. Oscar Asche d. 1936
24	F.	Queen Mary d. 1953. Jules Verne d. 1905
25	S.	Annunciation. Lady Day
26	S.	6th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday
27	M.	Capt. Scott d. 1912. Sir James Dewar d. 1923
28	Tu.	Christian Herter b. 1895. Rachmaninoff d. 1943
29	W.	Hilary Law Sittings End
30	Th.	Maundy Thursday. Sean O'Casey b. 1884
31	F.	Good Friday. Duke of Gloucester b. 1900

PHENOMENA

March 2. Partial Eclipse of the Moon. See p. 146.

5d 17h. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

12d 20h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 3° S.

13d 00h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

14d 20h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 0°·9 S.

18d 19h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 12° N.

20d 20h. Mercury at greatest western elongation (28°).

20d 21h. Vernal Equinox.

24d 18h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 7° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d	h		d	h
Feb. 1	24		Feb. 15	23
Mar. 1	22		Mar. 16	21
April 1	20		April 15	19

Cepheus (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Canis Minor, Hydra, Monoceros, Canis Major and Puppis (Argo).

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
2	04	19	09
5	01	22	06
7	22	25	03
10	18	27	23
13	15	30	20
16	12		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon	2	13	34
☾ Last Quarter	10	2	57
● New Moon	16	18	51
☽ First Quarter	24	2	48

	d	h
Perigee (225,250 miles)	14	18
Apogee (251,570 ,,)	26	14

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on March 1, 156°.

MONTHLY NOTES

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs, Eng. and W., to be elected.

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories.

17. Bank Holiday in Northern Ireland.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Local Government Authorities, Eng. and W., to be made up to 31st. Quarter Sessions to be held 21 days before or after this date.

31. Good Friday. Banks and Stock Exchange closed.

—. Financial Year 1960–61 ends.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*	Rise: 52°	Rise: 56°	Transit	Set: 52°	Set: 56°	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s
1	22 46 47	−7 45	−12 33	6 47	6 53	12 12	17 39	17 33	10 34 14	13 23 34
2	22 50 32	−7 22	−12 21	6 45	6 51	12 12	17 41	17 35	10 38 11	13 19 38
3	22 54 16	−7 00	−12 09	6 43	6 48	12 12	17 42	17 37	10 42 07	13 15 42
4	22 58 00	−6 37	−11 56	6 41	6 46	12 12	17 44	17 39	10 46 04	13 11 46
5	23 01 43	6 13	−11 43	6 38	6 43	12 12	17 46	17 42	10 50 00	13 07 50
6	23 05 26	−5 50	−11 29	6 36	6 40	12 11	17 48	17 44	10 53 57	13 03 55
7	23 09 09	−5 27	−11 15	6 34	6 38	12 11	17 50	17 46	10 57 53	12 59 59
8	23 12 51	−5 04	−11 01	6 32	6 35	12 11	17 51	17 48	11 01 50	12 56 03
9	23 16 32	−4 40	−10 46	6 29	6 33	12 11	17 53	17 50	11 05 46	12 52 07
10	23 20 14	−4 17	−10 31	6 27	6 30	12 10	17 55	17 52	11 09 43	12 48 11
11	23 23 55	−3 53	−10 15	6 25	6 28	12 10	17 56	17 54	11 13 39	12 44 15
12	23 27 36	−3 30	−10 00	6 23	6 25	12 10	17 58	17 56	11 17 36	12 40 19
13	23 31 16	−3 06	− 9 44	6 20	6 22	12 10	18 00	17 58	11 21 33	12 36 23
14	23 34 56	−2 43	− 9 27	6 18	6 20	12 09	18 02	18 00	11 25 29	12 32 27
15	23 38 36	−2 19	− 9 11	6 16	6 17	12 09	18 04	18 02	11 29 26	12 28 31
16	23 42 16	−1 55	− 8 54	6 13	6 14	12 09	18 05	18 04	11 33 22	12 24 35
17	23 45 55	−1 31	− 8 37	6 11	6 12	12 08	18 07	18 06	11 37 19	12 20 40
18	23 49 35	−1 08	− 8 19	6 09	6 09	12 08	18 09	18 08	11 41 15	12 16 44
19	23 53 14	−0 44	− 8 02	6 06	6 07	12 08	18 10	18 10	11 45 12	12 12 48
20	23 56 53	−0 20	− 7 44	6 04	6 04	12 08	18 12	18 12	11 49 08	12 08 52
21	0 00 32	+0 03	− 7 27	6 02	6 01	12 07	18 14	18 14	11 53 05	12 04 56
22	0 04 10	+0 27	− 7 09	6 00	5 59	12 07	18 16	18 17	11 57 02	12 01 00
23	0 07 49	+0 51	− 6 51	5 58	5 56	12 07	18 17	18 19	12 00 58	11 57 04
24	0 11 27	+1 14	− 6 32	5 55	5 53	12 06	18 19	18 21	12 04 55	11 53 08
25	0 15 05	+1 38	− 6 14	5 53	5 51	12 06	18 21	18 23	12 08 51	11 49 12
26	0 18 44	+2 02	− 5 56	5 50	5 48	12 06	18 22	18 25	12 12 48	11 45 16
27	0 22 22	+2 25	− 5 38	5 48	5 45	12 05	18 24	18 27	12 16 44	11 41 20
28	0 26 00	+2 49	− 5 19	5 46	5 43	12 05	18 26	18 29	12 20 41	11 37 25
29	0 29 38	+3 12	− 5 01	5 43	5 40	12 05	18 28	18 31	12 24 37	11 33 29
30	0 33 17	+3 35	− 4 43	5 41	5 38	12 05	18 29	18 33	12 28 34	11 29 33
31	0 36 55	+3 59	− 4 24	5 39	5 35	12 04	18 31	18 35	12 32 31	11 25 37

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16′·1; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Ignore sign and throughout March subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY (magnitude +1·5 to +0·2) is visible as a morning star very low in the east before sunrise. Mercury is close to the Moon on the mornings of the 14th and 15th and reaches its greatest western elongation on the 20th. Because of its southerly declination Mercury is rather poorly placed for observation from these latitudes, despite the fact that the planet is at aphelion within 4 days of greatest elongation. This latter point is the reason why it is a whole magnitude fainter than at its greatest elongation in February which occurred within two days of perihelion.

VENUS still dominates the western sky in the early evening attaining greatest brilliancy (magnitude −4·3) on the 5th. A conjunction with the Moon occurs on the 18th though the minimum distance is the unusually large one of 12°. Venus is moving slowly towards Aries but on the 19th reaches a stationary point still in constellation of Pisces.

MARS is an evening star in Gemini its magnitude dropping from +0·3 to +0·9 during the month. Its eastward motion takes it about half a degree north of the third magnitude star ϵ Geminorum on the 21st. The Moon passes 7° S. of Mars on the 24th.

JUPITER is a morning star visible in the S.E. before sunrise. During the month it passes from Sagittarius into Capricornus. Jupiter is more than two magnitudes brighter than Saturn and is further to the east.

SATURN is a morning star in Sagittarius, to be seen in the S.E. sky before sunrise.

ECLIPSE. A partial eclipse of the Moon occurs on the 2nd but is not visible from the British Isles.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. The evening cone may be seen under clear conditions stretching up from the western horizon between the 3rd and the 17th.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	9 39	+12·7	54·3	14·8	−74	15	98	13·7	16 41	16 31	23 48	6 19	6 29
2	10 27	− 9·6	54·5	14·9	−87	20	100	14·7	17 45	17 39	..	6 45	6 52
3	11 14	− 6·0	54·9	15·0	+81	11	100	15·7	18 50	18 48	0 33	7 09	7 13
4	12 01	− 2·2	55·3	15·1	+69	16	98	16·7	19 57	19 58	1 17	7 32	7 33
5	12 48	+ 1·8	55·7	15·2	+57	17	94	17·7	21 05	21 10	2 02	7 56	7 53
6	13 36	+ 5·8	56·2	15·3	+45	16	89	18·7	22 14	22 22	2 48	8 20	8 14
7	14 26	+ 9·6	56·7	15·4	+33	15	81	19·7	23 24	23 35	3 35	8 48	8 38
8	15 18	+13·0	57·3	15·6	+21	12	72	20·7	..	..	4 25	9 19	9 06
9	16 12	+15·7	57·9	15·8	+ 8	9	62	21·7	0 33	0 48	5 17	9 56	9 40
10	17 08	+17·7	58·5	15·9	− 4	5	51	22·7	1 40	1 58	6 12	10 41	10 23
11	18 07	+18·7	59·1	16·1	−16	0	40	23·7	2 43	3 02	7 10	11 36	11 17
12	19 07	+18·5	59·7	16·3	−28	355	29	24·7	3 39	3 57	8 08	12 40	12 22
13	20 07	+17·1	60·1	16·4	−40	350	19	25·7	4 27	4 43	9 07	13 53	13 38
14	21 07	+14·5	60·4	16·5	−53	346	11	26·7	5 08	5 21	10 05	15 10	14 59
15	22 06	+11·0	60·5	16·5	−65	341	4	27·7	5 43	5 52	11 02	16 30	16 23
16	23 04	+ 6·8	60·3	16·4	−77	333	1	28·7	6 14	6 19	11 57	17 51	17 48
17	0 00	+ 2·3	59·9	16·3	−89	12	0	0·2	6 43	6 43	12 50	19 09	19 10
18	0 54	− 2·4	59·2	16·1	+79	348	2	1·2	7 10	7 07	13 42	20 26	20 31
19	1 48	− 6·7	58·4	15·9	+66	346	6	2·2	7 37	7 31	14 32	21 39	21 49
20	2 41	−10·6	57·6	15·7	+54	347	13	3·2	8 07	7 57	15 23	22 50	23 02
21	3 33	+13·9	56·7	15·5	+42	350	21	4·2	8 39	8 25	16 12	23 55	..
22	4 25	+16·3	55·9	15·2	+30	353	30	5·2	9 14	8 59	17 02	..	0 10
23	5 17	+18·0	55·2	15·1	+18	357	39	6·2	9 55	9 37	17 51	0 55	1 12
24	6 08	+18·7	54·7	14·9	+ 5	1	49	7·2	10 41	10 23	18 39	1 48	2 07
25	6 58	+18·6	54·4	14·8	− 7	5	58	8·2	11 32	11 14	19 27	2 35	2 53
26	7 48	17·7	54·2	14·8	−19	9	68	9·2	12 28	12 12	20 13	3 16	3 32
27	8 37	+16·0	54·2	14·8	−31	13	76	10·2	13 27	13 13	20 59	3 51	4 05
28	9 25	−13·6	54·3	14·8	−43	17	84	11·2	14 29	14 18	21 44	4 21	4 32
29	10 13	−10·6	54·6	14·9	−56	20	90	12·2	15 33	15 25	22 28	4 48	4 56
30	11 00	− 7·2	54·9	15·0	−68	24	95	13·2	16 38	16 34	23 13	5 12	5 18
31	11 47	− 3·3	55·4	15·1	−80	30	98	14·2	17 45	17 45	23 58	5 36	5 38

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Transit	Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Transit
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m		h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	21 50	9 9	10	11	6 41	6 54	11 13	16	22 01	12 4	8	45	6 09	6 24	10 28
4	21 45	11 1	10	18	6 31	6 45	10 57	19	22 12	12 1	8	51	6 05	6 20	10 26
7	21 44	11 9	9	26	6 24	6 38	10 45	22	22 23	11 4	7	55	6 01	6 15	10 27
10	21 47	12 4	9	33	6 18	6 33	10 36	25	22 37	10 6	7	59	5 57	6 10	10 28
13	21 53	12 6	8	39	6 13	6 28	10 31	28	22 51	9 5	7	63	5 54	6 05	10 31
16	22 01	12 4	8	45	6 09	6 24	10 28	31	23 06	8 2	6	67	5 49	6 00	10 34

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	1 16	12 8	36	31	14 40	21 15	21 23
6	1 25	14 5	39	27	14 30	21 13	21 23
11	1 32	16 0	42	23	14 17	21 08	21 19
16	1 37	17 1	46	18	14 01	20 58	21 10
21	1 38	17 8	49	14	13 42	20 42	20 54
26	1 35	18 0	53	9	13 19	20 20	20 32
31	1 28	17·7	56	5	12 53	19 50	20 02

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	6 13	26 4	10	92	19 36	3 32	3 55
6	6 19	26 3	9	91	19 23	3 18	3 40
11	6 25	26 1	9	91	19 10	3 03	3 25
16	6 33	25 9	8	90	18 57	2 50	3 12
21	6 40	25 7	8	90	18 45	2 36	2 58
26	6 49	25 5	8	90	18 34	2 23	2 45
31	6 58	25 2	7	90	18 23	2 11	2 32

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 47	5 40	6 56	5 50	6 55	5 45	6 58	5 46	6 57	5 41	7 10	5 50	7 15	5 59
2	6 45	5 42	6 54	5 52	6 53	5 47	6 56	5 48	6 55	5 43	7 08	5 52	7 13	6 01
3	6 43	5 43	6 52	5 53	6 50	5 49	6 53	5 50	6 52	5 45	7 05	5 54	7 10	6 03
4	6 41	5 45	6 50	5 55	6 48	5 51	6 51	5 52	6 50	5 47	7 03	5 56	7 08	6 05
5	6 38	5 47	6 48	5 57	6 46	5 53	6 49	5 54	6 48	5 49	7 00	5 59	7 06	6 07
6	6 36	5 48	6 45	5 58	6 43	5 55	6 46	5 56	6 45	5 51	6 57	6 01	7 03	6 09
7	6 34	5 50	6 43	6 00	6 41	5 57	6 44	5 58	6 43	5 53	6 55	6 03	7 01	6 11
8	6 32	5 52	6 41	6 02	6 39	5 58	6 42	5 59	6 40	5 55	6 52	6 05	6 58	6 13
9	6 29	5 53	6 39	6 03	6 36	6 00	6 39	6 01	6 38	5 57	6 50	6 07	6 56	6 15
10	6 27	5 55	6 37	6 05	6 34	6 02	6 37	6 03	6 35	5 59	6 47	6 09	6 53	6 17
11	6 25	5 57	6 35	6 07	6 32	6 03	6 35	6 04	6 33	6 01	6 45	6 11	6 51	6 19
12	6 23	5 58	6 33	6 08	6 30	6 05	6 33	6 06	6 30	6 03	6 42	6 13	6 48	6 21
13	6 20	6 00	6 30	6 10	6 27	6 07	6 30	6 08	6 27	6 05	6 39	6 15	6 45	6 23
14	6 18	6 02	6 28	6 12	6 25	6 09	6 28	6 10	6 25	6 07	6 37	6 17	6 43	6 25
15	6 16	6 04	6 26	6 14	6 23	6 11	6 25	6 12	6 22	6 09	6 34	6 19	6 40	6 27
16	6 13	6 05	6 23	6 15	6 20	6 12	6 23	6 14	6 20	6 11	6 31	6 21	6 38	6 29
17	6 11	6 07	6 21	6 17	6 18	6 14	6 21	6 16	6 18	6 13	6 29	6 23	6 36	6 31
18	6 09	6 09	6 19	6 19	6 16	6 16	6 18	6 18	6 15	6 15	6 26	6 25	6 33	6 33
19	6 06	6 10	6 16	6 20	6 13	6 17	6 15	6 19	6 12	6 16	6 24	6 27	6 30	6 34
20	6 04	6 12	6 14	6 22	6 11	6 19	6 13	6 21	6 10	6 18	6 21	6 29	6 28	6 36
21	6 02	6 14	6 12	6 24	6 09	6 21	6 11	6 23	6 08	6 20	6 18	6 31	6 25	6 38
22	6 00	6 16	6 10	6 26	6 07	6 23	6 08	6 25	6 05	6 22	6 16	6 34	6 23	6 40
23	5 58	6 17	6 08	6 27	6 05	6 24	6 06	6 27	6 03	6 24	6 13	6 36	6 20	6 42
24	5 55	6 19	6 05	6 29	6 02	6 26	6 03	6 29	6 00	6 26	6 10	6 38	6 17	6 44
25	5 53	6 21	6 03	6 31	6 00	6 28	6 01	6 31	5 58	6 28	6 08	6 40	6 15	6 46
26	5 50	6 22	6 00	6 32	5 57	6 29	5 58	6 32	5 55	6 30	6 05	6 42	6 12	6 48
27	5 48	6 24	5 58	6 34	5 55	6 31	5 56	6 34	5 52	6 32	6 02	6 44	6 09	6 50
28	5 46	6 26	5 56	6 36	5 53	6 33	5 54	6 36	5 50	6 34	6 00	6 46	6 06	6 52
29	5 44	6 28	5 54	6 37	5 50	6 35	5 51	6 38	5 47	6 36	5 57	6 48	6 03	6 54
30	5 42	6 29	5 52	6 39	5 48	6 36	5 49	6 39	5 45	6 38	5 55	6 50	6 01	6 56
31	5 39	6 31	5 49	6 40	5 46	6 38	5 47	6 41	5 42	6 40	5 52	6 52	5 58	6 58

JUPITER ♃

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit
		—	52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	19 57	20·9	6 02	6 31	9 22
11	20 06	20·5	5 27	5 56	8 51
21	20 13	20·2	4 53	5 20	8 19
31	20 20	19·8	4 18	4 45	7 46

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 35″; of Saturn 16″.

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit
		—	52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	19 53	20·9	5 57	6 26	9 17
11	19 57	20·7	5 20	5 49	8 42
21	20 00	20·6	4 43	5 11	8 06
31	20 03	20·4	4 05	4 34	7 29

Diameters of Saturn's rings 36″ and 13″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West		
		+		52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	
1	9 42·6	14 34	23 04	5 17	5 22	
11	9 41·1	14 41	22 24	4 37	4 42	
21	9 39·7	14 48	21 43	3 57	4 02	
31	9 38·6	14 53	21 03	3 17	3 22	

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Transit
		—	52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	14 37·5	13 29	0 30	0 53	4 03
11	14 37·0	13 26	23 46	0 13	3 23
21	14 36·4	13 23	23 05	23 28	2 43
31	14 35·6	13 19	22 25	22 48	2 03

Diameter 2″



Aperire, to open. Earth opens to receive seed.

Sun's Longitude 30° ♉ 20d 08h



Day of Month	Week	
1	S.	Bismarck b. 1815
2	S.	Easter Day
3	M.	Easter Monday
4	Tu.	Easter Tuesday. Sir Cuthbert Whitaker d. 1950
5	W.	Sir Winston Churchill resigned 1955
6	Th.	Albrecht Dürer d. 1528. Danton d. 1794
7	F.	William Godwin d. 1836. C. H. Dodd b. 1884
8	S.	Sir Adrian Boult b. 1889. Henry Ford d. 1947
9	S.	1st Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday
10	M.	Sir Harry Hylton-Foster b. 1905
11	Tu.	Easter Law Sittings Begin
12	W.	Chaliapin d. 1938. F. D. Roosevelt d. 1945
13	Th.	Edict of Nantes 1598. Eric Kennington d. 1960
14	F.	Handel d. 1759. Ernest Bevin d. 1951
15	S.	Loss of *Titanic* 1912
16	S.	2nd Sunday after Easter. Culloden 1746
17	M.	Benjamin Franklin d. 1790. N. S. Khrushchev b. [1894
18	Tu.	H. A. L. Fisher d. 1940. Albert Einstein d. 1955
19	W.	Byron d. 1824. Earl of Beaconsfield d. 1881
20	Th.	Manet d. 1883. Sir Donald Wolfit b. 1902
21	F.	Queen Elizabeth II Born 1926
22	S.	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman d. 1908
23	S.	3rd Sunday after Easter. St. George's Day
24	M.	Lord Dowding b. 1882. Marie Corelli d. 1924
25	Tu.	St. Mark. Anzac Day. Princess Royal b. 1897
26	W.	Daniel Defoe d. 1730
27	Th.	Magellan d. 1521. Emerson d. 1882
28	F.	Dr. Salazar b. 1889. Mme. Tetrazzini d. 1940
29	S.	Sir T. Beecham b. 1879. Sir M. Sargent b. 1895
30	S.	4th Sunday after Easter. Queen Juliana b. 1909

PHENOMENA

April 9d 06h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 3° S.

9d 14h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

11d 00h. Venus in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

13d 21h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 0°.3 N.

18d 01h. Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Mercury 9° S.

22d 05h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° N.

30d 13h. Neptune at opposition.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d	h		d	h
Mar. 1	24		Mar. 16	23
April 1	22		April 15	21
May 1	20		May 16	19

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Major, Leo Minor, Leo, Sextans, Hydra and Crater.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
2	17	17	01
5	14	19	22
8	11	22	19
11	07	25	15
14	04	28	12

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon	1	5	47
☾ Last Quarter	8	10	16
● New Moon	15	5	37
☽ First Quarter	22	21	49
○ Full Moon	30	18	40

	d	h
Perigee (228,530 miles)	11	08
Apogee (251,150 „)	23	10

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on April 1, 155°.

According to the Summer Time Act, 1925, *Summer Time* 1961 should begin at 2 A.M., G.M.T., on April 16 and should end on October 8 at 2 A.M., G.M.T., but other dates may be fixed by Order in Council.

MONTHLY NOTES

April 1. Lent ends at midnight.

—. First day of Jewish Passover.

—. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.

3. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.

5. Income Tax Year (1960–61) ends.

8. Lady Day Fire Insurances must be paid.

16. Israel Independence Day.

Day	The Sun							Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°	
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s
1	0 40 33	4 22	− 4 06	5 36	5 32	12 04	18 33	18 37	12 36 27	11 21 41
2	0 44 12	4 45	− 3 48	5 34	5 30	12 04	18 34	18 39	12 40 24	11 17 45
3	0 47 51	5 08	− 3 30	5 32	5 27	12 03	18 36	18 41	12 44 20	11 13 49
4	0 51 29	5 31	− 3 13	5 30	5 24	12 03	18 38	18 43	12 48 17	11 09 53
5	0 55 08	5 54	− 2 55	5 27	5 22	12 03	18 40	18 45	12 52 13	11 05 57
6	0 58 47	6 17	− 2 37	5 25	5 19	12 02	18 41	18 47	12 56 10	11 02 01
7	1 02 27	6 39	− 2 20	5 23	5 16	12 02	18 43	18 49	13 00 06	10 58 06
8	1 06 06	7 02	− 2 03	5 20	5 14	12 02	18 45	18 51	13 04 03	10 54 10
9	1 09 46	7 24	− 1 47	5 18	5 11	12 02	18 46	18 53	13 08 00	10 50 14
10	1 13 26	7 47	− 1 30	5 16	5 09	12 01	18 48	18 55	13 11 56	10 46 18
11	1 17 06	8 09	− 1 14	5 14	5 06	12 01	18 50	18 57	13 15 53	10 42 22
12	1 20 47	8 31	− 0 58	5 11	5 04	12 01	18 51	18 59	13 19 49	10 38 26
13	1 24 28	8 53	− 0 42	5 09	5 01	12 01	18 53	19 01	13 23 46	10 34 30
14	1 28 09	9 14	− 0 27	5 07	4 59	12 00	18 55	19 03	13 27 42	10 30 34
15	1 31 51	9 36	− 0 12	5 05	4 56	12 00	18 57	19 05	13 31 39	10 26 38
16	1 35 33	9 58	+ 0 02	5 02	4 54	12 00	18 58	19 07	13 35 35	10 22 42
17	1 39 15	10 19	+ 0 17	5 00	4 51	12 00	19 00	19 09	13 39 32	10 18 46
18	1 42 58	10 40	+ 0 30	4 58	4 48	11 59	19 02	19 12	13 43 28	10 14 51
19	1 46 41	11 01	+ 0 44	4 56	4 46	11 59	19 03	19 14	13 47 25	10 10 55
20	1 50 25	11 22	+ 0 57	4 54	4 44	11 59	19 05	19 16	13 51 22	10 06 59
21	1 54 08	11 42	+ 1 10	4 52	4 41	11 59	19 07	19 18	13 55 18	10 03 03
22	1 57 53	12 03	+ 1 22	4 50	4 39	11 59	19 08	19 20	13 59 15	09 59 07
23	2 01 37	12 23	+ 1 34	4 48	4 36	11 58	19 10	19 22	14 03 11	09 55 11
24	2 05 23	12 43	+ 1 45	4 46	4 34	11 58	19 12	19 24	14 07 08	09 51 15
25	2 09 08	13 02	+ 1 56	4 43	4 31	11 58	19 14	19 26	14 11 04	09 47 19
26	2 12 54	13 22	+ 2 07	4 41	4 29	11 58	19 15	19 28	14 15 01	09 43 23
27	2 16 41	13 41	+ 2 17	4 39	4 26	11 58	19 17	19 30	14 18 57	09 39 27
28	2 20 28	14 00	+ 2 26	4 37	4 24	11 57	19 19	19 32	14 22 54	09 35 31
29	2 24 15	14 19	+ 2 35	4 35	4 22	11 57	19 20	19 34	14 26 51	09 31 36
30	2 28 03	14 38	+ 2 44	4 33	4 20	11 57	19 22	19 36	14 30 47	09 27 40

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16′·0 ; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Ignore sign and from April 1–15 apply as in March (see page 99) and for the remainder of the month as in May (see page 107).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is not suitably placed for observation from the latitudes of the British Isles.

VENUS is now sinking into the twilight sky and is only visible as an evening star (magnitude −3·5) during the first few days of the month. Inferior conjunction occurs on the 10th. During the last week of the month it becomes a morning star (magnitude −4), visible low in the east before sunrise. In the telescope it is a beautiful sight, showing a thin crescent almost a minute of arc in diameter.

MARS is an evening star, its magnitude dropping from +0·9 to +1·3 during the month, as it moves through Gemini. At the end of the month it is in a straight line with *Castor* and *Pollux* and passing S. of the latter star.

JUPITER is a conspicuous morning star (magnitude −1·8) visible above the S.E. horizon for several hours before sunrise.

SATURN is a morning star (magnitude +0·8) on the borders of Sagittarius and Capricornus. Saturn's largest and brightest satellite is Titan, magnitude about +8½, and this may be seen with a small telescope. Its period of revolution around the planet is almost exactly 16 days.

NEPTUNE is at opposition on the 30th in Libra, about 4° N.W. of Alpha. Its magnitude is +8 and it shows a slightly greenish disc of 2½″ diameter in a telescope.

OCCULTATION. An occultation of *Aldebaran* is predicted for the 18th (see page 146).

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	12 35	− 0·7	55·9	15·2	− 88	68	100	15·2	18 54	18 58	..	6 00	5 58
2	13 23	− 4·8	56·4	15·4	+76	0	99	16·2	20 04	20 11	0 44	6 24	6 19
3	14 13	− 8·7	56·9	15·5	+64	8	96	17·2	21 15	21 25	1 32	6 50	6 42
4	15 05	−12·3	57·4	15·6	+52	9	92	18·2	22 25	22 39	2 22	7 21	7 09
5	15 59	−15·3	57·8	15·8	+39	7	85	19·2	23 34	23 51	3 14	7 56	7 41
6	16 55	−17·5	58·3	15·9	+27	3	76	20·2	..	..	4 08	8 39	8 21
7	17 53	−18·7	58·7	16·0	+15	359	66	21·2	0 38	0 57	5 04	9 30	9 11
8	18 52	−18·7	59·0	16·1	+ 3	354	55	22·2	1 35	1 54	6 02	10 30	10 12
9	19 51	−17·7	59·3	16·2	− 9	350	44	23·2	2 25	2 42	6 59	11 38	11 22
10	20 50	−15·5	59·5	16·2	−22	345	32	24·2	3 07	3 21	7 56	12 52	12 39
11	21 48	−12·3	59·6	16·2	−34	341	22	25·2	3 43	3 53	8 51	14 09	14 00
12	22 44	− 8·4	59·6	16·2	−46	338	13	26·2	4 14	4 20	9 45	15 27	15 22
13	23 39	− 4·0	59·4	16·2	−58	334	6	27·2	4 42	4 45	10 37	16 45	16 44
14	0 33	+ 0·5	59·1	16·1	−70	327	2	28·2	5 09	5 08	11 29	18 01	18 05
15	1 26	+ 5·0	58·6	16·0	−83	287	0	29·2	5 36	5 31	12 20	19 16	19 24
16	2 19	+ 9·2	57·9	15·8	+85	5	1	0·8	6 04	5 55	13 10	20 29	20 40
17	3 12	+12·8	57·2	15·6	+73	356	4	1·8	6 34	6 22	14 01	21 38	21 52
18	4 05	+15·6	56·5	15·4	+61	356	9	2·8	7 09	6 54	14 51	22 42	22 59
19	4 57	+17·6	55·8	15·2	+48	359	16	3·8	7 48	7 30	15 42	23 39	23 58
20	5 50	+18·7	55·2	15·0	+36	2	24	4·8	8 32	8 13	16 31	..	..
21	6 41	+18·9	54·8	14·9	+24	6	32	5·8	9 22	9 03	17 20	0 30	0 49
22	7 32	+18·3	54·4	14·8	+12	10	41	6·8	10 16	9 59	18 07	1 13	1 31
23	8 21	+16·8	54·3	14·8	0	13	51	7·8	11 14	10 59	18 53	1 51	2 06
24	9 09	+14·6	54·3	14·8	−13	17	60	8·8	12 15	12 03	19 38	2 22	2 35
25	9 57	+11·8	54·5	14·8	−25	20	69	9·8	13 18	13 09	20 22	2 50	3 00
26	10 44	+ 8·5	54·8	14·9	−37	22	78	10·8	14 23	14 17	21 07	3 16	3 22
27	11 31	+ 4·8	55·3	15·1	−49	25	85	11·8	15 29	15 27	21 51	3 39	3 43
28	12 18	+ 0·8	55·8	15·2	−61	27	92	12·8	16 37	16 39	22 37	4 02	4 02
29	13 07	− 3·4	56·5	15·4	−74	31	96	13·8	17 48	17 53	23 25	4 26	4 22
30	13 57	− 7·5	57·1	15·6	−86	44	99	14·8	19 00	19 09	..	4 52	4 44

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m		
1	23 11	−7·7	6	68	10 35	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	23 27	−6·2	6	72	10 40		
7	23 44	−4·4	6	75	10 45		
10	0 02	−2·5	6	78	10 51		
13	0 20	−0·5	5	82	10 57		
16	0 39	+1·8	5	86	11 04		

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
16	0 39	1·8	5	86	11 04	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
19	0 59	4·1	5	89	11 12		
22	1 19	6·6	5	93	11 22		
25	1 41	9·1	5	96	11 32		
28	2 04	11·7	5	98	11 43		
31	2 28	14·2	5	100	11 55		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m		
1	1 27	17·5	56	4	12 47	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	1 17	16·4	59	2	12 18		
11	1 06	14·7	59	1	11 47		
16	0 56	12·8	58	2	11 18		
21	0 48	10·8	56	4	10 50		
26	0 43	9·1	53	8	10 26		
31	0 42	7·7	49	12	10 06		

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	6 59	25·1	7	90	18 21	2 08	2 29
6	7 09	24·8	7	90	18 11	1 56	2 16
11	7 18	24·5	7	90	18 01	1 43	2 03
16	7 28	24·0	7	90	17 51	1 31	1 50
21	7 39	23·6	6	90	17 42	1 19	1 37
26	7 49	23·1	6	90	17 33	1 06	1 24
31	8 00	22·5	6	90	17 24	0 54	1 11

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 37	6 33	5 47	6 42	5 43	6 40	5 44	6 43	5 39	6 42	5 49	6 54	5 57	7 00
2	5 35	6 34	5 45	6 43	5 41	6 42	5 42	6 45	5 37	6 44	5 47	6 56	5 55	7 02
3	5 33	6 36	5 43	6 45	5 39	6 43	5 40	6 46	5 35	6 45	5 44	6 58	5 53	7 03
4	5 31	6 38	5 41	6 47	5 36	6 45	5 37	6 48	5 32	6 47	5 41	7 00	5 50	7 05
5	5 28	6 39	5 38	6 49	5 34	6 47	5 35	6 50	5 30	6 49	5 39	7 02	5 48	7 07
6	5 26	6 41	5 36	6 50	5 31	6 49	5 32	6 52	5 27	6 51	5 36	7 04	5 45	7 09
7	5 24	6 42	5 34	6 52	5 29	6 51	5 30	6 54	5 24	6 53	5 33	7 06	5 43	7 11
8	5 21	6 44	5 31	6 54	5 26	6 53	5 27	6 56	5 22	6 55	5 31	7 08	5 40	7 13
9	5 19	6 45	5 29	6 55	5 24	6 54	5 25	6 58	5 19	6 57	5 28	7 10	5 38	7 15
10	5 17	6 47	5 27	6 57	5 22	6 56	5 22	6 59	5 17	6 59	5 26	7 12	5 35	7 16
11	5 15	6 49	5 25	6 59	5 20	6 58	5 20	7 01	5 14	7 01	5 23	7 14	5 33	7 18
12	5 12	6 50	5 22	7 00	5 17	6 59	5 18	7 03	5 12	7 03	5 21	7 16	5 31	7 20
13	5 10	6 52	5 20	7 02	5 15	7 01	5 15	7 05	5 09	7 05	5 18	7 18	5 28	7 22
14	5 08	6 54	5 18	7 04	5 13	7 03	5 13	7 07	5 07	7 07	5 16	7 20	5 26	7 24
15	5 06	6 56	5 16	7 06	5 11	7 05	5 11	7 09	5 05	7 09	5 13	7 22	5 23	7 26
16	5 03	6 57	5 13	7 07	5 08	7 06	5 08	7 11	5 02	7 11	5 11	7 24	5 21	7 28
17	5 01	6 59	5 11	7 09	5 06	7 08	5 06	7 12	5 00	7 13	5 08	7 26	5 18	7 30
18	4 59	7 01	5 09	7 11	5 04	7 10	5 04	7 14	4 57	7 15	5 05	7 29	5 16	7 32
19	4 57	7 02	5 07	7 12	5 02	7 11	5 01	7 16	4 55	7 17	5 03	7 31	5 13	7 34
20	4 55	7 04	5 05	7 14	5 00	7 13	4 59	7 18	4 53	7 19	5 01	7 33	5 11	7 36
21	4 53	7 06	5 03	7 16	4 58	7 15	4 57	7 20	4 50	7 21	4 58	7 35	5 09	7 38
22	4 51	7 07	5 01	7 17	4 56	7 16	4 55	7 21	4 48	7 23	4 56	7 37	5 06	7 40
23	4 49	7 09	4 59	7 19	4 54	7 18	4 53	7 23	4 45	7 25	4 53	7 39	5 04	7 42
24	4 47	7 11	4 57	7 21	4 52	7 20	4 51	7 25	4 43	7 27	4 51	7 41	5 02	7 44
25	4 45	7 13	4 55	7 22	4 49	7 22	4 48	7 27	4 41	7 28	4 49	7 42	5 00	7 45
26	4 43	7 14	4 53	7 24	4 47	7 23	4 46	7 28	4 38	7 30	4 46	7 44	4 57	7 47
27	4 41	7 16	4 51	7 25	4 45	7 25	4 44	7 30	4 36	7 32	4 44	7 46	4 55	7 49
28	4 39	7 18	4 49	7 27	4 43	7 27	4 42	7 32	4 34	7 34	4 42	7 48	4 53	7 51
29	4 37	7 19	4 47	7 28	4 41	7 29	4 40	7 34	4 32	7 36	4 40	7 50	4 51	7 53
30	4 35	7 21	4 45	7 30	4 39	7 31	4 38	7 36	4 30	7 38	4 38	7 52	4 49	7 55

JUPITER 2|

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	5° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	20 20	19·8	4 14	4 41	7 43
11	20 26	19·5	3 38	4 04	7 09
21	20 31	19·3	3 02	3 27	6 35
31	20 35	19·1	2 25	2 50	5 59

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 38″; of Saturn 17″.

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	5° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	20 03	20·4	4 02	4 30	7 26
11	20 05	20·3	3 24	3 52	6 48
21	20 07	20·3	2 46	3 13	6 11
31	20 08	20·2	2 07	2 34	5 32

Diameters of Saturn's rings 37″ and 13″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	9 38·5	14 53	20 59	3 13	3 18
11	9 37·7	14 57	20 18	2 33	2 38
21	9 37·2	14 59	19 39	1 53	1 59
31	9 37·1	14 59	18 59	1 14	1 20

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE Ψ

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	14 35·5	13 18	1 59	5 33	5 10
11	14 34·6	13 14	1 18	4 53	4 30
21	14 33·6	13 09	0 38	4 13	3 51
31	14 32·5	13 03	23 54	3 34	3 11

Diameter 2″

Day of Month	Day of Week	
		 *Maia*, goddess of growth and increase. *Sun's Longitude* 60° II 21d 07h 
1	M.	St. Philip and St. James. David Livingstone d.
2	Tu.	German Surrender in Italy 1945 [1873
3	W.	Macchiavelli b. 1469. Thomas Hood d. 1845
4	Th.	Joseph Whitaker b. 1820
5	F.	Metternich d. 1859. Sir Gordon Richards b. 1904
6	S.	Princess Margaret married 1960
7	S.	5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday
8	M.	J. S. Mill d. 1873. Harry S. Truman b. 1884
9	Tu.	Official End of War in Europe (1945)
10	W.	Sir H. M. Stanley d. 1904. George Hirst d. 1954
11	Th.	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday
12	F.	Sir A. Quiller-Couch d. 1944 [1925
13	S.	Sir Geoffrey Crowther b. 1907. Visct. Milner d.
14	S.	1st Sunday after Ascension. Strindberg d. 1912
15	M.	Edmund Kean d. 1833. Daniel O'Connell d. 1847
16	Tu.	Mrs. Hemans d. 1835. H. E. Bates b. 1905
17	W.	Relief of Mafeking 1900
18	Th.	Dame Margot Fonteyn b. 1919
19	F.	Dame Nellie Melba b. 1861**. Easter Law
20	S.	Lord Astor of Hever b. 1886. [Sittings End
21	S.	Whit Sunday. Pentecost
22	M.	Victor Hugo d. 1885. Lady Gregory d. 1932
23	Tu.	Ramillies 1706. Sir Hugh Casson b. 1910
24	W.	Commonwealth Day. John Foster Dulles d. 1959
25	Th.	Lord Beaverbrook b. 1879. Richard Dimbleby b.
26	F.	Samuel Pepys d. 1703 [1913
27	S.	Sir John Cockcroft b. 1897. *Bismarck* sunk 1941
28	S.	Trinity Sunday. Ibsen d. 1906
29	M.	Restoration Day 1660. Visct. Kilmuir b. 1900
30	Tu.	Trinity Law Sittings Begin
31	W.	Peter Fleming b. 1907. Jutland 1916

PHENOMENA

May 1d 23h. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

6d 12h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 3° S.

7d 00h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

11d 16h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° N.

15d 22h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 7° N.

16d 20h. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

20d 18h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d	h		d	h
April	1	24	April	15 23
May	1	22	May	16 21
June	1	20	June	15 19

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, Bootes, Leo, Virgo, Crater, Corvus and Hydra.

Algol is inconveniently situated for observation during May.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ Last Quarter	7	15	57
● New Moon	14	16	54
☽ First Quarter	22	16	18
○ Full Moon	30	4	37

	d	h
Perigee (229,650 miles)	6	12
Apogee (251,240 „)	21	05

Mean Longtitude of Ascending Node on May 1, 153°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

May 1. Bank Holiday, Scotland.
9. Half-Quarter Day.
15. Whitsunday (Scotland). Scottish Term Day.
17. Norway's National Day.
21. Jewish Pentecost (Feast of Weeks) begins.
22. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.
28. Removal Day, Scotland.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec. +	The Sun: Equation of Time*	The Sun: Rise 52°	The Sun: Rise 56°	The Sun: Transit	The Sun: Set 52°	The Sun: Set 56°	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s
1	2 31 52	14 56	+ 2 52	4 31	4 17	11 57	19 24	19 38	14 34 44	09 23 44
2	2 35 41	15 14	+ 2 59	4 30	4 15	11 57	19 25	19 40	14 38 40	09 19 48
3	2 39 31	15 32	+ 3 06	4 28	4 13	11 57	19 27	19 42	14 42 37	09 15 52
4	2 43 21	15 50	+ 3 13	4 26	4 11	11 57	19 29	19 44	14 46 33	09 11 56
5	2 47 12	16 07	+ 3 18	4 24	4 08	11 57	19 30	19 46	14 50 30	09 08 00
6	2 51 03	16 24	+ 3 24	4 22	4 06	11 57	19 32	19 48	14 54 26	09 04 04
7	2 54 55	16 41	+ 3 28	4 20	4 04	11 56	19 34	19 50	14 58 23	09 00 08
8	2 58 47	16 58	+ 3 32	4 18	4 02	11 56	19 35	19 52	15 02 20	08 56 12
9	3 02 40	17 14	+ 3 36	4 17	4 00	11 56	19 37	19 54	15 06 16	08 52 16
10	3 06 34	17 30	+ 3 39	4 15	3 58	11 56	19 38	19 56	15 10 13	08 48 21
11	3 10 28	17 46	+ 3 41	4 13	3 56	11 56	19 40	19 58	15 14 09	08 44 25
12	3 14 23	18 01	+ 3 43	4 12	3 54	11 56	19 42	20 00	15 18 06	08 40 29
13	3 18 19	18 16	+ 3 44	4 10	3 52	11 56	19 43	20 02	15 22 02	08 36 33
14	3 22 15	18 31	+ 3 44	4 08	3 50	11 56	19 45	20 03	15 25 59	08 32 37
15	3 26 11	18 45	+ 3 44	4 07	3 48	11 56	19 46	20 05	15 29 55	08 28 41
16	3 30 08	18 59	+ 3 44	4 05	3 46	11 56	19 48	20 07	15 33 52	08 24 45
17	3 34 06	19 13	+ 3 42	4 04	3 44	11 56	19 49	20 09	15 37 49	08 20 49
18	3 38 04	19 27	+ 3 41	4 02	3 43	11 56	19 51	20 11	15 41 45	08 16 53
19	3 42 03	19 40	+ 3 38	4 01	3 41	11 56	19 52	20 13	15 45 42	08 12 57
20	3 46 03	19 53	+ 3 36	4 00	3 39	11 56	19 54	20 14	15 49 38	08 09 01
21	3 50 03	20 05	+ 3 32	3 58	3 38	11 56	19 55	20 16	15 53 35	08 05 06
22	3 54 03	20 18	+ 3 28	3 57	3 36	11 57	19 57	20 18	15 57 31	08 01 10
23	3 58 04	20 29	+ 3 24	3 56	3 34	11 57	19 58	20 20	16 01 28	07 57 14
24	4 02 05	20 41	+ 3 19	3 54	3 33	11 57	19 59	20 21	16 05 24	07 53 18
25	4 06 07	20 52	+ 3 14	3 53	3 31	11 57	20 01	20 23	16 09 21	07 49 22
26	4 10 10	21 03	+ 3 08	3 52	3 30	11 57	20 02	20 24	16 13 18	07 45 26
27	4 14 12	21 13	+ 3 02	3 51	3 28	11 57	20 03	20 26	16 17 14	07 41 30
28	4 18 16	21 23	+ 2 55	3 50	3 27	11 57	20 05	20 28	16 21 11	07 37 34
29	4 22 20	21 33	+ 2 48	3 49	3 26	11 57	20 06	20 29	16 25 07	07 33 38
30	4 26 24	21 42	+ 2 40	3 48	3 25	11 57	20 07	20 31	16 29 04	07 29 42
31	4 30 29	21 51	+ 2 32	3 47	3 24	11 58	20 08	20 32	16 33 00	07 25 46

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15′·8 ; in time 1m 07s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Ignore sign and throughout May add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at superior conjunction on the 1st, and therefore unsuitably placed for observation until the second half of the month when it is an evening star (magnitude −0·8 to +0·6) in the west after sunset. It passes about 3° S. of β Tauri on the 22nd.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star visible in the east before sunrise, attaining greatest brilliancy (magnitude −4·2) on the 16th. It may be seen near the old crescent Moon on the mornings of the 11th and 12th. As seen through a telescope the apparent diameter of the planet shrinks from 50″ to 30″ as the distance from the Earth increases. At the same time the phase increases from a thin crescent to a 38% illuminated disc by the end of the month.

MARS is an evening star (magnitude +1·5) in the constellation of Cancer. On the 18th it passes slightly north of the centre of the well known cluster of stars, Praesepe.

JUPITER is a morning star (magnitude −2·0) in the constellation of Capricornus, visible for several hours in the S.E. before sunrise. Eclipses and shadow transits of the four Galilean satellites are given on p. 150.

SATURN is a morning star retrograding on the borders of Capricornus and Sagittarius. It is about 2½ magnitudes fainter than Jupiter. With its system of rings Saturn presents a beautiful and unique telescopic sight. The rings were at their widest opening in 1958 and are now closing up until they will be invisible for a short time in 1966 as the Earth passes through the plane of the rings.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	14 49	−11·3	57·7	15·7	+82	318	100	15·8	20 12	20 25	0 14	5 20	5 10
2	15 43	−14·6	58·2	15·9	+70	356	98	16·8	21 24	21 40	1 07	5 54	5 40
3	16 40	−17·1	58·7	16·0	+58	359	94	17·8	22 31	22 50	2 02	6 35	6 18
4	17 39	−18·6	59·0	16·1	+46	357	87	18·8	23 33	23 52	2 59	7 24	7 05
5	18 38	−19·0	59·2	16·1	+33	353	79	19·8	..	..	3 57	8 22	8 03
6	19 38	−18·2	59·3	16·2	+21	349	69	20·8	0 25	0 43	4 55	9 29	9 11
7	20 37	−16·3	59·3	16·2	+9	345	58	21·8	1 09	1 24	5 52	10 41	10 26
8	21 34	−13·3	59·2	16·1	−3	341	46	22·8	1 46	1 58	6 47	11 56	11 45
9	22 30	−9·6	59·1	16·1	−15	338	35	23·8	2 18	2 26	7 40	13 12	13 06
10	23 24	−5·4	58·8	16·0	−28	336	25	24·8	2 46	2 50	8 31	14 28	14 26
11	0 17	−0·9	58·5	15·9	−40	334	16	25·8	3 12	3 12	9 22	15 44	15 45
12	1 09	+3·5	58·1	15·8	−52	332	8	26·8	3 37	3 34	10 11	16 58	17 04
13	2 01	+7·8	57·7	15·7	−64	329	4	27·8	4 04	3 57	11 01	18 11	18 20
14	2 53	+11·6	57·2	15·6	−77	315	1	28·8	4 33	4 22	11 51	19 21	19 34
15	3 46	+14·7	56·6	15·4	−89	41	0	0·3	5 05	4 51	12 41	20 27	20 43
16	4 38	+17·1	56·0	15·3	+79	9	2	1·3	5 41	5 25	13 32	21 28	21 47
17	5 31	+18·6	55·5	15·1	+67	6	6	2·3	6 23	6 05	14 22	22 23	22 42
18	6 23	+19·1	55·0	15·0	+54	7	11	3·3	7 11	6 52	15 12	23 10	23 28
19	7 15	+18·8	54·6	14·9	+42	10	18	4·3	8 04	7 46	16 00	23 50	..
20	8 05	+17·6	54·4	14·8	+30	13	26	5·3	9 01	8 45	16 47	..	0 07
21	8 54	+15·7	54·2	14·8	+18	16	34	6·3	10 01	9 47	17 32	0 24	0 38
22	9 41	+13·1	54·3	14·8	+6	19	44	7·3	11 03	10 53	18 17	0 53	1 05
23	10 28	+9·9	54·5	14·9	−7	21	53	8·3	12 07	12 00	19 00	1 19	1 27
24	11 15	+6·3	54·9	15·0	−19	23	62	9·3	13 12	13 08	19 44	1 43	1 48
25	12 01	+2·4	55·4	15·1	−31	25	72	10·3	14 18	14 18	20 29	2 06	2 07
26	12 49	−1·7	56·1	15·3	−43	25	80	11·3	15 27	15 31	21 15	2 28	2 26
27	13 38	−5·8	56·9	15·5	−56	26	88	12·3	16 38	16 46	22 04	2 52	2 47
28	14 29	−9·8	57·6	15·7	−68	27	94	13·3	17 52	18 03	22 55	3 19	3 10
29	15 23	−13·4	58·4	15·9	−80	32	98	14·3	19 05	19 20	23 50	3 51	3 38
30	16 19	−16·4	59·1	16·1	+88	73	100	15·3	20 17	20 35	..	4 28	4 12
31	17 19	−18·3	59·6	16·2	−76	341	99	16·3	21 23	21 43	0 47	5 14	4 56

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m		
1	2 28	14·2	5	100	11 55	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	2 53	16·7	5	99	12 08		
7	3 18	19·0	5	97	12 22		
10	3 44	21·0	5	92	12 36		
13	4 10	22·7	6	85	12 50		
16	4 34	24·0	6	77	13 03		

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
16	4 34	24·0	6	77	13 03	20 44	21 03
19	4 58	24·9	6	69	13 14	21 00	21 21
22	5 19	25·4	6	61	13 23	21 12	21 33
25	5 39	25·6	7	53	13 31	21 20	21 42
28	5 56	25·6	7	46	13 36	21 24	21 46
31	6 11	25·3	8	40	13 38	21 24	21 45

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Transit
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	0 42	7·7	49	12	4 00	3 57	10 06
6	0 45	6·8	46	16	3 48	3 46	9 49
11	0 51	6·3	42	21	3 37	3 35	9 36
16	0 59	6·3	39	26	3 26	3 24	9 25
21	1 10	6·6	36	30	3 15	3 13	9 16
26	1 23	7·2	33	34	3 05	3 02	9 09
31	1 37	8·1	31	37	2 55	2 52	9 04

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	″		h m	h m	h m
1	8 00	22·5	6	90	17 24	0 54	1 11
6	8 10	21·9	6	91	17 15	0 41	0 57
11	8 21	21·3	6	91	17 06	0 28	0 44
16	8 32	20·6	5	91	16 57	0 15	0 30
21	8 43	19·9	5	91	16 48	23 59	0 16
26	8 54	19·1	5	92	16 40	23 46	23 59
31	9 05	18·2	5	92	16 31	23 33	23 45

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 33	7 23	4 43	7 32	4 37	7 32	4 36	7 37	4 27	7 40	4 35	7 54	4 47	7 56
2	4 32	7 25	4 42	7 33	4 35	7 34	4 34	7 39	4 25	7 42	4 33	7 56	4 45	7 58
3	4 30	7 26	4 40	7 35	4 33	7 36	4 32	7 41	4 23	7 44	4 31	7 58	4 43	8 00
4	4 28	7 27	4 38	7 37	4 31	7 38	4 30	7 43	4 21	7 46	4 29	8 00	4 41	8 02
5	4 26	7 29	4 36	7 38	4 29	7 39	4 28	7 45	4 19	7 48	4 26	8 02	4 38	8 04
6	4 24	7 30	4 34	7 40	4 27	7 41	4 26	7 47	4 17	7 50	4 24	8 04	4 36	8 06
7	4 22	7 32	4 32	7 42	4 25	7 43	4 24	7 48	4 15	7 51	4 22	8 06	4 34	8 08
8	4 20	7 33	4 30	7 43	4 23	7 44	4 22	7 50	4 13	7 53	4 20	8 08	4 32	8 10
9	4 19	7 35	4 29	7 45	4 22	7 46	4 20	7 52	4 11	7 55	4 18	8 10	4 30	8 12
10	4 17	7 36	4 27	7 46	4 20	7 47	4 18	7 54	4 09	7 57	4 16	8 12	4 28	8 14
11	4 16	7 38	4 26	7 48	4 18	7 49	4 16	7 55	4 07	7 59	4 14	8 14	4 26	8 15
12	4 14	7 40	4 24	7 50	4 17	7 51	4 14	7 57	4 05	8 01	4 12	8 16	4 24	8 17
13	4 12	7 41	4 22	7 51	4 15	7 52	4 13	7 59	4 03	8 03	4 10	8 18	4 23	8 19
14	4 10	7 43	4 20	7 53	4 13	7 54	4 11	8 01	4 01	8 04	4 08	8 19	4 21	8 21
15	4 09	7 44	4 19	7 54	4 12	7 55	4 09	8 02	3 59	8 06	4 06	8 21	4 19	8 22
16	4 07	7 46	4 17	7 56	4 10	7 57	4 07	8 04	3 57	8 08	4 04	8 23	4 17	8 24
17	4 06	7 47	4 16	7 57	4 09	7 58	4 06	8 05	3 56	8 09	4 02	8 25	4 16	8 25
18	4 04	7 49	4 15	7 59	4 07	8 00	4 04	8 07	3 54	8 11	4 01	8 27	4 14	8 27
19	4 03	7 50	4 14	8 00	4 06	8 02	4 03	8 08	3 53	8 13	3 59	8 29	4 13	8 29
20	4 02	7 52	4 12	8 02	4 05	8 03	4 02	8 10	3 51	8 14	3 57	8 30	4 11	8 30
21	4 00	7 53	4 11	8 03	4 03	8 05	4 00	8 11	3 50	8 16	3 56	8 32	4 10	8 32
22	3 59	7 55	4 10	8 05	4 02	8 06	3 59	8 13	3 48	8 18	3 54	8 34	4 08	8 34
23	3 58	7 56	4 09	8 06	4 01	8 08	3 58	8 14	3 46	8 20	3 52	8 36	4 06	8 36
24	3 57	7 57	4 07	8 07	3 59	8 09	3 56	8 16	3 45	8 21	3 51	8 37	4 05	8 37
25	3 55	7 59	4 06	8 09	3 58	8 10	3 55	8 17	3 43	8 23	3 49	8 39	4 03	8 39
26	3 54	8 00	4 05	8 10	3 57	8 11	3 54	8 18	3 42	8 24	3 48	8 40	4 02	8 40
27	3 53	8 01	4 04	8 11	3 56	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 41	8 26	3 46	8 42	4 01	8 42
28	3 53	8 03	4 03	8 12	3 55	8 14	3 52	8 21	3 40	8 27	3 45	8 44	4 00	8 43
29	3 52	8 04	4 02	8 13	3 53	8 16	3 50	8 23	3 38	8 29	3 44	8 45	3 58	8 45
30	3 51	8 05	4 01	8 14	3 52	8 17	3 49	8 24	3 37	8 30	3 43	8 47	3 57	8 46
31	3 50	8 06	4 00	8 15	3 51	8 18	3 48	8 25	3 36	8 31	3 42	8 48	3 56	8 47

JUPITER 2l

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	20 35	19·1	2 25	2 50	5 59
11	20 37	18·9	1 47	2 12	5 22
21	20 39	18·9	1 09	1 34	4 44
31	20 39	18·9	0 30	0 55	4 05

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 41″; of Saturn 17″.

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	20 08	20·2	2 07	2 34	5 32
11	20 08	20·2	1 28	1 55	4 53
21	20 08	20·3	0 48	1 16	4 13
31	20 07	20·3	0 08	0 36	3 33

Diameters of Saturn's rings 39″ and 14″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
		+		52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	9 37·1	14 59	18 59	1 14	1 20
11	9 37·3	14 58	18 20	0 35	0 40
21	9 37·9	14 55	17 41	23 52	23 57
31	9 38·8	14 50	17 03	23 13	23 18

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE Ψ

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
		−		52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	14 32·5	13 03	23 54	3 34	3 11
11	14 31·4	12 58	23 13	2 54	2 32
21	14 30·4	12 54	22 33	2 14	1 52
31	14 29·5	12 49	21 53	1 34	1 12

Diameter 2″



Junius, Roman *gens* (family).

Sun's Longitude 90° ♋ 21d 16h



Month	Day of Week		
1	Th.	Corpus Christi. Leslie Howard d. 1943	
2	F.	Coronation Day (1953)	
3	S.	George V. b. 1865	
4	S.	1st Sunday after Trinity. George III. b. 1738	
5	M.	Stravinsky b. 1882. Lord Kitchener d. 1916	
6	Tu.	Cavour d. 1861**. "D" Day 1944	
7	W.	J. B. Morton b. 1893. Pietro Annigoni b. 1910	
8	Th.	Sarah Siddons d. 1831. Sir Godfrey Tearle d. 1953	
9	F.	Dickens d. 1870. Visct. Brookeborough b. 1888	
10	S.	Duke of Edinburgh born 1921	
11	S.	2nd Sunday after Trinity. St. Barnabas	[1901
12	M.	Sir Anthony Eden b. 1897. Norman Hartnell b.	
13	Tu.	Thomas Arnold b. 1795. W. B. Yeats b. 1865	
14	W.	Edward Fitzgerald d. 1883. G. K. Chesterton d.	
15	Th.	Alcock and Brown's Atlantic Flight 1919	[1936
16	F.	Duke of Marlborough d. 1722	
17	S.	Addison d. 1719. Sir E. Burne-Jones d. 1898	
18	S.	3rd S. after Trinity Waterloo Day 1815	[1903
19	M.	Sir C. Hinshelwood b. 1897. W. R. Hammond b.	
20	Tu.	William IV. d. 1837. Black Hole of Calcutta 1756	
21	W.	Inigo Jones d. 1652. Sir C. Auchinleck b. 1884	
22	Th.	Sir John Hunt b. 1910. Walter de la Mare d. 1956	
23	F.	Duke of Windsor b. 1894. Sir Charles Oman d.	
24	S.	St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day	[1946
25	S.	4th Sunday after Trinity. Korean War began 1950	
26	M.	George IV. d. 1830. E. V. Lucas d. 1938	
27	Tu.	Helen Keller b. 1880. Cherbourg captured 1944	
28	W.	Victor Trumper d. 1915. Treaty of Versailles 1919	
29	Th.	St. Peter. Paderewski d. 1941	
30	F.	Elizabeth Barrett Browning d. 1861**	

PHENOMENA

June 1d 04h. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (23°).

2d 18h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 3° S.

3d 06h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° S.

9d 09h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 2° N.

14d 18h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 3° N.

18d 10h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° N.

20d 02h. Venus at greatest western elongation (46°).

21d 16h. Summer Solstice.

27d 12h. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

30d 00h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 3° S.

30d 12h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
May	1	24	May	16	23
June	1	22	June	15	21
July	1	20	July	16	19

Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Draco, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Bootes, Corona, Serpens, Virgo and Libra.

Algol is inconveniently situated for observation during June.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ Last Quarter.....	5	21	19
● New Moon.....	13	5	16
☽ First Quarter.....	21	9	01
○ Full Moon.....	28	12	37

	d	h
Perigee (226,960 miles)...	2	03
Apogee (251,770 ,,)...	17	22
Perigee (224,020 ,,)...	30	01

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on June 1, 151°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

June 5. Constitution Day, Denmark.

15. Moslem New Year (A.H. 1381).

21. Longest day.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

—. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following June 24.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec. +	The Sun: Equation of Time*	The Sun: Rise 52°	The Sun: Rise 56°	The Sun: Transit	The Sun: Set 52°	The Sun: Set 56°	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s
1	4 34 34	21 59	+ 2 23	3 46	3 22	11 58	20 09	20 34	16 36 57	07 21 51
2	4 38 39	22 08	+ 2 14	3 45	3 21	11 58	20 10	20 35	16 40 53	07 17 55
3	4 42 45	22 15	+ 2 05	3 45	3 20	11 58	20 12	20 36	16 44 50	07 13 59
4	4 46 51	22 23	+ 1 55	3 44	3 19	11 58	20 13	20 37	16 48 47	07 10 03
5	4 50 58	22 30	+ 1 45	3 43	3 18	11 58	20 14	20 39	16 52 43	07 06 07
6	4 55 05	22 36	+ 1 34	3 42	3 18	11 59	20 15	20 40	16 56 40	07 02 11
7	4 59 13	22 42	+ 1 24	3 42	3 17	11 59	20 16	20 41	17 00 36	06 58 15
8	5 03 20	22 48	+ 1 12	3 41	3 16	11 59	20 16	20 42	17 04 33	06 54 19
9	5 07 28	22 54	+ 1 01	3 41	3 15	11 59	20 17	20 43	17 08 29	06 50 23
10	5 11 37	22 59	+ 0 49	3 40	3 15	11 59	20 18	20 44	17 12 26	06 46 27
11	5 15 45	23 03	+ 0 37	3 40	3 14	11 59	20 19	20 44	17 16 22	06 42 31
12	5 19 54	23 07	+ 0 25	3 40	3 14	12 00	20 19	20 46	17 20 19	06 38 36
13	5 24 03	23 11	+ 0 13	3 40	3 13	12 00	20 20	20 46	17 24 16	06 34 40
14	5 28 12	23 14	0 00	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 47	17 28 12	06 30 44
15	5 32 21	23 17	− 0 13	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 48	17 32 09	06 26 48
16	5 36 31	23 20	− 0 26	3 39	3 13	12 01	20 22	20 48	17 36 05	06 22 52
17	5 40 40	23 22	− 0 38	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 22	20 49	17 40 02	06 18 56
18	5 44 50	23 24	− 0 52	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 49	17 43 58	06 15 00
19	5 48 59	23 25	− 1 05	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 50	17 47 55	06 11 04
20	5 53 09	23 26	− 1 18	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 50	17 51 51	06 07 08
21	5 57 19	23 26	− 1 31	3 39	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50	17 55 48	06 03 12
22	6 01 28	23 26	− 1 44	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50	17 59 45	05 59 16
23	6 05 38	23 26	− 1 57	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 51	18 03 41	05 55 21
24	6 09 47	23 25	− 2 10	3 40	3 14	12 02	20 24	20 51	18 07 38	05 51 25
25	6 13 57	23 24	− 2 22	3 40	3 14	12 02	20 24	20 51	18 11 34	05 47 29
26	6 18 06	23 23	− 2 35	3 41	3 14	12 03	20 24	20 51	18 15 31	05 43 33
27	6 22 15	23 21	− 2 48	3 41	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50	18 19 27	05 39 37
28	6 26 24	23 18	− 3 00	3 42	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50	18 23 24	05 35 41
29	6 30 33	23 15	− 3 12	3 42	3 16	12 03	20 24	20 50	18 27 20	05 31 45
30	6 34 41	23 12	− 3 24	3 43	3 17	12 03	20 24	20 50	18 31 17	05 27 49

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15′·8; in time 1m 09s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Ignore sign and from June 1–13 apply as in May (see page 107) and for the remainder of the month as in July (see page 115).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is an evening star (magnitude +0·7 to +1·8) during the first half of the month, being at greatest eastern elongation on the 1st. Even so it is a difficult object in the long twilight. It passes 1½° S. of ϵ Geminorum on the 9th and remains in the vicinity of this star for several days. The planet is at inferior conjunction on the 27th.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star (magnitude −4) visible in the east before sunrise. It reaches greatest western elongation on the 20th. Venus may be seen very close to the old crescent Moon on the 9th.

MARS is an evening star (magnitude +1·8) and thus no longer the conspicuous object it was at the beginning of the year. In the constellation of Leo, it passes 0°·6 N. of Uranus on the 16th (which offers a good opportunity for locating this faint planet) and 0°·7 N. of *Regulus* on the 27th. On the 18th the Moon passes within 2° of Mars.

JUPITER is still in Capricornus, but now moving westward, having reached its first stationary point near to the end of last month. On the morning of the 3rd it will form an interesting sight with both the gibbous Moon and Saturn in the same part of the sky.

SATURN, on the border of Capricornus and Sagittarius and still with a retrograde motion, now rises in the late evening but is never seen at a high altitude because of its southern declination (−21°).

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	18 20	−19·2	59·9	16·3	+64	349	95	17·3	22 21	22 40	1 47	6 10	5 51
2	19 21	−18·8	60·0	16·4	+51	348	89	18·3	23 10	23 26	2 47	7 16	6 57
3	20 22	−17·1	60·0	16·3	+39	345	81	19·3	23 50	..	3 46	8 28	8 12
4	21 21	−14·4	59·7	16·3	+27	342	71	20·3	..	0 03	4 43	9 44	9 32
5	22 18	−10·8	59·4	16·2	+15	339	60	21·3	0 23	0 32	5 37	11 01	10 53
6	23 13	− 6·6	58·9	16·1	+ 3	337	49	22·3	0 52	0 57	6 29	12 18	12 14
7	0 05	− 2·2	58·4	15·9	−10	336	38	23·3	1 18	1 20	7 19	13 33	13 33
8	0 57	+ 2·3	57·9	15·8	−22	336	27	24·3	1 43	1 41	8 08	14 46	14 50
9	1 48	+ 6·6	57·4	15·6	−34	336	18	25·3	2 08	2 03	8 57	15 58	16 06
10	2 39	+10·5	56·9	15·5	−46	336	11	26·3	2 35	2 26	9 46	17 08	17 20
11	3 31	+13·9	56·4	15·4	−59	336	5	27·3	3 05	2 53	10 35	18 15	18 30
12	4 22	+16·5	55·9	15·2	−71	332	2	28·3	3 39	3 23	11 25	19 18	19 36
13	5 15	+18·3	55·4	15·1	−83	294	0	29·3	4 18	4 01	12 15	20 15	20 34
14	6 07	+19·2	55·0	15·0	+85	26	1	0·8	5 03	4 44	13 05	21 06	21 25
15	6 59	+19·1	54·6	14·9	+72	16	3	1·8	5 54	5 35	13 54	21 49	22 06
16	7 49	+18·2	54·4	14·8	+60	15	7	2·8	6 50	6 32	14 41	22 25	22 41
17	8 39	+16·5	54·2	14·8	+48	17	13	3·8	7 49	7 34	15 27	22 56	23 09
18	9 27	+14·2	54·1	14·7	+36	19	20	4·8	8 50	8 38	16 12	23 23	23 33
19	10 14	+11·2	54·2	14·8	+23	21	28	5·8	9 53	9 44	16 56	23 48	23 54
20	11 00	+ 7·8	54·4	14·8	+11	22	37	6·8	10 57	10 51	17 39	..	..
21	11 46	+ 4·0	54·9	14·9	− 1	23	46	7·8	12 02	12 00	18 22	0 10	0 13
22	12 32	0·0	55·4	15·1	−13	24	56	8·8	13 08	13 10	19 07	0 32	0 32
23	13 20	− 4·1	56·1	15·3	−26	23	66	9·8	14 17	14 22	19 53	0 55	0 51
24	14 09	− 8·1	57·0	15·5	−38	22	75	10·8	15 28	15 37	20 42	1 19	1 12
25	15 01	−11·9	57·9	15·8	−50	21	84	11·8	16 41	16 54	21 35	1 48	1 37
26	15 56	−15·1	58·8	16·0	−62	19	91	12·8	17 54	18 11	22 31	2 21	2 07
27	16 54	−17·6	59·6	16·2	−74	19	96	13·8	19 04	19 23	23 30	3 03	2 45
28	17 55	−19·0	60·2	16·4	−86	32	99	14·8	20 08	20 27	..	3 54	3 35
29	18 58	−19·2	60·7	16·5	+ 81	326	100	15·8	21 03	21 20	0 32	4 56	4 37
30	20 01	−18·0	60·8	16·6	+69	342	97	16·8	21 48	22 03	1 33	6 08	5 51

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	6 16	25·1	8	37	13 39	21 23	21 44
4	6 27	24·6	9	31	13 38	21 18	21 38
7	6 36	23·9	9	25	13 34	21 10	21 29
10	6 42	23·2	10	20	13 28	20 58	21 16
13	6 45	22·4	10	15	13 19	20 44	21 00
16	6 45	21·6	11	10	13 06	20 26	20 42

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
16	6 45	21·6	11	10	13 06	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
19	6 42	20·8	11	6	12 51		
22	6 37	20·1	12	3	12 34		
25	6 30	19·4	12	1	12 15		
28	6 22	19·0	12	0	11 56		
31	6 15	18·7	12	2	11 37		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Transit
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	1 40	8·3	30	38	2 53	2 49	9 03
6	1 56	9·4	28	41	2 43	2 39	8 59
11	2 12	10·6	27	44	2 34	2 29	8 56
16	2 30	11·8	25	47	2 25	2 19	8 54
21	2 49	13·2	24	50	2 17	2 10	8 53
26	3 08	14·5	22	53	2 10	2 01	8 52
31	3 28	15·8	21	55	2 03	1 53	8 53

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	9 07	18·1	5	92	16 29	23 30	23 42
6	9 19	17·2	5	92	16 21	23 16	23 28
11	9 30	16·2	5	92	16 12	23 03	23 13
16	9 41	15·3	5	93	16 04	22 49	22 58
21	9 52	14·2	5	93	15 55	22 35	22 43
26	10 03	13·2	5	93	15 47	22 21	22 28
31	10 14	12·1	5	94	15 38	22 06	22 13

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 49	8 07	3 59	8 16	3 50	8 19	3 47	8 26	3 35	8 33	3 40	8 50	3 55	8 48
2	3 48	8 08	3 58	8 17	3 49	8 20	3 46	8 28	3 34	8 34	3 39	8 51	3 54	8 50
3	3 48	8 09	3 58	8 19	3 49	8 22	3 45	8 29	3 33	8 35	3 38	8 52	3 53	8 51
4	3 47	8 10	3 57	8 20	3 48	8 23	3 44	8 30	3 32	8 36	3 37	8 53	3 52	8 52
5	3 46	8 11	3 56	8 21	3 47	8 24	3 44	8 31	3 31	8 38	3 36	8 55	3 52	8 53
6	3 45	8 12	3 55	8 22	3 46	8 25	3 43	8 32	3 31	8 39	3 36	8 56	3 51	8 54
7	3 45	8 13	3 55	8 23	3 46	8 26	3 42	8 33	3 30	8 40	3 35	8 57	3 50	8 55
8	3 44	8 14	3 54	8 23	3 45	8 26	3 42	8 34	3 29	8 41	3 34	8 58	3 50	8 56
9	3 44	8 15	3 54	8 24	3 45	8 27	3 41	8 35	3 28	8 42	3 33	8 59	3 49	8 57
10	3 43	8 15	3 53	8 25	3 44	8 28	3 41	8 36	3 28	8 43	3 33	9 00	3 49	8 58
11	3 43	8 16	3 53	8 26	3 44	8 29	3 40	8 37	3 27	8 44	3 32	9 01	3 48	8 59
12	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 26	3 44	8 29	3 40	8 38	3 27	8 45	3 32	9 02	3 48	9 00
13	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 27	3 44	8 30	3 39	8 38	3 26	8 45	3 31	9 02	3 47	9 00
14	3 42	8 18	3 52	8 28	3 43	8 31	3 39	8 39	3 26	8 46	3 31	9 03	3 47	9 01
15	3 42	8 18	3 52	8 28	3 43	8 31	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 02
16	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 02
17	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 30	9 05	3 47	9 02
18	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 05	3 47	9 03
19	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 06	3 47	9 03
20	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 30	9 06	3 47	9 04
21	3 42	8 21	3 52	8 31	3 43	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
22	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
23	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 07	3 47	9 04
24	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
25	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
26	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 49	9 04
27	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 33	9 06	3 49	9 04
28	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 42	8 42	3 29	8 49	3 33	9 06	3 50	9 04
29	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 42	8 42	3 29	8 49	3 34	9 06	3 50	9 04
30	3 46	8 21	3 56	8 31	3 47	8 34	3 43	8 42	3 30	8 49	3 35	9 06	3 51	9 04

JUPITER ♃

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit
		—	52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	20 38	18·9	0 26	0 51	4 01
11	20 37	19·1	23 42	0 11	3 20
21	20 34	19·3	23 01	23 27	2 38
31	20 31	19·5	22 18	22 44	1 55

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 45″; of Saturn 18″.

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Transit
		—	52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	20 07	20·3	0 04	0 32	3 29
11	20 05	20·4	23 20	23 48	2 48
21	20 03	20·6	22 39	23 08	2 06
31	20 00	20·7	21 59	22 27	1 24

Diameters of Saturn's rings 41″ and 15″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
		+		52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	9 38·9	14 49	16 59	23 09	23 14
11	9 40·2	14 43	16 21	22 30	22 36
21	9 41·7	14 35	15 43	21 52	21 57
31	9 43·5	14 25	15 06	21 14	21 19

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE Ψ

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Transit	10° high in West	
		—		52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	14 29·4	12 49	21 49	1 30	1 08
11	14 28·6	12 45	21 09	0 51	0 29
21	14 27·9	12 42	20 29	0 11	23 45
31	14 27·4	12 41	19 49	23 27	23 06

Diameter 2″



Julius Caesar, formerly *Quintilis*, 5th month (from March).

Sun's Longitude 120° Ω 23d 02h



Month	Day of Week	
1	S.	CANADA DAY (1867). Charles Laughton b. 1899
2	S.	5th Sunday after Trinity. Tchehov d. 1904
3	M.	Joel Chandler Harris d. 1908
4	Tu.	INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. (1776)
5	W.	Lord Wigram b. 1873
6	Th.	Edward VI d. 1553. Aneurin Bevan d. 1960
7	F.	Sheridan d. 1816. Sir A. Conan Doyle d. 1930
8	S.	Edmund Burke d. 1797. Sir H. Raeburn d. 1823
9	S.	6th Sunday after Trinity. Caen captured 1944
10	M.	Lord Fisher d. 1920
11	Tu.	Sir Arthur Evans d. 1941. Aga Khan d. 1957
12	W.	Alexander Hamilton d. 1804. Col. Dreyfus d. 1935
13	Th.	Marat d. 1793. Clifford Bax b. 1886
14	F.	FÊTE NATIONALE, FRANCE. Grock d. 1959
15	S.	St. Swithin's Day. Massacre of Cawnpore 1857
16	S.	7th Sunday after Trinity. Sir S. Cockerell b. 1867
17	M.	Adam Smith d. 1790. Whistler d. 1903
18	Tu.	Watteau d. 1721. Jane Austen d. 1817
19	W.	Bp. Wilberforce d. 1873. A. J. Cronin b. 1896
20	Th.	C. V. Wedgwood b. 1910. Marconi d. 1937
21	F.	Robert Burns d. 1796. Ernest Hemingway b. 1898
22	S.	St. Mary Magdalen. Salamanca 1812
23	S.	8th Sunday after Trinity. Gen. Grant d. 1885
24	M.	Sacha Guitry d. 1957
25	Tu.	St. James. Blériot's Channel Flight 1909
26	W.	George Borrow d. 1881. Aldous Huxley b. 1894
27	Th.	Korean Truce Signed 1953
28	F.	Robespierre d. 1794. Selwyn Lloyd b. 1904
29	S.	Schumann d. 1856. Joseph Grimond b. 1913
30	S.	9th Sunday after Trinity. Walter Lindrum d. 1960
31	M.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END

PHENOMENA

July 5. Earth at Aphelion, i.e. at greatest distance (94,400,000 miles) from the Sun.

8d 20h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 2° N.

11d 06h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 0°·2 N.

17d 02h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 0°·3 S.

19d 09h. Mercury at greatest western elongation. (20°).

19d 11h. Saturn at opposition.

25d 11h. Jupiter at opposition.

27d 07h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 3° S.

27d 17h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
June	1	24	June	15	23
July	1	22	July	16	21
Aug.	1	20	Aug.	16	19

Ursa Minor, Draco, Corona, Hercules, Lyra, Serpens, Ophiuchus, Libra, Scorpius and Sagittarius.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
3	11	17	19
6	08	20	16
9	05	23	13
12	01	26	10
14	22	29	06

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ Last Quarter.....	5	3	32
● New Moon.....	12	19	11
☽ First Quarter	20	23	13
○ Full Moon	27	19	50

	d	h
Apogee (252,340 miles)...	15	11
Perigee (222,190 „)...	28	09

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on July 1, 150°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

July 1. Special Session for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

3. Dog Days begin (end Aug. 15).

5. Dividends due. Tynwald Day, Isle of Man.

8. Midsummer Fire Insurances to be paid.

12. Bank and General Holiday, Northern Ireland.

15. Latest date for receiving corrections for next year's "WHITAKER."

21. Belgian Independence Day (1831).

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

Day	THE SUN							Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°		
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s
1	6 38 49	23 09	− 3 36	3 44	3 18	12 04	20 23	20 49	18 35 14	05 23 53
2	6 42 57	23 04	− 3 47	3 44	3 18	12 04	20 23	20 49	18 39 10	05 19 57
3	6 47 05	23 00	− 3 59	3 45	3 19	12 04	20 22	20 48	18 43 07	05 16 01
4	6 51 13	22 55	− 4 10	3 46	3 20	12 04	20 22	20 48	18 47 03	05 12 05
5	6 55 20	22 50	− 4 20	3 47	3 21	12 04	20 22	20 47	18 51 00	05 08 10
6	6 59 27	22 44	− 4 31	3 47	3 22	12 05	20 21	20 46	18 54 56	05 04 14
7	7 03 34	22 38	− 4 41	3 48	3 23	12 05	20 20	20 46	18 58 53	05 00 18
8	7 07 40	22 32	− 4 51	3 49	3 24	12 05	20 20	20 45	19 02 49	04 56 22
9	7 11 46	22 25	− 5 00	3 50	3 26	12 05	20 19	20 44	19 06 46	04 52 26
10	7 15 51	22 18	− 5 09	3 51	3 27	12 05	20 18	20 43	19 10 43	04 48 30
11	7 19 57	22 10	− 5 17	3 52	3 28	12 05	20 18	20 42	19 14 39	04 44 34
12	7 24 01	22 02	− 5 26	3 53	3 30	12 05	20 17	20 41	19 18 36	04 40 38
13	7 28 06	21 54	− 5 33	3 55	3 31	12 06	20 16	20 39	19 22 32	04 36 42
14	7 32 09	21 45	− 5 41	3 56	3 32	12 06	20 15	20 38	19 26 29	04 32 46
15	7 36 13	21 36	− 5 47	3 57	3 34	12 06	20 14	20 37	19 30 25	04 28 50
16	7 40 15	21 27	− 5 54	3 58	3 35	12 06	20 13	20 36	19 34 22	04 24 55
17	7 44 18	21 17	− 5 59	3 59	3 37	12 06	20 12	20 34	19 38 18	04 20 59
18	7 48 19	21 07	− 6 04	4 00	3 38	12 06	20 11	20 33	19 42 15	04 17 03
19	7 52 21	20 56	− 6 09	4 02	3 40	12 06	20 10	20 32	19 46 12	04 13 07
20	7 56 21	20 45	− 6 13	4 03	3 41	12 06	20 08	20 30	19 50 08	04 09 11
21	8 00 21	20 34	− 6 17	4 04	3 43	12 06	20 07	20 28	19 54 05	04 05 15
22	8 04 21	20 22	− 6 20	4 06	3 45	12 06	20 06	20 27	19 58 01	04 01 19
23	8 08 20	20 10	− 6 22	4 07	3 46	12 06	20 05	20 25	20 01 58	03 57 23
24	8 12 18	19 58	− 6 24	4 09	3 48	12 06	20 03	20 24	20 05 54	03 53 27
25	8 16 16	19 46	− 6 25	4 10	3 50	12 06	20 02	20 22	20 09 51	03 49 31
26	8 20 13	19 33	− 6 25	4 12	3 52	12 06	20 00	20 20	20 13 47	03 45 35
27	8 24 09	19 19	− 6 25	4 13	3 53	12 06	19 59	20 18	20 17 44	03 41 40
28	8 28 05	19 06	− 6 25	4 14	3 55	12 06	19 57	20 17	20 21 41	03 37 44
29	8 32 01	18 52	− 6 23	4 16	3 57	12 06	19 56	20 15	20 25 37	03 33 48
30	8 35 55	18 38	− 6 22	4 17	3 58	12 06	19 54	20 13	20 29 34	03 29 52
31	8 39 49	18 23	− 6 19	4 19	4 00	12 06	19 53	20 11	20 33 30	03 25 56

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15′·8; in time 1m 08s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Ignore sign and throughout July subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is a morning star during the second part of the month, visible in the east before sunrise. Greatest western elongation occurs on the 19th. During this period it increases in brightness from magnitude +1·0 to −0·8, passing S. of *Castor* and *Pollux* in the constellation of Gemini, though the long duration of twilight makes observation difficult.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star (magnitude −3·7). It may be seen near the Moon on the mornings of the 8th and 9th. The planet passes just N.W. of the Hyades in Taurus between the 11th and the 15th, and in particular 3° N. of *Aldebaran* on the 16th.

MARS is an evening star (magnitude +1·8) moving eastwards away from *Regulus* in Leo. The Moon will be close to Mars on the 16th and the 17th.

JUPITER is now visible all night, being at opposition on the 25th. It is considerably brighter than Saturn, having a magnitude of −2·3.

SATURN is at opposition on the 19th and is thus visible all night; its magnitude is +0·3. Saturn and Jupiter remain close together in the same region of sky throughout the year. Jupiter has been to the east (left) of Saturn since February and both planets are about 30° S. of *Altair*.

OCCULTATION. A daylight occultation of *Aldebaran* is visible from the British Isles on the 9th (see page 146).

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	21 02	−15·5	60·7	16·5	+57	342	91	17·8	22 25	22 36	2 33	7 26	7 12
2	22 02	−12·1	60·3	16·4	+45	340	83	18·8	22 56	23 03	3 30	8 45	8 35
3	22 58	− 8·0	59·8	16·3	+33	338	74	19·8	23 24	23 27	4 25	10 04	9 59
4	23 53	− 3·5	59·1	16·1	+20	337	63	20·8	23 50	23 49	5 17	11 21	11 20
5	0 45	+ 1·1	58·4	15·9	+ 8	337	52	21·8	..	..	6 07	12 36	12 39
6	1 37	+ 5·5	57·7	15·7	− 4	338	41	22·8	0 15	0 10	6 55	13 49	13 55
7	2 28	+ 9·5	57·0	15·5	−16	339	30	23·8	0 41	0 33	7 44	14 59	15 09
8	3 19	+13·0	56·4	15·4	−29	341	21	24·8	1 09	0 58	8 33	16 07	16 20
9	4 10	+15·8	55·8	15·2	−41	344	14	25·8	1 41	1 26	9 22	17 10	17 27
10	5 01	+17·8	55·3	15·1	−53	346	8	26·8	2 18	2 01	10 11	18 09	18 28
11	5 53	+19·0	54·9	15·0	−65	347	3	27·8	3 00	2 41	11 00	19 02	19 21
12	6 45	+19·2	54·6	14·9	−78	341	1	28·8	3 48	3 29	11 49	19 47	20 05
13	7 35	+18·6	54·3	14·8	−90	63	0	0·2	4 42	4 24	12 37	20 26	20 43
14	8 25	+17·2	54·1	14·7	+78	22	1	1·2	5 40	5 24	13 24	20 59	21 13
15	9 14	+15·0	54·0	14·7	+66	20	4	2·2	6 40	6 27	14 09	21 27	21 38
16	10 01	+12·2	54·0	14·7	+53	20	9	3·2	7 42	7 32	14 53	21 53	22 00
17	10 47	+ 8·9	54·1	14·8	+41	21	15	4·2	8 45	8 39	15 36	22 15	22 20
18	11 33	+ 5·3	54·4	14·8	+29	22	22	5·2	9 49	9 46	16 19	22 37	22 39
19	12 18	+ 1·4	54·8	14·9	+17	22	31	6·2	10 54	10 55	17 02	22 59	22 57
20	13 05	− 2·6	55·3	15·1	+ 4	22	40	7·2	12 01	12 04	17 46	23 22	23 17
21	13 52	− 6·6	56·0	15·3	− 8	21	50	8·2	13 09	13 16	18 33	23 48	23 39
22	14 42	−10·4	56·9	15·5	−20	19	61	9·2	14 19	14 30	19 22	..	..
23	15 34	−13·8	57·8	15·7	−32	16	71	10·2	15 30	15 45	20 15	0 18	0 05
24	16 29	−16·6	58·7	16·0	−44	13	80	11·2	16 41	16 59	21 12	0 54	0 38
25	17 28	−18·5	59·7	16·3	−57	9	88	12·2	17 48	18 07	22 12	1 39	1 21
26	18 30	−19·2	60·5	16·5	−69	5	95	13·2	18 48	19 06	23 13	2 35	2 15
27	19 33	−18·6	61·0	16·6	−81	5	99	14·2	19 38	19 55	..	3 42	3 23
28	20 36	−16·7	61·3	16·7	+87	309	100	15·2	20 20	20 33	0 15	4 58	4 42
29	21 38	−13·6	61·3	16·7	+75	340	98	16·2	20 56	21 04	1 15	6 19	6 07
30	22 38	− 9·7	60·9	16·6	+62	340	93	17·2	21 26	21 30	2 13	7 41	7 34
31	23 35	− 5·2	60·3	16·4	+50	339	86	18·2	21 53	21 54	3 08	9 02	8 59

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
1	6 15	18·7	12	2	11 37	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	6 10	18·7	11	5	11 20		
7	6 06	18·8	11	9	11 05		
10	6 06	19·1	10	14	10 54		
13	6 09	19·6	9	21	10 45		
16	6 15	20·2	8	28	10 40		

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Transit
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
16	6 15	20·2	8	28	3 26	3 12	10 40
19	6 25	20·8	8	37	3 21	3 06	10 39
22	6 38	21·3	7	46	3 19	3 03	10 41
25	6 55	21·7	7	56	3 22	3 05	10 46
28	7 15	21·9	6	67	3 28	3 12	10 54
31	7 37	21·8	6	76	3 40	3 23	11 05

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Transit
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	3 28	15·8	21	55	2 03	1 53	8 53
6	3 49	17·0	20	58	1 57	1 46	8 54
11	4 10	18·2	19	60	1 53	1 40	8 56
16	4 33	19·2	18	62	1 49	1 36	8 58
21	4 55	20·1	18	64	1 47	1 33	9 01
26	5 19	20·8	17	66	1 47	1 31	9 05
31	5 42	21·3	16	68	1 48	1 32	9 09

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	10 14	12·1	5	94	15 38	22 06	22 13
6	10 26	11·0	4	94	15 30	21 52	21 58
11	10 37	9·8	4	94	15 21	21 37	21 42
16	10 48	8·6	4	95	15 13	21 23	21 26
21	10 59	7·4	4	95	15 04	21 08	21 11
26	11 11	6·2	4	95	14 56	20 54	20 55
31	11 22	4·9	4	95	14 47	20 39	20 39

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 47	8 21	3 57	8 30	3 48	8 33	3 44	8 41	3 31	8 48	3 36	9 05	3 52	9 03
2	3 47	8 20	3 57	8 30	3 48	8 33	3 44	8 41	3 31	8 48	3 36	9 05	3 52	9 03
3	3 48	8 20	3 58	8 29	3 49	8 32	3 45	8 40	3 32	8 47	3 37	9 04	3 53	9 02
4	3 49	8 20	3 59	8 29	3 50	8 32	3 46	8 40	3 33	8 47	3 38	9 04	3 54	9 02
5	3 50	8 19	4 00	8 29	3 51	8 32	3 47	8 39	3 34	8 46	3 39	9 03	3 55	9 01
6	3 50	8 19	4 00	8 28	3 51	8 31	3 48	8 39	3 35	8 45	3 40	9 02	3 56	9 01
7	3 51	8 18	4 01	8 27	3 52	8 30	3 49	8 38	3 36	8 45	3 41	9 02	3 57	9 00
8	3 52	8 18	4 02	8 27	3 53	8 30	3 50	8 37	3 37	8 44	3 42	9 01	3 58	8 59
9	3 53	8 17	4 03	8 26	3 54	8 29	3 51	8 36	3 39	8 43	3 44	9 00	3 59	8 58
10	3 54	8 16	4 04	8 25	3 55	8 28	3 52	8 36	3 40	8 42	3 45	8 59	4 00	8 58
11	3 55	8 16	4 05	8 25	3 56	8 28	3 53	8 35	3 41	8 41	3 46	8 58	4 01	8 57
12	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 24	3 57	8 27	3 54	8 34	3 42	8 40	3 48	8 57	4 02	8 56
13	3 57	8 14	4 08	8 23	3 59	8 26	3 56	8 33	3 44	8 39	3 49	8 55	4 04	8 55
14	3 58	8 13	4 09	8 22	4 00	8 25	3 57	8 32	3 45	8 38	3 50	8 54	4 05	8 54
15	3 59	8 12	4 10	8 21	4 01	8 24	3 58	8 31	3 46	8 37	3 52	8 53	4 06	8 53
16	4 01	8 11	4 11	8 20	4 02	8 23	3 59	8 30	3 47	8 36	3 53	8 52	4 07	8 52
17	4 02	8 10	4 12	8 19	4 04	8 21	4 01	8 28	3 49	8 34	3 55	8 50	4 09	8 50
18	4 03	8 09	4 13	8 18	4 05	8 20	4 02	8 27	3 50	8 33	3 56	8 49	4 10	8 49
19	4 04	8 08	4 15	8 17	4 07	8 19	4 04	8 26	3 52	8 32	3 58	8 48	4 12	8 48
20	4 05	8 06	4 16	8 16	4 08	8 17	4 05	8 24	3 53	8 30	3 59	8 46	4 13	8 46
21	4 07	8 05	4 17	8 15	4 09	8 16	4 06	8 23	3 55	8 28	4 01	8 44	4 15	8 44
22	4 08	8 04	4 19	8 14	4 11	8 15	4 08	8 22	3 57	8 27	4 03	8 43	4 17	8 43
23	4 09	8 03	4 20	8 13	4 12	8 14	4 09	8 21	3 58	8 25	4 04	8 41	4 18	8 41
24	4 11	8 01	4 21	8 11	4 14	8 12	4 11	8 19	4 00	8 24	4 06	8 40	4 20	8 40
25	4 12	8 00	4 23	8 10	4 15	8 11	4 12	8 18	4 02	8 22	4 08	8 38	4 22	8 38
26	4 14	7 58	4 24	8 08	4 17	8 09	4 14	8 16	4 03	8 21	4 10	8 36	4 23	8 37
27	4 15	7 57	4 25	8 07	4 18	8 08	4 15	8 15	4 05	8 19	4 11	8 34	4 25	8 35
28	4 16	7 55	4 26	8 05	4 19	8 06	4 16	8 13	4 06	8 17	4 13	8 33	4 26	8 33
29	4 18	7 54	4 28	8 04	4 21	8 05	4 18	8 12	4 08	8 16	4 15	8 31	4 28	8 32
30	4 19	7 52	4 29	8 02	4 22	8 03	4 20	8 10	4 10	8 14	4 16	8 29	4 30	8 30
31	4 21	7 51	4 31	8 01	4 24	8 02	4 21	8 08	4 11	8 12	4 18	8 27	4 31	8 28

JUPITER 2

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	20 31	19·5	1 55	5 26	5 00
11	20 26	19·8	1 11	4 40	4 13
21	20 21	20·1	0 27	3 53	3 25
31	20 16	20·4	23 38	3 06	2 37

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 48″; of Saturn 19″.

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	20 00	20·7	1 24	4 46	4 17
11	19 57	20·9	0 42	4 03	3 33
21	19 54	21·0	23 56	3 19	2 49
31	19 51	21·2	23 13	2 35	2 05

Diameters of Saturn's rings 42″ and 16″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m		
1	9 43·5	14 25	15 06	Uranus is	
11	9 45·5	14 15	14 29	too close to	
21	9 47·6	14 04	13 51	the Sun	
31	9 49·9	13 52	13 14	for observation	

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	14 27·4	12 41	19 49	23 27	23 06
11	14 27·1	12 40	19 09	22 48	22 26
21	14 27·0	12 40	18 30	22 08	21 47
31	14 27·1	12 41	17 51	21 29	21 07

Diameter 2″

Day of Month	Week	
		Julius Caesar *Augustus*, formerly *Sextilis*, 6th month (from March). *Sun's Longitude* 150° ♍ 23d 09h
1	Tu.	Lammas. Queen Anne d. 1714
2	W.	Sir Arthur Bliss b. 1891. A. Graham Bell d. 1922
3	Th.	Grinling Gibbons d. 1721. Joseph Conrad d. 1924
4	F.	Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother born 1900
5	S.	First Atomic Bomb dropped 1945
6	S.	10th Sunday after Trinity. Transfiguration
7	M.	Dr. Ralph Bunche b. 1904
8	Tu.	Lord Evershed b. 1899. Visct. Bracken d. 1958
9	W.	Capt. Marryat d. 1848
10	Th.	Visct. Dunrossil b. 1893. Treaty of Trianon 1921
11	F.	Cardinal Newman d. 1890
12	S.	William Blake d. 1827. George Stevenson d. 1848
13	S.	11th Sunday after Trinity. H. G. Wells d. 1946
14	M.	Richard Jefferies d. 1887. Sir Landon Ronald d.
15	Tu.	Princess Anne born 1950 [1938
16	W.	Thomas Fuller d. 1661**. Earl Jowitt d. 1957
17	Th.	Admiral Blake d. 1657. Balzac d. 1850
18	F.	Basil Cameron b. 1884. W. H. Hudson d. 1922
19	S.	James Watt d. 1819. Sir Jacob Epstein d. 1959
20	S.	12th Sunday after Trinity. General Booth d. 1912
21	M.	Princess Margaret born 1930 [1940
22	Tu.	Warren Hastings d. 1818. Sir Oliver Lodge d.
23	W.	Sir Geoffrey Faber b. 1889
24	Th.	St. Bartholomew. Graham Sutherland b. 1903
25	F.	Michael Faraday d. 1867. Paris liberated 1944
26	S.	Prince Richard b. 1944. Vaughan Williams d. 1958
27	S.	13th Sunday after Trinity. Sir D. Bradman b. 1908
28	M.	Leigh Hunt d. 1869. General Botha d. 1919
29	Tu.	Walter Lindrum b. 1890
30	W.	John Gunther b. 1901. Sir J. J. Thomson d. 1940
31	Th.	Bunyan d. 1688. Queen Wilhelmina b. 1880

PHENOMENA

August 7d 18h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 3° N.

11. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. See p. 146.

14d 15h. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

14d 18h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° S.

19d 09h. Uranus in conjunction with the Sun.

23d 15h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 3° S.

23d 23h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

26. Partial eclipse of the Moon. See p. 146.

31d 13h. Pluto in conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
July	1	24	July	16	23
Aug.	1	22	Aug.	16	21
Sept.	1	20	Sept.	15	19

Draco, Hercules, Lyra, Cygnus, Sagitta, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Aquila and Sagittarius.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
1	03	18	08
4	00	21	05
6	21	24	02
9	18	26	23
12	14	29	19
15	11		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ Last Quarter	3	11	47
● New Moon	11	10	36
☽ First Quarter	19	10	51
○ Full Moon	26	3	13

	d	h
Apogee (252,580 miles)	11	17
Perigee (221,990 ,,)	25	19

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on August 1, 148°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

August 1. Lammas. Scottish Term Day.

2. British Caribbean Federation Day.

5. Oyster season opens.

7. Bank and General Holiday, Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.

11. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W.

12. Grouse shooting begins.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec.	The Sun: Equation of Time*	The Sun: Rise 52°	The Sun: Rise 56°	The Sun: Transit	The Sun: Set 52°	The Sun: Set 56°	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s
1	8 43 43	18 08	− 6 16	4 20	4 02	12 06	19 51	20 09	20 37 27	03 22 00
2	8 47 36	17 53	− 6 12	4 22	4 04	12 06	19 49	20 07	20 41 23	03 18 04
3	8 51 28	17 38	− 6 08	4 24	4 06	12 06	19 48	20 05	20 45 20	03 14 08
4	8 55 20	17 22	− 6 03	4 25	4 08	12 06	19 46	20 03	20 49 16	03 10 12
5	8 59 11	17 06	− 5 58	4 27	4 10	12 06	19 44	20 01	20 53 13	03 06 16
6	9 03 02	16 50	− 5 52	4 28	4 12	12 06	19 42	19 59	20 57 10	03 02 20
7	9 06 52	16 33	− 5 45	4 30	4 14	12 06	19 40	19 56	21 01 06	02 58 25
8	9 10 41	16 17	− 5 38	4 31	4 16	12 06	19 39	19 54	21 05 03	02 54 29
9	9 14 30	16 00	− 5 31	4 33	4 18	12 05	19 37	19 52	21 08 59	02 50 33
10	9 18 18	15 42	− 5 22	4 35	4 20	12 05	19 35	19 50	21 12 56	02 46 37
11	9 22 06	15 25	− 5 13	4 36	4 22	12 05	19 33	19 48	21 16 52	02 42 41
12	9 25 53	15 07	− 5 04	4 38	4 24	12 05	19 31	19 45	21 20 49	02 38 45
13	9 29 40	14 49	− 4 54	4 40	4 26	12 05	19 29	19 43	21 24 45	02 34 49
14	9 33 26	14 31	− 4 44	4 41	4 27	12 05	19 27	19 41	21 28 42	02 30 53
15	9 37 11	14 12	− 4 32	4 43	4 29	12 04	19 25	19 38	21 32 39	02 26 57
16	9 40 56	13 53	− 4 21	4 44	4 31	12 04	19 23	19 36	21 36 35	02 23 01
17	9 44 40	13 34	− 4 09	4 46	4 33	12 04	19 21	19 34	21 40 32	02 19 05
18	9 48 24	13 15	− 3 56	4 48	4 35	12 04	19 19	19 31	21 44 28	02 15 10
19	9 52 07	12 56	− 3 43	4 49	4 37	12 04	19 17	19 29	21 48 25	02 11 14
20	9 55 50	12 36	− 3 29	4 51	4 39	12 03	19 15	19 26	21 52 21	02 07 18
21	9 59 33	12 16	− 3 15	4 52	4 41	12 03	19 13	19 24	21 56 18	02 03 22
22	10 03 14	11 56	− 3 00	4 54	4 43	12 03	19 11	19 22	22 00 14	01 59 26
23	10 06 56	11 36	− 2 45	4 56	4 45	12 03	19 08	19 19	22 04 11	01 55 30
24	10 10 37	11 16	− 2 29	4 57	4 47	12 02	19 06	19 16	22 08 08	01 51 34
25	10 14 17	10 55	− 2 13	4 59	4 49	12 02	19 04	19 14	22 12 04	01 47 38
26	10 17 57	10 35	− 1 56	5 01	4 51	12 02	19 02	19 12	22 16 01	01 43 42
27	10 21 37	10 14	− 1 40	5 02	4 53	12 02	19 00	19 09	22 19 57	01 39 46
28	10 25 16	9 53	− 1 22	5 04	4 55	12 01	18 58	19 06	22 23 54	01 35 50
29	10 28 55	9 32	− 1 05	5 06	4 57	12 01	18 55	19 04	22 27 50	01 31 55
30	10 32 33	9 10	− 0 47	5 07	4 59	12 01	18 53	19 01	22 31 47	01 27 59
31	10 36 12	8 49	− 0 28	5 09	5 01	12 00	18 51	18 59	22 35 43	01 24 03

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15′·8; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Ignore sign and throughout August subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is a morning star (magnitude −1) low in the east before sunrise, for the first few days of the month. Thereafter it is unsuitably placed for observation, superior conjunction occurring on the 14th.

VENUS is a conspicuous morning star (magnitude −3·5) visible in the east before sunrise. It may be seen near the Moon on the 7th and 8th and passes 7° S. of Pollux on the 24th.

MARS, now a second-magnitude evening star, moves from Leo into Virgo during the month. On the 11th it passes less than 0°·1 S. of the third magnitude star β Virginis. The Moon passes 2° N. of Mars on the 14th. Mars is now crossing the equator, going south, and getting closer to the Sun.

JUPITER is an evening star, still retrograding on the borders of Sagittarius and Capricornus. The Moon passes 3° N. of both Jupiter and Saturn on the 23rd.

SATURN is an evening star in Sagittarius, only 5° west of Jupiter.

ECLIPSE. An annular eclipse of the Sun occurs on the 11th but is not visible from the British Isles.

ECLIPSE. A partial eclipse of the Moon occurs on the morning of the 26th. This is visible from the British Isles, see page 146 for details.

METEORS. The famous Perseid meteor shower occurs on the 12th at a time when moonlight will not interfere with observation at all. The number of meteors seen will increase after midnight.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	0 30	− 0·4	59·5	16·2	+38	339	76	19·2	22 19	22 16	4 00	10 20	10 22
2	1 23	+ 4·1	58·6	16·0	+26	340	66	20·2	22 45	22 39	4 51	11 36	11 41
3	2 15	+ 8·4	57·7	15·7	+14	341	55	21·2	23 13	23 03	5 41	12 49	12 58
4	3 06	+12·1	56·9	15·5	+ 1	344	45	22·2	23 44	23 30	6 30	13 58	14 11
5	3 58	+15·1	56·1	15·3	−11	347	34	23·2	..	..	7 19	15 03	15 19
6	4 49	+17·3	55·5	15·1	−23	350	25	24·2	0 19	0 03	8 08	16 04	16 22
7	5 41	+18·7	55·0	15·0	−35	354	17	25·2	0 59	0 41	8 57	16 58	17 17
8	6 32	+19·2	54·6	14·9	−47	358	10	26·2	1 45	1 26	9 46	17 46	18 04
9	7 23	+18·8	54·3	14·8	−60	2	5	27·2	2 37	2 18	10 34	18 26	18 44
10	8 13	+17·6	54·1	14·7	−72	4	2	28·2	3 33	3 16	11 21	19 01	19 16
11	9 02	+15·6	54·0	14·7	−84	2	0	29·2	4 32	4 18	12 07	19 31	19 43
12	9 49	+13·0	53·9	14·7	+84	21	0	0·6	5 34	5 23	12 51	19 58	20 06
13	10 36	+ 9·8	54·0	14·7	+72	19	2	1·6	6 37	6 29	13 35	20 21	20 27
14	11 22	+ 6·3	54·2	14·8	+59	19	6	2·6	7 41	7 36	14 18	20 43	20 46
15	12 07	+ 2·4	54·5	14·8	+47	20	11	3·6	8 45	8 44	15 00	21 05	21 04
16	12 53	− 1·5	54·8	14·9	+ 35	20	18	4·6	9 50	9 53	15 44	21 27	21 23
17	13 39	− 5·5	55·3	15·1	+22	19	26	5·6	10 57	11 03	16 29	21 51	21 43
18	14 27	− 9·3	56·0	15·3	+10	17	35	6·6	12 04	12 14	17 16	22 18	22 07
19	15 17	−12·7	56·7	15·5	− 2	15	45	7·6	13 13	13 27	18 05	22 51	22 36
20	16 10	−15·7	57·6	15·7	−14	11	56	8·6	14 22	14 39	18 58	23 30	23 13
21	17 06	−17·9	58·5	15·9	−26	7	66	9·6	15 29	15 48	19 55	..	..
22	18 05	−19·0	59·4	16·2	−39	2	77	10·6	16 30	16 50	20 54	0 19	0 00
23	19 06	−19·0	60·2	16·4	−51	357	86	11·6	17 25	17 43	21 55	1 19	1 00
24	20 08	−17·7	60·9	16·6	−63	352	93	12·6	18 11	18 26	22 56	2 29	2 12
25	21 10	−15·2	61·3	16·7	−75	347	98	13·6	18 50	19 01	23 55	3 48	3 34
26	22 11	−11·6	61·4	16·7	−87	330	100	14·6	19 23	19 29	..	5 10	5 00
27	23 10	− 7·2	61·1	16·7	+80	345	99	15·6	19 52	19 55	0 52	6 33	6 28
28	0 07	− 2·4	60·6	16·5	+68	342	95	16·6	20 19	20 18	1 47	7 56	7 55
29	1 03	+ 2·4	59·8	16·3	+56	342	88	17·6	20 47	20 41	2 41	9 15	9 18
30	1 57	+ 6·9	58·9	16·0	+44	343	80	18·6	21 15	21 06	3 32	10 31	10 39
31	2 50	+11·0	57·9	15·8	+32	345	70	19·6	21 45	21 33	4 23	11 44	11 56

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
1	7 45	21·7	6	79	11 09	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	8 09	21·1	5	88	11 22		
7	8 35	20·1	5	94	11 36		
10	9 00	18·7	5	98	11 49		
13	9 25	17·0	5	99	12 02		
16	9 49	15·1	5	100	12 14		

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
16	9 49	15·1	5	100	12 14	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
19	10 12	13·0	5	99	12 25		
22	10 33	10·8	5	97	12 35		
25	10 54	8·5	5	95	12 43		
28	11 13	6·2	5	92	12 51		
31	11 32	3·9	5	90	12 57		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Transit
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	5 47	21·4	16	69	1 48	1 32	9 10
6	6 11	21·7	16	71	1 51	1 35	9 15
11	6 36	21·7	15	72	1 56	1 39	9 20
16	7 01	21·5	15	74	2 02	1 46	9 25
21	7 26	21·1	14	76	2 10	1 54	9 30
26	7 51	20·4	14	77	2 19	2 04	9 35
31	8 15	19·5	14	79	2 29	2 16	9 40

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	11 24	+4·7	4	96	14 46	20 36	20 36
6	11 36	+3·4	4	96	14 37	20 21	20 20
11	11 47	+2·1	4	96	14 29	20 06	20 04
16	11 59	+0·8	4	96	14 21	19 51	19 48
21	12 10	−0·5	4	97	14 13	19 36	19 32
26	12 22	−1·8	4	97	14 05	19 22	19 16
31	12 34	−3·1	4	97	13 57	19 06	19 00

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 22	7 49	4 32	7 59	4 25	8 00	4 23	8 06	4 13	8 10	4 20	8 25	4 33	8 26
2	4 24	7 47	4 34	7 57	4 27	7 58	4 25	8 05	4 15	8 08	4 22	8 23	4 35	8 25
3	4 26	7 46	4 36	7 56	4 29	7 57	4 26	8 03	4 17	8 06	4 24	8 21	4 36	8 23
4	4 27	7 44	4 37	7 54	4 30	7 55	4 28	8 01	4 19	8 04	4 26	8 19	4 38	8 21
5	4 29	7 42	4 39	7 52	4 32	7 53	4 30	7 59	4 21	8 02	4 28	8 17	4 40	8 19
6	4 30	7 41	4 40	7 50	4 33	7 51	4 31	7 57	4 22	8 00	4 30	8 15	4 42	8 17
7	4 32	7 39	4 42	7 48	4 35	7 49	4 33	7 55	4 24	7 58	4 32	8 12	4 44	8 14
8	4 33	7 37	4 43	7 47	4 36	7 48	4 35	7 53	4 26	7 56	4 34	8 10	4 46	8 12
9	4 35	7 35	4 45	7 45	4 38	7 46	4 37	7 51	4 28	7 54	4 36	8 08	4 48	8 10
10	4 37	7 33	4 47	7 43	4 40	7 44	4 39	7 49	4 30	7 52	4 38	8 06	4 50	8 08
11	4 38	7 32	4 48	7 41	4 41	7 42	4 40	7 47	4 32	7 50	4 40	8 04	4 51	8 06
12	4 40	7 30	4 50	7 39	4 43	7 40	4 42	7 45	4 34	7 47	4 42	8 01	4 53	8 04
13	4 41	7 28	4 51	7 37	4 45	7 38	4 44	7 43	4 36	7 45	4 44	7 59	4 55	8 02
14	4 43	7 26	4 53	7 35	4 47	7 36	4 46	7 41	4 37	7 43	4 45	7 57	4 57	8 00
15	4 44	7 24	4 54	7 34	4 48	7 33	4 47	7 38	4 39	7 40	4 47	7 54	4 58	7 57
16	4 46	7 22	4 56	7 32	4 50	7 31	4 49	7 36	4 41	7 38	4 49	7 52	5 00	7 55
17	4 47	7 20	4 57	7 30	4 52	7 29	4 51	7 34	4 43	7 36	4 51	7 50	5 02	7 53
18	4 49	7 18	4 59	7 28	4 54	7 27	4 53	7 32	4 45	7 34	4 53	7 48	5 04	7 51
19	4 50	7 16	5 00	7 26	4 55	7 25	4 54	7 30	4 47	7 32	4 55	7 46	5 06	7 49
20	4 52	7 14	5 02	7 24	4 57	7 23	4 56	7 28	4 48	7 29	4 56	7 43	5 07	7 46
21	4 53	7 12	5 03	7 22	4 58	7 21	4 57	7 26	4 50	7 27	4 58	7 41	5 09	7 44
22	4 55	7 10	5 05	7 20	5 00	7 19	4 59	7 24	4 52	7 25	5 00	7 39	5 11	7 42
23	4 57	7 07	5 07	7 17	5 02	7 16	5 01	7 21	4 54	7 22	5 02	7 36	5 13	7 40
24	4 58	7 05	5 08	7 15	5 03	7 14	5 02	7 19	4 56	7 19	5 04	7 33	5 14	7 37
25	5 00	7 03	5 10	7 13	5 05	7 12	5 04	7 17	4 58	7 17	5 06	7 31	5 16	7 35
26	5 02	7 01	5 12	7 11	5 07	7 10	5 06	7 14	5 00	7 15	5 08	7 29	5 18	7 32
27	5 03	6 59	5 13	7 09	5 08	7 08	5 08	7 12	5 02	7 12	5 10	7 26	5 20	7 30
28	5 05	6 57	5 15	7 07	5 10	7 06	5 10	7 10	5 04	7 10	5 12	7 23	5 22	7 27
29	5 07	6 54	5 17	7 04	5 12	7 03	5 11	7 07	5 05	7 07	5 14	7 21	5 24	7 25
30	5 08	6 52	5 18	7 02	5 13	7 01	5 13	7 05	5 07	7 05	5 16	7 18	5 26	7 22
31	5 10	6 50	5 20	7 00	5 15	6 59	5 15	7 03	5 09	7 03	5 18	7 16	5 28	7 20

JUPITER ♃ SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	5° high in West 52°	5° high in West 56°	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	5° high in West 52°	5° high in West 56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	20 15	20·5	23 33	3 01	2 33	19 51	21·2	23 09	2 31	2 01
11	20 10	20·8	22 49	2 15	1 46	19 48	21·3	22 27	1 48	1 17
21	20 05	21·0	22 05	1 29	0 59	19 45	21·4	21 45	1 05	0 34
31	20 02	21·2	21 22	0 44	0 14	19 43	21·5	21 04	0 23	23 48

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 47″; of Saturn 18″. Diameters of Saturn's rings 41″ and 16″.

URANUS ♅ NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Transit	10° high in West 52°	10° high in West 56°	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	10° high in West 52°	10° high in West 56°
	h m	° ′	h m			h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	9 50·1	13 51	13 11	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation		14 27·1	12 41	17 47	21 25	21 03
11	9 52·5	13 38	12 34			14 27·4	12 43	17 08	20 46	20 24
21	9 54·9	13 26	11 57			14 28·0	12 46	16 29	20 07	19 45
31	9 57·3	13 13	11 20			14 28·7	12 50	15 50	19 28	19 06

Diameter 4″ Diameter 2″

Day of Month	Day of Week	
		 *Septem* (seven), 7th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.  *Sun's Longitude* 180° ♎ 23d 07h
1	F.	Louis XIV d. 1715. Sir Richard Steele d. 1729
2	S.	Fire of London 1666. Omdurman 1898
3	S.	14th Sunday after Trinity. Britain at War 1939
4	M.	Grieg d. 1907. Count Sforza d. 1952
5	Tu.	Auguste Comte d. 1857
6	W.	Lord Birkett b. 1883. Edmund Gwenn d. 1959
7	Th.	Queen Elizabeth I b. 1533. C. B. Fry d. 1956
8	F.	King Feisal I d. 1933. Richard Strauss d. 1949
9	S.	Battle of Flodden 1513
10	S.	15th Sunday after Trinity. Mary Godwin d. 1797
11	M.	Malplaquet 1709. Field Marshal Smuts d. 1950
12	Tu.	Blücher d. 1819. Guizot d. 1874
13	W.	General Wolfe d. 1759. Heath Robinson d. 1944
14	Th.	Fenimore Cooper d. 1851. Wellington d. 1852
15	F.	William Huskisson d. 1830. Sir B. Paget b. 1888
16	S.	Dr. Pusey d. 1882. Sir James Jeans d. 1946
17	S.	16th Sunday after Trinity. James II. d. 1701
18	M.	Hazlitt d. 1830. Greta Garbo b. 1905
19	Tu.	Poitiers 1356. Richard Porson d. 1808
20	W.	Sibelius d. 1957. Yvonne Arnaud d. 1958
21	Th.	St. Matthew. Sir Allen Lane b. 1902
22	F.	Lord Ironside d. 1959. Ian Hay d. 1952
23	S.	Wilkie Collins d. 1889. Walter Lippmann b. 1889
24	S.	17th Sunday after Trinity. S. R. Crockett b. 1860
25	M.	Johann Strauss d. 1849
26	Tu.	Keir Hardie d. 1915. W. H. Davies d. 1940
27	W.	Degas d. 1917. Adelina Patti d. 1919
28	Th.	Louis Pasteur d. 1895
29	F.	St. Michael and All Angels. Sir Matthew Smith d.
30	S.	Sir Michael Adeane b. 1910. [1959

PHENOMENA

September 7d 00h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 2° N.

11d 22h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 4° S.

12d 11h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° S.

19d 22h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 3° S.

20d 05h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

22d 21h. Mercury in conjunction with Mars. Mercury 3° S.

23d 07h. Autumnal Equinox.

28d 10h. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (26°).

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
Aug.	1	24	Aug.	16	23
Sept.	1	22	Sept.	15	21
Oct.	1	20	Oct.	16	19

Draco, Cepheus, Lyra, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Sagitta, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquila, Aquarius and Capricornus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
1	16	18	21
4	13	21	18
7	10	24	15
10	07	27	12
13	03	30	08
16	00		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ Last Quarter.....	1	23	05
● New Moon.....	10	2	50
☽ First Quarter.....	17	20	23
○ Full Moon.....	24	11	33

	d	h
Apogee (252,400 miles)...	7	20
Perigee (223,540 „)...	23	04

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on September 1, 146°.

See note on *Summer time*, page 126.

MONTHLY NOTES

September 1. Partridge shooting begins. Salmon close-time begins.

8. Malta's National Day (1565).

11. Jewish New Year (A.M. 5722).

20 Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement).

24. Harvest Moon.

28. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29. Michaelmas. Quarter day. Lord Mayor of London elected.

—. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Sept. 29.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec.	The Sun: Equation of Time*	The Sun: Rise 52°	The Sun: Rise 56°	The Sun: Transit	The Sun: Set 52°	The Sun: Set 56°	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s
1	10 39 50	+8 27	− 0 10	5 10	5 03	12 00	18 49	18 56	22 39 40	01 20 07
2	10 43 27	+8 05	+ 0 09	5 12	5 05	12 00	18 46	18 54	22 43 37	01 16 11
3	10 47 05	+7 44	+ 0 29	5 14	5 07	11 59	18 44	18 51	22 47 33	01 12 15
4	10 50 42	+7 21	+ 0 48	5 15	5 09	11 59	18 42	18 48	22 51 30	01 08 19
5	10 54 18	+6 59	+ 1 08	5 17	5 10	11 59	18 40	18 46	22 55 26	01 04 23
6	10 57 55	+6 37	+ 1 28	5 19	5 12	11 58	18 37	18 43	22 59 23	01 00 27
7	11 01 32	+6 15	+ 1 48	5 20	5 14	11 58	18 35	18 41	23 03 19	00 56 31
8	11 05 08	+5 52	+ 2 08	5 22	5 16	11 58	18 33	18 38	23 07 16	00 52 35
9	11 08 44	+5 30	+ 2 29	5 24	5 18	11 57	18 30	18 35	23 11 12	00 48 40
10	11 12 20	+5 07	+ 2 49	5 25	5 20	11 57	18 28	18 33	23 15 09	00 44 44
11	11 15 56	+4 44	+ 3 10	5 27	5 22	11 57	18 26	18 30	23 19 06	00 40 48
12	11 19 31	+4 21	+ 3 31	5 28	5 24	11 56	18 23	18 27	23 23 02	00 36 52
13	11 23 07	+3 59	+ 3 52	5 30	5 26	11 56	18 21	18 25	23 26 59	00 32 56
14	11 26 42	+3 36	+ 4 13	5 32	5 28	11 56	18 19	18 22	23 30 55	00 29 00
15	11 30 17	+3 13	+ 4 34	5 33	5 30	11 55	18 16	18 19	23 34 52	00 25 04
16	11 33 53	+2 49	+ 4 56	5 35	5 32	11 55	18 14	18 17	23 38 48	00 21 08
17	11 37 28	+2 26	+ 5 17	5 37	5 34	11 55	18 12	18 14	23 42 45	00 17 12
18	11 41 03	+2 03	+ 5 38	5 38	5 36	11 54	18 09	18 11	23 46 41	00 13 16
19	11 44 38	+1 40	+ 5 59	5 40	5 38	11 54	18 07	18 09	23 50 38	00 09 21
20	11 48 14	+1 17	+ 6 21	5 42	5 46	11 53	18 05	18 06	23 54 34	00 05 25
21	11 51 49	+0 53	+ 6 42	5 43	5 42	11 53	18 02	18 03	23 58 31	{00 01 29 {23 57 33
22	11 55 24	+0 30	+ 7 03	5 45	5 44	11 53	18 00	18 01	0 02 28	23 53 37
23	11 59 00	+0 07	+ 7 24	5 46	5 46	11 52	17 58	17 58	0 06 24	23 49 41
24	12 02 35	−0 17	+ 7 46	5 48	5 48	11 52	17 55	17 55	0 10 21	23 45 45
25	12 06 11	−0 40	+ 8 06	5 50	5 50	11 52	17 53	17 53	0 14 17	23 41 49
26	12 09 47	−1 04	+ 8 27	5 51	5 52	11 51	17 51	17 50	0 18 14	23 37 53
27	12 13 23	−1 27	+ 8 48	5 53	5 54	11 51	17 48	17 47	0 22 10	23 33 57
28	12 16 59	−1 50	+ 9 08	5 54	5 56	11 51	17 46	17 45	0 26 07	23 30 01
29	12 20 35	−2 14	+ 9 28	5 56	5 58	11 50	17 44	17 42	0 30 03	23 26 06
30	12 24 12	−2 37	+ 9 48	5 58	6 00	11 50	17 41	17 40	0 34 00	23 22 10

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15′·9; in time 1m 04s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Ignore sign and except on September 1 (when the rule is reversed) add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is a difficult evening star (magnitude 0·0 to +0·3) for the second half of the month, very low in the west after sunset. Although greatest eastern elongation (26° from the Sun) occurs on the 28th it is a difficult object in the latitudes of the British Isles never setting much more than half-an-hour after the Sun. However, if located with binoculars or small telescope it is a striking sight on the 21st, passing within 0°·1 of *Spica*. The following night it is only 3° S. of Mars. Mercury is 1m brighter than *Spica* and nearly 2m brighter than Mars.

VENUS is a morning star (magnitude −3·4) and is visible in the east before sunrise. It is close to the Moon on the 7th and on the 22nd passes 0°·4 N. of *Regulus*.

MARS is sinking into the evening twilight and will not be visible again this year.

JUPITER is in Sagittarius, resuming its direct (eastward) motion on the 23rd.

SATURN is an evening star in Sagittarius. Even a small telescope shows both its famous system of rings and its largest satellite Titan.

OCCULTATION. A daylight occultation of Aldebaran is visible from the British Isles on the 29th. (See page 146.)

ZODIACAL LIGHT. Under good conditions the morning cone is visible between the 9th and the 23rd.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°
	h/ m	° ′	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 43	+14·3	57·0	15·5	+19	348	60	20·6	22 19	22 04	5 14	12 53	13 08
2	4 35	+16·8	56·2	15·3	+ 7	352	50	21·6	22 58	22 40	6 04	13 57	14 14
3	5 28	+18·4	55·5	15·1	− 5	356	40	22·6	23 42	23 23	6 54	14 54	15 12
4	6 19	+19·2	54·9	15·0	−17	350	30	23·6	..	..	7 43	15 43	16 02
5	7 10	+19·0	54·5	14·8	−29	5	22	24·6	0 32	0 13	8 31	16 26	16 44
6	8 00	+18·0	54·2	14·8	−42	9	14	25·6	1 27	1 09	9 19	17 03	17 19
7	8 49	+16·2	54·0	14·7	−54	13	8	26·6	2 25	2 10	10 05	17 34	17 47
8	9 37	+13·7	54·0	14·7	−66	18	4	27·6	3 26	3 14	10 49	18 02	18 12
9	10 24	+10·7	54·0	14·7	−78	24	1	28·6	4 29	4 20	11 33	18 26	18 33
10	11 10	+ 7·2	54·2	14·8	+89	75	0	29·6	5 33	5 27	12 16	18 49	18 52
11	11 56	+ 3·4	54·4	14·8	+77	78	1	0·9	6 37	6 35	12 59	19 10	19 11
12	12 42	− 0·6	54·7	14·9	+65	14	3	1·9	7 42	7 44	13 43	19 32	19 29
13	13 28	− 4·6	55·1	15·0	+53	15	8	2·9	8 49	8 54	14 27	19 56	19 49
14	14 15	− 8·5	55·6	15·1	+41	14	14	3·9	9 56	10 05	15 13	20 22	20 12
15	15 05	−12·0	56·1	15·3	+28	13	22	4·9	11 04	11 16	16 01	20 52	20 38
16	15 56	−15·0	56·8	15·5	+16	10	31	5·9	12 11	12 27	16 52	21 27	21 11
17	16 50	−17·4	57·5	15·7	+ 4	6	41	6·9	13 17	13 35	17 46	22 11	21 53
18	17 46	−18·9	58·2	15·9	− 8	2	52	7·9	14 19	14 38	18 42	23 05	22 45
19	18 45	−19·2	59·0	16·1	−20	357	63	8·9	15 14	15 33	19 40	..	23 50
20	19 45	−18·4	59·7	16·3	−33	351	73	9·9	16 02	16 19	20 39	0 08	..
21	20 45	−16·4	60·3	16·4	−45	346	83	10·9	16 43	16 56	21 37	1 21	1 05
22	21 45	−13·3	60·8	16·6	−57	341	91	11·9	17 18	17 27	22 34	2 40	2 28
23	22 44	− 9·2	60·9	16·6	−69	335	97	12·9	17 49	17 54	23 30	4 02	3 54
24	23 42	− 4·6	60·9	16·6	−81	317	100	13·9	18 17	18 18	..	5 24	5 21
25	0 38	+ 0·3	60·5	16·5	+86	3	100	14·9	18 44	18 41	0 25	6 46	6 47
26	1 34	+ 5·1	59·8	16·3	+74	350	97	15·9	19 12	19 05	1 18	8 06	8 12
27	2 29	+ 9·5	59·0	16·1	+62	349	91	16·9	19 42	19 31	2 11	9 23	9 33
28	3 23	+13·2	58·1	15·8	+50	350	84	17·9	20 15	20 01	3 03	10 36	10 50
29	4 17	+16·1	57·2	15·6	+38	353	75	18·9	20 53	20 36	3 55	11 44	12 01
30	5 11	+18·1	56·3	15·3	+26	357	66	19·9	21 36	21 18	4 47	12 45	13 04

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
1	11 38	+3·1	5	90	12 59	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	11 55	+0·9	5	87	13 04		
7	12 12	−1·4	5	84	13 09		
10	12 28	−3·5	5	82	13 13		
13	12 43	−5·6	6	79	13 17		
16	12 58	−7·6	6	76	13 19		

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
16	12 58	7·6	6	76	13 19	18 04	17 54
19	13 12	9·4	6	73	13 22	17 56	17 43
22	13 25	11·2	6	69	13 23	17 47	17 33
25	13 38	12·8	6	65	13 24	17 38	17 22
28	13 50	14·2	7	60	13 23	17 29	17 11
31	14 00	15·5	7	55	13 21	17 19	17 00

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Transit
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	8 20	19·3	14	79	2 32	2 18	9 41
6	8 45	18 1	13	81	2 43	2 31	9 46
11	9 09	16 7	13	82	2 56	2 45	9 50
16	9 33	15·1	13	84	3 09	3 00	9 55
21	9 57	13·3	12	85	3 23	3 15	9 59
26	10 21	11·3	12	86	3 37	3 31	10 03
31	10 44	9 3	12	87	3 51	3 47	10 06

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
1	12 36	3·4	4	97	13 55	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	12 48	4·7	4	98	13 48		
11	13 00	6·0	4	98	13 40		
16	13 12	7·3	4	98	13 32		
21	13 24	8·6	4	98	13 25		
26	13 37	9·9	4	98	13 18		
31	13 50	11·2	4	99	13 11		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 11	6 48	5 21	6 58	5 16	6 57	5 17	7 00	5 11	7 00	5 20	7 13	5 30	7 17
2	5 13	6 45	5 23	6 55	5 18	6 54	5 18	6 58	5 13	6 58	5 22	7 11	5 31	7 15
3	5 15	6 43	5 25	6 53	5 20	6 52	5 20	6 55	5 15	6 55	5 24	7 08	5 33	7 12
4	5 16	6 41	5 26	6 51	5 21	6 50	5 22	6 53	5 17	6 52	5 26	7 05	5 35	7 10
5	5 18	6 39	5 28	6 49	5 23	6 48	5 24	6 51	5 18	6 50	5 27	7 03	5 37	7 08
6	5 20	6 37	5 30	6 46	5 25	6 45	5 26	6 48	5 20	6 47	5 29	7 00	5 39	7 05
7	5 21	6 34	5 31	6 44	5 27	6 43	5 28	6 46	5 22	6 45	5 31	6 58	5 41	7 03
8	5 23	6 32	5 33	6 42	5 28	6 41	5 29	6 43	5 24	6 42	5 33	6 55	5 42	7 00
9	5 25	6 30	5 35	6 39	5 30	6 38	5 31	6 41	5 26	6 40	5 35	6 52	5 44	6 58
10	5 26	6 28	5 36	6 37	5 32	6 36	5 33	6 38	5 28	6 37	5 37	6 50	5 46	6 55
11	5 28	6 26	5 38	6 35	5 34	6 34	5 35	6 36	5 30	6 35	5 39	6 47	5 48	6 53
12	5 29	6 23	5 39	6 33	5 35	6 31	5 36	6 33	5 31	6 32	5 41	6 44	5 49	6 50
13	5 31	6 21	5 41	6 31	5 37	6 29	5 38	6 31	5 33	6 30	5 43	6 42	5 51	6 48
14	5 33	6 19	5 43	6 28	5 39	6 26	5 40	6 29	5 35	6 27	5 45	6 39	5 53	6 45
15	5 34	6 16	5 44	6 26	5 40	6 24	5 41	6 26	5 37	6 24	5 47	6 36	5 55	6 42
16	5 35	6 14	5 45	6 23	5 42	6 21	5 43	6 24	5 39	6 22	5 49	6 34	5 57	6 40
17	5 37	6 12	5 47	6 21	5 44	6 19	5 45	6 22	5 41	6 19	5 51	6 31	5 59	6 37
18	5 38	6 09	5 48	6 18	5 45	6 16	5 46	6 19	5 43	6 16	5 53	6 28	6 01	6 35
19	5 40	6 07	5 50	6 16	5 47	6 14	5 48	6 17	5 45	6 14	5 55	6 26	6 03	6 32
20	5 42	6 05	5 52	6 14	5 49	6 12	5 50	6 14	5 47	6 11	5 57	6 23	6 05	6 29
21	5 43	6 02	5 53	6 12	5 50	6 09	5 51	6 12	5 48	6 09	5 59	6 20	6 06	6 27
22	5 45	6 00	5 55	6 10	5 52	6 07	5 53	6 09	5 50	6 06	6 01	6 18	6 08	6 24
23	5 46	5 58	5 56	6 07	5 53	6 05	5 55	6 07	5 52	6 04	6 03	6 15	6 10	6 22
24	5 48	5 55	5 58	6 05	5 55	6 02	5 57	6 04	5 54	6 01	6 05	6 12	6 12	6 19
25	5 50	5 53	6 00	6 03	5 57	6 00	5 59	6 02	5 56	5 59	6 07	6 10	6 14	6 17
26	5 51	5 51	6 01	6 01	5 58	5 58	6 01	5 59	5 58	5 56	6 09	6 07	6 16	6 14
27	5 53	5 48	6 03	5 58	6 00	5 55	6 02	5 57	5 59	5 54	6 11	6 04	6 17	6 12
28	5 54	5 46	6 04	5 56	6 01	5 53	6 04	5 54	6 01	5 51	6 13	6 02	6 19	6 09
29	5 56	5 44	6 06	5 54	6 03	5 51	6 06	5 52	6 03	5 49	6 15	5 59	6 21	6 07
30	5 58	5 41	6 08	5 51	6 05	5 48	6 08	5 49	6 05	5 46	6 17	5 57	6 23	6 04

JUPITER 24

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	20 02	21·2	21 18	0 40	0 10
11	19 59	21·3	20 37	23 53	23 23
21	19 58	21·4	19 56	23 13	22 42
31	19 58	21·3	19 17	22 34	22 04

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	19 43	21·6	21 00	0 19	23 44
11	19 41	21·6	20 19	23 33	23 02
21	19 41	21·7	19 39	22 53	22 22
31	19 41	21·7	18 59	22 13	21 42

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 44″; of Saturn 18″. Diameters of Saturn's rings 40″ and 16″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	9 57·6	13 12	5 15	5 11	11 16
11	9 59·9	12 59	4 39	4 35	10 39
21	10 02·2	12 47	4 03	3 59	10 02
31	10 04·2	12 36	3 26	3 23	9 25

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE Ψ

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	14 28·8	12 51	15 47	19 24	19 02
11	14 29·7	12 56	15 08	18 45	18 23
21	14 30·8	13 01	14 30	18 06	17 44
31	14 32·0	13 08	13 52	17 27	17 05

Diameter 2″

Day of Month	Day of Week	
		Octo (eight), 8th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. *Sun's Longitude* 210° ♏ 23d 16h
1	S.	18th Sunday after Trinity
2	M.	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN
3	Tu.	William Morris d. 1896. Sir Arnold Bax d. 1953
4	W.	Rembrandt d. 1669. John Rennie d. 1821
5	Th.	R 101 disaster 1930
6	F.	Ford Madox Brown d. 1893. Robert Lynd d. 1949
7	S.	W. W. Skeat d. 1912. Sir Hubert Parry d. 1918
8	S.	19th Sunday after Trinity. General Election 1959
9	M.	Duke of Kent b. 1935. Visct. Hailsham b. 1907
10	Tu.	Fridtjof Nansen b. 1861**. Visct. Nuffield b. 1877
11	W.	Camperdown 1797. Sir B. Partridge b. 1861**
12	Th.	Elizabeth Fry d. 1845. Robert E. Lee d. 1870
13	F.	Murat d. 1815. Sir Henry Irving d. 1905
14	S.	E. de Valera b. 1882. Gen. Eisenhower b. 1890
15	S.	20th Sunday after Trinity. Sir C. P. Snow b. 1905
16	M.	Marie Antoinette d. 1793. Gen. Marshall d. 1959
17	Tu.	Chopin d. 1849. Sir Basil Henriques b. 1890
18	W.	St. Luke. T. A. Edison d. 1931
19	Th.	Swift d. 1745. Lord Rutherford d. 1937
20	F.	Grace Darling d. 1842. J. A. Froude d. 1894
21	S.	TRAFALGAR DAY 1805. Sir Dudley Pound d. 1943
22	S.	21st Sunday after Trinity. Lord Carson d. 1935
23	M.	Cézanne d. 1906. W. G. Grace d. 1915
24	Tu.	Franz Lehar d. 1948. Christian Dior d. 1957
25	W.	George II. d. 1760. Picasso b. 1881
26	Th.	William Hogarth d. 1764
27	F.	W. M. Hughes d. 1952
28	S.	St. Simon and St. Jude. John Locke d. 1704
29	S.	22nd Sunday after Trinity. John Leech d. 1864
30	M.	Bonar Law d. 1923. Dame Rose Macaulay d. 1958
31	Tu.	Hallowmas Eve. Max Reinhardt d. 1943

PHENOMENA

October 7d 08h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 0°·5 S.

11d 06h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° S.

11d 07h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 9° S.

11d 20h. Mercury in conjunction with Mars. Mercury 4° S.

17d 05h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 3° S.

17d 14h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

22d 19h. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d	h	d	h
Sept. 1	24	Sept. 15	23
Oct. 1	22	Oct. 16	21
Nov. 1	20	Nov. 15	19

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Lacerta, Andromeda, Pegasus, Capricornus, Aquarius and Piscis Austrinus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
3	05	20	10
6	02	23	07
8	23	26	04
11	20	29	00
14	16	31	21
17	13		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ Last Quarter	1	14	10
● New Moon	9	18	52
☽ First Quarter	17	4	34
○ Full Moon	23	21	30
☾ Last Quarter	31	8	58

	d	h
Apogee (251,880 miles)	5	08
Perigee (226,520 ")	21	07

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on October 1, 145°.

According to the Summer Time Act, 1925, *Summer Time* 1961 should begin at 2 A.M., G.M.T., on April 16 and should end on October 8 at 2 A.M., G.M.T., but other dates may be fixed by Order in Council.

MONTHLY NOTES

October 2. Pheasant shooting begins.

12. Columbus Day, U.S.A.

14. Michaelmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

23. Hunter's Moon.

29. Turkish National Holiday.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec. —	The Sun: Equation of Time★	The Sun: Rise 52°	The Sun: Rise 56°	The Sun: Transit	The Sun: Set 52°	The Sun: Set 56°	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s
1	12 27 49	3 00	+10 08	6 00	6 02	11 50	17 39	17 37	0 37 57	23 18 14
2	12 31 26	3 24	+10 27	6 01	6 04	11 49	17 37	17 34	0 41 53	23 14 18
3	12 35 04	3 47	+10 46	6 03	6 06	11 49	17 34	17 32	0 45 50	23 10 22
4	12 38 42	4 10	+11 05	6 05	6 08	11 49	17 32	17 29	0 49 46	23 06 26
5	12 42 20	4 33	+11 23	6 06	6 10	11 48	17 30	17 26	0 53 43	23 02 30
6	12 45 59	4 56	+11 41	6 08	6 12	11 48	17 28	17 24	0 57 39	22 58 34
7	12 49 38	5 19	+11 58	6 10	6 14	11 48	17 25	17 21	1 01 36	22 54 38
8	12 53 17	5 42	+12 15	6 12	6 16	11 48	17 23	17 19	1 05 32	22 50 42
9	12 56 57	6 05	+12 32	6 13	6 18	11 47	17 21	17 16	1 09 29	22 46 47
10	13 00 37	6 28	+12 48	6 15	6 20	11 47	17 18	17 14	1 13 26	22 42 51
11	13 04 18	6 51	+13 04	6 17	6 22	11 47	17 16	17 11	1 17 22	22 38 55
12	13 07 59	7 13	+13 20	6 18	6 24	11 47	17 14	17 08	1 21 19	22 34 59
13	13 11 41	7 36	+13 34	6 20	6 26	11 46	17 12	17 06	1 25 15	22 31 03
14	13 15 23	7 58	+13 49	6 22	6 28	11 46	17 10	17 03	1 29 12	22 27 07
15	13 19 06	8 21	+14 03	6 24	6 30	11 46	17 07	17 01	1 33 08	22 23 11
16	13 22 49	8 43	+14 16	6 26	6 32	11 46	17 05	16 58	1 37 05	22 19 15
17	13 26 33	9 05	+14 29	6 27	6 34	11 45	17 03	16 56	1 41 01	22 15 19
18	13 30 17	9 27	+14 41	6 29	6 36	11 45	17 01	16 53	1 44 58	22 11 23
19	13 34 02	9 49	+14 52	6 31	6 38	11 45	16 59	16 51	1 48 54	22 07 27
20	13 37 48	10 10	+15 03	6 32	6 40	11 45	16 57	16 48	1 52 51	22 03 32
21	13 41 34	10 32	+15 14	6 34	6 42	11 45	16 54	16 46	1 56 48	21 59 36
22	13 45 21	10 53	+15 23	6 36	6 44	11 45	16 52	16 44	2 00 44	21 55 40
23	13 49 08	11 15	+15 32	6 38	6 47	11 44	16 50	16 41	2 04 41	21 51 44
24	13 52 56	11 36	+15 41	6 39	6 49	11 44	16 48	16 39	2 08 37	21 47 48
25	13 56 45	11 56	+15 49	6 41	6 51	11 44	16 46	16 37	2 12 34	21 43 52
26	14 00 35	12 17	+15 56	6 43	6 53	11 44	16 44	16 34	2 16 30	21 39 56
27	14 04 25	12 38	+16 02	6 45	6 55	11 44	16 42	16 32	2 20 27	21 36 00
28	14 08 16	12 58	+16 07	6 47	6 57	11 44	16 40	16 30	2 24 23	21 32 04
29	14 12 08	13 18	+16 12	6 48	6 59	11 44	16 38	16 27	2 28 20	21 28 08
30	14 16 01	13 38	+16 16	6 50	7 01	11 44	16 37	16 25	2 32 17	21 24 12
31	14 19 54	13 58	+16 19	6 52	7 04	11 44	16 35	16 23	2 36 13	21 20 17

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16′·2 ; in time 1m 05s.

★ In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Ignore sign and throughout October add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is not visible during the first part of the month, reaching inferior conjunction on the 22nd. During the last few days of the month it becomes a morning star (magnitude about +1) visible low in the E.S.E. before sunrise. In its retrograde W.N.W. motion it passes a few degrees N.E. of *Spica*, reaching its stationary point about 3½° N. of this star on the last day of the month.

VENUS is a morning star (magnitude −3·4) visible in the east before sunrise. On the 7th it is occulted by the thin crescent Moon. By the end of the month its rapid direct motion brings it within 5° of Mercury.

MARS is no longer suitably placed for observation.

JUPITER (magnitude −1·9) is an evening star, moving from Sagittarius to Capricornus during the month. It is gradually moving towards the position where the Sun is in the plane of the orbits of the Galilean satellites; thus the duration of eclipses has increased noticeably since the beginning of the year. For example the duration of an eclipse of Callisto, satellite IV, increases during the year from 3h 26m to 4h 49m.

SATURN is an evening star in Sagittarius and may be seen in the southern skies after sunset, still only about 5° west of Jupiter.

OCCULTATION. An occultation of Venus is visible from the British Isles on the 7th. (See page 146.)

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 04	+19·2	55·6	15·1	−13	1	56	20·9	22 25	22 06	5 37	13 39	13 58
2	6 56	+19·2	54·9	15·0	−1	5	46	21·9	23 19	23 01	6 26	14 25	14 43
3	7 46	+18·5	54·5	14·9	−11	9	36	22·9	..	..	7 15	15 04	15 21
4	8 36	+16·8	54·2	14·8	−23	14	28	23·9	0 16	0 00	8 01	15 37	15 51
5	9 24	+14·5	54·1	14·7	−35	18	20	24·9	1 17	1 03	8 46	16 05	16 16
6	10 11	+11·6	54·1	14·7	−48	21	13	25·9	2 19	2 09	9 30	16 30	16 38
7	10 58	+8·2	54·3	14·8	−60	25	7	26·9	3 22	3 16	10 14	16 54	16 58
8	11 43	+4·4	54·5	14·9	−72	30	3	27·9	4 27	4 24	10 57	17 15	17 17
9	12 29	+0·4	54·9	14·9	−84	44	1	28·9	5 33	5 33	11 40	17 37	17 35
10	13 16	−3·6	55·2	15·1	+84	323	0	0·2	6 39	6 44	12 25	18 00	17 55
11	14 04	−7·6	55·7	15·2	+71	2	2	1·2	7 47	7 55	13 11	18 25	18 16
12	14 53	−11·3	56·1	15·3	+59	7	5	2·2	8 56	9 07	13 59	18 54	18 41
13	15 44	−14·5	56·6	15·4	+47	6	11	3·2	10 04	10 19	14 49	19 27	19 12
14	16 37	−17·1	57·1	15·6	+35	4	18	4·2	11 11	11 29	15 42	20 08	19 50
15	17 33	−18·8	57·7	15·7	+23	0	27	5·2	12 14	12 33	16 37	20 58	20 38
16	18 30	−19·4	58·2	15·9	+10	356	37	6·2	13 10	13 30	17 33	21 57	21 38
17	19 29	−19·0	58·7	16·0	−2	351	48	7·2	14 00	14 17	18 30	23 04	22 47
18	20 27	−17·3	59·2	16·1	−14	346	59	8·2	14 41	14 56	19 26	..	..
19	21 25	−14·6	59·7	16·3	−26	342	70	9·2	15 16	15 27	20 22	0 19	0 05
20	22 23	−10·9	60·0	16·3	−38	338	80	10·2	15 47	15 54	21 16	1 37	1 27
21	23 19	−6·5	60·1	16·4	−51	334	89	11·2	16 15	16 18	22 10	2 57	2 52
22	0 15	−1·8	60·1	16·4	−63	330	95	12·2	16 42	16 41	23 03	4 17	4 17
23	1 10	+3·1	59·8	16·3	−75	320	99	13·2	17 09	17 04	23 56	5 38	5 41
24	2 05	+7·7	59·4	16·2	−87	53	100	14·2	17 38	17 29	..	6 56	7 04
25	3 00	+11·8	58·7	16·0	+81	2	98	15·2	18 10	17 57	0 49	8 13	8 24
26	3 55	+15·2	57·9	15·8	+69	358	94	16·2	18 46	18 29	1 42	9 25	9 40
27	4 50	+17·6	57·1	15·6	+57	359	88	17·2	19 27	19 09	2 35	10 31	10 49
28	5 44	+19·1	56·3	15·3	+44	2	81	18·2	20 14	19 55	3 27	11 30	11 50
29	6 38	+19·5	55·6	15·2	+32	6	72	19·2	21 07	20 48	4 18	12 21	12 40
30	7 30	+19·0	55·0	15·0	+20	10	63	20·2	22 04	21 47	5 08	13 03	13 21
31	8 20	+17·7	54·6	14·9	+8	13	54	21·2	23 04	22 50	5 55	13 39	13 54

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
1	14 00	15·5	7	55	13 21	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	14 08	16 5	7	48	13 18		
7	14 15	17·1	8	41	13 12		
10	14 18	17·4	8	33	13 02		
13	14 17	17·2	9	23	12 49		
16	14 12	16·4	10	13	12 32		

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
16	14 12	16·4	10	13	12 32	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
19	14 03	14·9	10	6	12 10		
22	13 50	12·8	10	1	11 45		
25	13 38	10·5	10	2	11 22		
28	13 29	8·6	9	10	11 01		
31	13 25	7·4	8	22	10 47		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Transit
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	10 44	+9·3	12	87	3 51	3 47	10 06
6	11 07	+7·1	12	89	4 06	4 04	10 10
11	11 30	+4·8	12	89	4 21	4 21	10 13
16	11 53	+2·4	11	90	4 36	4 38	10 16
21	12 16	0·0	11	91	4 52	4 55	10 19
26	12 38	−2·4	11	92	5 08	5 13	10 22
31	13 01	−4·8	11	93	5 24	5 31	10 25

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
1	13 50	11·2	4	99	13 11	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	14 03	12·4	4	99	13 04		
11	14 16	13 6	4	99	12 58		
16	14 29	14·7	4	99	12 51		
21	14 43	15·9	4	99	12 45		
26	14 56	16·9	4	99	12 39		
31	15 10	17·9	4	99	12 34		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 00	5 39	6 10	5 49	6 07	5 46	6 10	5 47	6 07	5 44	6 19	5 54	6 25	6 02
2	6 01	5 37	6 11	5 47	6 08	5 44	6 11	5 45	6 09	5 41	6 21	5 51	6 27	5 59
3	6 03	5 34	6 13	5 44	6 10	5 41	6 13	5 42	6 11	5 39	6 23	5 49	6 29	5 57
4	6 05	5 32	6 15	5 42	6 12	5 39	6 15	5 40	6 13	5 36	6 25	5 46	6 31	5 54
5	6 06	5 30	6 16	5 40	6 13	5 37	6 16	5 38	6 15	5 33	6 27	5 43	6 33	5 51
6	6 08	5 28	6 18	5 38	6 15	5 35	6 18	5 36	6 17	5 31	6 29	5 41	6 35	5 49
7	6 10	5 26	6 19	5 36	6 17	5 32	6 20	5 33	6 19	5 28	6 31	5 38	6 37	5 46
8	6 12	5 24	6 21	5 34	6 19	5 30	6 22	5 31	6 21	5 26	6 33	5 36	6 39	5 44
9	6 13	5 22	6 22	5 32	6 20	5 27	6 23	5 28	6 22	5 23	6 35	5 33	6 40	5 41
10	6 15	5 19	6 24	5 29	6 22	5 25	6 25	5 26	6 24	5 21	6 37	5 31	6 42	5 39
11	6 16	5 17	6 26	5 27	6 24	5 23	6 27	5 24	6 26	5 19	6 39	5 28	6 44	5 37
12	6 18	5 15	6 27	5 25	6 26	5 20	6 29	5 21	6 28	5 16	6 41	5 25	6 46	5 34
13	6 20	5 13	6 29	5 23	6 28	5 18	6 31	5 19	6 30	5 14	6 43	5 23	6 48	5 32
14	6 21	5 11	6 31	5 21	6 30	5 16	6 33	5 17	6 32	5 11	6 45	5 20	6 50	5 30
15	6 23	5 08	6 33	5 18	6 32	5 13	6 35	5 14	6 34	5 09	6 47	5 18	6 52	5 27
16	6 25	5 06	6 35	5 16	6 33	5 11	6 36	5 12	6 36	5 06	6 49	5 15	6 53	5 25
17	6 26	5 04	6 36	5 14	6 35	5 09	6 38	5 10	6 38	5 04	6 51	5 13	6 55	5 23
18	6 28	5 02	6 38	5 12	6 37	5 07	6 40	5 07	6 40	5 01	6 53	5 10	6 57	5 20
19	6 30	5 00	6 40	5 10	6 39	5 05	6 42	5 05	6 42	4 59	6 55	5 08	6 59	5 18
20	6 31	4 58	6 41	5 08	6 40	5 03	6 44	5 03	6 44	4 57	6 57	5 05	7 01	5 15
21	6 33	4 55	6 43	5 05	6 42	5 00	6 46	5 00	6 46	4 54	6 59	5 03	7 03	5 13
22	6 35	4 53	6 45	5 03	6 44	4 58	6 48	4 58	6 48	4 52	7 01	5 01	7 05	5 11
23	6 37	4 51	6 47	5 01	6 46	4 56	6 50	4 56	6 50	4 50	7 04	4 58	7 08	5 08
24	6 38	4 49	6 48	4 59	6 47	4 54	6 52	4 54	6 52	4 48	7 06	4 56	7 10	5 06
25	6 40	4 47	6 50	4 57	6 49	4 52	6 54	4 52	6 54	4 46	7 08	4 54	7 12	5 04
26	6 42	4 45	6 52	4 55	6 51	4 50	6 56	4 50	6 56	4 43	7 10	4 51	7 14	5 02
27	6 44	4 43	6 54	4 53	6 53	4 48	6 58	4 47	6 58	4 41	7 12	4 49	7 16	4 59
28	6 46	4 41	6 56	4 51	6 55	4 46	7 00	4 45	7 00	4 39	7 14	4 47	7 18	4 57
29	6 47	4 39	6 57	4 49	6 56	4 44	7 01	4 43	7 02	4 36	7 16	4 44	7 20	4 55
30	6 49	4 38	6 59	4 47	6 58	4 43	7 03	4 42	7 04	4 34	7 18	4 42	7 22	4 53
31	6 51	4 36	7 01	4 46	7 00	4 41	7 05	4 40	7 06	4 32	7 20	4 40	7 24	4 51

JUPITER 2

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	19 58	21·3	19 17	22 34	22 04	19 41	21·7	18 59	22 13	21 42
11	20 00	21·3	18 40	21 57	21 27	19 41	21·7	18 21	21 35	21 04
21	20 03	21·1	18 04	21 22	20 52	19 42	21·6	17 43	20 57	20 26
31	20 07	20·9	17 29	20 49	20 20	19 44	21·6	17 05	20 20	19 50

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 40″ ; of Saturn 17″. Diameters of Saturn's rings 38″ and 15″.

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	10° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	10 04·2	12 36	3 26	3 23	9 25	14 32·0	13 08	13 52	Neptune is too	
11	10 06·1	12 26	2 50	2 46	8 47	14 33·3	13 14	13 14	close to the	
21	10 07·8	12 18	2 13	2 10	8 10	14 34·7	13 21	12 36	Sun for	
31	10 09·2	12 10	1 36	1 32	7 32	14 36·1	13 28	11 58	observation	

Diameter 4″ Diameter 2″



Novem (nine), 9th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.

Sun's Longitude 240° 1′ 22d 13h



Month	Day of Week		
1	W.	All Saints. Alfred Mynn d. 1861**	
2	Th.	All Souls' Day. G. B. Shaw d. 1950	
3	F.	Admiral Benbow d. 1702. J. G. Winant d. 1947	
4	S.	Eden Phillpotts b. 1862. Sir John Dill d. 1944	
5	S.	23rd Sunday after Trinity. Guy Fawkes Day (1605)	
6	M.	Visct. Samuel b. 1870. Tschaikovsky d. 1893	
7	Tu.	Sir G. Kneller d. 1723. Norman Shaw d. 1912	
8	W.	Allied Landing in North Africa 1942	
9	Th.	Edward VII. b. 1841. Neville Chamberlain d. 1940	
10	F.	J. P. Marquand b. 1893. John Moore b. 1907	
11	S.	Armistice Day (1918). King of Sweden b. 1882	
12	S.	24th Sunday after Trinity. *Tirpitz* sunk 1944	
13	M.	Sir John Moore b. 1761**. A. H. Clough d. 1861**	
14	Tu.	Prince of Wales born 1948	
15	W.	Averell Harriman b. 1891. Aneurin Bevan b. 1897	
16	Th.	Gustavus Adolphus d. 1632	
17	F.	Visct. Montgomery of Alamein b. 1887	
18	S.	Proust d. 1922. T. P. O'Connor d. 1929	
19	S.	25th Sunday after Trinity. Charles I. b. 1600	
20	M.	Queen's Wedding Day (1947)	
21	Tu.	Visct. Leathers b. 1883. Sir H. Nicolson b. 1886	
22	W.	Gen. de Gaulle b. 1890. Benjamin Britten b. 1913	
23	Th.	Hakluyt d. 1616. Sir Arthur Pinero d. 1934	
24	F.	Clemenceau d. 1929. Lilian Baylis d. 1937	
25	S.	J. G. Lockhart d. 1854. Pope John XXIII b. 1881	
26	S.	26th Sunday after Trinity. Coventry Patmore d.	
27	M.	Dumas fils d. 1895. Eugene O'Neill d. 1953 [1896	
28	Tu.	Cardinal Wolsey d. 1530. Visct. Simonds b. 1881	
29	W.	C. S. Lewis b. 1898. Puccini d. 1924	
30	Th.	St. Andrew. Sir Winston Churchill b. 1874	

PHENOMENA

November 3d 17h. Neptune in conjunction with the Sun.

6d 16h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 3° S.

6d 18h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 2° S.

7d 15h. Mercury at greatest western elongation (19°).

13d 13h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 3° S.

14d 00h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 3° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d h		d h
Oct.	1 24	Oct.	16 23
Nov.	1 22	Nov.	15 21
Dec.	1 20	Dec.	16 19

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pegasus, Pisces, Aquarius and Cetus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
3	18	18	02
6	15	20	23
9	12	23	20
12	09	26	17
15	05	29	13

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
● New Moon	8	9	58
☽ First Quarter	15	12	12
○ Full Moon	22	9	44
☾ Last Quarter	30	6	18

	d	h
Apogee (251,350 miles)	2	02
Perigee (229,680 „)	17	05
Apogee (251,190 „)	29	22

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on November 1, 143°.

MONTHLY NOTES

November 1. Hallowmas. Fox-hunting begins.

11. Lord Mayor's Day. Martinmas. Scottish Term Day.

—. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W.

12. Remembrance Sunday.

13. County Sheriffs, Eng. and W., for next year, nominated.

15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors' and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See note, Dec. 15.

23. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.

28. Removal Day, Scotland.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	The Sun: Dec.	The Sun: Equation of Time*	The Sun: Rise 52°	The Sun: Rise 56°	The Sun: Transit	The Sun: Set 52°	The Sun: Set 56°	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s
1	14 23 48	14 17	+16 21	6 54	7 06	11 44	16 33	16 21	2 40 10	21 16 21
2	14 27 43	14 36	+16 23	6 56	7 08	11 44	16 31	16 18	2 44 06	21 12 25
3	14 31 39	14 55	+16 24	6 57	7 10	11 44	16 29	16 16	2 48 03	21 08 29
4	14 35 36	15 14	+16 24	6 59	7 12	11 44	16 27	16 14	2 51 59	21 04 33
5	14 39 33	15 32	+16 23	7 01	7 14	11 44	16 26	16 12	2 55 56	21 00 37
6	14 43 32	15 51	+16 21	7 03	7 16	11 44	16 24	16 10	2 59 52	20 56 41
7	14 47 31	16 09	+16 18	7 05	7 18	11 44	16 22	16 08	3 03 49	20 52 45
8	14 51 31	16 26	+16 15	7 06	7 20	11 44	16 20	16 06	3 07 46	20 48 49
9	14 55 32	16 44	+16 11	7 08	7 23	11 44	16 19	16 04	3 11 42	20 44 53
10	14 59 33	17 01	+16 05	7 10	7 25	11 44	16 17	16 02	3 15 39	20 40 57
11	15 03 36	17 18	+15 59	7 12	7 27	11 44	16 16	16 00	3 19 35	20 37 02
12	15 07 39	17 34	+15 53	7 14	7 29	11 44	16 14	15 58	3 23 32	20 33 06
13	15 11 43	17 51	+15 45	7 15	7 31	11 44	16 13	15 57	3 27 28	20 29 10
14	15 15 48	18 06	+15 36	7 17	7 33	11 44	16 11	15 55	3 31 25	20 25 14
15	15 19 54	18 22	+15 27	7 19	7 35	11 45	16 10	15 53	3 35 21	20 21 18
16	15 24 01	18 37	+15 17	7 21	7 37	11 45	16 08	15 52	3 39 18	20 17 22
17	15 28 09	18 52	+15 06	7 22	7 39	11 45	16 07	15 50	3 43 15	20 13 26
18	15 32 17	19 07	+14 54	7 24	7 42	11 45	16 06	15 48	3 47 11	20 09 30
19	15 36 26	19 21	+14 42	7 26	7 44	11 45	16 04	15 47	3 51 08	20 05 34
20	15 40 36	19 35	+14 28	7 28	7 46	11 46	16 03	15 45	3 55 04	20 01 38
21	15 44 47	19 49	+14 14	7 29	7 48	11 46	16 02	15 44	3 59 01	19 57 42
22	15 48 58	20 02	+13 59	7 31	7 49	11 46	16 01	15 42	4 02 57	19 53 47
23	15 53 11	20 15	+13 43	7 33	7 51	11 46	16 00	15 41	4 06 54	19 49 51
24	15 57 24	20 27	+13 27	7 34	7 53	11 47	15 59	15 39	4 10 50	19 45 55
25	16 01 38	20 40	+13 09	7 36	7 55	11 47	15 58	15 38	4 14 47	19 41 59
26	16 05 52	20 51	+12 51	7 37	7 57	11 47	15 57	15 37	4 18 44	19 38 03
27	16 10 08	21 03	+12 32	7 39	7 59	11 48	15 56	15 36	4 22 40	19 34 07
28	16 14 24	21 14	+12 13	7 40	8 01	11 48	15 55	15 35	4 26 37	19 30 11
29	16 18 41	21 24	+11 52	7 42	8 02	11 48	15 54	15 34	4 30 33	19 26 15
30	16 22 59	21 34	+11 31	7 43	8 04	11 49	15 53	15 33	4 34 30	19 22 19

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16′·2; in time 1m 09s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Ignore sign and throughout November add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is a morning star (magnitude +0·5 to −0·7) moving eastwards away from *Spica* and visible in the east before sunrise. It attains its greatest western elongation on the 7th. On the 6th it is close to Venus and the Moon and on the 20th it is 12½° N. of α Libræ. For observers in the northern hemisphere this morning apparition of the planet is the most favourable one of the year. This may be seen by a comparison of the times of sunrise with the times at which the planet attains an altitude of 5° in the East.

VENUS is a morning star (magnitude −3·4) visible in the east before sunrise. On the 4th it passes 4° N. of *Spica* and on the 6th and 7th it is close to the Moon. Although Venus fails to overtake Mercury the two planets remain within a few degrees of each other throughout the whole of the month: in fact, on the 11th the distance is just under 1°.

MARS is unobservable.

JUPITER is an evening star south of α and β Capricorni and about 5° S. of the latter.

SATURN is an evening star in Sagittarius, low in the S.W. in the evening skies and getting nearer to the twilight. Its magnitude has now decreased to +0·8.

OCCULTATION. An occultation of *Aldebaran* is visible from the British Isles during the early hours of the morning of the 23rd. (See page 146.)

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	9 09	+15·5	54·3	14·8	− 4	17	44	22·2	..	23 55	6 41	14 09	14 21
2	9 57	+12·8	54·2	14·8	−16	20	35	23·2	0 06	..	7 26	14 35	14 44
3	10 43	+ 9·5	54·3	14·8	−29	23	26	24·2	1 09	1 01	8 09	14 58	15 04
4	11 29	+ 5·8	54·5	14·9	−41	25	18	25·2	2 13	2 09	8 53	15 20	15 23
5	12 15	+ 1·8	54·9	14·9	−53	27	12	26·2	3 19	3 18	9 36	15 41	15 41
6	13 01	− 2·3	55·3	15·1	−65	30	6	27·2	4 25	4 28	10 20	16 04	15 59
7	13 49	− 6·4	55·8	15·2	−77	35	2	28·2	5 34	5 40	11 06	16 28	16 20
8	14 38	−10·3	56·4	15·4	−90	62	0	29·2	6 43	6 54	11 53	16 55	16 43
9	15 29	−13·8	56·9	15·5	+78	339	1	0·6	7 54	8 08	12 44	17 27	17 12
10	16 23	−16·6	57·4	15·6	+66	356	3	1·6	9 03	9 20	13 37	18 06	17 48
11	17 19	−18·6	57·9	15·8	+54	357	8	2·6	10 09	10 28	14 32	18 53	18 33
12	18 17	−19·6	58·3	15·9	+42	355	14	3·6	11 09	11 29	15 29	19 50	19 30
13	19 16	−19·4	58·6	16·0	+29	351	23	4·6	12 00	12 19	16 26	20 55	20 37
14	20 14	−18·0	58·9	16·1	+17	347	33	5·6	12 44	13 00	17 22	22 07	21 51
15	21 12	−15·5	59·1	16·1	+ 5	343	44	6·6	13 20	13 32	18 17	23 22	23 11
16	22 09	−12·1	59·3	16·1	− 7	339	56	7·6	13 51	14 00	19 10	..	..
17	23 04	− 8·0	59·3	16·2	−19	337	67	8·6	14 19	14 23	20 02	0 40	0 33
18	23 58	− 3·4	59·3	16·2	−31	335	77	9·6	14 45	14 45	20 54	1 58	1 55
19	0 51	+ 1·3	59·2	16·1	−44	333	86	10·6	15 10	15 07	21 45	3 16	3 17
20	1 45	+ 6·0	58·9	16·0	−56	331	93	11·6	15 37	15 29	22 37	4 33	4 39
21	2 38	+10·3	58·5	15·9	−68	327	97	12·6	16 06	15 55	23 29	5 50	6 00
22	3 33	+14·0	58·0	15·8	−80	302	100	13·6	16 39	16 24	..	7 04	7 17
23	4 28	+16·9	57·4	15·6	+88	24	99	14·6	17 18	17 00	0 22	8 13	8 30
24	5 23	+18·8	56·8	15·5	+76	8	97	15·6	18 03	17 43	1 15	9 17	9 36
25	6 17	+19·7	56·1	15·3	+64	8	92	16·6	18 54	18 34	2 07	10 12	10 32
26	7 11	+19·6	55·5	15·1	+51	10	86	17·6	19 50	19 31	2 58	10 59	11 18
27	8 03	+18·5	55·0	15·0	+39	13	79	18·6	20 49	20 33	3 48	11 38	11 55
28	8 53	+16·6	54·6	14·9	+27	16	71	19·6	21 51	21 38	4 35	12 11	12 25
29	9 41	+14·0	54·3	14·8	+15	19	62	20·6	22 54	22 44	5 20	12 38	12 49
30	10 28	+10·9	54·2	14·8	+ 3	21	52	21·6	23 58	23 52	6 04	13 03	13 10

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Transit
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	13 25	7·2	8	27	5 55	6 05	10 43
4	13 29	7·1	7	42	5 47	5 57	10 36
7	13 38	7·8	7	56	5 49	5 59	10 34
10	13 50	8·9	6	67	5 56	6 07	10 35
13	14 05	10·4	6	76	6 07	6 20	10 38
16	14 21	12·0	6	82	6 22	6 36	10 42

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Transit
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
16	14 21	12·0	6	82	6 22	6 36	10 42
19	14 38	13·7	5	88	6 37	6 54	10 48
22	14 56	15·4	5	91	6 54	7 13	10 54
25	15 14	17 0	5	94	7 12	7 33	11 00
28	15 33	18 5	5	96	7 29	7 54	11 07
31	15 52	19·9	5	97	7 47	8 14	11 15

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Transit
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	13 06	5·3	11	93	5 27	5 35	10 26
6	13 29	7·7	11	94	5 44	5 54	10 30
11	13 53	10·0	11	95	6 01	6 13	10 33
16	14 16	12·2	11	96	6 18	6 33	10 38
21	14 41	14·3	10	96	6 36	6 53	10 42
26	15 05	16·3	10	97	6 53	7 14	10 47
31	15 31	18·0	10	97	7 11	7 35	10 53

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
1	15 13	18·1	4	100	12 33	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	15 28	19·1	4	100	12 27		
11	15 42	20·0	4	100	12 22		
16	15 57	20·8	4	100	12 17		
21	16 12	21·5	4	100	12 13		
26	16 28	22·2	4	100	12 09		
31	16 43	22·8	4	100	12 04		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 53	4 34	7 03	4 44	7 02	4 39	7 07	4 38	7 08	4 30	7 22	4 38	7 25	4 49
2	6 55	4 32	7 04	4 42	7 04	4 37	7 09	4 36	7 10	4 28	7 24	4 36	7 27	4 47
3	6 56	4 30	7 06	4 40	7 05	4 35	7 10	4 34	7 12	4 26	7 26	4 34	7 29	4 45
4	6 58	4 29	7 08	4 39	7 07	4 33	7 12	4 32	7 14	4 24	7 28	4 32	7 31	4 43
5	7 00	4 27	7 09	4 37	7 09	4 31	7 14	4 30	7 16	4 22	7 30	4 30	7 33	4 41
6	7 02	4 26	7 11	4 36	7 11	4 29	7 16	4 28	7 18	4 20	7 32	4 28	7 35	4 39
7	7 03	4 24	7 13	4 34	7 13	4 28	7 18	4 27	7 20	4 18	7 34	4 26	7 37	4 38
8	7 05	4 22	7 14	4 32	7 15	4 26	7 20	4 25	7 22	4 16	7 36	4 24	7 39	4 36
9	7 07	4 21	7 16	4 31	7 17	4 24	7 22	4 23	7 25	4 14	7 39	4 22	7 41	4 34
10	7 09	4 19	7 18	4 29	7 19	4 22	7 24	4 21	7 27	4 12	7 41	4 20	7 43	4 32
11	7 10	4 18	7 20	4 28	7 21	4 21	7 26	4 19	7 29	4 10	7 43	4 18	7 45	4 30
12	7 12	4 16	7 22	4 26	7 23	4 19	7 28	4 18	7 31	4 09	7 45	4 16	7 47	4 28
13	7 14	4 15	7 23	4 25	7 24	4 18	7 30	4 16	7 33	4 07	7 47	4 15	7 49	4 27
14	7 15	4 13	7 25	4 23	7 26	4 16	7 32	4 15	7 35	4 06	7 49	4 13	7 51	4 25
15	7 17	4 12	7 27	4 22	7 28	4 15	7 33	4 13	7 36	4 04	7 51	4 11	7 53	4 23
16	7 19	4 10	7 29	4 20	7 30	4 13	7 35	4 11	7 38	4 02	7 53	4 10	7 55	4 22
17	7 20	4 09	7 30	4 19	7 31	4 12	7 37	4 10	7 40	4 01	7 55	4 08	7 57	4 20
18	7 22	4 08	7 32	4 18	7 33	4 11	7 39	4 08	7 43	3 59	7 58	4 06	7 59	4 18
19	7 24	4 06	7 34	4 16	7 35	4 09	7 41	4 07	7 45	3 58	8 00	4 05	8 01	4 17
20	7 26	4 05	7 36	4 15	7 37	4 08	7 43	4 06	7 47	3 56	8 02	4 03	8 03	4 16
21	7 27	4 04	7 37	4 14	7 38	4 07	7 45	4 04	7 49	3 55	8 04	4 02	8 05	4 14
22	7 29	4 03	7 39	4 13	7 40	4 06	7 47	4 03	7 50	3 53	8 05	4 00	8 07	4 13
23	7 31	4 02	7 41	4 12	7 42	4 05	7 48	4 02	7 52	3 52	8 07	3 59	8 08	4 12
24	7 32	4 01	7 42	4 11	7 43	4 04	7 50	4 01	7 54	3 51	8 09	3 57	8 10	4 11
25	7 34	4 00	7 44	4 10	7 45	4 03	7 52	4 00	7 56	3 49	8 11	3 56	8 12	4 09
26	7 35	3 59	7 45	4 09	7 46	4 02	7 53	3 59	7 58	3 48	8 13	3 55	8 14	4 08
27	7 37	3 58	7 47	4 08	7 48	4 01	7 55	3 58	7 59	3 47	8 15	3 54	8 15	4 07
28	7 38	3 57	7 48	4 08	7 49	4 00	7 56	3 57	8 01	3 46	8 17	3 53	8 17	4 06
29	7 40	3 56	7 50	4 07	7 51	3 59	7 58	3 56	8 03	3 45	8 18	3 52	8 19	4 05
30	7 41	3 55	7 51	4 06	7 52	3 58	7 59	3 55	8 04	3 45	8 20	3 51	8 20	4 05

JUPITER ♃

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	20 08	20·9	17 25	20 46	20 16
11	20 13	20·6	16 51	20 14	19 46
21	20 19	20·3	16 18	19 43	19 16
31	20 27	19·9	15 46	19 15	18 48

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	19 45	21·5	17 02	20 17	19 46
11	19 47	21·4	16 25	19 41	19 10
21	19 50	21·3	15 49	19 06	18 36
31	19 54	21·2	15 13	18 32	18 02

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 37″; of Saturn 16″. Diameters of Saturn's rings 36″ and 14″.

URANUS ♅

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	10 09·3	12 10	1 32	1 28	7 28
11	10 10·4	12 04	0 54	0 51	6 50
21	10 11·1	12 01	0 16	0 12	6 11
31	10 11·5	11 59	23 33	23 30	5 32

Diameter 4″

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. −	Transit	10° high in West	
				52°	56°
	h m	° ′	h m		
1	14 36·3	13 29	11 54	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	14 37·7	13 36	11 16		
21	14 39·2	13 42	10 38		
31	14 40·6	13 49	10 01		

Diameter 2″

E+

Day of Month	Day of Week	
		Decem (ten), 10th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. *Sun's Longitude* 270° ♑ 22d 02h
1	F.	Queen Alexandra b. 1844. Treaty of Locarno 1925
2	S.	Queen Adelaide d. 1849. Leslie Henson d. 1957
3	S.	1st Sunday in Advent. R. L. Stevenson d. 1894
4	M.	Richelieu d. 1642. John Gay d. 1732
5	Tu.	Mozart d. 1791. K. S. Duleepsinhji d. 1959
6	W.	Jefferson Davis d. 1889. Sir Osbert Sitwell b. 1892
7	Th.	Marshal Ney d. 1815. Pearl Harbour 1941
8	F.	Princess Marie Louise d. 1956
9	S.	Van Dyck d. 1641. R. A. Butler b. 1902
10	S.	2nd Sunday in Advent. Pirandello d. 1936
11	M.	Robert Henriques b. 1905 [1889
12	Tu.	Rev. P. T. B. Clayton b. 1885. Robert Browning d.
13	W.	Duchess of Kent b. 1906. Dr. Johnson d. 1784
14	Th.	George VI. b. 1895. Prince Consort d. 1861**
15	F.	Vermeer d. 1675. H. M. Abrahams b. 1899
16	S.	Sir J. B. Hobbs b. 1882. Marshal Juin b. 1888
17	S.	3rd Sunday in Advent. Dorothy L. Sayers d. 1957
18	M.	Prince William b. 1941. Christopher Fry b. 1907
19	Tu.	J. M. W. Turner d. 1851. Sir Stanley Unwin b.
20	W.	R. G. Menzies b. 1894. James Hilton d. 1954 [1884
21	Th.	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END
22	F.	George Eliot d. 1880
23	S.	Lord Rank b. 1888. Earl of Halifax d. 1959
24	S.	4th Sunday in Advent. Christmas Eve
25	M.	Christmas Day. Duchess of Gloucester b. 1901
26	Tu.	St. Stephen. Lord Keyes d. 1945
27	W.	St. John. Sir R. Blomfield d. 1942
28	Th.	Holy Innocents'. St. John Ervine b. 1883
29	F.	Christina Rossetti d. 1894
30	S.	Pablo Casals b. 1876. Ruth Draper d. 1956
31	S.	1st Sunday after Christmas. P. B. H. May b. 1929

PHENOMENA

December 6d 23h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° S.

11d 00h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 2° S.

11d 14h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 2° S.

14d 18h. Mars in conjunction with the Sun.

16d 08h. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

22d 02h. Winter Solstice.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
Nov.	1	24	Nov.	15	23
Dec.	1	22	Dec.	16	21
Jan.	1	20	Jan.	16	19

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Ursa Minor (below the Pole), Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Perseus, Triangulum, Aries, Taurus, Cetus and Eridanus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
2	10	19	15
5	07	22	12
8	04	25	09
11	01	28	06
13	22	31	02
16	18		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m.
● New Moon	7	23	52
☽ First Quarter	14	20	05
○ Full Moon	22	00	42
☾ Last Quarter	30	3	57

	d	h
Perigee (228,870 miles)	12	00
Apogee (251,540 ,,)	27	19

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on December 1, 142°.

MONTHLY NOTES

December 9. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.

21. Common Council Elections, City of London.

25. Quarter Day.

—. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25.

26. Boxing Day. Bank and General Holiday, Eng. and W. N. Ireland.

31. Various licences expire.

** Centenary.

Day	The Sun: Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*	Rise: 52°	Rise: 56°	Transit	Set: 52°	Set: 56°	Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries
	h m s	° ′	m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m s	h m s
1	16 27 17	21 44	+11 09	7 45	8 06	11 49	15 53	15 32	4 38 26	19 18 23
2	16 31 36	21 53	+10 47	7 46	8 08	11 49	15 52	15 31	4 42 23	19 14 27
3	16 35 56	22 02	+10 24	7 48	8 09	11 50	15 51	15 30	4 46 19	19 10 32
4	16 40 16	22 11	+10 00	7 49	8 11	11 50	15 51	15 29	4 50 16	19 06 36
5	16 44 37	22 19	+ 9 36	7 50	8 12	11 51	15 51	15 28	4 54 13	19 02 40
6	16 48 58	22 26	+ 9 11	7 52	8 14	11 51	15 50	15 28	4 58 09	18 58 44
7	16 53 20	22 33	+ 8 45	7 53	8 15	11 51	15 50	15 27	5 02 06	18 54 48
8	16 57 43	22 40	+ 8 19	7 54	8 17	11 52	15 49	15 27	5 06 02	18 50 52
9	17 02 06	22 46	+ 7 53	7 55	8 18	11 52	15 49	15 26	5 09 59	18 46 56
10	17 06 29	22 52	+ 7 26	7 56	8 19	11 53	15 49	15 26	5 13 55	18 43 00
11	17 10 53	22 58	+ 6 59	7 58	8 20	11 53	15 48	15 26	5 17 52	18 39 04
12	17 15 18	23 03	+ 6 31	7 59	8 22	11 54	15 48	15 25	5 21 48	18 35 08
13	17 19 42	23 07	+ 6 03	8 00	8 23	11 54	15 48	15 25	5 25 45	18 31 12
14	17 24 07	23 11	+ 5 35	8 00	8 24	11 55	15 48	15 25	5 29 42	18 27 17
15	17 28 32	23 15	+ 5 06	8 01	8 25	11 55	15 48	15 25	5 33 38	18 23 21
16	17 32 58	23 18	+ 4 37	8 02	8 26	11 56	15 49	15 25	5 37 35	18 19 25
17	17 37 23	23 20	+ 4 08	8 03	8 27	11 56	15 49	15 25	5 41 31	18 15 29
18	17 41 49	23 23	+ 3 39	8 04	8 28	11 57	15 49	15 25	5 45 28	18 11 33
19	17 46 15	23 24	+ 3 09	8 05	8 28	11 57	15 49	15 26	5 49 24	18 07 37
20	17 50 41	23 25	+ 2 39	8 05	8 29	11 58	15 50	15 26	5 53 21	18 03 41
21	17 55 08	23 26	+ 2 10	8 06	8 30	11 58	15 50	15 26	5 57 17	17 59 45
22	17 59 34	23 27	+ 1 40	8 06	8 30	11 59	15 51	15 27	6 01 14	17 55 49
23	18 04 00	23 26	+ 1 10	8 07	8 31	11 59	15 51	15 27	6 05 11	17 51 53
24	18 08 27	23 26	+ 0 40	8 07	8 31	12 00	15 52	15 28	6 09 07	17 47 57
25	18 12 53	23 25	+ 0 11	8 08	8 31	12 00	15 52	15 29	6 13 04	17 44 01
26	18 17 19	23 23	− 0 19	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 53	15 30	6 17 00	17 40 06
27	18 21 46	23 21	− 0 49	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 54	15 30	6 20 57	17 36 10
28	18 26 12	23 18	− 1 18	8 08	8 32	12 02	15 55	15 31	6 24 53	17 32 14
29	18 30 38	23 15	− 1 48	8 08	8 32	12 02	15 56	15 32	6 28 50	17 28 18
30	18 35 03	23 12	− 2 17	8 08	8 32	12 03	15 57	15 33	6 32 47	17 24 22
31	18 39 29	23 08	− 2 46	8 08	8 32	12 03	15 58	15 34	6 36 43	17 20 26

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16′·3; in time 1m 11s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Ignore sign and from December 1–25 apply as in November (see page 131) and for the remainder of the month as in January (see page 91).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY remains unsuitably placed for observation during the month, superior conjunction occurring on the 16th.

VENUS is a morning star for the first week of the month (magnitude −3·4) and is visible low in the E.S.E. before sunrise. For the remainder of the month it is lost in the morning twilight.

MARS is unobservable, superior conjunction occurring on the 14th. In fact Mars will not be seen again from these latitudes until the spring of 1962.

JUPITER is an evening star, in the S.W. after sunset and now drawing farther away (east) from Saturn; by the end of the month the separation has increased to about 10°. On the evening of the 11th the Moon, barely four days old, will be seen passing a few degrees above Jupiter. The magnitude of Jupiter has now dropped to −1·6.

SATURN is an evening star (magnitude +0·8) but becomes very difficult to observe in the evening twilight at the end of the month.

METEORS. The well-known Geminid meteor shower occurs on the night of the 12th. Conditions are favourable as the Moon sets at about 21h and after that the number of meteors to be seen will increase as the radiant climbs higher in the sky.

THE MOON

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator Long.	Terminator P.A.	Phase	Age	Rise 52°	Rise 56°	Transit	Set 52°	Set 56°
	h m	°	′	′	°	°		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	11 14	+ 7·3	54·3	14·8	− 9	23	43	22·6	..	..	6 47	13 24	13 29
2	11 59	+ 3·5	54·6	14·9	−22	24	34	23·6	1 02	1 00	7 30	13 46	13 47
3	12 45	− 0·6	55·0	15·0	−34	25	25	24·6	2 08	2 09	8 13	14 07	14 04
4	13 31	− 4·8	55·6	15·2	−46	25	17	25·6	3 15	3 20	8 57	14 30	14 23
5	14 20	− 8·8	56·3	15·3	−58	25	10	26·6	4 24	4 32	9 44	14 55	14 45
6	15 10	−12·5	57·0	15·5	−70	26	5	27·6	5 35	5 47	10 34	15 24	15 11
7	16 04	−15·7	57·7	15·7	−82	32	1	28·6	6 46	7 02	11 26	16 00	15 44
8	17 00	−18·1	58·3	15·9	+85	277	0	0·0	7 56	8 14	12 22	16 45	16 25
9	17 59	−19·5	58·8	16·0	+73	344	1	1·0	9 00	9 20	13 20	17 39	17 19
10	18 59	−19·7	59·2	16·1	+61	348	5	2·0	9 57	10 17	14 19	18 43	18 24
11	19 59	−18·7	59·5	16·2	+49	346	11	3·0	10 45	11 02	15 17	19 55	19 38
12	20 59	−16·5	59·5	16·2	+37	343	20	4·0	11 24	11 38	16 13	21 11	20 58
13	21 56	−13·2	59·5	16·2	+24	340	30	5·0	11 57	12 07	17 08	22 29	22 20
14	22 52	− 9·2	59·3	16·2	+12	338	40	6·0	12 25	12 31	18 00	23 46	23 42
15	23 46	− 4·7	59·1	16·1	0	337	52	7·0	12 51	12 53	18 51	..	..
16	0 39	− 0·0	58·8	16·0	−12	336	63	8·0	13 16	13 14	19 41	1 03	1 03
17	1 31	+ 4·6	58·4	15·9	−24	336	73	9·0	13 41	13 35	20 31	2 19	2 23
18	2 23	+ 9·0	58·0	15·8	−36	337	82	10·0	14 08	13 58	21 21	3 34	3 42
19	3 16	+12·8	57·6	15·7	−48	338	90	11·0	14 38	14 25	22 13	4 47	5 00
20	4 10	+16·0	57·1	15·6	−61	339	95	12·0	15 13	14 57	23 05	5 58	6 13
21	5 04	+18·3	56·6	15·4	−73	334	99	13·0	15 55	15 36	23 57	7 03	7 22
22	5 58	+19·5	56·1	15·3	−85	275	100	14·0	16 42	16 22	..	8 02	8 22
23	6 52	+19·8	55·6	15·2	−83	20	99	15·0	17 36	17 17	0 49	8 53	9 13
24	7 45	+19·1	55·1	15·0	+71	15	96	16·0	18 35	18 17	1 39	9 36	9 54
25	8 36	+17·5	54·7	14·9	+59	16	92	17·0	19 37	19 22	2 28	10 11	10 27
26	9 25	+15·2	54·4	14·8	+47	18	85	18·0	20 39	20 28	3 14	10 41	10 54
27	10 13	+12·2	54·2	14·8	+34	20	78	19·0	21 43	21 35	3 59	11 07	11 16
28	10 59	+ 8·8	54·2	14·8	+22	22	70	20·0	22 47	22 42	4 42	11 29	11 35
29	11 44	+ 5·0	54·3	14·8	+10	23	61	21·0	23 51	23 50	5 24	11 51	11 53
30	12 29	+ 1·0	54·6	14·9	− 2	23	52	22·0	..	..	6 07	12 11	12 10
31	13 14	− 3·0	55·0	15·0	−14	23	42	23·0	0 56	0 59	6 50	12 32	12 28

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
1	15 52	19 9	5	97	11 15	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	16 11	21 2	5	98	11 22		
7	16 31	22 3	5	99	11 30		
10	16 51	23·2	5	100	11 38		
13	17 11	24 0	5	100	11 47		
16	17 32	24·6	5	100	11 56		

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
16	17 32	24·6	5	100	11 56	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
19	17 53	25·0	5	100	12 05		
22	18 14	25·2	5	100	12 14		
25	18 35	25 1	5	99	12 23		
28	18 56	24·9	5	98	12 33		
31	19 17	24·4	5	97	12 42		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E. 52°	5° high E. 56°	Transit
	h m	°	′		h m	h m	h m
1	15 31	18·0	10	97	7 11	7 35	10 53
6	15 56	19·6	10	98	7 29	7 55	10 59
11	16 23	20·9	10	98	7 45	8 15	11 05
16	16 49	22·0	10	99	8 01	8 34	11 12
21	17 16	22·8	10	99	8 15	8 50	11 20
26	17 44	23·4	10	99	8 27	9 04	11 27
31	18 11	23·6	10	99	8 37	9 14	11 35

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Transit	5° high W. 52°	5° high W. 56°
	h m	°	′		h m		
1	16 43	22·8	4	100	12 04	Mars is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	16 59	23·2	4	100	12 01		
11	17 15	23·6	4	100	11 57		
16	17 31	23·9	4	100	11 53		
21	17 48	24·1	4	100	11 50		
26	18 04	24·1	4	100	11 47		
31	18 21	24·1	4	100	11 44		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 43	3 55	7 53	4 06	7 54	3 58	8 01	3 55	8 06	3 44	8 22	3 50	8 22	4 04
2	7 44	3 54	7 54	4 05	7 55	3 57	8 02	3 54	8 08	3 43	8 24	3 49	8 24	4 03
3	7 46	3 53	7 56	4 04	7 57	3 56	8 04	3 53	8 09	3 42	8 25	3 48	8 25	4 02
4	7 47	3 53	7 57	4 04	7 58	3 56	8 05	3 53	8 11	3 41	8 27	3 47	8 27	4 01
5	7 48	3 53	7 58	4 04	8 00	3 55	8 07	3 52	8 12	3 40	8 28	3 46	8 28	4 00
6	7 50	3 52	7 59	4 03	8 01	3 55	8 08	3 52	8 14	3 40	8 30	3 46	8 30	4 00
7	7 51	3 52	8 01	4 03	8 02	3 54	8 09	3 51	8 15	3 39	8 31	3 45	8 31	3 59
8	7 52	3 51	8 02	4 02	8 04	3 54	8 11	3 51	8 17	3 39	8 33	3 44	8 33	3 59
9	7 53	3 51	8 03	4 02	8 05	3 53	8 12	3 50	8 18	3 38	8 34	3 43	8 34	3 58
10	7 54	3 51	8 04	4 02	8 06	3 53	8 13	3 50	8 19	3 38	8 35	3 43	8 35	3 58
11	7 56	3 51	8 05	4 01	8 07	3 53	8 14	3 50	8 20	3 38	8 36	3 43	8 36	3 58
12	7 57	3 51	8 06	4 01	8 08	3 53	8 15	3 50	8 21	3 38	8 38	3 43	8 37	3 58
13	7 58	3 51	8 07	4 01	8 09	3 53	8 16	3 50	8 22	3 38	8 39	3 43	8 38	3 58
14	7 58	3 51	8 08	4 01	8 10	3 53	8 17	3 50	8 23	3 38	8 40	3 43	8 39	3 58
15	7 59	3 51	8 09	4 01	8 11	3 53	8 18	3 50	8 24	3 38	8 41	3 43	8 40	3 58
16	8 00	3 51	8 09	4 02	8 12	3 53	8 19	3 50	8 25	3 38	8 42	3 43	8 41	3 58
17	8 01	3 52	8 10	4 02	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 50	8 26	3 38	8 43	3 43	8 42	3 58
18	8 02	3 52	8 11	4 02	8 14	3 53	8 21	3 50	8 27	3 38	8 44	3 43	8 43	3 58
19	8 03	3 52	8 12	4 02	8 15	3 53	8 22	3 50	8 28	3 38	8 44	3 44	8 44	3 58
20	8 03	3 53	8 12	4 03	8 15	3 54	8 22	3 50	8 28	3 38	8 45	3 44	8 44	3 58
21	8 04	3 53	8 13	4 03	8 16	3 54	8 23	3 51	8 29	3 39	8 46	3 44	8 45	3 59
22	8 04	3 54	8 13	4 04	8 16	3 55	8 24	3 52	8 30	3 40	8 46	3 45	8 46	4 00
23	8 05	3 54	8 14	4 04	8 17	3 55	8 24	3 52	8 30	3 40	8 47	3 45	8 46	4 00
24	8 05	3 55	8 14	4 05	8 17	3 56	8 24	3 53	8 30	3 41	8 47	3 46	8 46	4 01
25	8 06	3 55	8 15	4 05	8 18	3 57	8 25	3 54	8 31	3 42	8 47	3 47	8 47	4 02
26	8 06	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 18	3 57	8 25	3 54	8 31	3 42	8 48	3 48	8 47	4 02
27	8 06	3 57	8 15	4 07	8 18	3 58	8 25	3 55	8 31	3 43	8 48	3 48	8 47	4 03
28	8 06	3 58	8 15	4 08	8 18	3 59	8 25	3 56	8 31	3 44	8 48	3 49	8 47	4 04
29	8 06	3 59	8 16	4 09	8 18	4 00	8 25	3 57	8 31	3 45	8 48	3 50	8 47	4 05
30	8 06	3 59	8 16	4 10	8 18	4 01	8 25	3 58	8 31	3 46	8 48	3 51	8 47	4 06
31	8 06	4 00	8 16	4 11	8 18	4 02	8 25	3 59	8 31	3 47	8 48	3 52	8 47	4 07

JUPITER 2|

SATURN h

Day	R.A.	Dec. —	Transit	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec. —	Transit	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	20 27	19·9	15 46	19 15	18 48	19 54	21·2	15 13	18 32	18 02
11	20 34	19·4	15 15	18 47	18 21	19 58	21·0	14 38	17 58	17 28
21	20 43	18·9	14 44	18 20	17 55	20 03	20·8	14 03	17 24	16 56
31	20 51	18·3	14 13	17 53	17 29	20 07	20·6	13 29	16 52	16 23

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 34″; of Saturn 15″. Diameters of Saturn's rings 35″ and 13″.

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Transit	R.A.	Dec. —	10° high in East		Transit
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m	h m	° ′	h m	h m	h m
1	10 11·5	11 59	23 33	23 30	5 32	14 40·6	13 49	6 30	6 54	10 01
11	10 11·5	11 59	22 54	22 50	4 53	14 41·9	13 54	5 53	6 17	9 23
21	10 11·2	12 02	22 14	22 11	4 13	14 43·1	13 59	5 15	5 39	8 44
31	10 10·5	12 06	21 33	21 30	3 33	14 44·1	14 04	4 37	5 02	8 06

Diameter 4″ Diameter 2″

INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMICAL SECTION

GENERAL

The astronomical data are given in a form suitable for those who practise naked-eye astronomy or use small telescopes. No attempt has been made to replace the *Astronomical Ephemeris* for professional astronomers. Positions of the heavenly bodies are given only to the degree of accuracy required by amateur astronomers for setting telescopes, or for plotting on celestial globes or star atlases. Where intermediate positions are required, linear interpolation may be employed.

All data are, unless otherwise stated, for 0h G.M.T., or the midnight at the beginning of the day named. No allowance is made for Summer Time, the dates of which, although given by the Summer Time Act, 1925, may be altered by Order in Council.

Definitions of the terms used cannot be given in an ephemeris of this nature. They must be sought in astronomical literature and text-books. Probably the best source for the amateur is Norton's *Star Atlas* (Gall and Inglis, 14th edition, 1959; 17*s*. 6*d*.), which contains an excellent introduction to observational astronomy, and the finest series of star maps yet produced for showing stars visible to the naked eye. Certain more extended ephemerides are available in the British Astronomical Association Handbook, an annual very popular among amateur astronomers. (Secretary: 303 Bath Road, Hounslow West, Middlesex.)

A special feature has been made of the times when the various heavenly bodies are visible in the British Isles. Since two columns, calculated for latitudes 52° and 56°, are devoted to risings and settings, the range 50° to 58° is covered by interpolation and extrapolation. The times given in these columns are G.M.T.'s for the meridian of Greenwich. An observer west of this meridian must add his longitude (in time) and vice versa. Allowance must also be made for Summer Time if in force.

In accordance with the usual convention in astronomy, + and − indicate respectively north and south latitudes or declinations.

PAGE I OF EACH MONTH

The Zodiacal signs through which the Sun is passing during each month are illustrated. The date of transition from one sign to the next, to the nearest hour, is also given.

The FASTS AND FESTIVALS in black-letter type are those so given in the Prayer Book. The line immediately to the right of the Day of Week is shown heavy when the Law Courts are sitting in London.

Under the heading PHENOMENA will be found particulars of the more important conjunctions of the Sun, Moon and planets with each other, and also the dates of eclipses and other astronomical phenomena of special interest.

The CONSTELLATIONS listed each month are those that are near the meridian at the beginning of the month at 22h local mean time. Allowance must be made for Summer Time if necessary. The fact that any star crosses the meridian 4m earlier each night or 2h earlier each month may be used, in conjunction with the lists given each month, to find what constellations are favourably placed at any moment. The table preceding the list of constellations may be extended indefinitely at the rate just quoted.

Times of MINIMA OF ALGOL are approximate times of the middle of the period of diminished light (*see* p. 152).

The principal PHASES OF THE MOON are the G.M.T.'s when the difference between the longitude of the Moon and that of the Sun is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°. The times of perigee and apogee are those when the Moon is nearest to, and farthest from the Earth, respectively. The nodes or points of intersection of the Moon's orbit and the ecliptic make a complete retrograde circuit of the ecliptic in about 19 years. From a knowledge of the longitude of the ascending node and the inclination, whose value does not vary much from 5°, the path of the Moon among the stars may be plotted on a celestial globe or star atlas.

The MONTHLY NOTES are self-explanatory.

PAGE II OF EACH MONTH

The right ascension given is that of the true Sun. The right ascension of the mean Sun is obtained by applying the equation of time, with the sign given, to the right ascension of the true Sun, or, more easily, by applying 12h to the column Sidereal Time. The direction in which the equation of time has to be applied in different problems is a frequent source of confusion and error. The footnote given each month indicates when the numerical quantities given are to be added and when they are to be subtracted.

The Sidereal Time at 0h and the Transit of the First Point of Aries (which is really the mean time when the sidereal time is 0h) are used for converting mean time to sidereal time and vice versa.

The G.M.T. of transit of the Sun at Greenwich may also be taken as the L.M.T. of transit in any longitude. It is independent of latitude. The G.M.T. of transit in any longitude is obtained by adding the longitude to the time given if west, and vice versa.

The legal importance of SUNRISE and SUNSET is that the Road Traffic Act, 1956, defines Lighting-up Time for vehicles as being from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the year. In all laws and regulations "sunset" refers to the local sunset, i.e. the time at which the Sun sets at the place in question. This common-sense interpretation has been upheld by legal tribunals. Thus the necessity for providing for different latitudes and longitudes, as already described, is evident.

The times of SUNRISE and SUNSET are those when the Sun's upper limb, as affected by refraction, is on the true horizon of an observer at sea-level. Assuming the mean refraction to be 34′, and the Sun's semi-diameter to be 16′, the time

given is that when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is 90° + 34′ + 16′ or 90° 50′, or, in other words, when the depression of the Sun's centre below the true horizon is 50′. The upper limb is then 34′ below the true horizon, but is brought there by refraction. It is true, of course, that an observer on a ship might see the Sun for a minute or so longer, because of the dip of the horizon, while another viewing the sunset over hills or mountains would record an earlier time. Nevertheless, the moment when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is 90° 50′ is a precise time dependent only on the latitude and longitude of the place, and independent of its altitude above sea-level, the contour of its horizon, the vagaries of refraction or the small seasonal change in the Sun's semi-diameter; this moment is suitable in every way as a definition of sunset (or sunrise) for all statutory purposes.

It is well known that light continues to reach us for some time after sunset, and the interval between sunset and darkness is called twilight. Astronomically speaking, twilight is considered to begin and end when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon, as no light from the Sun can then reach the observer. As thus defined twilight may last several hours; in high latitudes at the solstices the depression of 18° is not reached, and twilight lasts from sunset to sunrise.

The need for some sub-division of twilight was met some years ago by dividing the gathering darkness into four steps.

(1) *Sunrise or Sunset*, defined as above.

(2) *Civil twilight*, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is 6° below the horizon. This marks the time when operations requiring daylight may commence or must cease. In England it varies from about 30 to 60 minutes after sunset.

(3) *Nautical twilight*, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is 12° below the horizon. This marks the time when it is, to all intents and purposes, completely dark.

(4) *Astronomical twilight*, which begins or ends when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon. This marks theoretical perfect darkness. It is not of practical importance, especially if nautical twilight is tabulated.

Lighting-up time is a crude attempt to approximate to civil twilight over the British Isles.

Under the heading MORNING AND EVENING STARS will be found notes describing the position and visibility of the planets and also of other phenomena; these are intended to guide naked-eye observers, or those using small telescopes.

PAGE III OF EACH MONTH

The Moon moves so rapidly among the stars that its position is given only to the degree of accuracy that permits linear interpolation. The right ascension and declination are geocentric, i.e. for an imaginary observer at the centre of the Earth. To an observer on the surface of the Earth the position is always different, as the altitude is always less on account of parallax which may reach 1°.

The lunar terminator is the line separating the bright from the dark part of the Moon's disc. Apart from irregularities of the lunar surface, the terminator is elliptical, because it is a circle seen in projection. It becomes the full circle forming the limb, or edge, of the Moon at New and Full Moon. The tabulated selenographic longitude of the terminator is measured from the mean centre of the visible disc, which may differ from the visible centre by as much as 8°, because of libration. A positive sign indicates westerly longitude, or to the right hand, and applies between New Moon and First Quarter or from Full Moon to Last Quarter. A minus sign indicates easterly longitude and applies from First Quarter to Full Moon and from Last Quarter to New Moon. When the Moon is passing from New to Full the line is called the morning terminator because the Sun is rising on the region of the Moon on which it falls; from Full to New it is the evening terminator. As the terminator changes at New or Full Moon, its longitude changes abruptly from −90° to +90°. Interpolation between two such values may be performed by taking the complement of either of them to 180°, and changing the sign. Thus the value −83° may be treated as +97°, or the value +85° as −95°.

The position angle of the terminator is the position angle of the northern cusp; it is subject to very rapid changes at New and Full Moon. The column PHASE shows the percentage of the area of the Moon's disc illuminated; this is also the illuminated percentage of the diameter at right angles to the line of cusps. The terminator is a semi-ellipse whose major axis is the line of cusps, and whose semi-minor axis is determined by the tabulated percentage; from New Moon to Full Moon the east limb is dark, and vice versa.

The times given as moonrise and moonset are those when the upper limb of the Moon is on the horizon of an observer at sea-level. The Sun's horizontal parallax is about 9″, and is negligible when considering sunrise and sunset, but that of the Moon averages about 57′. Hence the computed time represents the moment when the true zenith distance of the Moon is 90° 50′ (as for the Sun) minus the horizontal parallax. The time required for the Sun or Moon to rise or set is about four minutes.

The tables have been constructed for the meridian of Greenwich, and for latitudes 52° and 56°. They give Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) throughout the year; if Summer Time (B.S.T.) is in force, one hour must be added to get the time shown by civil clocks. To obtain the G.M.T. of the phenomenon as seen from any other latitude and longitude, first interpolate or extrapolate for latitude by the usual rules of proportion. To the time thus found the longitude (expressed in time) is to be *added* if west (as it usually is in Great Britain) or *subtracted* if east. If the longitude is expressed in degrees and minutes of arc, it must be converted to time at the rate of 1° = 4m and 15′ = 1m.

The G.M.T. of transit of the Moon over the meridian of Greenwich is given: these times are

independent of latitude, but must be corrected for longitude. For places in the British Isles it suffices to add the longitude if west, and vice versa. For more remote places a further correction is necessary because of the rapid movement of the Moon relative to the stars. The entire correction is conveniently determined by first finding the west longitude λ of the place. If the place is in west longitude, λ is the ordinary west longitude; if the place is in east longitude λ is the complement to 24^h (or 360°) of the longitude, and will be greater than 12^h (or 180°). The correction then consists of two positive portions, namely λ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ (or $\lambda°/360$) multiplied by the difference between consecutive transits. Thus for Sydney, N.S.W., the longitude is $10^h\ 05^m$ east, so $\lambda = 13^h\ 55^m$ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ is 0·58. The transit on the local date 1961 Jan. 27 is found as follows:

	d	h	m
G.M.T. of transit at Greenwich.....	Jan. 26	20	26
λ.....		13	55
$0{\cdot}58 \times (21^h\ 13^m - 20^h\ 26^m)$			27
G.M.T. of transit at Sydney.....	27	10	48
Corr. to N.S.W. Standard Time....		10	00
Local standard time of transit	27	20	48

It is evident, of course, that for any given place the quantities λ and the correction to local standard time may be combined permanently, being here $23^h\ 55^m$.

Positions of Mercury are given for every third day, and those of Venus and Mars for every fifth day; they may be interpolated linearly. The column PHASE shows the illuminated percentage of the disc. In the case of the inner planets this approaches 100 at superior conjunction and 0 at inferior conjunction. When the phase is less than 50 the planet is crescent-shaped or horned; for greater phases it is gibbous. In the case of the exterior planet Mars, the phase approaches 100 at conjunction and opposition, and is a minimum at the quadratures.

Since the planets cannot be seen when on the horizon, the actual times of rising and setting are not given; instead, the time when the planet has an apparent altitude of 5° has been tabulated. The phenomenon tabulated is the one that occurs between sunset and sunrise; unimportant exceptions to this rule may occur because changes are not made during a month, except in the case of Mercury. The times given may be interpolated for latitude and corrected for longitude as in the case of the Sun and Moon.

The G.M.T. at which the planet transits the Greenwich meridian is also given. The times of transit are to be corrected to local meridians in the usual way, as already described.

PAGE IV OF EACH MONTH

The G.M.T.'s of Sunrise and Sunset may be used not only for these phenomena, but also for Lighting-up Times, which, under the Road Traffic Act, 1956, are from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the year.

The particulars for the four outer planets resemble those for the planets on Page III of each month, except that, under Uranus and Neptune, times when the planet is 10° high instead of 5° high are given; this is because of the inferior brightness of these planets. The polar diameter of Jupiter is about 3″ less than the equatorial diameter, while that of Saturn is about 2″ less. The diameters given for the rings of Saturn are those of the major axis (in the plane of the planet's equator) and the minor axis respectively. The former has a small seasonal change due to the slightly varying distance of the Earth from Saturn, but the latter varies from zero when the Earth passes through the ring plane every 15 years to its maximum opening half-way between these periods. The rings were completely closed in September, 1950, and open at their widest extent in the Summer of 1958.

TIME

From the earliest ages, the natural division of time into recurring periods of day and night has provided the practical time scale for the everyday activities of mankind. Indeed, if any alternative means of time measurement is adopted, it must be capable of adjustment so as to remain in general agreement with the natural time scale defined by the diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis. Ideally the rotation should be measured against a fixed frame of reference; in practice it must be measured against the background provided by the celestial bodies. If the Sun is chosen as the reference point, we obtain Apparent Solar Time, which is the time indicated by a sundial. It is not a uniform time, but is subject to variations which amount to as much as a quarter of an hour in each direction. Such wide variations cannot be tolerated in a practical time scale, and this has led to the concept of Mean Solar Time in which all the days are of exactly the same length and equal to the average length of the Apparent Solar Day.

The positions of the stars in the sky are specified in relation to a fictitious reference point in the sky known as the First Point of Aries (or the Vernal Equinox). It is therefore convenient to adopt this same reference point when considering the rotation of the Earth against the background of the stars. The time scale so obtained is known as Apparent Sidereal Time.

Greenwich Mean Time

The diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis causes the Sun and the other heavenly bodies to appear to cross the sky from East to West. It is convenient to represent this relative motion as if the Sun really performed a daily circuit around a fixed Earth. Noon in Apparent Solar Time may then be defined as the time at which the Sun transits across the observer's meridian. In Mean Solar Time, noon is similarly defined by the meridian transit of a fictitious Mean sun moving uniformly in the sky with the same average speed as the true Sun. Mean Solar Time observed on the meridian of the transit circle telescope of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich is called Greenwich

Mean Time (G.M.T.) The mean solar day is divided into 24 hours and, for astronomical and scientific purposes, these are numbered 0 to 23, commencing at midnight. Civil time is usually reckoned in two periods of 12 hours, designated a.m. (before noon) and p.m. (after noon): Civil time is also usually advanced by one hour during summer time (see later), whereas G.M.T. remains unchanged.

Universal Time

Before 1925 January 1, G.M.T. was reckoned in 24 hours commencing at noon: since that date it has been reckoned from midnight. In view of the risk of confusion in the use of the designation G.M.T. before and after 1925, the International Astronomical Union recommended in 1928 that astronomers should, for the present, employ the term Universal Time, U.T. (or Weltzeit, W.Z.) to denote G.M.T. measured from Greenwich Mean Midnight.

In precision work it has now become necessary to take account of small variations, hitherto negligible, in Universal Time. These arise from small irregularities in the rotation of the Earth. Observed astronomical time is designated U.T.0. Observed time corrected for the effects of the motion of the poles (giving rise to a "wandering" in longitude) is designated U.T.1. There is also a seasonal fluctuation in the rate of rotation of the Earth arising from meteorological causes, often called the annual fluctuation. U.T.1 corrected for this effect is designated U.T.2, and provides a time scale free from short-period fluctuations. It is still subject to small secular and irregular changes.

Apparent Solar Time

As has been mentioned, the time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time. It differs from Mean Solar Time by an amount known as the Equation of Time, which is the total effect of two causes which make the length of the apparent solar day non-uniform. One cause of variation is that the orbit of the Earth is not a circle, but an ellipse, having the Sun at one focus. As a consequence, the angular speed of the Earth in its orbit is not constant; it is greatest at the beginning of January when the Earth is nearest the Sun. The other cause is due to the obliquity of the ecliptic; the plane of the equator (which is at right-angles to the axis of rotation of the Earth) does not coincide with the ecliptic (the plane defined by the apparent annual motion of the Sun around the celestial sphere) but is inclined to it at an angle of 23° 27′. As a result, the apparent solar day is shorter than average at the equinoxes and longer at the solstices. From the combined effects of the components due to obliquity and eccentricity, the equation of time reaches its maximum values in February (−14 mins.) and early November (+16 mins.). It has a zero value on four dates during the year, and it is only on these dates (approx. April 15, June 14, Sept. 1, and Dec. 25) that a sundial shows Mean Solar Time.

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth with reference to the First Point of Aries. The term sidereal (or "star") time is perhaps a little misleading since the time scale so defined is not exactly the same as that which would be defined by successive transits of a selected star, as there is a small progressive motion between the stars and the First Point of Aries due to the precession of the Earth's axis. This makes the length of the sidereal day shorter than the true period of rotation by 0·008 seconds. Superimposed on this steady precessional motion are small oscillations called nutation, giving rise to fluctuations in apparent sidereal time amounting to as much as 1·2 seconds. It is therefore customary to employ Mean Sidereal Time, from which these fluctuations have been removed. The conversion of G.M.T. to Greenwich sidereal time (G.S.T.) may be performed by adding the value of the G.S.T. at 0^h on the day in question (page II of each month) to the G.M.T. converted to sidereal time using the table on p. 145.

Example. To find the G.S.T. at $18^h\ 10^m\ 41^s$ G.M.T. on Nov. 18

	h	m	s
G.S.T. at 0^h	03	47	11
G.M.T.	18	10	41
Acceleration for 18^h		2	57
" " $10^m\ 41^s$			2
Sum = G.S.T. = ...	22	00	51

If the observer is not on the Greenwich meridian then his longitude, measured positively westwards from Greenwich, must be subtracted from the G.S.T. to obtain Local Sidereal Time (L.S.T.). Thus, in the above example, an observer 5^h east of Greenwich, or 19^h west, would find his L.S.T. as $3^h\ 00^m\ 51^s$.

Ephemeris Time

In the study of the motions of the Sun, Moon and planets, observations taken over an extended period are used in the preparation of tables giving the apparent position of the body each day. A table of this sort is known as an ephemeris, and may be used in the comparison of current observations with tabulated positions. A detailed examination of the observations made over the past 300 years shows that the Sun, Moon and planets appear to depart from their predicted positions by amounts proportional to their mean motions. The only satisfactory explanation is that the time scale to which the observations were referred was not uniform as had been supposed. Since the time scale was based on the rotation of the Earth, it follows that this rotation is subject to irregularities. The fact that the discrepancies between the observed and ephemeris positions were proportional to the mean motions of the bodies made it possible to secure agreement by substituting a revised time scale and recomputing the ephemeris positions. The time scale which brings the ephemeris into agreement with the observations has been named Ephemeris Time (E.T.).

The new unit of time has been defined in terms of the apparent annual motion of the Sun. Thus the second is now defined in terms of the annual motion of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun (1/31556925·9747 of the Tropical Year for 1900

January 0 at 12 h.E.T.) instead of in terms of the diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis (1/86 400 of the Mean Solar Day). In many branches of scientific work other than astronomy there has been a demand for a unit of time that is invariable, and the second of Ephemeris time was adopted by the Comité International des Poids et Mésures in 1956. The length of the unit has been chosen to provide general agreement with U.T. throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. During 1961 the estimated difference E.T.—U.T. is 34 seconds. The precise determination of E.T. from astronomical observations is a lengthy process, as the accuracy with which a single observation of the Sun can be made is far less than that obtainable in, for instance, a comparison between clocks. It is therefore necessary to average the observations over an extended period. Largely on account of its faster motion, the position of the Moon may be observed with greater accuracy, and a close approximation to Ephemeris Time may be obtained by comparing observations of the Moon with its ephemeris position. Even in this case, however, the requisite standard of accuracy can only be achieved by averaging over a number of years.

Atomic Time

The fundamental standards of time and frequency must be defined in terms of a periodic motion adequately uniform, enduring and susceptible of measurement. This has led in the past to the adoption of standards based on the observed motions in the Solar System. Recent progress has made it possible to consider the use of other natural standards, such as atomic or molecular oscillations. The oscillations so far employed are not in fact continuous periodic motions such as the revolution of the electrons in their orbits around the nuclei. The continuous oscillations are generated in an electrical circuit, the frequency of which is then compared or brought into coincidence with the frequency characteristic of the absorption or emission by the atoms or molecules when they change between two selected energy levels. At the National Physical Laboratory regular comparisons have been made since the middle of 1955 between quartz clocks of high stability and a frequency defined by atoms of caesium. The standard has proved of great value in the precise calibration of frequencies and time intervals: it has also been possible to build up a scale of "atomic time" by using continuously-running quartz clocks calibrated in terms of the caesium frequency standard. Because of the high precision attained in the comparisons, cumulative errors in the integrated time scale do not become serious in the course of a few years, and the atomic time scale may thus be compared with the astronomical time scale.

Radio Time Signals

The establishment of a uniform time system by the assessment of the performance of standard clocks in terms of astronomical observations is the work of a national observatory, and standard time is then made generally available by means of radio time signals. In the United Kingdom, the Royal Greenwich Observatory is responsible for the legal standard of time, and controls the "6-pips" radio signals emitted by the British Broadcasting Corporation. These are of adequate accuracy for normal domestic and commercial needs but for precision users engaged in scientific and survey work special time signals controlled by the Royal Observatory are broadcast by the Post Office each day at 1000 and 1800 U.T. These signals consist of a series of pips marking the seconds, and extending over five minutes: the minute pips are lengthened to facilitate identification. These signals are monitored at the Observatory, and corrections to the times of reception are published. They are normally radiated by Rugby GBR (16 kc/s), with Criggion GBZ (19·6 kc/s) as reserve, together with associated short-wave transmitters.

SUMMER TIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In 1916 an Act ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. The practice was stabilized (until the war) by the *Summer Time Acts*, 1922 to 1925, which enacted that "For the purposes of this Act, the period of summer time shall be taken to be the period beginning at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or, if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April, and ending at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the first Saturday in October."

During the Second World War, the duration of Summer Time was extended, and in some years Double Summer Time was in force. The dates of the actual duration since 1951 are:

1951 Apr. 15—Oct. 21	1956 Apr. 22—Oct. 7
1952 Apr. 20—Oct. 26	1957 Apr. 14—Oct. 6
1953 Apr. 19—Oct. 4	1958 Apr. 20—Oct. 5
1954 Apr. 11—Oct. 3	1959 Apr. 19—Oct. 4
1955 Apr. 17—Oct. 2	1960 Apr. 10—Oct. 2

SUMMER TIME ABROAD

Variations of the Standard time may be used and the dates of adoption are decided annually. In some countries the variations occur in winter and are called Winter Time†.

British Commonwealth—	*Foreign Countries*—	
British Honduras†	Albania	Korea
Canada (except Yukon)	Azores	Macao
Channel Islands	Brazil	Madagascar
Hong Kong	Parts of China	Madeira
	Egypt	Norway
	Formosa	Pescadores Is.
	Iceland	Poland
	Indo-China	Portugal
	Irish Republic	Parts of U.S.A.
		Syria
		Uruguay

STANDARD TIME

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time", when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used. In some countries (†) Standard Time is no longer used and the time given in the table below is that in normal use.

The large territories of the United States, Canada and U.S.S.R. are divided into zones approximately $7\frac{1}{2}°$ on either side of central meridians. The important ones are given below; there are in addition zones from 5 to 13 hours fast in the U.S.S.R. centred at 60° E. to 180° E.

Fast on Greenwich Time.

12 hrs. F...Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Is., New Zealand, Marshall Is., Caroline Is. (east of 160° E.).

11½ „ F...Norfolk I., Nauru I.

11 „ F...New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz and Solomon Is., Truk, Ponape.

10 „ F...Sakhalin north of 50° N., Victoria, N.S.W. (except Broken Hill Area), Queensland, Tasmania, British New Guinea, Admiralty Is., Caroline Is. (west of 160° E.), Australian Capital Territory, Marianas Is.

9½ „ F...South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, N.S.W. (Broken Hill Area), Dutch New Guinea.

9 „ F...Japan, Kei, Aru, Schouten Is., Sakhalin south of 50° N., Kuril Is., Manchuria.

8½ „ F...Moluccа Is., Korea.

8 „ F...China (coast), Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Labuan, Macao, Timor, West Australia, Celebes, Sarawak, N. Borneo, Formosa, Pescadores Is., Vietnam.

7½ „ F...Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Indonesian Borneo and Java.

7 „ F...S. Sumatra, Christmas I. (Indian Ocean), Thailand, Indo-China, Cambodia, Laos.

6½ „ F...Burma, Cocos-Keeling Is., N. Sumatra.

6 „ F...Pakistan (East).

5½ „ F...India, Portuguese India, Ceylon, Laccadive Is., Andaman and Nicobar Is.

5 „ F...Chagos Archipelago, Pakistan (West).

4 „ F...Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion, 'Oman, U.S.S.R., 40° E. to 52°30′ E.

3½ „ F...Persia

3 „ F...U.S.S.R. west of 40° E., Iraq, Eritrea, Aden, Socotra I., Somaliland, Comoro Is., Madagascar, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.

2 „ F...Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Finland, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Cyprus, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa and Protectorates, Mozambique, Republic of Sudan, Congo (East), Cyrenaica †, Crete, Lebanon, Tripolitania.

E. European.

1 hr. F...Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France †, Luxemburg †, Spain †, Gibraltar †, Monaco †, Balearic Is. †, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland.

Mid-European.

Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Tunisia, Nigeria, Malta, Sicily, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Congo (West), Angola, Spitzbergen, Algeria, Dahomey, Corsica †, Sardinia.

Greenwich Time. Great Britain, Ireland, Faroë, Channel Is., Portugal, Morocco, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Togoland, Ghana, Principé I., Guinea Republic, Senegal, St. Helena, Gambia, Canary Is. †, Ascension I., Tristan Da Cunha, Tangier, São Thomé, Rio de Oro.†

Slow on Greenwich Time.

1 hr. S...Iceland, Madeira, Portuguese Guinea.

2 hrs. S...Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando Noronha I., Scoresby Sound, South Georgia.

3 „ S...Greenland (excluding Scoresby Sound and Thule), Eastern Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina †.

3½ „ S...Newfoundland, Labrador, Dutch Guiana.

3¾ „ S...British Guiana.

4 „ S...Canada east of 68° W., Greenland (Thule Area), Puerto Rico, Lesser Antilles, Central Brazil, Falkland Is., Paraguay, Bermuda, Bolivia, French Guiana, Chile.

Atlantic

4½ hrs. S...Venezuela, Curaçao I.

5 „ S...Canada from 68° W. to 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south), Eastern States of U.S.A., Jamaica, Bahama Is., Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Panama, W. Brazil, Colombia, Cayman Is., Ecuador, Dominican Republic.

Eastern.

6 hrs. S...Central parts of U.S.A., Canada from 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south) to 102°W., Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua.

Central.

7 hrs. S...Canada from 102° W. to 120° W., Mountain States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.

Mountain.

8 hrs. S...Canada west of 120° W., Alaska (south-east coast), Western States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.

Pacific.

9 hrs. S...Alaska N. of Cross Sound to 141°W., Yukon.

10 „ S...Alaska from 141°W. to 162°W., Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is., Hawaii, Christmas I. (Pacific Ocean), Fanning I.

11 „ S...Aleutian Is., Alaska (west coast), Samoa, Midway Is.

In the Tonga Islands the time *12h. 20m.* fast and in Chatham Is.† *12h. 45m.* fast on Greenwich is used, as the Date line is to the East of them.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE

The line where the change of date occurs is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. It is indicated by joining up the following nine points:

Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
60° S.	180 °	15° S.	172½°W.	53 ° N.	170° E.
51° S.	180 °	5° S.	180°	65½° N.	169°W.
45° S.	172½°W.	48° N.	180°	75 ° N.	180°

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET TABLE

Dec.	Latitude and Declination of Opposite Signs							Latitude and Declination of Same Signs					
	50°	45°	40°	30°	20°	10°	0°	10°	20°	30°	40°	45°	50°
°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0	6 05	6 05	6 04	6 04	6 04	6 03	6 03	6 03	6 04	6 04	6 04	6 05	6 05
1	6 00	6 01	6 01	6 02	6 02	6 03	6 03	6 04	6 05	6 06	6 08	6 09	6 10
2	5 56	5 57	5 58	5 59	6 01	6 02	6 03	6 05	6 06	6 08	6 11	6 13	6 15
3	5 51	5 53	5 54	5 57	5 59	6 01	6 03	6 06	6 08	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 20
4	5 46	5 49	5 51	5 55	5 58	6 01	6 03	6 06	6 09	6 13	6 18	6 21	6 24
5	5 41	5 45	5 48	5 52	5 56	6 00	6 03	6 07	6 11	6 15	6 21	6 25	6 29
6	5 36	5 41	5 44	5 50	5 55	5 59	6 03	6 08	6 12	6 18	6 25	6 29	6 34
7	5 32	5 37	5 41	5 48	5 53	5 58	6 03	6 08	6 14	6 20	6 28	6 33	6 39
8	5 27	5 32	5 37	5 45	5 52	5 58	6 03	6 09	6 15	6 23	6 32	6 37	6 44
9	5 22	5 28	5 34	5 43	5 50	5 57	6 03	6 10	6 17	6 25	6 35	6 41	6 49
10	5 17	5 24	5 30	5 41	5 49	5 56	6 03	6 11	6 18	6 27	6 38	6 46	6 54
11	5 12	5 20	5 27	5 38	5 47	5 56	6 03	6 11	6 20	6 30	6 42	6 50	6 59
12	5 07	5 16	5 23	5 36	5 46	5 55	6 03	6 12	6 21	6 32	6 46	6 54	7 04
13	5 02	5 12	5 20	5 33	5 44	5 54	6 03	6 13	6 23	6 35	6 49	6 58	7 09
14	4 56	5 07	5 16	5 31	5 43	5 53	6 03	6 14	6 24	6 37	6 53	7 03	7 15
15	4 51	5 03	5 13	5 28	5 41	5 53	6 03	6 14	6 26	6 40	6 57	7 07	7 20
16	4 46	4 58	5 09	5 26	5 40	5 52	6 03	6 15	6 28	6 42	7 00	7 12	7 26
17	4 40	4 54	5 05	5 23	5 38	5 51	6 03	6 16	6 29	6 45	7 04	7 16	7 31
18	4 35	4 49	5 01	5 21	5 37	5 50	6 04	6 17	6 31	6 47	7 08	7 21	7 37
19	4 29	4 45	4 58	5 18	5 35	5 50	6 04	6 18	6 33	6 50	7 12	7 26	7 43
20	4 23	4 40	4 54	5 16	5 33	5 49	6 04	6 18	6 34	6 53	7 16	7 31	7 49
21	4 17	4 35	4 50	5 13	5 32	5 48	6 04	6 19	6 36	6 55	7 20	7 36	7 55
22	4 11	4 30	4 46	5 10	5 30	5 47	6 04	6 20	6 38	6 58	7 24	7 41	8 02
23	4 05	4 25	4 42	5 08	5 28	5 47	6 04	6 21	6 39	7 01	7 29	7 46	8 08
24	3 58	4 20	4 37	5 05	5 27	5 46	6 04	6 22	6 41	7 04	7 33	7 51	8 15

The local mean time of sunrise or sunset (as defined on page 138) may be found by determining the appropriate hour angle from the table above and subtracting it from or adding it to the time of transit given in the ephemeris for each month. The resulting local mean time may be converted into the standard time of the country by taking the difference between the longitude of the standard meridian of the country and that of the place, and adding it to the local mean time if the place is west of the standard meridian, and subtracting it if the place is east of the standard meridian.

Example.—Required the N.Z. Mean Time (12h fast on G.M.T.) of sunset on May 24 at Auckland. The latitude is 36° 50′ south (or minus) and the longitude 11h 39m east. Taking the declination as +20°·7, we find

	h m
Tabular entry for 30° Lat. and Dec. 20°, opposite signs	5 16
Proportional part for 6° 50′ of Lat.	— 15
Proportional part for 0°·7 of Dec.	— 3
Hour angle	4 58
Sun transits	11 57
Longitudinal correction	+ 21
N.Z. Mean Time	17 16

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS

Solar Parallax	8″·80
Precession for the year 1961	50″·27
„ in R.A.	3s·073
„ in Declination	20″·04
Constant of Nutation	9″·21
Constant of Aberration	20″·47
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1961)	23° 26′ 40″
Moon's Equatorial Hor. Parallax	57′ 02″·70
Velocity of Light in vacuo *per sec.*	186,324 miles
Solar motion *per sec.*	19·5 km. = 12·1 miles
Equatorial radius of the Earth	3963·35 miles
Polar radius of the Earth	3950·01 miles

North Galactic Pole (*Standard*)	R.A. 12h 49m. Dec. 27°·4 N. (1950·0).	
Solar Apex (*Boss*)	R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.	
Length of Year (*In Mean Solar Days*)	Tropical	365·24220
	Sidereal	365·25636
	Anomalistic	365·25964
	(*Perihelion to Perihelion*)	
	Eclipse	346·6200
		d. h. m. s.
Length of Month (*Mean Values*)	New Moon to New	29 12 44 02·9
	Sidereal	27 07 43 11·5
	Anomalistic	27 13 18 33·2
	(*Perigee to Perigee*)	

POLE STAR TABLE, 1961

L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.
h m	′	h m	′	h m	′	h m	′	h m	′	h m	′
0 00	−48	4 00	−47	8 00	+ 1	12 00	+48	16 00	+47	20 00	0
0 20	−50	4 20	−44	8 20	+ 6	12 20	+50	16 20	+45	20 20	− 5
0 40	−52	4 40	−41	8 40	+11	12 40	+52	16 40	+42	20 40	−10
1 00	−53	5 00	−38	9 00	+15	13 00	+53	17 00	+39	21 00	−14
1 20	−54	5 20	−34	9 20	+20	13 20	+54	17 20	+35	21 20	−19
1 40	−55	5 40	−31	9 40	+24	13 40	+55	17 40	+31	21 40	−24
2 00	−55	6 00	−26	10 00	+28	14 00	+55	18 00	+27	22 00	−28
2 20	−55	6 20	−22	10 20	+32	14 20	+55	18 20	+23	22 20	−32
2 40	−54	6 40	−18	10 40	+36	14 40	+54	18 40	+19	22 40	−36
3 00	−53	7 00	−13	11 00	+40	15 00	+53	19 00	+14	23 00	−39
3 20	−51	7 20	− 8	11 20	+43	15 20	+52	19 20	+ 9	23 20	−42
3 40	−49	7 40	− 4	11 40	+46	15 40	+50	19 40	+ 5	23 40	−45
4 00	−47	8 00	+ 1	12 00	+48	16 00	+47	20 00	0	24 00	−48

This table gives the correction to be applied to an observed altitude of *Polaris* (first corrected for dip, refraction and instrumental error) to give the latitude. It is correct within 1′ throughout the year for all latitudes up to 60°.

Example.—On July 4 at 23h 17m G.M.T. in longitude 2h 34m west, the altitude of *Polaris* (corrected for dip, etc.) is found to be 41° 56′.

The local sidereal time is found by the method given on page 141 to be 15h 34m. Hence

	°	′
Observed altitude	41	56
Correction from table		+51
Latitude	42	47

MEAN AND SIDEREAL TIME

Acceleration

h	m	s	h	m	s	m	s	s
1	0	10	13	2	08	0	00	0
2	0	20	14	2	18	3	02	1
3	0	30	15	2	28	9	07	2
4	0	39	16	2	38	15	13	3
5	0	49	17	2	48	21	18	4
6	0	59	18	2	57	27	23	5
7	1	09	19	3	07	33	28	6
8	1	19	20	3	17	39	34	7
9	1	29	21	3	27	45	39	8
10	1	39	22	3	37	51	44	9
11	1	48	23	3	47	57	49	10
12	1	58	24	3	57	60	00	

Retardation

h	m	s	h	m	s	m	s	s
1	0	10	13	2	08	0	00	0
2	0	20	14	2	18	3	03	1
3	0	29	15	2	27	9	09	2
4	0	39	16	2	37	15	15	3
5	0	49	17	2	47	21	21	4
6	0	59	18	2	57	27	28	5
7	1	09	19	3	07	33	34	6
8	1	19	20	3	17	39	40	7
9	1	28	21	3	26	45	46	8
10	1	38	22	3	36	51	53	9
11	1	48	23	3	46	57	59	10
12	1	58	24	3	56	60	00	

MEAN REFRACTION

Alt.	Ref.		Alt.	Ref.
°	′	″	°	′	″
1	20	21	4	30	10
1	30	20	5	06	9
1	41	19	5	50	8
1	52	18	6	44	7
2	05	17	7	54	6
2	19	16	9	27	5
2	35	15	11	39	4
2	52	14	15	00	3
3	12	13	20	42	2
3	34	12	32	20	1
4	00	11	62	17	0
4	30		90	00	

The length of a sidereal day in mean time is 23h 56m 04s.09. Hence 1h M.T. = 1h + 9s.86 S.T. and 1h S.T. = 1h − 9s.83 M.T.

To convert an interval of mean time to the corresponding interval of sidereal time, enter the acceleration table with the given mean time (taking the hours and the minutes and seconds separately) and add the acceleration obtained to the given mean time. To convert an interval of sidereal time to the corresponding interval of mean time, take out the retardation for the given sidereal time and subtract.

The columns for the minutes and seconds of the argument are in the form known as Critical Tables. To use these tables, find in the appropriate left-hand column the two entries between which the given number of minutes and seconds lies; the quantity in the right-hand column between these two entries is the required acceleration or retardation. Thus the acceleration for 11m 26s (which lies between the entries 9m 07s and 15m 13s) is 2s. If the given number of minutes and seconds is a tabular entry, the required acceleration or retardation is the entry in the right-hand column *above* the given tabular entry; e.g. the retardation for 45m 46s is 7s.

Example.—Convert 14h 27m 35s from S.T. to M.T.

	h	m	s
Given S.T.	14	27	35
Retardation for 14h		2	18
Retardation for 27m 35s			5
Corresponding M.T.	14	25	12

For further explanation, see p. 141.

The refraction table is also in the form of a critical table.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR OBSERVATION IN 1961

ECLIPSES, 1961

In 1961 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. A total eclipse of the Sun on February 15, visible as a partial eclipse from the British Isles. The path of totality crosses France, Italy, the Balkans and Russia. The maximum duration is a little under 3 minutes.

The partial phase is visible from North Africa, Europe and the whole of Asia except for the eastern and southern parts.

From Greenwich, where only the partial phase is visible, the Sun rises at $07^h\ 15^m$, with the Moon covering the right hand half of the Sun's disc. The maximum phase occurs at $07^h\ 44^m$ when about nine-tenths of the Sun's disc will be covered; the eclipse ends at $08^h\ 48^m$ approximately, when the moon passes away from the eastern edge of the Sun.

2. A partial eclipse of the Moon on March 2, not visible from the British Isles but visible from N. America, the Pacific, Australasia, Asia and eastern Europe. The earth's shadow strikes the Moon at $11^h\ 51^m$ and leaves at $15^h\ 05^m$.

3. An annular eclipse of the Sun on August 11, which is not visible from the British Isles. The annular phase is only visible from the South Atlantic and Antarctica but the partial eclipse may be seen from eastern South America, South Africa and Madagascar.

4. A partial eclipse of the Moon on August 26, visible from the British Isles and in Europe generally, Africa and North and South America. The Earth's shadow impinges on the lunar surface at $01^h\ 35^m$ and leaves at $04^h\ 42^m$. Actually the eclipse is almost total at $03^h\ 08^m$ when 99·2% of the Moon's disc will be in shadow.

OCCULTATIONS, 1961

The series of occultations of Aldebaran continues though unfortunately three of the four visible from this country occur in daylight. The fourth occultation of Aldebaran occurs during the early hours of the morning of November 23, less than a day after Full Moon. The Moon also occults some of the stars in the Hyades, the V-shaped open cluster in Taurus which has Aldebaran at one tip of the V. The most interesting set of occultations of these stars occurs on the night of September 28–29. Although a new series of occultations of Regulus commences in 1961 none of these occultations are visible from the British Isles.

The most interesting occultation will be that of Venus on the morning of October 7, though here again observers in this country will find both phases occurring at or shortly after sunrise. This occultation occurs only $2\frac{1}{2}$ days before New Moon and Venus will be a nearly full disc (89% illuminated) of 12″ diameter.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS

The list on the opposite page includes all the occultations visible under favourable conditions in the British Isles. Disappearances of stars down to magnitude 6·5 are normally included, and reappearances to fifth magnitude only. No occultation is included unless the star is at least 10° above the horizon and the Sun sufficiently far below the horizon to permit the star to be seen with the naked eye or in a small telescope. The altitude limit is reduced from 10° to 2° for stars and planets brighter than magnitude 2·0 and such occultations are also predicted in daylight.

The column Phase shows whether a disappearance (D) or reappearance (R) is to be observed. Times and position angles (P), reckoned from the north point in the direction north, east, south, west, are given for Greenwich (Lat. 51° 29′, Long. 0°) and Edinburgh (Lat. 55° 56′, Long. 3° 11′ west). The coefficients a and b are the variations in the G.M.T. for each degree of longitude (positive to the west) and latitude (positive to the north) respectively: they enable approximate times (to within about 1^m generally) to be found for any point in the British Isles. If the point of observation is $\Delta\lambda$ degrees west and $\Delta\phi$ degrees north, the approximate time is found by adding $a.\Delta\lambda + b.\Delta\phi$ to the given G.M.T.

As an illustration the disappearance of Aldebaran on November 23 at Liverpool will be found from both Greenwich and Edinburgh.

	Greenwich	Edinburgh
Longitude	0·0°	+3·2°
Long. of Liverpool	+3·0	+3·0
$\Delta\lambda$	+3·0	−0·2
Latitude	51·5	55·9
Lat. of Liverpool	53·4	53·4
$\Delta\phi$	+1·9	−2·5
	h m	h m
G.M.T.	2 52·8	2 39·7
$a.\Delta\lambda$	−3·6	+0·2
$b.\Delta\phi$	−5·1	+4·0
G.M.T. at Liverpool	2 44·1	2 43·9

If the occultation is given for one station but not the other, the reason for the suppression is given by the following code.

No occn. = star not occulted.

Low = star's altitude less than 10° (2° for bright stars and planets).

Sun = Sun not sufficiently below the horizon.

Graze = occultation is of very short duration.

It will be noticed that in some cases the coefficients a and b are not given: this is because the occultation is so short that prediction for other places by means of these coefficients would not be reliable.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON, 1961

Date	Star	Mag.	Phase	Age of Moon	Greenwich				Edinburgh			
					G.M.T.	*a*	*b*	*P*	G.M.T.	*a*	*b*	*P*
				d	h m	m	m	°	h m	m	m	°
Jan. 6	*A* Leonis	4·6	R	18·6	No occn	..	..	..	0 44·5	−1·3	+3·4	232
8	β Virginis	3·8	D	20·8	Graze	..	..	..	6 30·8	—	—	180
8	β Virginis	3·8	R	20·8	Graze	..	..	..	7 01·6	—	—	229
24	+11° 445	5·9	D	7·9	19 57·2	—	—	131	19 42·4	−1·6	−1·1	109
25	179 B. Tauri	6·0	D	9·1	24 03·7	−0·7	−0·9	69	23 58·0	−0·7	−0·6	57
26	318 B. Tauri	5·7	D	10·1	23 59·6	−1·4	+1·6	28	No occn.	..	..	..
27	130 Tauri	5·5	D	11·1	No occn.	..	..	..	23 31·7	−0·9	−4·1	147
Feb. 22	89 Tauri	5·8	D	7·5	21 18·8	—	—	144	21 00·5	−1·1	−2·6	124
23	111 Tauri	5·1	D	8·4	18 01·6	−1·9	−0·8	120	17 55·6	−1·4	+0·3	104
26	2 B. Cancri	6·2	D	11·5	No occn.	..	..	..	20 15·3	−1·3	−2·5	154
26	5 Cancri	5·9	D	11·6	22 19·1	−1·1	−3·4	152	22 03·7	−1·2	−2·0	137
Mar. 1	*R* Leonis	Var.	D	13·8	3 36·5	−0·5	−1·7	97	3 27·2	−0·6	−1·7	93
19	389 B. Ceti	6·3	D	3·0	18 48·1	−0·7	+1·4	20	No occn.	..	..	..
20	8 B. Tauri	6·2	D	4·0	19 34·3	−0·5	−3·7	134	19 19·1	−0·7	−2·4	115
20	+12° 477	6·2	D	4·1	21 17·5	—	—	154	21 00·4	0·0	−3·1	131
21	48 Tauri	6·4	D	5·0	18 56·6	−1·2	−1·2	89	Sun	..	..	..
21	γ Tauri	3·9	D	5·1	21 11·5	−0·5	−0·9	67	21 06·2	−0·6	−0·7	56
25	110 B. Geminorum	6·2	D	8·3	Low	..	..	..	1 28·0	+0·1	−1·6	98
26	90 B. Cancri	6·3	D	10·2	22 47·3	−1·1	−1·7	109	22 36·8	−1·1	−1·4	102
29	59 Leonis	5·1	D	13·2	23 45·5	−0·5	−2·9	164	23 32·2	−0·7	−2·2	156
Apr. 18	α Tauri	1·1	D	3·3	12 24·3	—	—	15	No occn.	..	..	..
18	α Tauri	1·1	R	3·3	13 01·4	—	—	315	No occn.	..	..	..
July 9	α Tauri	1·1	D	26·2	11 13·0	−1·4	+0·2	60	11 11·3	−1·2	+0·9	45
9	α Tauri	1·1	R	26·2	12 24·4	−1·0	−1·7	282	12 12·3	−1·0	−2·3	296
19	46 Virginis	6·1	D	7·1	21 40·6	−0·4	−2·2	139	Sun	..	..	..
Sept. 1	σ^2 Tauri	4·8	R	21·6	23 46·7	+0·5	+2·6	201	23 58·9	+0·4	+2·2	213
16	24 Scorpii	5·0	D	6·7	19 54·7	—	—	28	No occn.	..	..	..
21	44 Capricorni	6·0	D	11·8	22 03·4	−1·7	−0·7	112	21 56·5	−1·4	−0·2	101
26	ξ^2 Ceti	4·3	D	16·8	21 25·6	−0·5	+1·4	97	21 31·0	−0·3	+1·6	89
26	ξ^2 Ceti	4·3	R	16·8	22 19·6	−0·4	+2·1	220	22 27·5	−0·4	+1·9	229
28	5 Tauri	4·3	D	18·0	1 40·4	−1·6	+0·4	99	1 39·2	−1·2	+0·9	85
28	5 Tauri	4·3	R	18·0	2 46·6	−1·1	+1·7	221	2 49·3	−1·1	+1·2	236
28	γ Tauri	3·9	D	18·9	22 50·1	0·0	+2·3	42	23 00·7	+0·1	+2·4	31
28	γ Tauri	3·9	R	18·9	23 43·0	−0·8	+1·1	285	23 45·3	−0·8	+1·0	298
29	θ^1 Tauri	4·0	D	19·1	3 32·9	−1·7	−0·3	103	3 28·4	−1·4	+0·4	88
29	θ^2 Tauri	3·6	D	19·1	3 45·1	−2·1	−2·3	131	3 34·1	−1·6	−0·5	111
29	θ^2 Tauri	3·6	R	19·1	4 30·6	−1·1	+3·2	201	4 36·5	−1·1	+1·5	222
29	θ^1 Tauri	4·0	R	19·1	4 43·2	−1·4	+1·2	229	4 42·6	−1·3	+0·6	244
29	α Tauri	1·1	D	19·2	7 57·7	−0·9	−0·3	53	7 54·7	−0·9	+0·3	39
29	α Tauri	1·1	R	19·2	8 53·8	−0·2	−2·2	295	8 41·9	−0·3	−2·8	307
Oct. 7	Venus	3·4	D	27·2	6 31·0	−0·9	+1·2	104	6 34·9	−0·8	+1·8	91
7	Venus	3·4	R	27·2	7 56·1	−1·4	+0·1	298	7 52·5	−1·1	−0·1	310
20	χ Aquarii	5·1	D	11·1	21 55·5	−2·3	−1·7	123	21 45·2	−1·6	−0·5	107
Nov. 20	ξ^2 Ceti	4·3	D	12·4	16 56·9	−0·2	+1·3	103	Low	..	..	..
21	μ Ceti	4·4	D	12·7	2 22·9	−0·8	−1·9	103	2 13·2	−0·8	−1·3	88
23	α Tauri	1·1	D	14·7	2 52·8	−1·2	−2·7	125	2 39·7	−1·1	−1·6	108
23	α Tauri	1·1	R	14·7	3 44·3	−1·1	+0·7	218	3 42·2	−0·9	−0·1	233
24	119 Tauri	4·7	R	15·7	4 23·5	−0·9	−2·0	292	4 10·7	−0·8	−2·5	306
Dec. 1	σ Leonis	4·1	D	22·7	1 19·3	−0·3	−0·1	143	Low	..	..	..
1	σ Leonis	4·1	R	22·7	2 13·5	−0·6	+2·3	254	2 20·8	−0·5	+1·7	269
12	45 Capricorni	5·9	D	4·8	17 56·7	−1·2	−0·4	72	17 51·9	−1·0	−0·2	62
18	+11° 445	5·9	D	10·9	19 46·6	−1·1	+1·6	57	19 51·4	−0·8	+1·9	44
19	8 B. Tauri	6·2	D	11·1	3 23·1	+0·1	−2·2	115	3 13·9	−0·1	−1·9	102
19	179 B. Tauri	6·0	D	11·9	21 32·5	−1·8	−0·3	106	21 28·1	−1·3	+0·5	91
20	γ Tauri	3·9	D	12·2	4 25·0	+0·6	−4·0	148	4 11·5	+0·1	−2·9	131

FIXED STARS, 1961

Name	Mag.	R.A.	Dec.	Spectrum
		h m	° ′	
α Andromedæ *Alpheratz*	2·1	0 06·4	+ 28 53	Ao*p*
β Cassiopeiæ *Caph*	2·4	0 07·1	+ 58 56	F5
γ Pegasi *Algenib*	2·9	0 11·2	+ 14 58	B2
α Phœnicis	2·4	0 24·4	− 42 31	K0
α Cassiopeiæ *Schedar*	2·3	0 38·3	+ 56 19	K0
β Ceti *Diphda*	2·2	0 41·6	− 18 12	K0
γ Cassiopeiæ*	Var.	0 54·3	+ 60 30	B0*p*
β Andromedæ *Mirach*	2·4	1 07·5	+ 35 25	M0
δ Cassiopeiæ	2·8	1 23·2	+ 60 02	A5
α Eridani *Achernar*	0·6	1 36·3	− 57 26	B5
β Arietis *Sheratan*	2·7	1 52·5	+ 20 37	A5
α Ursæ Minoris *Polaris*	2·1	1 56·4	+ 89 05	F8
γ Andromedæ *Almak*	2·3'	2 01·5	+ 42 09	K0
α Arietis *Hamal*	2·2	2 05·0	+ 23 16	K2
β Persei *Algol**	Var.	3 05·6	+ 40 48	B8
α Persei *Mirfak*	1·9	3 21·5	+ 49 43	F5
η Tauri *Alcyone*	3·0	3 45·2	+ 23 59	B5*p*
α Tauri *Aldebaran*	1·1	4 33·7	+ 16 26	K5
β Orionis *Rigel*	0·3	5 12·7	− 8 15	B8*p*
α Aurigæ *Capella*	0·2	5 13·8	+ 45 58	G0
γ Orionis *Bellatrix*	1·7	5 23·0	+ 6 19	B2
β Tauri *Elnath*	1·8	5 23·8	+ 28 35	B8
δ Orionis	2·5	5 30·0	− 0 20	B0
α Leporis	2·7	5 31·0	− 17 51	F0
ε Orionis	1·7	5 34·2	− 1 14	B0
ζ Orionis	2·0	5 38·8	− 1 58	B0
κ Orionis	2·2	5 45·9	− 9 41	B0
α Orionis *Betelgeuse**	Var.	5 53·1	+ 7 24	M0
β Aurigæ *Menkalinan*	2·1	5 56·7	+ 44 57	Ao*p*
β Canis Majoris *Mirzam*	2·0	6 21·0	− 17 56	B1
α Carinæ *Canopus*	−0·9	6 23·1	− 52 40	F0
γ Geminorum *Alhena*	1·9	6 35·5	+ 16 26	A0
α Canis Majoris *Sirius*	−1·6	6 43·4	− 16 40	A0
ε Canis Majoris	1·6	6 57·1	− 28 55	B1
δ Canis Majoris	2·0	7 06·8	− 26 20	F8*p*
α Geminorum *Castor*	1·6	7 32·1	+ 31 59	A0
α Canis Minoris *Procyon*	0·5	7 37·3	+ 5 20	F5
β Geminorum *Pollux*	1·2	7 42·9	+ 28 07	K0
ζ Puppis	2·3	8 02·2	− 39 54	O*d*
γ Velorum	1·9	8 08·3	− 47 13	O*ap*
ε Carinæ	1·7	8 21·7	− 59 23	K0
δ Velorum	2·0	8 43·6	− 54 34	A0
λ Velorum *Suhail*	2·2	9 06·6	− 43 16	K5
β Carinæ	1·8	9 12·8	− 69 33	A0
ι Carinæ	2·2	9 16·0	− 59 07	F0
α Hydræ *Alphard*	2·2	9 25·7	− 8 29	K2
α Leonis *Regulus*	1·3	10 06·3	+ 12 10	B8
γ Leonis *Algeiba*	2·6	10 17·8	+ 20 02	K0
β Ursæ Majoris *Merak*	2·4	10 59·5	+ 56 36	A0
α Ursæ Majoris *Dubhe*	1·9	11 01·3	+ 61 58	K0

* γ Cassiopeiæ, 1960 mag. 2·8. β Persei, mag. 2·2 to 3·5.
α Orionis, mag. 0·1 to 1·2.

The positions of heavenly bodies on the celestial sphere are defined by two co-ordinates, right ascension and declination, which are analogous to longitude and latitude on the surface of the Earth. If we imagine the plane of the terrestrial equator extended indefinitely, it will cut the celestial sphere in a great circle known as the celestial equator. Similarly the plane of the Earth's orbit, when extended, cuts in the great circle called the ecliptic. The two intersections of these circles are known as the First Point of Aries and the First Point of Libra. If from any star a perpendicular be drawn to the celestial equator, the length of this perpendicular is the Star's declination. The arc, measured eastwards along the equator from the First Point of Aries to the foot of this perpendicular, is the right ascension. An alternative definition of right ascension is that it is the angle at the celestial pole (where the Earth's axis, if prolonged, would meet the sphere) between the great circles to the First Point of Aries and to the star.

The plane of the Earth's equator has a slow movement, so that our reference system for right ascension and declination is not fixed. The consequent alteration in these quantities from year to year is called precession. In right ascension it is an increase of about 3^s a year for equatorial stars, and larger or smaller amounts for stars near the pole. In declination it varies between +20″ and −20″ according to the right ascension of the star.

A star or other body crosses the meridian when the sidereal time is equal to its right ascension. The altitude is then a maximum, and may be deduced by remembering that the altitude of the elevated pole is numerically equal to the latitude, while that of the equator at its intersection with the meridian is equal to the co-latitude, or complement of the latitude.

FIXED STARS, 1961

Name	Mag.	R.A.	Dec.	Spectrum
		h m	° ′	
δ Leonis	2·6	11 12·0	+20 44	A3
β Leonis *Denebola*	2·2	11 47·1	+14 47	A2
γ Ursæ Majoris *Phecda*	2·5	11 51·8	+53 55	A0
γ Corvi	2·8	12 13·8	−17 20	B8
α Crucis	1·0	12 24·4	−62 53	B1
γ Crucis	1·6	12 29·0	−56 54	M3
γ Centauri	2·4	12 39·4	−48 45	A0
γ Virginis	2·9	12 39·7	− 1 14	F0
β Crucis	1·5	12 45·4	−59 29	B1
ε Ursæ Majoris *Alioth*	1·7	12 52·3	+56 10	A0*p*
α Canum Venaticorum	2·9	12 54·2	+38 32	A0*p*
ζ Ursæ Majoris *Mizar*	2·4	13 22·4	+55 08	A2*p*
α Virginis *Spica*	1·2	13 23·1	−10 57	B2
η Ursæ Majoris *Alkaid*	1·9	13 46·0	+49 30	B3
β Centauri *Hadar*	0·9	14 01·1	−60 11	B1
θ Centauri	2·3	14 04·4	−36 11	K0
α Bootis *Arcturus*	0·2	14 13·9	+19 23	K0
α Centauri *Rigil Kent*	0·1	14 36·9	−60 41	G0
ε Bootis	2·7	14 43·3	+27 14	K0
β Ursæ Minoris *Kochab*	2·2	14 50·8	+74 19	K5
α Coronæ Borealis *Alphecca*	2·3	15 33·0	+26 51	A0
δ Scorpii	2·5	15 58·0	−22 31	B0
β Scorpii	2·9	16 03·2	−19 42	B1
α Scorpii *Antares*	1·2	16 27·0	−26 21	M0
α Trianguli Australis	1·9	16 44·5	−68 58	K2
ε Scorpii	2·4	16 47·6	−34 13	K0
α Herculis*	Var.	17 12·9	+14 26	M3
λ Scorpii	1·7	17 31·0	−37 05	B2
α Ophiuchi *Rasalhague*	2·1	17 33·1	+12 35	A5
θ Scorpii	2·0	17 34·5	−42 58	F0
κ Scorpii	2·5	17 39·8	−39 01	B2
γ Draconis	2·4	17 55·7	+51 30	K5
ε Sagittarii *Kaus Australis*	1·9	18 21·6	−34 24	A0
α Lyræ *Vega*	0·1	18 35·6	+38 45	A0
σ Sagittarii	2·1	18 52·8	−26 21	B3
β Cygni *Albireo*	3·2	19 29·1	+27 53	K0
α Aquilæ *Altair*	0·9	19 48·9	+ 8 46	A5
β Capricorni	3·2	20 18·8	−14 54	G0
γ Cygni	2·3	20 20·8	+40 08	F8*p*
α Pavonis	2·1	20 22·6	−56 52	B3
α Cygni *Deneb*	1·3	20 40·1	+45 08	A2*p*
α Cephei *Alderamin*	2·6	21 17·6	+62 25	A5
ε Pegasi	2·5	21 42·3	+ 9 42	K0
δ Capricorni	3·0	21 44·9	−16 18	A5
α Gruis	2·2	22 05·8	−47 09	B5
δ Cephei*	Var.	22 27·7	+58 13	*
β Gruis	2·2	22 40·3	−47 05	M3
α Piscis Austrini *Fomalhaut*	1·3	22 55·5	−29 50	A3
β Pegasi *Scheat*	2·6	23 01·9	+27 52	M0
α Pegasi *Markab*	2·6	23 20 8	+15 00	A0

*α Herculis, mag. 3·1 to 3·9.
δ Cephei, mag. 3·7 to 4·4, Spectrum F5 to G0.

Thus in London (Lat. 51° 30′) the meridian altitude of *Sirius* is found thus:

	°	′
Altitude of equator	38	30
Declination south	16	40
Difference	21	50

The Altitude of *Capella* (Dec. +45° 58′) at lower transit is:

	°	′
Altitude of pole	51	30
Polar distance of Star	44	02
Difference	7	28

The brightness of a heavenly body is denoted by its magnitude. Omitting the exceptionally bright stars *Sirius* and *Canopus*, the twenty brightest stars are of the first magnitude, while the faintest stars visible to the naked eye are of the sixth magnitude. The magnitude scale is a precise one, as a difference of five magnitudes represents a ratio of 100 to 1 in brightness. Typical second magnitude stars are *Polaris* and the stars in the Belt of Orion. The scale is most easily fixed in memory by comparing the stars with Norton's *Star Atlas* (see page 138). The stars *Sirius* and *Canopus* and the planets Venus and Jupiter are so bright that their magnitudes are expressed by negative numbers. A small telescope will show stars down to the ninth or tenth magnitude, while stars as faint as the twentieth magnitude may be photographed by long exposures with the largest telescopes.

Some of the astronomical information in this ALMANACK has been taken from the *Astronomical Ephemeris*, and is published here by arrangement with, and with the permission of, the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

PHENOMENA OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES, 1961

G.M.T.			Sat.	Phen.
		March		
d	h	m		
9	06	41	II	Sh.f.
11	06	30	III	Sh.f.
15	06	25	I	Ec.c.
16	05	53	I	Sh.f.
16	06	28	II	Sh.c.
23	05	31	I	Sh.c.
29	04	30	III	Ec.f.
31	04	41	I	Ec.c.
		April		
5	05	00	III	Ec.c.
8	03	46	I	Sh.c.
10	03	35	II	Sh.c.
13	03	22	IV	Ec.c.
23	02	59	III	Sh.c.
23	04	51	I	Ec.c.
24	04	16	I	Sh.f.
26	02	58	II	Ec.c.
		May		
1	03	55	I	Sh.c.
5	03	30	II	Sh.f.
9	03	07	I	Ec.c.
10	02	32	I	Sh.f.
12	03	16	II	Sh.c.
17	02	10	I	Sh.c.
24	04	03	I	Sh.c.
25	01	23	I	Ec.c.
25	03	36	IV	Sh.f.
28	02	33	II	Ec.c.
29	02	22	III	Sh.f.
30	00	34	II	Sh.f.
		June		
1	03	16	I	Ec.c.
2	00	25	I	Sh.c.
2	02	41	I	Sh.f.
5	02	51	III	Sh.c.
6	00	19	II	Sh.c.
6	03	09	II	Sh.f.
9	02	19	I	Sh.c.
13	02	54	II	Sh.c.
16	00	24	III	Ec.f.
17	01	32	I	Ec.c.
18	00	57	I	Sh.f.
19	03	27	IV	Ec.c.
21	23	37	II	Ec.c.
23	00	49	III	Ec.c.
24	03	26	I	Ec.c.

G.M.T.			Sat.	Phen.
d	h	m		
25	00	34	I	Sh.c.
25	02	51	I	Sh.f.
29	02	12	II	Ec.c.
		July		
1	00	12	II	Sh.f.
2	02	28	I	Sh.c.
2	23	49	I	Ec.c.
3	22	19	III	Sh.f.
3	23	14	I	Sh.f.
6	01	50	IV	Ec.f.
7	23	56	II	Sh.c.
8	02	47	II	Sh.f.
10	01	43	I	Ec.c.
10	22	46	III	Sh.c.
10	22	51	I	Sh.c.
11	01	09	I	Sh.f.
11	02	20	III	Sh.f.
15	02	31	II	Sh.c.
17	03	37	I	Ec.c.
18	00	45	I	Sh.c.
18	02	46	III	Sh.c.
18	03	03	I	Sh.f.
18	22	05	I	Ec.c.
19	21	32	I	Sh.f.
23	23	20	II	Ec.c.
25	02	40	I	Sh.c.
25	21	15	II	Sh.f.
26	02	17	I	Ec.f.
26	21	09	I	Sh.c.
26	23	27	I	Sh.f.
27	20	45	I	Ec.f.
29	00	23	III	Ec.f.
30	23	50	IV	Sh.c.
		August		
1	20	58	II	Sh.c.
1	23	50	II	Sh.f.
2	23	04	I	Sh.c.
3	01	22	I	Sh.f.
3	22	40	I	Ec.f.
8	23	33	II	Sh.c.
9	02	24	II	Sh.f.
10	00	59	I	Sh.c.
10	20	48	II	Ec.f.
11	00	34	I	Ec.f.
11	21	45	I	Sh.f.
15	22	22	III	Sh.f.
16	02	08	II	Sh.c.
16	22	32	IV	Sh.f.

G.M.T.			Sat.	Phen.
d	h	m		
17	23	26	II	Ec.f.
18	21	23	I	Sh.c.
18	23	40	I	Sh.f.
19	20	57	I	Ec.f.
22	22	47	III	Sh.c.
25	23	18	I	Sh.c.
26	01	36	I	Sh.f.
26	20	52	II	Sh.f.
26	22	52	I	Ec.f.
27	20	04	I	Sh.f.
		September		
2	01	13	I	Sh.c.
2	20	26	III	Ec.f.
2	20	36	II	Sh.c.
2	23	27	II	Sh.f.
3	00	47	I	Ec.f.
3	19	42	I	Sh.c.
3	22	00	I	Sh.f.
4	19	16	I	Ec.f.
9	20	49	III	Ec.c.
9	23	11	II	Sh.c.
10	00	27	III	Ec.f.
10	21	38	I	Sh.c.
10	21	52	IV	Ec.c.
10	23	55	I	Sh.f.
11	20	40	II	Ec.f.
11	21	11	I	Ec.f.
17	23	33	I	Sh.c.
18	23	06	I	Ec.f.
18	23	18	II	Ec.f.
19	20	19	I	Sh.f.
20	18	27	III	Sh.f.
26	19	58	I	Sh.c.
26	22	15	I	Sh.f.
27	18	52	III	Sh.c.
27	19	29	I	Ec.f.
27	20	30	II	Sh.f.
27	20	40	IV	Ec.f.
27	22	28	III	Sh.f.
		October		
3	21	54	I	Sh.c.
4	20	15	II	Sh.c.
4	21	24	I	Ec.f.
4	22	53	III	Sh.c.
5	18	40	I	Sh.f.
6	17	55	II	Ec.f.
12	18	18	I	Sh.c.

G.M.T.			Sat.	Phen.
d	h	m		
12	20	35	I	Sh.f.
13	17	48	I	Ec.f.
13	20	34	II	Ec.f.
15	20	33	III	Ec.f.
19	20	14	I	Sh.c.
20	19	44	I	Ec.f.
21	17	00	I	Sh.f.
22	17	35	II	Sh.f.
22	18	40	IV	Sh.c.
22	20	55	III	Ec.c.
27	21	39	I	Ec.f.
28	18	56	I	Sh.f.
29	17	20	II	Sh.c.
29	20	10	II	Sh.f.
		November		
2	18	36	III	Sh.f.
4	18	35	I	Sh.c.
4	20	52	I	Sh.f.
5	18	03	I	Ec.f.
5	19	56	II	Sh.c.
7	17	48	II	Ec.f.
8	17	38	IV	Sh.f.
9	19	01	III	Sh.c.
11	20	30	I	Sh.c.
12	19	58	I	Ec.f.
13	17	16	I	Sh.f.
14	20	26	II	Ec.f.
20	16	39	III	Ec.f.
20	16	55	I	Sh.c.
20	19	12	I	Sh.f.
21	16	22	I	Ec.f.
23	17	17	II	Sh.f.
27	17	01	III	Ec.c.
27	18	51	I	Sh.c.
28	18	17	I	Ec.f.
30	17	02	II	Sh.c.
30	19	53	II	Sh.f.
		December		
3	16	37	IV	Ec.c.
6	17	32	I	Sh.f.
9	17	39	II	Ec.f.
13	17	10	I	Sh.c.
14	16	37	I	Ec.f.
15	18	45	III	Sh.f.
21	18	32	I	Ec.f.
22	15	52	I	Sh.f.
25	17	01	II	Sh.f.
29	17	47	I	Sh.f.

Jupiter's satellites transit across the disk from east to west, and pass behind the disk from west to east. The shadows that they cast also transit across the disk. With the exception at times of Satellite IV, the satellites also pass through the shadow of the planet, i.e. they are eclipsed. Just before opposition the satellite disappears in the shadow to the west of the planet, and reappears from occultation on the east limb. Immediately after opposition the satellite is occulted at the west limb, and reappears from eclipse to the east of the planet. At times approximately two to four months before and after opposition, both phases of eclipses of Satellite III may be seen. When Satellite IV is eclipsed, both phases may be seen.

The list of phenomena gives the eclipses and shadow transits visible in the British Isles under favourable conditions.

Ec. = Eclipse
Sh. = Shadow transit
c. = commences
f. = finishes

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE

The Solar System, although occupying a volume of space large by terrestrial standards, is only a very tiny fraction of the whole Universe. The Sun itself is just one of the millions of stars which make up our Galaxy, and our Galaxy is just one of the millions of galaxies which are distributed through the visible Universe. All these stars and galaxies are in motion, many of them with enormous velocities; yet they are so remote that to the naked eye they present almost the same configurations for a period of many thousands of years, and even with telescopic aid the measurement of their motions is a delicate matter. The nearest star is about 250,000 times as far away as the Sun, the Great Nebula in Andromeda, one of the few galaxies visible to the naked eye, is over 500,000 times as far away as the nearest star, and the largest telescopes can penetrate to a distance of at least 500 times that of the Andromeda Nebula. It is convenient to express astronomical distances in terms of the time that light takes to accomplish the journey. Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second; it takes 1½ seconds to reach us from the Moon, our nearest neighbour in space; just over 8 minutes to reach us from the Sun; four years from the nearest star; two million years from the Andromeda Nebula, and about 1000 million years from the most distant bodies yet photographed. We therefore talk about a star as being so many light years distant. Astronomers also use another unit of distance, the parsec. 1 parsec equals 3·26 light years.

THE STARS

The stars are classed according to their apparent brightness in magnitudes. A few of the brightest stars are brighter than the first magnitude. Stars as faint as the sixth magnitude can be seen by the naked eye. Stars fainter than this are not visible to the naked eye; the 200-inch telescope, the world's largest, on Mount Palomar in California, can photograph stars of the 23rd magnitude, which is about 650 million times fainter than the first magnitude. This large range in the apparent brightness of the stars is due to a combination of two factors. The first of these is distance. According to a standard law of optics, the apparent brightness of any given luminous object is inversely proportional to the square of its distance away. Thus, if two similar stars are at distances one of which is 10 times the other, the more distant star will appear to be 100 times fainter than the nearer star. The second factor affecting the apparent brightness of a star is its real intrinsic brightness. There are many different kinds of stars; some are very large luminous objects, others are small and faint.

The distances of the stars can be determined in a variety of ways. The direct trigonometric method consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite sides of the Earth's orbit; this is always done photographically. The distances of about 15,000 stars have been measured in this way, but the method has very little accuracy for distances greater than about 250 light years. For more distant stars, distances may be estimated from a study of their spectra. The distances of some double and variable stars can be found from their special characteristics. A star is said to be at a distance of one parsec if the radius of the Earth's orbit round the Sun subtends an angle of one second of arc at the star. As mentioned earlier, light takes 3·26 years to travel a distance of one parsec.

When the distance of any star has been determined, and its apparent magnitude measured, the real intrinsic brightness of the star may be determined. As a convenient convention, astronomers adopt as the "absolute magnitude" of a star (or other object) that apparent magnitude which the star would have if it were moved from its real position to a distance of ten parsecs. Conversely, if the absolute magnitude of a star is known by spectroscopic or other methods, and its apparent magnitude is observed, its distance may be calculated.

STELLAR SPECTRA

A large number of stars have been examined spectroscopically, and it is found that their spectra fall, with very few exceptions, into a sequence of types, denoted by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M; the types merge imperceptibly one into the next. O and B stars, exemplified by the three stars which form Orion's belt, have spectra showing helium and hydrogen lines. A stars, like *Vega* and *Sirius*, are characterized by very strong hydrogen lines. F, G and K stars, like *Procyon*, our *Sun*, and *Arcturus*, respectively, have spectra showing large numbers of metallic lines, and hydrogen lines much weaker than in A stars. Finally, the M stars, like *Betelgeuse* and *Antares*, show very complex molecular spectra, chiefly of titanium oxide. This sequence of spectral types O to M is essentially a temperature sequence, the O stars being the hottest and the M stars the coolest. Approximate values of the surface temperatures of the stars are, a value for the middle of each type being quoted in degrees Centigrade: O, 30,000°; B, 18,000°; A, 10,000°; F, 7000°; G, 5500°; K, 4500°; M, 3000°. The sequence O to M is also a sequence of colour, the O stars being the bluest and the M stars the reddest. The colour of a star is capable of precise definition and measurement; there is a very close correlation between colour and surface temperature, and between colour and spectral type. The latter correlation is so good that for many astrophysical purposes colour measurements are used instead of spectral types. There is the further advantage that colours can be measured for stars too faint for study by spectroscopic techniques.

When the spectral types (or colours) of a large number of stars are correlated with their absolute magnitudes, a surprising result emerges. The sequence O to M is one of decreasing absolute brightness. Approximate values of the absolute magnitudes of the stars are, a value for the middle of each type being quoted: O, −4; B, −2; A, +1; F, +3; G, +5; K, +7; M, +11. A graphical illustration of this relation between spectral type and absolute magnitude is known as the Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram (or, when colours are used

instead of spectral types, as a colour-magnitude diagram). The relationship represented by this diagram is one of the corner stones of modern astrophysics. The above series of stars of types O to M and absolute magnitude decreasing from −4 to +11, or fainter, is known as the "main sequence", and a large proportion of all known stars are members of this sequence. A relatively small proportion of the stars of spectral types O to M do not belong to the main sequence. Closer examination of the spectra of these stars reveals slight differences between their spectra and ordinary stars of nominally the same type on the main sequence. These differences are sufficiently characteristic to enable the two types of stars to be segregated spectroscopically without independent knowledge of their absolute magnitudes. These stars are found to be brighter than the corresponding main sequence stars of the same types. Most of those of types G, K and M have absolute magnitudes about 0; many of those of types O to F and a few of types G to M are still brighter, with absolute magnitudes ranging from −4 to −7. The exceptional brightness of these stars is believed to be due to their sizes: those with absolute magnitudes about 0 are called giants, those of −4 to −7 are called supergiants.

The sizes of the stars have been determined mostly by calculation from known surface temperatures and absolute magnitudes. In very few cases direct determinations have been made by means of an interferometer, and sizes can also be inferred from observations of some eclipsing binary stars. The Sun is 864,000 miles in diameter. The main sequence is found to be a sequence of diminishing radii; an O star has a radius of about 20 times that of the Sun, while an average M star has a radius of one-third of the Sun. The giant stars of types G to M have radii between 10 and 100 times the Sun; supergiants have radii between 30 and 1000 times the Sun.

It is possible to determine the chemical composition of a star from a study of its spectrum. This has been done for main sequence stars and for giants and supergiants. All these stars appear to be of similar chemical composition, about 80 per cent by numbers of atoms being hydrogen, most of the remainder helium, heavier elements being less than one per cent of the total. All the differences between types O to M and main sequence, giant and supergiant stars can be accounted for by variations of surface temperature and of size (affecting the spectrum through the surface gravity).

A few stars cannot be classified according to the standard sequence O to M. Among these those classified as R and N stars show strong bands of carbon compounds instead of the titanium oxide of M stars, and the S stars show zirconium oxide instead of titanium oxide. A number of still less common types of stars show anomalous lines of strontium, barium, manganese, silicon, europium, lanthanum and other elements. The reasons for all these peculiarities are not known; it is probable that many of them are genuine differences from the standard chemical composition of the majority of the stars.

DOUBLE STARS

Many stars which appear single to the naked eye are found to be double in the telescope. These are frequently found to be in orbital motion round one another in periods varying from about one year to many thousands of years. Some binary stars are so close together that they cannot be seen separately even in large telescopes; their binary nature is revealed by the spectroscope. The varying motions of the stars in their orbits can be detected by the Doppler shifts of lines in their spectra. The periods of these stars, known as spectroscopic binaries, varies from a few hours to a few years. Some spectroscopic binaries are of special interest in that during their orbital motion the two components periodically eclipse each other, and the combined light of the two stars will vary. This happens when the Earth is nearly in the plane of the binary star orbits. Such binaries are called eclipsing variables, of which the best known is *Algol*, or β Persei, a star normally of the second magnitude (see p. I of each month).

VARIABLE STARS

We have already referred to the eclipsing variables, whose light variation is due to a geometrical cause. Some single stars vary in light. These include Cepheid variables, with periods of from a few hours up to about fifty days, long-period variables with periods of from a hundred to a thousand days, and numerous types of variable stars in which the periods and light fluctuations are entirely irregular. Many of these variations are attributed to pulsation of the stars by alternate expansion and contraction. The Cepheids are of particular interest because of the period-luminosity relation: the longer the period of a Cepheid the brighter is its mean absolute magnitude. An observation of the period of variation of the star immediately tells us its absolute magnitude and thence its distance.

Novæ are stars whose light increases by 10 to 15 magnitudes in a few days, and then fades gradually to normal brightness, reached a year or two later. The cause of the brightening is the sudden expansion of the star, but the reason for this is unknown. Supernovæ are stars whose brightness increases by up to 20 magnitudes; they are believed to be caused by the explosion of the whole star.

STAR CLUSTERS

Stars frequently occur in clusters; two types of clusters are known. The first, called open (or galactic) clusters, are groups of up to two or three hundred stars; the second, globular clusters, contain over one hundred thousand stars. The open clusters are found mainly in the neighbourhood of the Milky Way, the globular clusters avoid the Milky Way. Several open clusters are visible to the naked eye: the Pleiades, the Hyades and Praesepe are the best known of these. The colour-magnitude diagrams of open clusters are generally similar to those of nearby single stars; the most important difference is that when a cluster contains blue O and B stars it does not also contain red giant stars. The colour-magnitude diagrams of globular clusters are very similar among themselves, but

differ greatly from the diagrams of galactic clusters and nearby stars. The main sequence does not exist in any globular cluster for stars of types O, B and A; red giants are present in all the clusters, and they range up to absolute magnitude −3. There is an additional sequence of stars with absolute magnitudes about 0 which is quite unlike any sequence in the diagrams for nearby stars.

INTERSTELLAR MATTER

The space between the stars is not empty; it contains a mixture of gas and dust which serves to dim the light of distant objects and tends to make them appear redder than normal. Very distant objects may be obscured completely if they lie in or near the plane of the Milky Way. The density of interstellar gas averages one atom in each cubic centimetre; this may be compared with a density 26 million million million times as great in ordinary air at normal pressure and temperature. As is the case for cosmic material in general, hydrogen predominates in interstellar gas. In addition to this widely distributed matter, there are denser clouds of gas and dust existing locally. These are frequently in evidence as dark clouds in front of a brighter stellar background. Some clouds have hot stars embedded, and the interstellar gas may then shine either by reflection of the starlight or it may be heated until it glows and emits its own characteristic light. Such dense glowing clouds are termed galactic nebulæ. Sometimes the cloud is more regular in shape and is excited by one star; such clouds are termed planetary nebulæ, and the Ring Nebula in Lyra is an excellent example of these objects. Planetary nebulæ are among the denser interstellar formations; their densities range up to 20,000 atoms per cubic centimetre. Hot stars can make ordinary interstellar gas glow even when the density is low; the spherical region of glowing gas surrounding a hot star is termed an ionized-hydrogen region. These regions are of particular interest for the study of the Galaxy and of extragalactic nebulæ because they are relatively bright and can be seen at large distances.

THE GALAXY

A cursory glance at the sky is sufficient to show that the fainter stars are concentrated towards the region of the Milky Way. This implies that the stars form a flattened system, which extends farther in the direction of the Milky Way than it does at right angles to it. It is now known that this system, called the Galaxy, is about 100,000 light years in diameter, and has a thickness of less than 5000 light years. The Milky Way is the centre plane of the system. We in the Solar System are situated at about 27,000 light years from the centre, and not far from the central plane. All the objects mentioned earlier, single and multiple stars, variable stars, novæ and supernovæ, galactic and globular clusters, interstellar gas, dust and galactic and planetary nebulæ, form part of the Galaxy. The distribution of these various objects in the Galaxy are not all alike. The hot O and B stars, galactic clusters and interstellar matter are closely concentrated towards the Milky Way plane, mostly lying within 300 light years on either side of the plane. The stars of types A to M tend to be less closely concentrated to the plane; globular clusters show hardly any concentration, forming a nearly spherical distribution stretching to over 30,000 light years from the plane. Most Cepheid variables with periods of more than a day are closely concentrated to the galactic plane; those with periods of less than a day have a distribution similar to that of globular clusters.

The Galaxy has a spiral structure similar to that of some extragalactic nebulæ. This structure was first shown by studying the positions of O and B stars; these stars trace out spiral arms. Radio astronomers subsequently found that interstellar hydrogen gas emits radio waves on 21 centimetres wavelength. Studies of this radio radiation has enabled the density and distribution of interstellar hydrogen to be determined. The hydrogen gas is found to be situated along the same spiral arms as the O and B stars. Indeed, there is a remarkably close correlation between O and B stars and interstellar matter.

Observations by both optical and radio methods have proved that the whole Galaxy is rotating about an axis through its centre perpendicular to the galactic plane. The period of rotation varies with distance from the centre, an average value being 200 million years. The total mass of the Galaxy is about 100 thousand million times the mass of the Sun.

STELLAR POPULATIONS

The two different types of colour-magnitude (or Hertzsprung-Russell) diagram mentioned above appear to apply not only to star clusters but to other objects in our Galaxy and in other galaxies. There seems little doubt that there are two fundamentally different types of stellar population: Population I has a colour-magnitude diagram similar to that of nearby stars and open clusters, Population II has a diagram similar to that for globular clusters. Population I includes both open clusters, longer-period Cepheid variables and supergiant stars, and is intimately associated with interstellar matter; it occurs prominently in the spiral structure of our Galaxy, and is generally concentrated towards the galactic plane. Population II includes the globular clusters, short-period Cepheids and other objects, tends to avoid the spiral structure of the Galaxy, has little or no interstellar dust associated with it, but may be associated with interstellar hydrogen gas, and is not concentrated towards the galactic plane. All the available evidence suggests that Population II stars are old objects, with ages averaging 5000 million years, while Population I stars are much younger, with ages in a few cases of only a few million years. Population II stars have lower content of metals relative to hydrogen than Population I stars.

EXTRAGALACTIC NEBULÆ

Outside our own Galaxy there are large numbers of objects having a more or less hazy appearance on photographs. These are the extragalactic nebulæ, also known as external galaxies. Some show a well-defined spiral structure, some are elliptical in form with no marked structural features, and some are irregular in form. The spiral nebulæ consist of a

NEBULÆ AND CLUSTERS

Object	Constellation	R.A.	Dec.	Description
		h m	°	
47 Tucanæ	Tucana	0 22	−72·4	2nd finest globular cluster, 42′ diam., lucid
M31	Andromeda	0 40	+41·0	Great Spiral Nebula, 2° × ½°, lucid
Nub. Minor	Tucana	0 50	−73·9	Small Magellanic Cloud, 10 sq. deg., lucid
M33	Triangulum	1 31	+30·4	Spiral nebula, 1° × ½°
H VI 33, 34	Perseus	2 18	+56·9	Double cluster, each 36′ diam., lucid
Pleiades	Taurus	3 45	+23·9	Open cluster, 1½° × 1°, lucid
Hyades	Taurus	4 26	+15·8	Open cluster, 3° across, lucid
Nub. Major	Dor.-Mensa	5 25	−69·3	Large Magellanic Cloud, lucid
M1	Taurus	5 32	+22·0	"Crab" nebula, 3′ × 2′
M42	Orion	5 33	− 5·4	"Great" nebula, lucid, round θ Orionis
30 Dor.	Dorado	5 39	−69·1	"Looped" nebula and cluster
M 44	Cancer	8 37	+20·2	"Præsepe" or "Beehive" cluster, 1° sq.
η Carinæ	Carina	10 43	−59·4	"Keyhole" nebula, 80′ diam.
κ Crucis	Crux	12 51	−60·1	Loose cluster, 10′ diam., just lucid
ω Centauri	Centaurus	13 24	−47·1	Finest globular cluster, 45′ diam., lucid
M51	Can. Ven.	13 28	+47·4	Bright double spiral nebula
M3	Can. Ven.	13 40	+28·6	Globular cluster, 18′ diam., lucid
M13	Hercules	16 40	+36·6	3rd finest globular cluster, 15′ diam., lucid
M20	Sagittarius	17 59	−23·0	"Trifid" nebula, 20′ diam.
M8	Sagittarius	18 01	−24·4	"Lagoon" nebula, 25′ diam., lucid
M57	Lyra	18 52	+33·0	"Ring" nebula, 1′ diam.
M27	Vulpecula	19 57	+22·6	"Dumb Bell" nebula, planetary, 5′ diam.

M = Messier. H = Sir W. Herschel. Lucid = visible to unaided eye.

central bulge surrounded by spiral arms embedded in a disk-shaped structure. The elliptical nebulæ and the central bulges of the spiral nebulæ are believed to be composed of stars of Population II. The spiral arms are composed of Population I and some Population II, together with large quantities of gas and dust. The presence of dust is evident because of the dark patches of absorption which are a feature of the photographs of spiral nebulæ; the presence of hydrogen gas has been proved by the observation of regions of glowing gas and by the reception of radio waves on 21 centimetres wavelength. In a few of the nearer galaxies individual stars have been observed, and comparison with stars in our own Galaxy provides estimates of the distances and sizes of the galaxies. Many of them are found to be comparable with our own Galaxy—with diameters of 100,000 light years and masses 100 thousand million times the Sun. The two Magellanic Clouds are the nearest galaxies to our own, their distances being about 140,000 light years. The best known external galaxy is the Great Nebula in Andromeda, at a distance of 2,000,000 light years; this spiral nebula is believed to be similar to our own Galaxy in size and stellar content. Extragalactic nebulæ frequently occur in large clusters, each containing hundreds of nebulæ. Many extragalactic nebulæ are in rotation in a manner similar to our own Galaxy and with comparable periods.

RADIO STARS

In addition to the 21 centimetre hydrogen radiation received from interstellar gas, radio noise is received on other wavelengths. Some of this originates in well-known objects; one important source of radio noise is the Crab Nebula, which is known to be the remains of the supernova of A.D. 1054. Some extragalactic nebulæ are also sources of radio noise, but many of the apparently isolated sources, "radio stars", do not seem to coincide with any visible stars or nebulæ. A few strong sources have been identified with peculiar extragalactic nebulæ, and in other cases the source appears to be two colliding galaxies. There is a growing feeling that many of the radio stars may be very distant objects, perhaps even beyond the range of optical telescopes. The process by which the radio waves are generated has not yet been explained.

COSMOLOGY

The large scale problems of the Universe are concerned with the motions and distribution of the extragalactic nebulæ through the observable region of space. It has been found that in spite of the tendency of nebulæ to cluster together, on a still larger scale the nebulæ are distributed remarkably uniformly. Observations have shown that distant nebulæ have spectra showing "red-shifts", which have been interpreted as Doppler shifts due to velocities of recession; all the distant nebulæ appear to be moving away from us with velocities proportional to their distance. This suggests that the whole Universe is in expansion. There are two rival theories of the cause of this expansion. One postulates a gigantic initial explosion some 5,000 million years ago. The other postulates a steady state, with continuous creation of matter producing new galaxies which eventually force the existing ones to continually increasing distances. Observations have not yet succeeded in distinguishing between these theories.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe. The energy that it radiates in the form of light and heat is maintained by nuclear reactions among the atoms in its interior. It is surrounded by an immense number of comparatively cold planets and comets, together with smaller particles that give rise to meteors and the zodiacal light.

The planets are solid bodies revolving about the Sun in elliptical orbits with the Sun at one focus, and at distances related to the periodic times in accordance with Kepler's third law: the squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. All revolve in the same direction, the orbits being only slightly inclined to the plane of the ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun. As seen from the Earth, therefore, the planets are always near the ecliptic, moving in general from west to east round the sky. Once in every such revolution the planet appears to become stationary and then retrograde, forming a looped path which is a consequence of the Earth's own orbital movement.

The nine major planets, of which the earth is one, are of special interest, the five that are visible to the naked eye having been known from the earliest times. Six have satellites or moons revolving round them. These, like the planets themselves, are not self-luminous, but shine by the reflected light of the Sun. Notes on these bodies are given in the following pages. The thousands of minor planets that are also known, although of less interest to the observer, afford many problems to the mathematical astronomer. Comets are also members of the solar system; their orbits are inclined at all angles to the ecliptic, and are generally highly eccentric, reaching out to immense distances in space. The light of a comet is not due entirely to reflected sunlight, but partly to fluorescence caused by selective absorption of solar radiation. The return of a comet of short period may be predicted with some accuracy, but most comets appear quite unexpectedly. Meteoric dust appears to have a common origin with the comets, since some meteor showers have been shown to follow the orbits of certain comets.

THE SUN

The Sun is the ultimate source of most of the chemical energy available on the Earth. Hence the origin of that energy, which reaches the Earth in the form of light and heat from within the Sun, is of particular interest. The spectral distribution of the light from the Sun's surface indicates a temperature of about 5,700° C., but a relatively short distance inside the surface the temperature reaches 1,000,000° and deeper in the interior, near the centre, it is believed to be in the region of 14,000,000°. Now the constitution of the Sun is similar to that of the Earth, as is shown by similarities in the chemical spectra of solar and terrestrial sources; but at these high temperatures the atoms become stripped of their outer layers of electrons. In this highly "ionized" state the substance of the Sun acts in much the same way as a "perfect gas" does on the Earth, even though the density is high. Furthermore, the thermal velocities are sufficiently great for nuclear collisions to take place. Nuclear energy can be released in the Sun by a variety of collision-processes, in each of which the light atoms of hydrogen, by far the most abundant element, are ultimately combined into the heavier atoms of helium. This energy, released almost entirely in the central regions, is transmitted by radiation and convection to the cooler outer layers of the Sun and thence to outer space, a very small proportion of it falling onto the Earth. It is possible to infer with some certainty, by considering the Sun as a typical star, that this process has been going on for about three thousand million years and that it may be expected to continue similarly for perhaps a further ten thousand million years.

As viewed in a low-power telescope provided with heavily absorbing filters, the Sun presents various features. Over most of its surface a fine mottling can be seen under good observing conditions. This "granulation" is visible evidence of a turbulent convective layer near the surface. Much more noticeable surface-markings called sunspots appear sporadically in the equatorial zones of the Sun and up to latitudes of 40°–50° north and south. These sunspots, which are sometimes visible to the naked eye, provide direct evidence of the rotation of the Sun on an axis which is inclined about 7° to the line joining the poles of the ecliptic. They also indicate that the Sun does not rotate as a solid body but somewhat faster in equatorial regions than at higher latitudes. Its mean sidereal rotation-period is about 25 days but the motion of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun results in an apparent rotation-period, as viewed from the Earth, of approximately 27 days. Associated with sunspots are bright regions called faculae but these can not be seen when the spot is near the centre of the disk.

Sunspots vary in size from small dark specks, barely visible in a telescope, but actually with an area of about a million square miles, to large dark markings several thousand times as great. The largest spot ever measured (1947 April) covered 7,000 million square miles at its greatest, or approximately 0·7 per cent. of the Sun's visible surface. Correspondingly, sunspots have lifetimes ranging from a few hours in the case of some of the smallest, to many weeks in the case of the most persistent spots, which are often regular in shape but not as a rule particularly large. The frequency of spots varies in a definite eleven-year cycle, though the number of spots may vary considerably in a haphazard way from week to week in a particular year. One of the observed properties of spots during the 11-year cycle is that high latitudes, north and south, are predominant towards the beginning of a cycle, while later on there is a gradual drift of the most densely occupied zones towards the equator. In addition, a strong magnetic-field is found to be associated with sunspots, as well as certain systematic drifts in the solar layers there. These and other observed properties, such as concern the detailed structure and movements of spots,

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Orb	Mean Distance from Sun: Radii of Earth's Orbit	Mean Distance from Sun: Millions of Miles	Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis
			y d	Days	° ′	Miles		d h m
Sun	...	...	...	...	...	864,000	333,434	25 09
Mercury	0·39	36	88	116	7 00	3000	0·04	88
Venus	0·72	67	225	584	3 24	7600	0·83	Unknown
Earth	1·00	93	1 0	...	...	7927 *eq.*	1·00	23 56
Mars	1·52	142	1 322	780	1 51	4200	0·11	24 37
Jupiter	5·20	483	11 315	399	1 18	88,700 *eq.* 82,800 *p.*	318	9 50 9 56
Saturn	9·54	886	29 167	378	2 29	75,100 *eq.* 67,200 *p.*	95	10 14 10 38
Uranus	19·19	1783	84 6	370	0 46	30,900	15	10 49
Neptune	30·07	2793	164 288	367	1 46	33,000	17	15 40
Pluto	39·46	3666	247 255	367	17 09	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

must be explained by any comprehensive physical theory of sunspots. At present no generally accepted theory exists, though it seems clear that the magnetic field of the spot inhibits convection in the turbulent layers near the Sun's surface and so produces local cooling.

The Table below gives dates of recent maxima and minima of the sunspot cycles. It will be seen that the intervals between successive maxima (or minima) vary considerably from the average value of 11·1 years.

Maxima		Minima	
1837·2	1907·0	1833·9	1901·7
1848·1	1917·6	1843·5	1913·6
1860·1	1928·4	1856·0	1923·6
1870·6	1937·4	1867·2	1933·8
1883·9	1947·5	1878·9	1944·2
1894·1	1957·9	1889·6	1954·3

The last sunspot maximum was unusual in its absence of giant spots, the intense activity being due to a very large number of smaller spots; the previous maxima in 1937–38 and 1947–49 were also notable for great activity.

Other features of the Sun may be detected in light of wavelengths other than those of normal integrated visual light. With the light from the centre of strong spectral absorption lines such as Hα, the C-line of hydrogen, or the H and K lines of calcium, bright regions can almost always be seen around sunspots and these regions occasionally become exceptionally bright for periods of an hour, or thereabouts. This is the phenomenon of the "solar flare", and its occurrence may be otherwise detected upon the Earth by immediate changes in propagation-conditions for long-distance radio-communication (changes in the ionosphere caused by a sudden increase in ionizing radiation) or, in the case of large flares, by the subsequent occurrence, a day or two later, of a magnetic storm. A very few large flares have had associated with them increases, occurring a few minutes later, of the high-energy cosmic-ray flux detected at the earth's surface.

Also visible in monochromatic wavelengths are the prominences, which extend outwards from the Sun's surface into its tenuous outer regions, called the corona. At the limb prominences appear as bright forms, often arched or branching, while against the Sun's disk they appear as dark filaments. The corona itself can normally only be observed in its brightest regions by using light from certain bright spectral lines in special instruments at a high altitude on the Earth. At lower altitudes, and in the outer corona at high altitudes, scattered sky-light is too great. However, when the Sun is obscured by the Moon at a total solar eclipse, the whole corona becomes easily seen. As well as the bright lines, it shows a weak continuous spectrum. It is also found that the corona has characteristically different appearances at sunspot maximum and sunspot minimum and that it frequently shows streamers extending outwards several million miles. When observed with radio wavelengths in the range 10 cm. to 5 m. the corona is normally detected, as well as short-lived emissions from disturbed regions around sunspots.

MERCURY

Mercury is the smallest planet and the nearest to the Sun. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth, it is never far west or east of the Sun. If east, it appears as an evening star; if west, as a morning star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are known as Greatest Elongations; their times and extent, measured by the angular distance from the Sun, are given on the first page of each month under the heading PHENOMENA. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these elongations to vary from 18° to 28°. The planet is best placed for naked-eye observation some days before eastern elongation on spring evenings, or after western elongation on autumn mornings, though in England at these times its actual distance from the Sun is near its minimum. In the southern hemisphere the conditions are, of course, reversed.

In a telescope, Mercury shows phases to the Earth like the Moon, resembling her at first quarter when at eastern elongation, and at last quarter when at western elongation. The planet is exceedingly difficult to observe telescopically and is best scrutin-

THE SATELLITES

Name	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Sidereal Period of Revolution	Name	Star Mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Sidereal Period of Revolution
The Earth		Miles	d h m	*Saturn*		Miles	d h m
Moon	—	238,840	27 07 43	Mimas	12	115,000	22 37
Mars				Enceladus	12	148,000	1 08 53
Phobos	11	5,800	7 39	Tethys	11	183,000	1 21 18
Deimos	12	14,600	1 06 18	Dione	11	234,000	2 17 41
Jupiter				Rhea	10	327,000	4 12 25
V. Unnamed	13	112,000	11 57	Titan	8½	759,000	15 22 42
I. Io	5½	262,000	1 18 28	Hyperion	15	919,000	21 06 38
II. Europa	5½	417,000	3 13 14	Iapetus	11	2,211,000	79 07 56
III. Ganymede	5	665,000	7 03 43	Phoebe	14	8,000,000	550
IV. Callisto	6	1,169,000	16 16 32	*Uranus*			
VI. Unnamed	15	7,120,000	251	Miranda	17	80,000	1 10 0
X. „	19	7,180,000	254	Ariel	14	119,000	2 12 29
VII. „	18	7,290,000	260	Umbriel	14½	166,000	4 03 28
XII. „	18	13,000,000	620	Titania	14	272,000	8 16 56
XI. „	19	14,000,000	692	Oberon	14	364,000	13 11 07
VIII. „	17	14,600,000	739	*Neptune*			
IX. „	18½	14,700,000	745	Triton	13½	220,000	5 21 03
				Nereid	19½	3,500,000	359 10 0

ized with large apertures in full daylight. A recent map of the surface, made by Antoniadi, confirms in its essential features one made last century by Schiaparelli; these observers agree that Mercury always turns the same face to the Sun. The question of whether Mercury has an atmosphere cannot be regarded as settled.

VENUS

Venus, next from the Sun, has a diameter only two or three hundred miles less than that of the Earth. Its apparent movement with regard to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, but, owing to the greater size of its orbit, its elongations extend as far as 47°. Venus is the brightest planet and is several times brighter than any star; it can often be seen in full daylight with the naked eye.

Apart from the beauty of its phases, Venus is a disappointing object in the telescope, its extensive atmosphere being so highly reflective, probably owing to cloud, that its true surface can never be observed. Vague dusky shadings may be seen or imagined, but conspicuous markings are both rare and evanescent.

Photographs of Venus in violet light were taken by Kuiper in 1950 and 1954 with the 82-inch reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas, and show that the surface of the planet is banded, three or more dark and bright bands being noted lying in a direction perpendicular to the terminator. These bands have been attributed to zones of ascending and descending currents in the atmosphere of Venus. Assuming that the bands are parallel to the equator, Kuiper deduced the position of the pole of Venus at $3^h\ 32^m$, $+82°$, which is in Cepheus. The equator of Venus is therefore tilted at an angle of about 32° to its orbit. Further observations will be required to deduce the speed of rotation of the planet, but it is considered that this cannot exceed a few weeks.

The spectrum of the atmosphere above the reflecting layer reveals a considerable amount of carbon dioxide, but no oxygen; such might also be the conditions on the Earth, were it not for the constant absorption of carbon dioxide by vegetation and its replacement by oxygen. A remarkable feature of the upper atmosphere is the absence of all trace of water vapour.

MARS

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury. Oppositions occur at intervals of about 2 years 2 months, but owing to the eccentricity of the orbit the opposition distance varies between 35 and 63 million miles. The most favourable approaches unfortunately take place when the planet is low in the sky for northern observers; but when, as in 1956, one occurs in the early autumn, the distance may be less than 40 million miles and the planet just north of the equator. It is only within two or three months of opposition that Mars is near enough for its surface to be successfully studied with a telescope; even at these times only the coarser details are likely to be recognized with instruments of less than 6 inches aperture.

Except for Mercury, Mars is the only planet whose true surface we are able to see. This exhibits many well-defined markings, most of which are permanent, and from these the rotation period has been well determined; it is about 41½ minutes longer than that of the Earth. The axis of rotation is inclined at about 24° to the plane of the orbit. There are white spots at the poles which are deposited during the winter of each hemisphere and melt or evaporate during the summer. It is most probable that these consist of thick deposits of hoar frost, and the infra-red absorption spectra of the polar caps support this view. The major portion of the surface is of a featureless orange hue, which gives rise to the ruddy appearance of Mars. But there abound large areas, often with sharp boundaries, of a blue-grey colour. The latter were once thought to be seas; but it is now known that

there are no large sheets of open water, and some regard areas of vegetation as their most likely interpretation, especially as they undergo change of tint. It has been claimed that these changes follow the Martian seasons; but as 15 or 17 years must elapse between the times when we can study Mars under similar conditions, it cannot yet be confirmed that there are any changes of a truly seasonal character apart from the waxing and waning of the polar caps.

The question of the so-called Martian "canals" is very controversial. Most skilled observers would probably deny the very existence of these excessively thin linear markings, attributing them to optical or physiological effects. To speculate on their being the work of intelligent beings is therefore, to say the least, premature.

Mars has an atmosphere believed to be considerably less dense than our own. The spectroscope has been unable to establish that it contains either oxygen or water vapour, which can therefore be present only in minute proportions. Recently, however, about the same amount of carbon dioxide has been detected as is found in our own atmosphere.

Mars has two faint satellites, Phobos and Deimos, which were discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877.

THE MINOR PLANETS

Moving in orbits which in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, are a large number of small bodies called minor planets or asteroids. It is estimated that at least 50,000 come within reach of present instruments. Scores of them are now found every year by photographing the sky. Their orbits are calculated as observations accrue, and when the results are reliable enough the new planets are given permanent numbers, and usually also names, by a central authority—now at the Cincinnati Observatory, U.S.A. At present there are over 1600 on the permanent list, and several dozen are likely to be added each year; and always there are many still under investigation. All are faint—none have ever been seen by an unaided eye except, just possibly, Vesta.

These celestial bodies are probably little more than masses of rock revolving round the Sun. The first four, found early in the 19th century, are also the largest: Ceres, 420 miles in diameter, Pallas 280 Juno 150 and Vesta 240 miles.

The periodic times of the revolutions about the Sun vary considerably around an average of 4½ years, but interesting groups and gaps occur among the values for these times owing to disturbances of the orbits caused by the attraction on these bodies of the massive planet Jupiter. Although some of the orbits are nearly circular, others are very elongated ovals (ellipses); and though the inclinations of their planes to the ecliptic are mostly less than 20°, several exceed 30°, including Pallas 35°. The highest known, 43°, is that of Hidalgo. This planet has also the longest period, 14 years, and travels out as far as Saturn's orbit. On the other hand Icarus, discovered in 1949, comes within the orbit of Mercury, and three others Apollo, Adonis and Hermes, within that of Venus. Another, Eros, is of importance because in some circumstances it can be within 13 or 14 million miles of the Earth. This happened in 1931, when carefully planned photographic recording of the planet and the surrounding stars, enabled measures of its distance to be made, and hence a new value of the distance of the Sun from the Earth (the solar parallax) to be deduced.

Similarly, certain other minor planets with suitable orbits can be used for special purposes, as in the precise measurement of the equinox and equator, or in finding the masses of Mercury or Venus.

JUPITER

Jupiter, the largest planet, has a volume over 1000 times that of the Earth, but a density only one-quarter of ours. Its oblate shape is so marked, owing to its great size and rapid rotation, as to be obvious in quite small telescopes.

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are bright zones separated by dusky belts, running practically parallel to the planet's equator. With telescopes of moderate size some of these may be resolved into finer detail, consisting of spots, wisps, streaks, etc., but the general banded appearance still remains. When the period of rotation is determined by timing objects such as these as they cross the planet's central meridian, it is found that spots within about 10° of the equator indicate a period of approximately $9^h\ 50\frac{1}{2}^m$, while most of those in higher latitudes give periods between $9^h\ 55^m$ and $9^h\ 56^m$, the transition from the shorter to the longer being usually quite abrupt. When the rotation periods are examined in greater detail, it is found that the surface may be divided into many zones, each having a particular period characteristic of its latitude, but that the distribution in latitude of the various periods is quite haphazard. This differs from the Sun, whose rotation is also fastest at the equator, for whereas a definite formula connects the periods of solar spots with their latitude, no such law can be found for Jupiter. Actually the fastest moving spots are confined to a narrow strip in latitude about +2½°; the last outbreak of such spots occurred in 1939.

Few jovian markings have any degree of permanence, having generally lost their individuality after a few months. Two objects, however, form notable exceptions. The well-known "Bay" or "Hollow" in the South Equatorial Belt, which is so closely associated with the Great Red Spot, made famous in 1878–80 by its darkness and colour, is known to have existed from 1831 and the Red Spot itself may be identical with a similar object first depicted in the 17th century and followed for many years. The physical nature of the Red Spot is a mystery; its long duration suggests some connection with the solid surface, but the non-uniformity of its period of rotation seems to rule out this explanation. The other feature displaying considerable permanence is known as the South Tropical Disturbance, which has the same latitude as the Red Spot. Its rotation period is somewhat shorter than that of the latter; since its first detection in 1901 it has overtaken and passed the Red Spot eight times.

The spectroscope shows that Jupiter's atmosphere contains ammonia and considerable quantities of methane (marsh gas). The main constituents are unknown, but it is probable that hydrogen and helium abound and that the light clouds of the

surface are due to minute droplets or crystals of ammonia, the surface temperature having been found by measurement to be of the order −120° C., which is not far from the calculated value. It has been suggested that this atmosphere is very deep; but if so, the pressure at depths below 50 miles or so must be such as to give it the properties of a liquid rather than a gas. A recent theory is that it may be dense enough to support in flotation a light solid body at some depth below the surface, and that what we see as the Red Spot may be a manifestation in the atmosphere above it of thermal changes in such a solid.

Jupiter has four principal satellites—the first celestial objects discovered by telescope by Galileo. The two inner major satellites are about the size of our Moon, while the two outer are about as large as Mercury. A fifth, very much smaller and fainter and nearer to Jupiter, was discovered visually by Barnard in 1892; this satellite has the most rapid motion of any in the solar system. Seven other satellites have been discovered photographically but all are minute objects; the four outermost of these have retrograde motion and are so greatly disturbed by the solar attractions that their orbits are not even approximately elliptical.

Intense but irregular bursts of radio noise were detected at the Carnegie Institute at Washington in January 1955, on wavelengths of 13·5 and 10 metres; these signals were received only during the few minutes while Jupiter was crossing the aerial beam. Similar evidence has been obtained from other quarters, and an investigation is now being made to discover possible correlations between these radio outbursts and the times at which visible markings on the belts of Jupiter transit across the centre of the disk.

SATURN

This planet is unique because of its encircling ring system, which makes it a very beautiful object in even a small telescope. There are two bright rings and an inner dusky one, which is transparent enough for the body of the planet to be seen through it. The dark line separating the two outer rings is known as Cassini's division in honour of its discoverer. The rings lie almost exactly in one plane, which is inclined at 27° to the planet's orbit and is sensibly that of its equator. It has been proved theoretically that the rings consist of a vast swarm of small individual particles, each pursuing its own orbit like a satellite around Saturn; this has been confirmed observationally by the spectroscope. This makes even more remarkable the extreme thinness of the rings, which is illustrated every 15 years, when the plane of the rings passes through the Earth; they then become invisible even in the greatest telescopes. Thus they cannot present when edgewise a width of more than a very few miles.

From the few spots that have been observed on Saturn's surface, the rotation period at the equator is about $10^h\ 15^m$, in higher latitudes $10^h\ 38^m$ has been found in the northern hemisphere and $10^h\ 37^m$ in the southern. There is thus some analogy with Jupiter, but we are ignorant of the behaviour of intermediate zones.

The density of Saturn is less than three-quarters that of water; the oblateness is even more marked than is Jupiter's, the equatorial diameter exceeding the polar by about one part in nine. The general appearance of the disc is banded, but the dusky belts are fewer and wider than those on Jupiter and present less contrast with the brighter zones. The atmosphere is known to contain methane and ammonia.

Among the more interesting results obtained from measurements of infra-red absorption spectra with the 82-inch reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas are those of the constitution of Saturn's rings and the five inner satellites. The only substance which gives similar absorption bands to those observed would appear to be frost deposited on a material at very low temperatures. The absorption curve is quite characteristic, and seems to be governed by the size of the frost crystals. Similar curves are given by the polar caps of Mars, but not by snow or ice. Estimates of the masses of Saturn's rings and of the five inner satellites show that their densities cannot be far from unity, and it is provisionally suggested that they are all composed of ice. Evaporation will be negligible at the low temperatures prevailing, and the small particles of which the ring is composed will suffer little or no loss.

Saturn has nine satellites, of which the largest Titan, is easily seen with a small telescope. Titan is the largest satellite in the solar system, and the only one which shows definite evidence of possessing an atmosphere. The seven innermost satellites revolve nearly in the plane of the rings. When the rings are seen edgewise, these inner satellites may transit the planet or be eclipsed in the same manner as those of Jupiter. The faint outermost satellite, Phœbe, has a retrograde motion.

URANUS

This planet was discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, and so has completed only two revolutions since its discovery. It is only just visible to the naked eye, but in a telescope is distinguishable by its disk, which is quite obvious, though less than 4″ in diameter, and by the different quality of its light. The two outer and brighter of its four main satellites were found by Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. Their movement is retrograde in a plane inclined 82° to the plane of the ecliptic. A fifth satellite was discovered by Kuiper in 1948. The period of rotation of Uranus has been determined spectroscopically to be $10\frac{3}{4}$ hours; the direction is the same as that of the satellites.

NEPTUNE

This planet is a telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude, presenting a disk of well over 2″ in diameter. A rotation period of $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours, inferred spectroscopically, is now generally adopted for the planet.

The planet was found in 1846 as a result of calculations, made independently by J. C. Adams and Le Verrier, which gave the position of an unknown planet which was responsible for perturbations of the motion of Uranus. The planet was found near the indicated place by Galle of the Berlin Observatory. Neptune has two satellites, of which the inner, Triton, was discovered by Lassell soon after

the discovery of the planet. Triton revolves about Neptune in a retrograde direction at a distance a little less than that of the Moon from the Earth.

The other satellite, found by Kuiper in 1949, revolves in the normal direction in a period of about a year. Its orbit is remarkably eccentric, and the satellite's distance from Neptune varies from 800,000 to over 6 million miles.

PLUTO

The outermost planet of the solar system was discovered photographically at the Lowell Observatory in March 1930, as a result of a systematic search for a trans-Neptunian planet. The existence of such a planet had been suggested many years before, and although the predicted elements of the orbit differ in some respects from the true facts, yet these predictions were undoubtedly responsible for the ultimate discovery. The planet was called Pluto, and would appear to be small, with a mass possibly much less than that of the Earth. It would also appear to be a poor reflector of the Sun's light, since it shines only as a star of the 14th–15th magnitude.

THE MOON

The Moon is the Earth's satellite, and although its motion is highly complicated, it may be considered to revolve about the Earth in an elliptical orbit inclined about 5° to the plane of the ecliptic. Owing to perturbations, the ellipse is continually varying in shape, and the whole orbit twists round in space so that the nodes, or points where the orbit intersects the ecliptic, move in a retrograde direction, making one complete revolution in 18·6 years.

The Moon, whose diameter is 2160 miles, rotates in the same time that it revolves ($27^d\ 7^h\ 43^m$) so that the same face is always presented to the Earth. The tilt of its axis, and the variable speed in the orbit, cause it to undergo an apparent swaying motion called libration, which enables us, in the long run, to see rather more than an exact half of the lunar surface. In a telescope this surface shows many objects of great beauty and interest, the rugged ranges of mountains, the craters and plains forming an impressive picture of jet-black shadows and bright highlights.

The revolution of the Moon about the Earth with reference to the Sun takes rather longer than a sidereal revolution, so that the phases of the Moon repeat themselves in a period that varies slightly about a mean of $29\frac{1}{2}$ days. Each month the Moon passes in front of all stars in its path. Such an *occultation* causes the light of the star to be extinguished instantly. This, together with the sharpness and intensity of the shadows on the Moon, indicates a complete lack of atmosphere. Eclipses occur at two "seasons" of the year, when the Moon is near one of its nodes and in line with the Earth and the Sun. A lunar eclipse takes place when the Full Moon passes through the Earth's shadow, and is visible over half the Earth at any one time. A solar eclipse takes place when the New Moon passes in front of the Sun, and is visible only from a rather small area of the Earth.

As a result of its eastward movement among the stars, the Moon rises later each day by a variable amount that depends on the inclination of its apparent path to the observer's horizon. When this angle is small, the Moon rises at much the same time for several days in succession. Although this occurs each month, it is most noticeable in high latitudes at the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. This is the Harvest Moon, although in this Almanack the name is always given to the Full Moon of September. The next Full Moon is called the Hunters' Moon.

THE AURORA BOREALIS (AND AUSTRALIS)

An aurora is the visible counterpart of a marked disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field (a "magnetic storm") apparently due to the action of a stream of electrified particles shot earthwards from localized regions of the Sun, such as that of a big sunspot. The glow of auroral patches, arches or streamers results from the action of this solar stream upon the constituent gases of the Earth's upper atmosphere. The usual height of the lower limit of the auroral luminescence is about 60 miles; upwards, it may extend to 300 miles or higher. Aurorae are very frequent in the so-called auroral zones (magnetic latitude about 67°); they are most frequent for the Earth as a whole near sunspot maximum. Although the solar origin of great displays (e.g. 1938 January 25 and 1949 January 24–26) can be traced to particular sunspots with solar flares, many lesser auroral displays cannot be thus associated. However, their solar origin is evidenced by their tendency to recur at intervals of 27 days, the time required for the Sun to turn once on its axis with respect to the Earth.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT

This faint phenomenon of the late evening or early morning sky can be seen only when the air is sufficiently clear, the sky quite dark, and the ecliptic making a fairly steep angle with the horizon. It then appears as a cone of faint light stretching up from the position of the Sun (below the horizon) in the direction of the ecliptic, with its apex anything from 60° to 110° from the Sun. In our latitudes it is best seen after sunset in spring and before sunrise in the autumn, when it may appear brighter than the Galaxy in its brightest area.

Recent work shows that the zodiacal cloud is a continuation of the Sun's corona, and that much of this fine dust must fall on the earth every day. The particles are much too small, however, to become visible (by incandescence) as they fall through the atmosphere, and there is evidence to show that they settle in the form of micrometeorites. These probably act as centres of condensation in the formation of rain.

METEORS

The scattered particles which move in streams about the Sun give rise to occasional showers of meteors, shooting-stars or fireballs—bodies that differ only in size. They are visible in varying numbers every night, being sometimes so abundant as to be quite spectacular. Often on a particular date or dates, meteors radiate from the same part of the heavens every year. This is because a stream of particles more or less dense, is moving in an orbit that intersects that of the Earth. The orbits of some of these streams, Lyrids, Pons-Winneckeids,

Perseids, Giacobinids, Leonids, are known to be closely similar to those of certain comets, but modern work on the measurement of meteor velocities by photographic and radar methods has given very different results for the other streams. Thus the Geminids and the November Taurids have been shown by Whipple (from photographic results) to have small but eccentric orbits, more like those of minor planets. The radar methods of studying meteors have the advantage of being equally useful in daylight, and unaffected by cloud. Besides making measurements of the major showers noted above, the radar technique has shown the presence of a number of extensive showers in daylight hours, particularly in the summer months. These also show the same type of small eccentric orbit as those determined by Whipple.

METEOR SHOWERS

Date	Radiant		Name
	R.A.	Dec.	
	°	°	
January 3.....	230	+52	Quadrantids
April 20–22.....	271	+33	Lyrids*
May 2–6.....	337	− 1	η Aquarids*
June 27–30.....	213	+53	Pons-Winneckeids*
August 10–13.....	47	+58	Perseids
October 9.....	264	+55	Giacobinids*
October 18–23....	96	+15	Orionids*
November 16–17..	152	+22	Leonids*
December 10–13..	113	+32	Geminids
December 22	205	+75	Bečvář's Stream*

* Not plentiful each year.

The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights found to be about 70 miles at the beginning and about 48 miles at the end. The speeds vary from 10 to 45 miles per second. Fireballs, or very bright meteors, appear at all times of the year unexpectedly so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable.

Fireballs would seem to have a different origin from the ordinary shooting star, and probably arise from the belt of minor planets. The largest fireballs, when not completely consumed, land on the earth as meteorites. The largest meteorite found weighs 30 tons, and considerable collections are to be seen in our museums. Very large falls were recorded in Siberia in 1908 and 1947, while craters (formed presumably by large meteorites) are found in Arizona, Ungava and elsewhere. At the other end of the scale are the micro-meteorites which are too small to become incandescent in the atmosphere and which drift slowly down to the earth's surface.

Above is a list of the nights when meteor showers may be expected, with the radiant points from which the meteors diverge. The dates given are those when the meteors are likely to be most abundant. In some cases, e.g. the Perseids, the apparition lasts beyond these limiting dates, and the position of the radiant, which changes from night to night, is given for the date of maximum.

COMETS

A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system by its appearance: a hazy luminous patch moving in the sky, more or less round and usually brighter in the centre, sometimes with a star-like nucleus there; and from it not infrequently extends a tail which may, in bright comets, reach a length of as much as 100 million miles—a fine spectacle. Most comets are found accidentally and few observers search for these objects. One of the few is G. E. D. Alcock of Peterborough, Northants, who, after searching unsuccessfully for six years, found two new comets in 1959 August within the space of 5 days. There have been unusually few bright ones for nearly half a century, and the two naked-eye comets which appeared in 1957 (Comet Arend–Roland in April, and Comet Mrkos in August) therefore aroused considerable interest.

Although generally large in volume, a comet is small in mass, probably less than one-millionth that of the Earth even in the largest comets—the centre being composed mainly of an aggregation of pieces of matter mostly of sizes between that of pebbles and fine dust, but probably containing also a solid core a few miles in diameter. According to a recent theory, the earthy material is held together by various "ices"—masses of frozen gases such as ammonia, carbon dioxide and methane—which, on approaching the Sun, begin to evaporate. The pressure of the Sun's radiation is great enough to repel these gases, together with fine dust, and thus form a tail. As the comet approaches the Sun, it grows brighter and as it recedes it grows fainter again, the tail now preceding it in its journey away from the Sun.

Most comets follow paths which are very elongated ovals (ellipses) and return to the Sun, if at all, only after hundreds or thousands of years. The arrival of such comets cannot therefore be predicted. A few dozen comets, however, mostly too faint ever to be seen with the unaided eye, move in smaller ellipses which are sufficiently accurately known to enable predictions to be made of their returns. The most famous and brightest of these periodic comets is Halley's comet, and whose spectacular appearances about every 75 years have been traced back over more than 2000 years—it is next due early in 1986. Two very faint comets are known which travel in nearly circular orbits and, on this account, come within reach for photographic observation every year: Schwassmann-Wachmann (1), designated 1925 II, and Oterma. The former is of special interest, not only because its orbit is the only known one lying wholly between Jupiter and Saturn, but on account of the unexpected outbursts in brightness it occasionally manifests.

The brightest periodic comet expected in 1961 is Comet Encke which reaches perihelion on February 5.

THE EARTH

The shape of the Earth is that of an oblate spheroid or solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles are circles. The length of the equatorial axis is about 7927 miles, and that of the polar axis 7900 miles. The mean density of the Earth is 5·5 times that of water, although that of the surface layer is less. The Earth and Moon revolve about their common centre of gravity in a lunar month; this centre in turn revolves round the Sun in a plane known as the ecliptic, that passes through the Sun's centre. The Earth's equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of 23½°. This tilt is the cause of the seasons. In mid-latitudes, and when the Sun is high above the Equator, not only does the high noon altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface; these effects combine to produce summer. In equatorial regions the noon altitude is large throughout the year, and there is little variation in the length of the day. In higher latitudes the noon altitude is lower, and the days in summer are appreciably longer than those in winter.

The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 18½ miles a second. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about $23^h\ 56^m$ of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of its annual revolution round the Sun, the rotation with respect to the Sun, or the solar day, is more than this by about four minutes (*see* p. 140). The extremity of the axis of rotation, or the North Pole of the Earth, is not rigidly fixed, but wanders over an area roughly 60 feet in diameter.

THE TIDES

The tides are caused by the attraction of the Moon for the waters of the Earth, while a similar but smaller effect is due to the Sun. Normally there are two high tides every day, about 12½ hours apart. They thus occur about 50 minutes later than those of the previous day, corresponding to the $24^h\ 50^m$ interval between consecutive meridian passages of the Moon. The height of the tide varies considerably. The highest, called Spring Tides, always occur about the time of New or Full Moon, when the lunar and solar attractions act together. At Neap Tides, which occur about First and Last Quarter, the rise and fall is only about half as much as at Spring Tide.

The tidal flow of water across the Earth is greatly modified by the shape of the coastlines and other geographical conditions. The complicated motion of the Moon, its changing position north or south of the equator, and its varying distance from the Earth, all add small variations; it is thus impossible to predict tides theoretically. Tide-tables for any place are always constructed from an analysis of past observations of times and heights. It is found that the height can be expressed as the sum of a series of periodic terms, which can be carried forward.

High water does not necessarily occur at the same time as the meridian passage of the Moon, nor do springs and neaps necessarily occur on the same day as the phases stated. Thus at London Bridge the tide is high when the Moon is somewhat west of the meridian, while Spring Tides occur about 2½ days after New or Full Moon.

The shape and depth of a channel or estuary very greatly modify the nature of the tides. At some places one of the daily tides becomes so small as to be negligible, while in other channels (e.g. Southampton Water) the high tides are doubled. The difference between high and low water, or range of the tide, may vary from a small amount, as in the land-locked Mediterranean, up to 40 feet in the Severn Estuary and 50 feet in the Bay of Fundy.

As the energy involved in this tidal flow is considerable, various schemes for harnessing tidal energy have been evolved. As a consequence of the friction caused by tidal flow, the Earth's period of rotation is diminishing by about a thousandth of a second per day every century. Although very small at present, this effect was greater in the past, and has played a considerable part in the history of the Earth-Moon system.

High Water in the Thames, 1961

Occasions when predicted height at London Bridge is 23 feet or more

January 18–20	August 27–29
February 16–19	September.....25–27
March.....17–19	October 24–26
July.....29–31	

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

In the earliest years of experimental science it was known that a light bar of iron rubbed with a piece of the commonly occurring iron ore, magnetite or lodestone, was subject to a directing force impelling it to take up a constant direction when freed from other restraint. Before the 12th century, voyagers were using this mysterious property to guide themselves, their method being to place a light magnetized needle on a reed floated on water. From this primitive device the Mariner's compass subsequently developed. The direction, though roughly north to south, was by no means accurately so. It was found by Columbus on his voyage across the Atlantic that whereas the needle pointed east of north at the outset, it pointed north-north-west at the end.

In 1576 Robert Norman, an English instrument maker, was impressed by the fact that a compass needle perfectly balanced before magnetization, was no longer in balance after being magnetized, but its north-seeking end was always lower. He devised an instrument to show that, in London, the needle would incline at about 72° to the horizontal if allowed to swing in a vertical plane defined by the direction indicated by an ordinary compass needle.

William Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth I, gave the first approximately correct explanation of the then known facts. Magnetized needles behave as if in proximity to a large magnetized sphere, which he conceived to be the Earth itself.

It was soon found that the direction of the force in a particular locality slowly changed. Henry Gellibrand, observing near Greenwich in 1634

found the direction to be about 4° east of north, whereas there was undoubted evidence that in 1580 it had been about 11° east in the same neighbourhood. In 1722, Graham, the clockmaker, found that the direction oscillates slowly through a small angle every day. The movement is eastwards till about 8 a.m., then rather quickly westwards till about 2 p.m., after which there is a gradual return eastwards. The amplitude may be as much as 15′ in the summer.

The compass needle points along a magnetic line of force passing through the "magnetic poles." At these poles a freely suspended magnetized needle would be directed into the vertical. The north magnetic pole was located by Sir James Ross in 1831 in Arctic Canada at 70° N., 97° W. The Norwegian explorer, Amundsen, in 1904, placed the position about 35 miles north-east of Ross's site. Recent investigations by Canadian surveying parties indicate a position of approximately 75° N. 101° W., but the lines of force do not converge radially upon this point tending rather, on the north side, to concentrate into a channel. From observations by members of Mawson's Australian Antarctic Expedition in 1912 the inferred position of the South magnetic pole was approximately 71° S. 151° E. Results obtained during a French Antarctic Expedition in 1951–2 suggest a position in close agreement with that obtained from an analysis of the field, viz. 67° S. 142° E. The two magnetic poles are thus not antipodal, the line joining them passing the centre of the Earth at a distance of about 700 miles. The distances of the magnetic poles from the north and south geographical poles appear now to be about 1,000 and 1,600 miles respectively.

There is also a "magnetic equator", at all points of which the vertical force is nil and a magnetized needle remains horizontal on its axis. This line runs between 5° and 10° north of the geographical equator in the eastern hemisphere, turns sharply south off the West African coast, and crosses South America through Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; it re-crosses the geographical equator in mid-Pacific.

It is evident that the compass needle will not, in general, indicate true north. For example, in Greenland it points 50° to the west, and in British Columbia 30° to the east. A line, running through places where the magnetic and true north coincide is known as an agonic line. One such passes from Hudson Bay through Ontario, Ohio, Carolina, the Bahamas, over South America to Buenos Aires and the South Atlantic; a second, from Sweden and the Baltic, across Poland to Rumania, Asia Minor, Egypt and Ethiopia, whence it passes south of Arabia, across northern India to China and eastern Russia, returning through the north-western Pacific Ocean to Siam, and thence through Sumatra to West Australia.

Reference has already been made to secular changes in the Earth's field. The following table indicates the changes in magnetic declination (or variation of the compass). Similar, though much smaller, changes have occurred in "dip" or magnetic inclination. Combination of the two phenomena suggests that a whole cycle may perhaps occupy several hundred years; it is uncertain whether an exact repetition would then follow.

London		Greenwich	
1580	11° 15′ E.	1820	24° 21′ W.
1622	6 00 E.	1840	23 20 W.
1657	0 00	1860	21 14 W.
1692	6 00 W.	1880	18 33 W.
1723	14 17 W.	1900	16 29 W.
1773	21 09 W.	1920	14 09 W.
1805	24 08 W.	1925	13 10 W.

In order that up-to-date information on the variation of the compass may be available, many governments publish magnetic charts on which there are lines (called isogonals) passing through all places at which specified values of declination will be found at the date of the chart. The earliest world-chart of magnetic declination was published in 1701 by Edmund Halley, later Astronomer Royal. Charts of other magnetic elements, such as horizontal intensity, vertical intensity, and dip are also published.

Since the secular change in long periods is not predictable with sufficient accuracy in many parts of the world, information on the subject has to be obtained from fixed observatories. Magnetic surveys both by sea and land must also be undertaken periodically.

In the British Isles, isogonal lines now run from north-east to south-west, making an angle of about 20° with the meridians. Though there are considerable local deviations due to mineralogical causes, a rough value of magnetic declination may be obtained by assuming that at 50° N. on the meridian of Greenwich, the value in 1961 is 7° 34′ west and allowing an increase of 13′ for each degree of latitude northwards and one of 30′ for each degree of longitude westwards. For example, at 53° N., 5° W., declination will be about 7° 34′ +39′ +150′, i.e. 10° 43′ west. The average annual change at the present time is about 7′ decrease.

The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism have been the subject of continuous study at fixed observatories since early in the 19th century. The number of such observatories now approaches 100 —widely scattered over the globe. In Great Britain three are maintained by the Government, namely at Hartland, North Devon, at Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and at Lerwick, Shetland Islands, while a fourth is maintained by Stonyhurst College, Lancashire. The new Hartland Observatory (a department of the Royal Greenwich Observatory) came into operation in 1957 to take the place of the magnetic observatory at Abinger, Surrey which ceased to operate later in the year. The mean values of the magnetic elements at Abinger are given below.

The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism are due primarily to a field of magnetic force emanating from within the Earth, the origin and behaviour of which is still not satisfactorily explained, and secondarily to magnetic fields imposed from without by the flow of streams of ions or electric currents in the higher regions of the atmosphere. It is undoubted that the latter effects are closely associ-

ated with the position of the Sun and with the state of activity of that body, for the diurnal oscillation of the needle everywhere follows *local* time, and is also more than twice as great in summer as in winter in temperate latitudes. Again, it is considerably larger during years of increased solar activity (as indicated by the occurrence of many sunspots) than in the quiet years.

Year	Declination West	Dip or Inclination	Horizontal Force ‡	Vertical Force ‡
	° ′	° ′		
1925	13 23	66 35	0·1860	0·4205
1930	12 25	66 38	0·1854	0·4202
1935	11 30	66 41	0·1853	0·4208
1940	10 43	66 44	0·1853	0·4310
1945	10 00	66 44	0·1857	0·4321
1950	9 20	66 43	0·1863	0·4329
1955	8 44	66 37	0·1874	0·4335
1960†	8 09	66 33	0·1885	0·4344

† Inferred ‡ In gauss

Magnetic Storms. Occasionally—sometimes with great suddenness—the Earth's field is subject for several hours to marked disturbance, indicated by continuous irregular movements of the recording magnets and accompanied in many instances by a widespread display of auroræ. In severe magnetic storms, induced earth-currents also develop which seriously interfere with telegraphic communication. The disturbances are generally ascribed to the passage of the Earth through vast streams of ions or electrified particles that have been expelled from the Sun during an explosive outburst at the solar surface. Such eruptions can be seen and photographed. Often a conspicuous spot has been apparent near the centre of the Sun's disc a day or two before; but the appearance of a spot is by no means always followed by the occurrence of a magnetic storm. There is a tendency for disturbances to recur after intervals of 27 or 28 days, corresponding closely to the apparent period of rotation of the Sun on its axis; this would be explained if the source of the disturbance were located on a particular area of the Sun's surface.

THE ZODIAC

The Zodiac is an imaginary belt in the heavens within which lie the apparent paths of the Sun, Moon and major planets. It is bounded by two parallels generally taken as lying 8° on either side of the ecliptic or path of the Sun in its annual course. The Zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts of 30° called Signs, which are not used by astronomers, but have some import in astrology, for which the division of the Zodiac was probably made originally. The Signs of the Zodiac take their names from certain of the constellations with which they once coincided. They are assumed to begin at the vernal equinox or intersection of the plane of the ecliptic with that of the equator. This point is still called the First Point of Aries, although the Sign of Aries now lies in the constellation of Pisces, some 30° to the west. This retrograding of the equinox by about 50″ a year is due to precession; the signs no longer coincide with the constellations whose names they bear.

It is unknown when or by what race the stars were first grouped into constellations; but undoubtedly the twelve figures that lie in the Zodiac have been considered of special importance from very early times, for indications of them are found more often than any others on ancient monuments. The First Point of Aries must have coincided with this constellation rather more than 2000 years ago, or about the time of the Greek astronomer Hipparchus, who lived in the second century B.C., and may be considered the founder of accurate sidereal astronomy.

Much mystical erudition has been bestowed upon the Signs of the Zodiac, but we are on surer ground in noting that Mazzaroth (Job xxxviii, 32), which means to encircle or surround, was the Hebrew name for the Zodiac. The latter word is evidently of Greek derivation.

A catalogue has been made (Grimaldi, 1905) of all, so far as is known, sculptured or incised representations on ancient monuments or tablets of the traditional constellation figures, either Zodiacal or otherwise, together with many modern pictures of the Zodiac. The first in the list is a roughly shaped upright, black stone about 2½ feet high and 1½ feet broad in the Babylonian room of the British Museum on the front of which are lightly incised ten out of the twelve Signs and other constellation figures. This was found near Bagdad and its date is estimated to be about 1187–1175 B.C.

The hour when the Sun enters each Sign of the Zodiac, which varies year by year in accordance with the leap-year cycle, and slightly for other reasons, is given in the heading of page I of each month.

These times of entry in 1961 are shown in the Table below with the names of the signs and their symbols.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

In 1961 the Sun enters—		d	h
♒	*Aquarius*, the Water Bearer	Jan. 20	07
♓	*Pisces*, the Fishes	Feb. 18	21
♈	*Aries*, the Ram	Mar. 20	21
♉	*Taurus*, the Bull	April 20	08
♊	*Gemini*, the Twins	May 21	07
♋	*Cancer*, the Crab	June 21	16
♌	*Leo*, the Lion	July 23	02
♍	*Virgo*, the Virgin	Aug. 23	09
♎	*Libra*, the Balance	Sept. 23	07
♏	*Scorpio*, the Scorpion	Oct. 23	16
♐	*Sagittarius*, the Archer	Nov. 22	13
♑	*Capricornus*, the Sea Goat	Dec. 22	02

Tidal Constants

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be* approximately *found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the* Standard Port (*as shown on* pp. 167, 168, *etc.*) *and* adding thereto *the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be* Greenwich Time *for British, Irish, French and Belgian Ports, and* Amsterdam Time *for Netherlands Ports. The rise of the tide at Springs and Neaps is given in the last two columns. An* * *denotes Range of Tide.* During the period of SUMMER TIME one hour must be added to the times shown on pp. 167–178, before the system is applied.

Port or Place	Constants	Spngs	Neaps
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen ..... *Leith*	10 53	12½	9½
Aberdovey ..... *Lpl*	9 3	14½	10
Aberystwyth ..... *Lpl*	8 49	14	10½
Air Point ..... *Lpl*	12 3	25	19
Aldeburgh ..... *Lon*	8 53	8	6½
Alderney ..... *Lon*	4 55	20½	15½
Alloa ..... *Leith*	0 53	17½	15
Amlwch ..... *Lpl*	11 28	20	15½
Antwerp ..... *Lon*	1 29	16½	14
Appledore ..... *Btol*	11 20	23½	16½
Arbroath ..... *Leith*	11 30	14	11½
Ardrishaig ..... *Grnk*	12 12	9½	8
Ardrossan ..... *Grnk*	11 58	10	8
Arisaig ..... *Grnk*	6 4	13½	10
Arundel ..... *Lon*	10 54	10	7
Ayr ..... *Grnk*	11 59	10	8½
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man) . *Lpl*	12 20	20	16
Ballycottin ..... *Btol*	10 31	12½	10
Banff ..... *Leith*	10 23	10½	8
Bantry Harbour ..... *Lpl*	5 21	12½	9½
Bardsey Island ..... *Lpl*	8 55	13½	10½
Barmouth ..... *Lpl*	8 58	15	11
Barnstaple Bridge ... *Btol*	11 49	*11½	*5½
Barrow ..... *Lpl*	12 20	29	22½
Barry Island ..... *Btol*	12 3	36	27½
Beachy Head ..... *Lon*	9 20	—	—
Beaumaris ..... *Lpl*	11 42	23½	16½
Belfast ..... *Dub*	12 48	11	9½
Berwick ..... *Leith*	12 11	15	11½
Bideford ..... *Btol*	11 29	16½	—
Blakeney ..... *Hull*	0 51	8½	4½
Blyth ..... *Leith*	0 41	15	11
Bolt Head ..... *Lon*	4 2	15	11
Boscastle ..... *Btol*	10 39	22	17
Boulogne ..... *Lon*	9 30	28½	23
Brest ..... *Lon*	2 6	24½	19½
Bridgwater Bar..... *Btol*	12 7	35	26½
Bridlington ..... *Leith*	2 15	17½	13½
Bridport ..... *Lon*	4 18	12½	8½
Brielle ..... *Lon*	1 5	—	—
Brighton ..... *Lon*	9 28	19½	16
Broughty Ferry .... *Leith*	12 18	15½	12½
Buckie ..... *Leith*	10 10	12	9
Bude Haven..... *Btol*	11 8	23	17
Burntisland ..... *Leith*	0 7	18	14½
Burryport ..... *Btol*	11 25	26	19
Caen ..... *Lon*	8 19	—	—
Caernarvon ..... *Lpl*	10 43	14½	12
Calais ..... *Lon*	9 53	22½	19
Campbeltown ..... *Grnk*	11 57	8½	6
Cape Cornwall Lizard *Btol*	9 59	17	13½
Cardiff ..... *Btol*	12 6	37½	27½
Cardigan ..... *Lpl*	8 26	12	9
Carmarthen Bar .... *Lpl*	11 7	26	19½
Chatham (N. Lock) . *Lon*	11 10	18½	15
Chepstow ..... *Btol*	0 21	38	28½
Cherbourg ..... *Lon*	6 4	20½	16
Chesilton ..... *Lon*	4 25	10½	7
Chester ..... *Lpl*	1 5	*10	*7½
Chichester Harbour .. *Lon*	9 36	14	11
Christchurch Harbour *Lon*	7 9 & 9 39	5	—
Cowes (West) ..... *Lon*	9 43	11½	9½

Port or Place	Constants	Spngs	Neaps
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Cromarty ..... *Leith*	9 28	13½	11
Cromer ..... *Hull*	1 0	14½	11
Dartmouth ..... *Lon*	4 32	14½	11½
Deal ..... *Lon*	9 11	16	12½
Devonport Dock .... *Lon*	4 0	15½	12
Dieppe ..... *Lon*	9 5	29½	23
Dingle Bay ..... *Lpl*	5 28	12½	9½
Donegal Harbour .... *Lpl*	6 47	11½	8½
Douglas ..... *Lpl*	0 3	22½	18½
Dover ..... *Lon*	9 21	18½	14½
Dumbarton ..... *Grnk*	0 29	11½	9½
Dumfries ..... *Lpl*	1 10	*6	*4½
Dunbar ..... *Leith*	12 3	16½	13½
Dundalk (Pile light) .. *Lpl*	12 17	16	14½
Dundee ..... *Leith*	0 3	15½	12½
Dungeness ..... *Lon*	9 16	23	18
Dunkerque ..... *Lon*	10 6	19½	16
Exmouth ..... *Lon*	4 43	11	8½
Eyemouth ..... *Leith*	12 8	15	11
Falmouth ..... *Lon*	3 19	17	13½
Fareham ..... *Lon*	9 55	11½	8½
Fifeness ..... *Leith*	12 5	15	12
Filey Bay ..... *Leith*	1 52	15½	12½
Fishguard ..... *Lpl*	8 14	12½	9
Flushing ..... *Lon*	11 49	15	12½
Folkestone ..... *Lon*	9 14	20	16½
Formby Point ..... *Lpl*	11 43	27½	21½
Fowey ..... *Lon*	3 35	14½	11½
Fraserburgh ..... *Leith*	10 33	11	8½
Galway Bay ..... *Lpl*	6 8	15½	11½
Glasgow ..... *Grnk*	0 56	13½	11
Glasson Dock ..... *Lpl*	12 23	30½	24
Goole ..... *Hull*	1 38	18	11½
Granton Pier ..... *Leith*	0 3	18	14½
Granville ..... *Lon*	4 27	44½	33½
Gravesend ..... *Lon*	11 27	—	—
Greenwich ..... *Lon*	12 11	22½	18½
Grimsby ..... *Hull*	12 13	20	15½
Hartlepool ..... *Leith*	1 9	16	12½
Harwich ..... *Lon*	9 56	12½	10½
Hastings ..... *Lon*	8 53	25	18½
Haverfordwest ..... *Lpl*	7 58	*7½	*2½
Havre ..... *Lon*	7 11	25½	21½
Hilbre Island ..... *Lpl*	12 9	27½	22
Holyhead ..... *Lpl*	11 24	16	12½
Honfleur Harbour ... *Lon*	6 56	26½	21
Hook of Holland ... *Lon*	0 26	6½	5½
Hurst Camber ..... *Lon*	8 27 & 10 38	8 & 7½	6½
Hythe (Hants) ..... *Lon*	9 18 & 11 0	13½	9½
Ilfracombe ..... *Btol*	11 3	25½	19½
Inverary ..... *Grnk*	0 10	10	—
Invergordon ..... *Leith*	9 41	13½	10½
Ipswich ..... *Lon*	10 57	13½	—
Kingsbridge ..... *Lon*	4 3	10	—
Kinsale Harbour ..... *Lpl*	6 13	12½	9½
Kirkcudbright ..... *Lpl*	12 22	23	17
Kirkwall ..... *Leith*	7 52	8½	6½
Lamlash ..... *Grnk*	11 59	10	7
Lancaster ..... *Lpl*	12 23	30½	23½
Lanston Harbour .... *Lon*	9 46	13½	10½
Lerwick Harbour .. *Leith*	8 31	5½	4½
Limerick ..... *Lpl*	7 42	18½	14½

Port or Place	Constants	Springs	Neaps
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Littlehampton Bar ... *Lon*	9 40	16½	12
Lizard ... *Btol*	9 59	17	13½
Llanelly Bar ... *Btol*	11 28	22½	15½
Loch Long ... *Grnk*	12 2	12	9
Looe (East) ... *Lon*	3 46	16½	13½
Lossiemouth ... *Leith*	10 8	12	9
Lowestoft ... *Lon*	7 34	6½	5½
Lundy Island ... *Btol*	10 39	27	20
Lyme Regis ... *Lon*	4 35	12½	9½
Lymington ... *Lon*	8 33&10 23	8	6
Lynmouth ... *Btol*	11 22	30½	22½
Lynn Road ... *Hull*	0 32	21½	16½
Margate Pier ... *Lon*	9 41	15½	13
Maryport ... *Lpl*	0 11	24½	20½
Mevagissey ... *Lon*	3 26	18	14½
Middlesbrough ... *Leith*	1 10	17	12½
Milford Haven ... *Lpl*	7 12	21½	16½
Minehead Pier ... *Btol*	11 51	34½	26½
Montrose ... *Leith*	12 12	15½	12½
Morecambe ... *Lpl*	0 8	28½	22½
Mull of Galloway ... *Grnk*	11 24	15	12
Nash Point ... *Btol*	11 44	33	25
Naze ... *Lon*	9 47	12½	10
Neath ... *Btol*	11 36	*13½	*10
Needles Point ... *Lon*	7 54	7½	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne ... *Leith*	0 42	15½	11½
Newhaven ... *Lon*	9 16	19	15
Newport (Mon.) ... *Btol*	0 2	39½	29½
Newquay (Towan) ... *Btol*	10 7	21½	15½
New Quay (Cardigan) *Lpl*	8 43	14	9½
Nore Light ... *Lon*	10 54	16½	13½
North Shields ... *Leith*	0 46	14½	11
North Sunderland ... *Leith*	12 22	15	11½
Oban ... *Grnk*	5 38	11½	8
Orfordness ... *Lon*	9 11	8	6½
Ostende ... *Lon*	10 35	15	11½
Padstow ... *Btol*	10 38	21½	17½
Peel (I. of Man) ... *Lpl*	12 23	28	14½
Pembroke Dockyard ... *Lpl*	7 22	22½	17
Penzance ... *Btol*	9 57	18½	14½
Peterhead ... *Leith*	10 26	11½	9½
Plymouth Breakwater *Lon*	3 45	15½	12
Poole ... *Lon*	7 0&10 35	6½	4½
Port Carlisle ... *Lpl*	0 54	20	14
Port Harrington ... *Lpl*	0 0	25	19
Port Madoc ... *Lpl*	8 48	14½	11
Port Patrick ... *Lpl*	0 1	15	12
Port Talbot ... *Btol*	11 23	29	21½
Portishead ... *Btol*	12 27	41	31
Portland Bill ... *Lon*	4 47	9	6½
Portland Breakwater *Lon*	5 13	6½	4½
Portsmouth Dockyard *Lon*	9 36	13	10½
Preston ... *Lpl*	0 2	20½	15
Pwllheli Bar ... *Lpl*	9 5	14	10½
Queenstown ... *Lpl*	6 29	12½	9½
Ramsey (Isle of Man) *Lpl*	0 0	20½	17
Ramsgate Harbour ... *Lon*	9 40	15½	12½
Ribble Lighthouse ... *Lpl*	11 59	26½	20½
Rosslare Harbour ... *Lpl*	7 51	5	3½

Port or Place	Constants	Springs	Neaps
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Rosyth ... *Leith*	0 9	18	13½
Royal Albert Dock ... *Lon*	11 57	21½	17½
Ryde ... *Lon*	9 27	13½	10
St. Agnes ... *Btol*	10 0	16	12
St. Helier ... *Lon*	4 34	35½	26
St. Ives ... *Btol*	10 11	23½	17½
St. Malo ... *Lon*	4 10	40½	30½
St. Mary's ... *Btol*	9 48	16	12
St. Peter Port ... *Lon*	4 49	26½	19½
Salcombe ... *Lon*	3 58	15½	12½
Saltash ... *Lon*	4 4	15	11
Scarborough ... *Leith*	1 48	16½	13½
Seaham ... *Leith*	1 0	14½	10½
Selsea Bill ... *Lon*	9 29	15½	12½
Sharpness ... *Btol*	0 48	28	21½
Sheerness Dockyard ... *Lon*	11 4	17	14
Shoreham Harbour ... *Lon*	9 29	18	13½
Silloth ... *Lpl*	0 25	25½	21½
Southampton ... *Lon*	9 4 & 11 6	13½	11½
Southend ... *Lon*	10 53	18	14½
Southwold ... *Lon*	8 16	6½	4½
Spurn Head ... *Hull*	11 56	20	16½
Start Point ... *Lon*	3 58	15	11½
Stirling ... *Leith*	1 28	*7½	*1½
Stockton ... *Leith*	1 5	11	—
Stonehaven ... *Leith*	11 4	14	11
Stornoway ... *Lpl*	8 8	13	10
Stranraer ... *Grnk*	11 53	9½	7½
Stromness ... *Leith*	6 31	10½	7½
Sunderland ... *Leith*	0 50	15½	12
Sutton Bridge ... *Hull*	0 34	20½	15
Swanage ... *Lon*	5 30&10 30	6½	4½
Swansea Bay ... *Btol*	11 23	28½	21
Tay River Bar ... *Leith*	12 2	16	13½
Tees River Bar ... *Leith*	1 10	16½	12½
Teignmouth ... *Lon*	4 16	13	9½
Tenby ... *Btol*	11 2	25½	18½
Thurso ... *Leith*	6 1	14½	10½
Tobermory ... *Lpl*	6 55	14	10½
Torbay ... *Lon*	4 16	13	10
Troon ... *Grnk*	11 59	9	7½
Truro ... *Lon*	3 27	17½	14½
Tynemouth Bar ... *Leith*	0 58	14½	11½
Ushant ... *Lon*	2 0	25	19½
Valentia Harbour ... *Lpl*	5 1	11	8
Waterford Harbour ... *Lpl*	6 44	12½	10½
Weston-super-Mare ... *Btol*	12 11	38	28½
Wexford ... *Lpl*	8 43	5	3½
Whitby ... *Leith*	1 23	15	11½
Whitehaven ... *Lpl*	12 24	25½	20½
Wick ... *Leith*	8 54	10½	8
Wisbech ... *Hull*	1 34	15½	11½
Woolwich ... *Lon*	11 58	—	—
Workington ... *Lpl*	0 5	25½	20
Worm's Head ... *Btol*	11 23	26½	19½
Yarmouth Roads ... *Lon*	7 10	6	4½
Yarmouth (I. of W.) *Lon*	3 29&10 30	7½&6½	6½
Ymuiden ... *Lon*	1 13	6½	5½
Youghal ... *Lpl*	6 41	12½	10½

The Standard Ports referred to in the heading are given in *italic*.

EXAMPLE.—Required times of high water at Stranraer on *April* 6, 1961:—

(*a*) *Morning Tide.*

Appropriate time of high water at *Greenock* ..... 14*h.* 51*m.* *April* 5.
Add tide interval ..... 11*h.* 53*m.*

Sum ..... 26*h.* 44*m.*
Subtract 24*h.* ..... 24*h.* 0*m.*
Time of high water at Stranraer, *April* 6*th* ... 2*h.* 44*m.* a.m.

(*b*) *Afternoon Tide.*

Appropriate time of high water at *Greenock* .... 3*h.* 16*m.* *April* 6.
Add tide interval ..... 11*h.* 53*m.*

Sum ..... 15*h.* 09*m.*
Subtract 12*h.* ..... 12*h.* 0*m.*
Time of high water at Stranraer, *April* 6*th* .. 3*h.* 09*m.* p.m.

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Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown (*Dún Laoghaire*)			
		January 1961				January 1961				January 1961				January 1961				January 1961				January 1961				January 1961			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	S	1127	21·1	1337	21·2	1053	27·5	2311	27·2	647	39·4	1910	39·6	550	20·8	18 6	21·3	1151	11·1	—	—	2 4	16·6	1429	16·8	1115	12·1	2332	11·5
2	M	158	21·3	1416	21·5	1128	28·0	2346	27·3	723	40·0	1947	39·7	630	21·0	1842	21·5	034	10·5	1227	11·3	244	16·7	15 4	16·9	1149	12·2	—	—
3	T	232	21·6	1452	21·7	—	—	12 2	28·1	757	40·2	2020	39·4	7 9	21·1	1917	21·7	113	10·3	13 1	11·3	319	16·7	1538	16·9	037	11·2	1254	12·1
4	W	3 4	21·6	1525	21·6	022	27·1	1234	27·9	829	39·7	2050	38·8	746	21·1	1950	21·7	152	10·0	1335	11·4	424	16·5	1642	16·5	111	11·0	1328	12·0
5	Th	335	21·4	1559	21·3	054	26·7	13	6 27·6	859	39·1	2120	37·9	820	20·9	2022	21·6	226	9·9	14	9 11·4	459	16·1	1719	16·2	147	10·8	14	4 11·8
6	F	4 7	21·2	1634	20·9	128	26·3	1337	27·0	928	38·3	2151	37·0	854	20·5	2053	21·2	3 0	9·7	1444	11·3	537	15·7	1758	15·7	226	10·6	1444	11·5
7	S	441	20·7	1710	20·5	2	3 25·6	1411	26·3	958	37·5	2219	36·0	928	20·0	2126	20·7	331	9·5	1520	11·1	537	15·7	1758	15·7	3	8 10·4	1527	11·3
8	S	515	20·2	1747	19·9	240	24·8	1450	25·5	1031	36·4	2257	34·8	10	3 19·1	22	2 20·0	4 6	9·6	16	0 10·9	619	15·1	1841	15·3	4	10·2	1616	11·0
9	M	549	19·7	1826	19·4	323	24·1	1535	24·7	1110	35·1	2340	33·5	1041	18·3	2244	19·2	442	9·6	1644	10·8	7	6 14·8	1929	15·0	458	10·1	1718	10·8
10	T	630	19·1	1911	18·8	414	23·4	1630	23·9	—	—	12 1	33·7	1131	17·7	2338	18·7	523	9·5	1733	10·5	759	14·5	2023	14·7	6	5 10·2	1827	10·7
11	W	72	18·6	20	9 18·6	516	23·1	1738	23·6	040	32·3	13	7 32·6	—	—	1235	17·5	616	9·5	1834	10·3	858	14·4	2124	14·7	711	10·4	1935	10·9
12	Th	832	18·5	2122	18·8	626	23·4	1853	23·9	153	32·1	1428	32·9	049	18·2	1350	18·0	729	9·5	1945	10·4	10	4 14·7	2233	14·9	813	11·1	2037	11·4
13	F	954	18·9	2236	19·6	737	24·5	20	5 25·1	314	33·8	1547	35·0	211	18·7	15	0 19·1	852	9·8	21	2 10·6	1111	15·3	2339	15·6	913	11·1	2137	11·4
14	S	1111	19·9	2346	20·6	841	26·3	21	9 26·7	428	36·5	1658	37·8	325	19·9	16	2 20·5	954	10·4	22	7 10·9	—	—	1212	16·2	9	3 11·8	2133	11·9
15	S	—	—	1219	21·0	938	28·0	22	6 28·2	531	39·3	1759	40·5	429	21·5	1657	22·3	1047	10·9	23	7 11·1	042	16·5	13	8 17·0	952	12·4	2222	12·3
16	M	045	21·6	1316	22·1	1031	29·7	2258	29·3	627	41·8	1854	42·5	529	22·8	1750	23·8	1138	11·4	—	—	138	17·4	14	0 17·9	1040	12·9	23	9 12·6
17	T	138	22·3	14	9 22·8	1121	30·8	2347	30·0	719	43·7	1946	44·0	624	23·8	1839	24·6	0	4 11·2	1227	12·0	229	18·3	1448	18·6	1125	13·3	2355	12·7
18	W	229	22·9	1458	23·3	—	—	12	9 31·5	8	9 44·8	2034	44·6	714	24·3	1926	25·1	059	11·2	1319	12·3	317	18·7	1535	19·0	—	—	1210	13·6
19	Th	315	23·1	1547	23·3	035	30·1	1256	31·4	858	45·1	2120	44·3	8	1 24·0	2010	25·0	150	11·2	14	7 12·5	4	2 18·8	1622	19·0	045	12·7	1257	13·7
20	F	4	0 23·0	1635	23·0	124	29·7	1342	30·8	942	44·6	22	5 43·1	846	23·5	2052	24·4	238	11·2	1452	12·5	450	18·5	1712	18·5	136	12·5	1349	13·6
21	S	446	22·7	1724	22·3	211	28·8	1428	29·6	1025	43·0	2248	41·2	929	22·5	2134	23·2	325	11·2	1535	12·3	539	17·8	18	2 17·8	227	12·2	1443	13·2
22	S	532	22·0	1810	21·3	257	27·4	1515	28·0	11	8 40·7	2328	38·6	1012	21·1	2219	21·7	4	8 10·9	1621	11·7	632	16·9	1857	16·9	323	11·7	1537	12·6
23	M	619	21·0	1859	20·3	347	25·7	16	7 26·1	1151	37·8	—	—	11	0 19·5	23	9 20·2	447	10·5	17	8 11·0	728	16·0	1951	16·0	425	11·1	1643	11·8
24	T	7 7	20·0	1951	19·4	442	24·2	17	6 24·4	011	35·8	1238	34·9	1155	18·2	—	—	533	10·0	18	3 10·1	828	15·3	2051	15·3	534	10·6	1753	11·2
25	F	8	1 19·0	2055	18·7	546	23·0	1816	23·4	1	2 33·2	1339	32·6	0	9 18·7	13	5 17·5	626	9·4	1916	9·3	933	14·8	2158	14·9	646	10·4	19	8 10·7
26	Th	916	18·5	22	7 18·7	7	1 22·8	1932	23·1	211	31·8	1456	31·9	126	17·6	1420	17·4	741	9·2	2040	9·3	1042	14·8	23	8 14·8	753	10·4	2016	10·6
27	F	1032	18·6	2313	19·1	811	23·3	2039	23·8	327	32·1	1610	32·9	246	17·6	1526	18·0	858	9·3	2151	9·3	1146	14·9	—	—	851	10·7	2115	10·8
28	S	1137	19·3	—	—	910	24·4	2134	24·7	439	33·8	1716	34·8	351	18·2	1619	18·8	10	3 9·8	2249	9·7	010	15·1	1242	15·4	940	11·1	22	2 10·9
29	S	0	9 19·7	1233	20·1	957	25·6	2218	25·6	537	35·8	18	9 36·8	445	19·0	17	5 19·9	1055	10·5	2339	10·2	1	3 15·6	1331	15·8	1022	11·5	2242	11·0
30	M	058	20·4	1320	20·7	1036	26·5	2257	26·3	627	37·9	1853	38·5	531	19·9	1746	21·0	1134	10·9	—	—	150	15·9	1412	16·3	1058	11·7	2316	11·1
31	T	141	21·1	1358	21·3	1112	27·3	2330	27·0	7	8 39·4	1930	39·5	612	20·4	1823	21·6	021	10·2	1213	11·1	229	16·2	1447	16·7	1130	11·9	2346	11·2

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† *See note*, p. 168.

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Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dún Laoghaire*			
		February 1961				February 1961				February 1961				February 1961				February 1961				February 1961				February 1961			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	W	216	21·4	1435	21·5	1145	27·8	—	—	744	40·1	20 4	39·8	651	21·0	1859	21·9	1 1	10·0	1247	11·1	3 2	16·5	1518	16·8	—	—	12 1	12·1
2	Th	248	21·5	15 9	21·7	0 3	27·3	1215	28·0	815	40·3	2034	39·8	728	21·5	1931	22·0	135	9·8	1310	11·1	332	16·7	1547	17·0	016	11·2	1232	12·2
3	F	318	21·6	1541	21·6	036	27·3	1246	28·0	844	40·1	21 3	39·6	8 0	21·5	20 1	22·0	2 7	9·7	1352	11·2	4 3	16·8	1619	16·9	048	11·2	13 4	12·1
4	S	348	21·5	1613	21·5	1 7	27·2	1316	27·8	912	39·9	2132	39·1	831	21·2	2023	21·9	239	9·6	1423	11·1	434	16·5	1653	16·8	121	11·2	1339	12·0
5	S	417	21·3	1644	21·1	138	26·8	1347	27·4	941	39·2	22 2	38·2	9 1	20·8	21 1	21·6	3 7	9·7	1457	11·2	5 9	16·2	1731	16·4	157	11·2	1414	11·8
6	M	447	20·9	1716	20·6	212	26·2	1420	26·7	1011	38·3	2232	37·0	931	20·0	2133	21·0	336	9·8	1532	11·2	548	15·7	1810	15·9	236	11·0	1456	11·6
7	T	519	20·5	1750	20·1	248	25·4	1459	25·7	1045	36·9	23 7	35·3	10 5	19·0	2211	20·2	4 9	10·0	1614	11·1	632	15·3	1854	15·5	321	10·7	1543	11·3
8	W	555	20·0	1829	19·5	334	24·5	1550	24·6	1124	34·9	2356	33·3	1045	18·0	23 0	19·0	448	10·1	17 3	10·9	721	14·8	1943	15·0	416	10·4	1639	10·8
9	Th	642	19·3	1924	19·0	432	23·8	1657	23·6	—	—	1220	33·0	1141	17·5	—	—	533	9·9	1758	10·6	816	14·5	2046	14·6	520	10·2	1751	10·5
10	F	748	18·8	2038	18·8	544	23·4	1817	23·4	1 3	31·9	1343	32·1	0 6	18·2	13 0	17·5	634	9·7	19 7	10·2	925	14·4	22 2	14·6	631	10·2	19 8	10·5
11	S	921	18·9	22 8	19·2	7 5	24·1	1943	24·3	234	32·5	1516	33·6	138	18·1	1426	18·1	8 5	9·6	2032	10·2	1040	14·6	2319	15·2	741	10·6	2019	10·9
12	S	1054	19·8	2327	20·1	821	25·6	2056	25·9	4 3	35·1	1639	36·6	3 9	18·9	1540	19·6	932	10·1	2154	10·3	1151	15·5	—	—	842	11·3	2120	11·4
13	M	—	—	1207	21·0	925	27·5	2155	27·7	517	38·5	1747	39·7	419	20·5	1641	21·6	1035	10·8	2259	10·5	030	16·0	1255	16·6	937	12·0	2213	11·9
14	T	033	21·2	13 8	22·1	1018	29·4	2246	29·2	616	41·4	1842	42·3	519	22·3	1735	23·4	1128	11·4	2355	10·7	127	17·1	1349	17·6	1026	12·6	23 0	12·3
15	W	127	22·2	1357	22·9	11 6	30·7	2334	30·1	7 8	43·7	1933	44·0	612	23·6	1825	24·5	—	—	1219	11·8	217	18·0	1435	18·5	1111	13·2	2345	12·7
16	Th	215	22·8	1446	23·3	1152	31·2	—	—	756	45·0	2018	44·9	7 2	24·2	1911	25·1	047	10·8	13 7	12·2	3 3	18·7	1519	19·0	1154	13·5	—	—
17	F	3 0	23·2	1531	23·5	019	30·5	1237	31·5	841	45·6	21 1	44·9	746	24·5	1954	25·1	135	10·9	1354	12·3	346	18·9	16 3	19·1	030	12·7	1243	13·7
18	S	345	23·3	1617	23·2	1 4	30·2	1321	31·0	924	45·3	2143	43·9	826	23·9	2035	24·5	220	11·1	1437	12·4	431	18·6	1650	18·7	116	12·6	1331	13·5
19	S	428	23·1	17 0	22·6	146	29·3	14 3	29·8	10 4	43·9	2218	42·2	9 5	22·9	2112	23·4	3 2	11·1	1518	12·2	516	17·8	1737	17·0	2 5	13·3	1421	13·1
20	M	5 7	22·4	1740	21·7	228	27·9	1445	28·0	1040	41·5	2355	39·4	943	21·6	2152	21·9	338	11·1	1556	11·7	6 6	16·9	1828	17·0	256	11·8	1513	12·5
21	T	545	21·5	1820	20·6	310	26·0	1530	25·9	1114	38·4	2330	36·2	1021	20·0	2234	20·1	415	10·9	1639	10·9	657	15·9	1917	15·9	350	11·2	1612	11·5
22	W	624	20·3	19 1	19·3	355	24·2	1622	24·0	1153	34·8	—	—	11 8	18·2	2328	18·2	452	10·4	1726	10·1	750	14·8	2010	14·9	453	10·5	1718	10·6
23	Th	712	19·0	1956	18·2	455	22·7	1727	22·5	010	33·3	1241	31·7	—	—	12 6	16·9	537	9·8	1826	9·2	848	14·3	2115	14·2	6 4	9·5	1834	10·0
24	F	820	18·1	2111	17·7	6 7	21·8	1849	21·9	1 8	30·8	1363	29·9	041	16·9	1323	16·3	636	9·3	1953	8·6	10 1	13·9	2233	13·9	717	9·9	1951	9·9
25	S	952	18·0	2235	18·0	731	22·0	20 9	22·3	228	30·0	1520	30·1	2 6	16·3	1443	16·4	8 1	9·0	2118	8·8	1114	14·1	2344	14·2	822	10·1	2051	10·1
26	S	1111	18·7	2343	18·9	842	23·2	2110	23·6	359	31·2	1644	32·4	321	16·9	1546	17·5	931	9·3	2236	9·4	—	—	1219	14·4	914	10·5	2141	10·4
27	M	—	—	1211	19·7	935	24·6	2157	24·9	5 9	34·0	1745	35·0	420	18·1	1637	18·7	1031	9·9	2323	9·7	041	14·6	13 9	15·2	957	11·0	2220	10·7
28	T	037	19·9	1259	20·6	1015	25·9	2234	26·1	6 4	36·6	1832	37·5	5 8	19·2	1720	19·9	1114	10·3	—	—	127	15·3	1350	15·8	1036	11·4	2252	11·0

† To obtain depth of water over the sill at the entrance to the Imperial Dock, Leith, the constant of 12·60 ft. should be added to the above predictions.

MARCH

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge — March 1961				Liverpool — March 1961				Bristol (*King Road*) — March 1961				Hull — March 1961				Greenock — March 1961				Leith† — March 1961				Kingstown *Dún Laoghaire* — March 1961			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	W	121	20·6	1338	21·3	1050	27·0	23 7	27·0	646	38·7	19 7	39·1	550	20·3	1758	20·9	0 2	9·8	1150	10·6	2 7	15·9	1424	16·3	11 6	11·8	2323	11·3
2	Th	155	21·2	1412	21·6	1121	27·7	2339	27·6	721	40·0	1941	40·2	627	21·1	1834	21·7	038	9·8	1224	10·7	236	16·4	1455	16·9	1136	12·0	2350	11·5
3	F	226	21·5	1445	21·9	1152	28·2	—	—	753	40·7	2014	40·8	7 3	21·7	19 8	22·2	110	9·6	1257	10·8	3 9	16·8	1522	17·2	—	—	12 7	12·2
4	S	256	21·7	1518	21·9	011	27·9	1222	28·5	825	41·1	2045	41·1	736	21·9	1941	22·3	139	9·5	1329	10·8	337	17·0	1553	17·4	021	11·6	1239	12·2
5	S	325	21·8	1549	21·8	043	28·1	1251	28·5	853	41·2	2113	40·8	8 6	21·7	20 7	22·3	2 9	9·6	1358	11·0	4 8	17·1	1627	17·2	054	11·7	1312	12·2
6	M	354	21·8	1619	21·7	113	27·8	1322	28·2	922	40·7	2141	40·0	833	21·5	2039	22·0	236	9·9	1433	11·3	443	16·7	17 4	17·0	128	11·6	1348	12·1
7	T	425	21·6	1649	21·3	145	27·4	1355	27·6	952	39·8	2211	38·5	9 1	21·0	2112	21·5	3 6	10·2	15 9	11·3	523	16·3	1743	16·5	2 7	11·4	1429	11·8
8	W	457	21·2	1720	20·7	221	26·6	1435	26·4	1023	38·0	2241	36·4	935	20·2	2147	20·5	340	10·4	1551	11·3	6 3	15·7	1827	15·9	252	11·2	1516	11·4
9	Th	530	20·6	18 0	20·0	3 5	25·5	1526	25·1	11 2	35·6	2328	34·1	1015	19·1	2233	19·2	418	10·6	1641	11·0	651	15·1	1916	15·2	342	10·8	1615	10·9
10	F	619	19·8	1853	19·3	4 3	24·4	1633	23·8	1154	33·3	—	—	11 9	18·1	2343	18·0	5 4	10·2	1736	10·5	747	14·5	2022	14·7	445	10·4	1726	10·5
11	S	728	19·2	2011	18·8	516	23·7	1755	23·2	033	32·1	1316	31·9	—	—	1227	17·3	559	9·8	1840	9·9	858	14·3	2144	14·4	558	10·2	1848	10·3
12	S	9 7	19·0	2147	19·0	642	23·9	1927	23·8	2 9	32·0	15 0	33·0	124	17·5	14 0	17·6	725	9·4	2016	9·6	1020	14·4	23 5	14·9	716	10·4	20 6	10·6
13	M	1043	19·7	2314	19·7	8 4	25·2	2044	25·5	348	34·4	1627	36·1	258	18·4	1518	19·2	918	9·7	2149	9·7	1137	15·2	—	—	825	11·0	21 9	11·2
14	T	1157	21·1	—	—	9 9	27·2	2142	27·4	5 2	38·2	1734	39·5	4 7	20·3	1623	21·2	1024	10·4	2251	10·0	016	15·9	1240	16·4	922	11·8	22 3	11·8
15	W	021	21·1	1256	22·1	10 2	29·0	2231	28·9	6 2	41·3	1828	42·2	5 7	22·2	1718	23·0	1115	11·0	2342	10·2	113	17·0	1333	17·5	1014	12·5	2248	12·3
16	Th	115	22·0	1346	22·9	1049	30·4	2315	29·9	652	43·5	1914	43·6	6 0	23·5	18 7	24·3	—	—	12 5	11·5	2 2	17·9	1417	18·3	1058	13·0	2330	12·5
17	F	2 1	22·6	1432	23·2	1132	31·1	2358	30·2	737	44·7	1957	44·4	645	24·2	1853	24·8	030	10·5	1251	11·8	245	18·5	15 0	18·9	1142	13·4	—	—
18	S	244	23·0	1513	23·4	—	—	1216	31·2	820	45·2	2039	44·5	727	24·3	1935	24·7	114	10·7	1335	12·0	327	18·6	1541	18·9	012	12·7	1226	13·4
19	S	324	23·1	1553	23·1	039	30·1	1257	30·6	9 0	44·9	2115	43·7	8 4	23·7	2013	24·0	156	11·0	1417	12·1	4 9	18·3	1625	18·6	054	12·6	1311	13·3
20	M	4 3	22·9	1632	22·5	119	29·2	1337	29·4	937	43·6	2151	42·1	839	22·8	2049	23·0	233	11·1	1454	11·9	452	17·7	1711	17·8	138	12·3	1358	12·8
21	T	440	22·4	17 8	21·6	158	27·8	1416	27·6	1010	41·3	2220	39·6	911	21·6	2126	21·6	3 7	11·3	1531	11·4	538	16·7	1758	16·8	224	11·8	1447	12·1
22	W	516	21·6	1740	20·7	236	26·2	1457	25·7	1039	38·1	2251	36·6	947	20·3	22 8	19·9	340	11·3	1611	10·8	625	15·7	1845	15·6	316	11·2	1540	11·2
23	Th	553	20·5	1816	19·6	319	24·5	1546	23·7	1112	34·7	2327	33·6	1024	18·8	2253	18·1	417	10·9	1657	9·9	711	14·7	1934	14·6	410	10·4	1642	10·3
24	F	636	19·4	19 2	18·4	411	22·9	1646	22·1	1154	31·4	—	—	1118	17·3	2359	16·5	459	10·3	1750	9·1	8 5	13·9	2034	13·8	515	9·9	1756	9·6
25	S	736	18·3	2011	17·7	518	21·7	18 5	21·2	017	30·9	1258	29·3	—	—	1226	16·1	551	9·5	19 5	8·4	910	13·4	2148	13·4	631	9·6	1915	9·4
26	S	9 2	17·8	2142	17·5	643	21·5	1931	21·5	128	29·5	1431	28·8	125	16·0	1353	15·9	656	8·9	21 0	8·3	1029	13·4	23 4	13·6	741	9·8	2020	9·6
27	M	1033	18·2	23 8	18·2	8 4	22·3	2037	22·8	3 5	30·1	16 2	30·9	241	16·3	15 5	16·8	845	8·9	2212	8·9	1141	13·8	—	—	838	10·2	2110	10·1
28	T	1141	19·3	—	—	9 2	23·8	2126	24·3	428	32·6	17 8	34·0	345	17·6	16 0	18·1	957	9·2	2257	9·3	0 6	14·2	1234	14·6	924	10·7	2148	10·6
29	W	0 6	19·3	1231	20·3	944	25·3	22 4	25·7	528	35·6	1756	36·8	436	19·0	1648	19·3	1041	9·8	2333	9·4	054	14·9	1318	15·3	10 1	11·2	2220	11·1
30	Th	052	20·2	1311	21·0	1019	26·6	2238	26·9	613	37·9	1836	38·8	518	20·3	1729	20·5	1118	10·0	—	—	134	15·7	1351	16·1	1034	11·6	2250	11·5
31	F	127	20·8	1345	21·5	1052	27·6	2310	27·8	649	39·6	1911	40·3	558	21·2	18 6	21·5	0 6	9·5	1154	10·3	2 6	16·4	1424	16·7	11 7	12·0	2321	11·8

† *See note, p. 168.*

APRIL

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dún Laoghaire*			
		April 1961				April 1961				April 1961				April 1961				April 1961				April 1961				April 1961			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	S	2 0	21·3	1418	21·8	1123	28·4	2343	28·4	725	40·7	1947	41·4	635	21·8	1841	22·0	037	9·4	1227	10·5	237	16·9	1455	17·3	1136	12·2	2351	11·9
2	S	231	21·6	1450	22·1	1156	28·8	—	—	8 0	41·6	2021	42·0	7 8	22·2	1915	22·5	1 7	9·5	13 2	10·7	3 8	17·3	1527	17·6	—	—	1210	12·3
3	M	3 2	22·0	1522	22·3	016	28·8	1228	28·9	833	42·0	2053	42·0	740	22·2	1948	22·5	137	9·7	1336	10·9	342	17·3	16 3	17·6	025	12·0	1245	12·3
4	T	334	22·2	1554	22·1	050	28·7	13 2	28·6	9 6	41·6	2123	41·3	810	22·0	2021	22·2	2 6	10·1	1412	11·1	419	17·2	1641	17·3	1 1	12·0	1324	12·2
5	W	4 8	22·0	1628	21·7	124	28·3	1339	27·9	937	40·5	2155	39·4	842	21·6	2056	21·6	240	10·5	1451	11·1	5 0	16·8	1723	16·9	142	11·9	14 8	11·9
6	Th	444	21·6	17 3	21·2	2 4	27·5	1423	26·7	1012	38·5	2233	37·2	916	20·7	2136	20·5	316	10·8	1537	11·1	544	16·1	18 9	16·3	228	11·6	1459	11·5
7	F	522	21·0	1746	20·5	251	26·3	1517	25·1	1052	36·0	2316	34·7	957	19·6	2228	19·1	356	10·8	1626	10·8	634	15·4	19 4	15·4	320	11·3	1559	10·9
8	S	616	20·1	1842	19·7	349	25·1	1624	23·8	1147	33·6	—	—	1051	18·4	2340	17·7	443	10·4	1721	10·1	731	14·8	2012	14·7	421	10·7	1711	10·4
9	S	727	19·5	1958	19·0	5 2	24·0	1747	23·2	022	32·8	13 6	32·4	—	—	12 6	17·5	538	9·8	1825	9·4	843	14·4	2132	14·6	536	10·4	1834	10·2
10	M	9 2	19·3	2134	19·0	626	24·1	1916	23·9	155	32·7	1448	33·4	117	17·4	1342	17·7	658	9·2	20 9	9·0	10 4	14·5	2252	15·1	655	10·5	1953	10·6
11	T	1033	20·0	2258	19·7	749	25·3	2031	25·5	332	35·0	1611	36·3	247	18·4	15 3	19·1	859	9·3	2141	9·3	1121	15·3	2359	16·0	8 6	11·1	2056	11·2
12	W	1144	21·2	—	—	853	26·9	2126	27·3	445	38·3	1715	39·4	354	20·3	16 7	21·0	10 7	9·9	2236	9·7	—	—	1222	16·3	9 6	11·7	2149	11·7
13	Th	0 4	21·0	1242	22·1	944	28·6	2213	28·6	543	41·1	18 8	41·7	450	21·9	17 0	22·7	1058	10·5	2321	10·0	054	17·0	1312	17·3	956	12·3	2232	12·2
14	F	057	21·7	1328	22·6	1029	29·7	2256	29·5	632	42·9	1852	43·0	539	23·2	1749	23·6	1144	11·0	—	—	141	17·7	1358	18·0	1043	12·8	2313	12·4
15	S	142	22·2	1410	22·8	1113	30·3	2337	29·7	714	43·7	1934	43·5	624	23·6	1832	23·9	0 5	10·2	1229	11·3	224	18·1	1439	18·4	1126	13·0	2352	12·5
16	S	224	22·5	1449	22·9	1154	30·2	—	—	754	43·9	2013	43·4	7 3	23·6	1914	23·7	046	10·5	1313	11·4	3 4	18·1	1521	18·5	—	—	12 7	13·0
17	M	3 2	22·6	1527	22·7	015	29·5	1233	29·7	832	43·5	2050	42·7	739	23·2	1952	23·1	126	10·9	1353	11·5	345	17·9	16 2	18·1	032	12·5	1250	12·7
18	T	339	22·5	16 3	22·2	052	28·8	1311	28·6	9 8	42·3	2123	41·3	812	22·4	2028	22·2	2 2	11·2	1429	11·4	426	17·3	1645	17·5	113	12·3	1334	12·2
19	W	415	22·1	1635	21·6	129	27·6	1349	27·2	941	40·2	2153	39·2	844	21·6	21 4	21·0	234	11·4	15 7	11·0	5 8	16·5	1728	16·6	154	11·8	1420	11·5
20	Th	450	21·5	1708	20·8	2 5	26·3	1428	25·6	1011	37·5	2218	36·6	916	20·5	2143	19·6	3 7	11·4	1545	10·4	550	15·6	1811	15·5	242	11·3	15 9	10·8
21	F	526	20·6	1742	19·9	245	24·9	1513	23·9	1043	34·4	2253	33·9	955	19·2	2228	18·2	344	11·1	1628	9·7	632	14·7	1858	14·5	331	10·7	16 1	10·0
22	S	611	19·5	1826	18·8	332	23·4	16 8	22·3	1122	31·8	2337	31·6	1037	17·8	2327	16·8	426	10·6	1717	9·0	722	14·0	1951	13·8	428	10·1	17 5	9·4
23	S	7 4	18·6	1922	18·1	431	22·2	1717	21·3	—	—	1214	29·7	1138	16·5	—	—	511	9·7	1818	8·3	818	13·3	2056	13·4	532	9·6	1820	9·1
24	M	815	17·9	2039	17·5	545	21·6	1837	21·3	043	30·1	1338	28·9	042	16·1	1256	16·1	6 9	9·0	20 1	8·1	920	13·2	22 7	13·4	646	9·6	1934	9·3
25	T	942	18·0	2212	17·8	7 7	22·0	1951	22·3	2 9	29·9	15 5	30·2	2 1	16·2	1413	16·4	726	8·6	2129	8·4	1042	13·5	2313	13·8	747	9·9	2025	9·8
26	W	1056	18·8	2321	18·7	815	23·2	2045	23·8	338	31·6	1620	32·9	3 6	17·3	1517	17·5	859	8·8	2218	8·8	1142	14·2	—	—	837	10·4	21 6	10·4
27	Th	1149	19·8	—	—	9 2	24·6	2126	25·3	442	34·4	1714	35·8	357	18·7	16 8	18·8	956	9·2	2254	9·1	0 6	14·7	1220	14·9	918	10·9	2142	11·0
28	F	0 9	19·6	1233	20·7	941	26·1	22 2	26·7	531	37·0	1759	38·2	445	20·0	1650	20·1	1036	9·6	2324	9·3	049	15·5	1312	15·8	956	11·4	2216	11·5
29	S	049	20·3	1311	21·3	1017	27·3	2238	27·8	615	39·0	1838	40·0	526	21·0	1731	21·1	1114	10·0	2356	9·5	127	16·2	1347	16·6	1032	11·8	2250	12·0
30	S	127	21·0	1348	21·8	1054	28·2	2314	28·6	653	40·5	1916	41·4	6 2	21·9	1811	21·9	1154	10·4	—	—	2 3	16·9	1423	17·2	11 7	12·2	2324	12·2

† *See note*, p. 169.

MAY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dún Laoghaire*			
		May 1961				May 1961				May 1961				May 1961				May 1961				May 1961				May 1961			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	M	2 3	21·6	1424	22·2	1130	28·8	2352	29·1	732	41·6	1955	42·4	637	22·3	1849	22·4	030	9·8	1232	10·7	239	17·4	15 0	17·7	1144	12·2	2358	12·3
2	T	239	22·0	15 0	22·4	—	—	12 8	29·0	811	42·3	2034	42·6	714	22·7	1928	22·5	1 5	10·0	1312	10·8	317	17·6	1540	18·0	—	—	1222	12·2
3	W	317	22·3	1536	22·4	030	29·3	1248	28·8	850	42·1	2111	41·9	749	22·5	20 6	22·3	139	10·5	1354	10·9	357	17·6	1622	17·9	037	12·4	13 5	12·3
4	Th	357	22·3	1614	22·1	110	28·8	1330	28·1	930	41·0	2150	40·5	825	22·0	2048	21·6	217	10·9	1439	11·0	441	17·3	17 9	17·4	121	12·3	1354	11·9
5	F	438	21·9	1656	21·6	154	28·2	1418	27·0	1010	39·4	2231	38·3	9 5	21·3	2134	20·5	257	11·2	1526	10·9	529	16·6	1759	16·7	2 9	12·0	1446	11·5
6	S	527	21·2	1743	20·8	244	27·0	1514	25·7	1055	37·0	2319	36·0	947	20·4	2228	19·2	342	11·1	1618	10·4	622	16·0	1857	15·9	3 2	11·6	1547	11·0
7	S	621	20·5	1840	20·1	342	25·8	1621	24·4	1151	34·7	—	—	1041	19·2	2338	18·2	429	10·6	1713	9·8	721	15·3	20 2	15·3	4 4	11·2	17 0	10·5
8	M	733	19·9	1952	19·5	452	25·0	1738	23·8	023	34·3	13 4	33·5	1153	18·4	—	—	522	9·9	1815	9·1	829	14·9	2117	15·1	516	10·9	1819	10·4
9	T	857	19·7	2118	19·3	6 9	24·8	1859	24·2	146	33·9	1430	34·2	1 4	17·9	1318	18·3	637	9·3	1954	8·7	944	14·9	2229	15·5	634	10·9	1934	10·7
10	W	1018	20·3	2238	19·8	726	25·4	20 9	25·4	310	35·6	1548	36·4	227	18·7	1438	19·2	831	9·2	2119	8·9	1057	15·5	2335	16·2	745	11·2	2037	11·2
11	Th	1126	21·1	2343	20·6	831	26·7	21 6	26·8	420	38·2	1649	38·9	333	20·1	1543	20·5	943	9·7	22 9	9·4	1157	16·3	—	—	846	11·7	2130	11·7
12	F	—	—	1220	21·8	923	27·9	2152	27·9	516	40·2	1744	40·7	428	21·5	1638	21·6	1031	10·1	2255	9·7	030	16·8	1250	17·1	938	12·1	2214	12·0
13	S	036	21·3	13 6	22·2	10 9	28·6	2234	28·4	6 6	41·4	1828	41·6	516	22·3	1727	22·4	1119	10·4	2335	10·1	119	17·3	1335	17·5	1026	12·3	2254	12·2
14	S	121	21·7	1348	22·2	1052	28·9	2314	28·7	650	42·0	19 9	41·9	559	22·8	1811	22·7	—	—	12 5	10·7	2 3	17·6	1418	17·9	11 8	12·4	2332	12·3
15	M	2 4	21·9	1428	22·2	1132	28·8	2354	28·5	732	42·1	1948	41·9	638	22·8	1852	22·3	017	10·5	1249	10·8	242	17·6	1459	17·9	1149	12·3	—	—
16	T	242	21·9	15 6	22·1	—	—	1213	28·4	810	41·7	2024	41·3	715	22·4	1932	21·9	057	10·9	1330	10·8	321	17·4	1542	17·6	0 8	12·3	1229	12·0
17	W	320	21·9	1541	21·9	030	28·1	1250	27·7	845	40·6	2057	40·2	747	21·9	20 9	21·2	133	11·2	14 8	10·7	4 0	17·0	1622	17·1	048	12·1	1312	11·5
18	Th	356	21·7	1612	21·5	1 6	27·4	1328	26·7	918	39·0	2127	38·5	820	21·3	2046	20·4	2 6	11·4	1446	10·3	440	16·5	17 2	16·4	128	11·8	1355	11·0
19	F	431	21·3	1643	21·0	141	26·5	14 6	25·5	949	36·9	2158	36·6	853	20·5	2125	19·3	240	11·4	1524	9·9	520	15·7	1744	15·6	211	11·4	1440	10·5
20	S	5 9	20·7	1719	20·3	220	25·4	1448	24·2	1019	34·7	2230	34·8	929	19·7	2210	18·4	315	11·1	16 5	9·4	6 0	15·0	1826	14·8	257	10·9	1525	9·9
21	S	550	19·9	18 1	19·5	3 2	24·2	1537	23·0	1055	32·8	23 8	33·0	1011	18·8	2259	17·5	356	10·7	1651	8·9	645	14·3	1913	14·1	345	10·4	1619	9·4
22	M	641	19·1	1851	18·7	354	23·1	1637	22·0	1139	31·1	—	—	11 0	17·7	2358	16·8	440	10·0	1739	8·4	737	13·8	20 8	13·7	438	10·1	1721	9·2
23	T	739	18·4	1952	18·0	455	22·1	1742	21·7	0 1	31·5	1237	30·2	—	—	12 3	16·9	529	9·3	1848	8·1	833	13·6	2110	13·6	539	9·8	1829	9·3
24	W	845	18·2	21 2	17·9	6 2	22·3	1848	22·3	116	30·9	14 6	30·7	1 6	16·5	1310	16·7	628	8·9	2018	8·1	938	13·7	2211	14·0	645	9·9	1928	9·7
25	Th	954	18·6	2217	18·3	710	23·0	1948	23·4	234	31·7	1519	32·3	213	17·0	1417	17·4	745	8·8	2122	8·5	1041	14·1	2310	14·5	744	10·2	2018	10·3
26	F	1057	19·4	2317	19·1	8 7	24·2	2039	24·8	343	33·5	1621	34·9	311	18·1	1516	18·2	853	9·0	22 3	9·0	1137	14·7	—	—	833	10·7	21 1	11·0
27	S	1147	20·2	—	—	856	25·4	2122	26·4	442	36·0	1711	37·4	4 0	19·3	16 5	19·5	948	9·5	2241	9·4	0 2	15·3	1226	15·6	917	11·3	2141	11·6
28	S	0 6	19·9	1233	21·0	940	26·8	22 4	27·7	533	38·2	1759	39·5	444	20·4	1654	20·7	1036	9·9	2317	9·7	048	16·1	1311	16·4	958	11·7	2218	12·0
29	M	053	20·8	1316	21·7	1022	27·9	2246	28·7	619	40·1	1845	41·1	527	21·6	1742	21·6	1122	10·2	2356	10·1	131	16·7	1355	17·1	1039	12·0	2256	12·3
30	T	138	21·4	1358	22·1	11 6	28·7	2330	29·5	7 4	41·4	1930	42·3	6 9	22·3	1828	22·2	—	—	12 6	10·5	212	17·4	1438	17·1	1121	12·2	2335	12·6
31	W	222	22·0	1440	22·4	1151	29·0	—	—	750	42·3	2015	42·9	650	22·8	1914	22·7	036	10·5	1250	10·6	255	17·7	1522	18·1	—	—	12 4	12·2

† *See note*, p. 168.

JUNE

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dun Laoghaire*			
		June 1961				June 1961				June 1961				June 1961				June 1961				June 1961				June 1961			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	Th	3 5	22·3	1523	22·6	014	29·8	1237	29·0	837	42·4	21 0	42·7	732	23·0	1959	22·5	117	10·9	1340	10·7	338	17·9	16 9	18·1	018	12·6	1251	12·2
2	F	349	22·5	16 7	22·4	059	29 6	1324	28·5	922	41·8	2145	41·6	813	22·9	2045	21·9	2 0	11·2	1430	10·7	426	17·7	1659	17·8	1 5	12·6	1342	12·0
3	S	438	22·2	1652	21·9	146	29·0	1415	27·7	10 8	40·7	2231	40·0	856	22·4	2132	21·0	245	11·4	1519	10·6	516	17·3	1748	17·2	155	12·5	1437	11·7
4	S	528	21·7	1741	21·4	237	28·1	1511	26·4	1058	38·5	2321	38·0	941	21·6	2227	20·1	331	11·4	1611	10·2	610	16·7	1846	16·6	250	12·3	1536	11·3
5	M	623	21·1	1837	20·7	334	26·9	1611	25·3	1151	36·6	—	—	1031	20·5	2329	19·1	419	10·9	17 4	9·8	7 9	16·1	1948	15·9	350	11·9	1645	10·9
6	T	726	20·3	1940	19·9	436	25·9	1720	24·6	017	36·3	1251	35·3	1135	19·6	—	—	512	10·2	18 2	9·2	811	15·6	2054	15·6	457	11·5	1759	10·6
7	W	838	20·1	2053	19·5	546	25·3	1831	24·5	124	35·4	14 3	34·8	041	18·5	1247	18·9	620	9·4	1919	8·7	918	15·5	22 3	15·6	612	11·3	1910	10·8
8	Th	951	20·2	2210	19·6	657	25·5	1939	25·1	238	35·7	1514	35·8	157	18·7	14 9	19·2	756	9·1	2044	8·7	1027	15·6	23 9	15·9	723	11·3	2014	11·0
9	F	1059	20·6	2316	20·1	8 2	25·8	2038	25·9	347	37·1	1617	37·5	3 5	19·5	1518	19·9	910	9·3	2139	9·1	1130	16·1	—	—	827	11·4	21 8	11·4
10	S	1153	21·2	—	—	859	26·7	2129	26·8	446	38·6	1712	38·9	4 1	20·4	1616	20·5	10 5	9·5	2226	9·5	0 5	16·4	1228	16·6	921	11·6	2155	11·7
11	S	012	20·6	1241	21·4	948	27·3	2213	27·3	537	39·5	18 1	39·8	451	21·0	17 7	20·8	1055	9·7	2310	9·9	054	16·8	1315	16·9	1011	11·8	2236	11·9
12	M	1 0	21·1	1328	21·6	1032	27·5	2254	27·6	625	40·1	1847	40·3	535	21·3	1751	21·0	1142	10·0	2352	10·3	139	16·9	14 0	17·0	1053	11·8	2315	12·0
13	T	145	21·3	1411	21·6	1114	27·5	2333	27·7	7 9	40·3	1928	40·3	615	21·6	1833	21·0	—	—	1226	10·2	222	16·9	1444	17·0	1133	11·7	2352	12·0
14	W	228	21·4	1445	21·7	1154	27·4	—	—	750	40·1	20 4	40·2	653	21·6	1915	20·8	020	10·7	1310	10·1	3 3	16·9	1526	17·0	—	—	1214	11·4
15	Th	3 5	21·5	1518	21·6	010	27·6	1231	27·0	827	39·4	2037	39·4	729	21·5	1954	20·5	1 6	10·9	1352	9·9	340	16·8	16 3	16·8	029	12·0	1252	11·1
16	F	339	21·4	1551	21·5	046	27·3	13 8	26·4	9 0	38·4	21 8	38·3	8 1	21·3	2031	20·3	141	11·1	1429	9·7	416	16·5	1640	16·4	1 6	11·8	1332	10·8
17	S	414	21·2	1624	21·1	120	26·8	1345	25·8	931	36·9	2138	37·3	834	21·1	21 8	19·9	216	11·2	15 8	9·4	452	15·9	1718	15·8	145	11·5	1411	10·5
18	S	453	20·7	17 0	20·6	155	26·1	1422	25·0	10 3	35·5	2210	36·0	910	20·5	2146	19·1	253	11·0	1545	9·1	531	15·5	1756	15·1	225	11·2	1453	10·1
19	M	533	20·2	1740	20·1	234	25·4	15 5	24·0	1036	34 1	2247	34·5	948	19·9	2227	18·3	329	10·7	1623	8·8	614	15·0	1840	14·6	3 7	10·8	1537	9·8
20	T	615	19·5	1822	19·3	317	24·4	1553	23·2	1114	32·7	2332	33·3	1029	19·0	2315	17·6	4 9	10·2	17 5	8·6	659	14·5	1926	14·2	353	10·5	1627	9·6
21	W	7 1	18·9	19 9	18·7	4 6	23·6	1647	22·7	—	—	12 5	31·9	1117	18·1	—	—	453	9·7	1751	8·5	748	14·2	2019	14·1	443	10·3	1725	9·6
22	Th	751	18·6	20 2	18·3	5 2	23·2	1746	22·7	026	32·2	13 6	31·5	0 8	17·0	1210	17·5	542	9·3	1846	8·4	843	14·1	2118	14·1	541	10·2	1829	9·9
23	F	851	18·6	21 5	18·3	6 5	23·2	1848	23·4	130	32·1	1415	32·2	1 8	16·9	1317	17·5	643	9·2	20 2	8·5	944	14·3	2218	14·5	645	10·3	1928	10·3
24	S	956	19·0	2219	18·7	710	23·9	1949	24·5	244	33·0	1525	34·0	218	17·6	1423	18·1	756	9·2	21 7	8·9	1045	14·6	2316	15·0	744	10·6	2020	10·8
25	S	11 0	19·7	2322	19·4	811	24·9	2044	25·9	350	34·9	1626	36·3	316	18·7	1526	19·2	859	9·6	2158	9·3	1144	15·2	—	—	840	11·0	21 7	11·4
26	M	1155	20·5	—	—	9 7	26·2	2135	27·4	451	37·2	1724	38·6	4 7	20·1	1624	20·4	956	9·9	2245	9·9	011	15·8	1239	15·9	930	11·4	2151	12·0
27	T	022	20·4	1249	21·4	958	27·4	2223	28·6	549	39·1	1818	40·7	456	21·2	1719	21·6	1051	10·1	2330	10·4	1 2	16·5	1332	16·9	1015	11·8	2232	12·4
28	W	116	21·3	1339	22·0	1047	28·4	2312	29·7	642	40·9	19	42·2	544	22·3	1811	22·4	1144	10·3	—	—	150	17·2	1422	17·6	11	12·1	2315	12·8
29	Th	2 7	22·0	1426	22·5	1137	29·1	—	—	734	42·1	1950	43·1	630	23·4	19 2	22·8	016	10·8	1237	10·3	238	17·8	1510	18·2	1147	12·2	—	—
30	F	254	22·5	1512	22·7	0 0	30·3	1226	29·4	823	42·9	2019	43·5	716	23·8	1950	22·8	1 4	11·1	1331	10·4	324	18·3	1558	18·4	0 2	13·0	1237	12·3

† *See note*, p. 168.

JULY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge			Liverpool			Bristol (*King Road*)			Hull			Greenock			Leith†			Kingstown (*Dún Laoghaire*)		
		July 1961			July 1961			July 1961			July 1961			July 1961			July 1961			July 1961		
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.
1	S	343	22·8	1558	048	30·4	1315	29·2	913	42·6	2138	43·2	8 1	23·9	2038	22·8	150	11·5	1421	10·4	412	8·3	1645	8·3
2	S	434	22·6	1642	135	30·1	1400	28·5	103	42·2	2225	42·1	845	23·7	2125	22·2	235	11·8	1512	10·4	5	8·0	1737	7·8
3	M	525	22·2	1733	220	29·2	1450	27·5	1049	40·7	2312	40·2	931	22·9	2213	21·0	322	11·6	16	0·2	555	7·4	1831	7·1
4	T	618	21·6	1825	314	28·0	1552	26·2	1135	38·7	—	—	1018	21·8	23	7	19·9	4	9	11·2	646	9·8	1928	10·4
5	W	710	20·8	1917	410	26·7	1652	25·1	0	2	38·2	1227	36·5	1114	20·5	—	458	10·5	1738	9·4	750	10·3	2030	10·5
6	Th	812	20·1	2013	507	26·3	1756	24·5	055	36·3	1326	35·1	0	7	18·9	1218	19·6	556	9·7	1837	8·9	851	11·2	2134	11·5
7	F	917	19·8	2131	613	25·1	1911	24·4	213	35·9	1431	34·6	1	19	18·5	1332	18·9	711	9·2	1953	8·7	958	11·5	2240	11·6
8	S	1024	19·8	2241	723	24·9	2011	24·8	3	6	35·1	1536	35·1	2	18	19·7	1448	18·8	2	18	20·4	1047	11·8	2345	11·8
9	S	1125	20·3	2345	830	25·4	2117	25·2	5	11	37·1	1636	37·8	4	19	21·3	1552	19·9	1034	9·3	1147	12·7	035	11·6	1259	10·1
10	M	—	—	1210	930	25·9	2152	26·2	511	37·1	1736	37·8	435	19·9	1645	19·9	1634	9·3	2247	9·7	1235	13·6	1259	10·1
11	T	042	20·4	13	1010	26·3	2237	26·9	6	4	38·2	1825	38·8	511	20·4	1733	20·1	1125	9·5	2331	10·1	1351	13·6	1349	10·4
12	W	129	20·8	1352	1052	26·7	2321	27·3	652	38·9	1918	39·4	552	20·9	1818	20·3	—	—	1212	9·6	2	8	1432	10·5
13	Th	213	21·1	1429	1130	26·8	2352	27·4	735	39·2	1946	39·7	630	21·2	1858	20·4	011	10·4	1257	9·5	248	8·6	1511	10·6
14	F	250	21·3	1514	215	—	1213	26·9	811	38·9	2023	39·5	7	6	21·5	1936	20·5	050	10·6	1338	9·3	322	8·6	1546	10·6
15	S	324	21·3	1538	316	26·8	1247	26·7	844	38·4	2053	38·9	741	21·6	2012	20·5	135	10·8	1415	9·1	356	8·6	1619	10·5
16	S	357	21·3	16	726	27·4	1321	26·3	944	37·7	2121	38·1	833	21·6	2046	20·4	159	10·8	1449	9·0	428	8·4	1652	10·1
17	M	431	21·0	1640	1	27·0	1355	25·8	943	36·9	2150	37·2	846	21·2	2120	20·0	232	10·7	1523	8·9	5	3	8·6	1728
18	T	5	20·7	1713	2	26·3	1431	25·2	1044	35·9	2220	36·3	918	20·8	2155	19·2	3	5	10·5	1554	8·9	543	5·0	18	7
19	W	542	20·1	1748	20	25·6	1511	24·4	1048	34·9	2259	35·0	953	20·1	2231	18·5	342	10·3	1630	8·9	644	5·3	1852	6·8
20	Th	619	19·6	1823	139	25·0	1552	23·8	1125	33·5	2342	33·4	1030	19·2	2315	17·8	421	10·1	17	7	7	9·4	1939	5·5
21	F	659	19·0	19	411	24·0	1651	23·3	—	—	1214	32·4	1118	18·5	—	—	5	8	9·8	1750	8·9	758	4·6	2032	4·3
22	S	749	18·7	18·5	511	23·5	1755	23·4	037	32·7	1319	32·3	0	8	17·2	1219	17·8	559	9·6	1849	8·8	854	4·5	2133	4·4
23	S	856	18·7	2124	621	23·6	19	24·1	149	32·6	1433	33·0	116	17·5	1334	18·0	7	3	9·5	20	5	8·9	10	1
24	M	1020	19·2	2245	734	24·3	2012	25·4	3	6	33·9	1550	35·2	227	18·1	1452	18·7	8	5	9·5	2120	9·3	1110	4·9
25	T	1125	20·1	2358	840	25·6	2111	27·0	421	36·2	1657	37·7	332	19·3	16	0	20·1	928	9·7	2220	9·9	—	—	1218
26	W	—	—	1227	939	27·1	22	28·6	546	38·7	1759	40·3	429	21·0	17	2	21·5	1031	9·9	2313	10·4	042	12·2	1318	10·5
27	Th	059	21·3	1322	1033	28·5	2256	29·9	625	40·9	1854	42·4	524	22·7	1758	22·7	1130	10·0	—	—	136	17·1	1410	17·5
28	F	153	22·2	1411	1123	29·5	2344	30·8	718	42·6	1945	43·7	614	23·9	1850	23·7	2	11	10·6	1928	10·1	224	17·5	0	18·3
29	S	243	22·8	1459	23·0	—	1213	30·0	810	43·7	2035	44·5	7	3	24·6	1939	23·9	054	11·3	1322	10·2	311	18·5	1545	18·7
30	S	331	23·1	1546	23·2	033	31·2	1	30·0	859	44·1	2122	44·5	749	25·1	2025	23·8	141	11·7	1411	10·3	357	18·7	1632	18·7
31	M	419	23·0	1630	23·1	120	31·1	1348	29·5	947	43·4	22	8	43·7	832	24·7	2110	23·1	228	11·9	15	1	10·4	445	18·6

† *See note, p. 168.*

AUGUST

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown (*Dún Laoghaire*)			
		August 1961				August 1961				August 1961				August 1961				August 1961				August 1961				August 1961			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	T	5 6	22·7	1713	22·6	2 7	30·2	1436	28·4	1030	42·2	2252	41·9	914	23·9	2153	21·9	312	11·8	1545	10·4	536	18·0	1812	17·4	216	13·4	1451	12.6
2	W	553	21·9	1759	21·9	254	28·8	1525	27·0	1112	40·0	2332	39·4	10 0	22·9	2238	20·7	356	11·5	1625	10·1	629	17·3	19 6	16·6	310	13·0	1556	11·6
3	Th	610	21·0	1847	20·9	344	27·2	1617	25·5	1154	37·3	—	—	1046	21·2	2331	19·2	439	10·8	17 8	9·8	724	16·5	20 3	15·7	411	12·3	1658	11·1
4	F	729	20·0	1940	19·8	440	25·4	1717	24·2	019	36·4	1242	34·7	1143	19·6	—	—	528	10·0	1757	9·2	821	15·7	21 4	15·2	517	11·6	18 9	10·8
5	S	831	19·2	2050	19·0	546	24·3	1828	23·5	112	33·9	1344	32·9	034	18·1	1253	18·3	631	9·1	1858	8·8	927	15·2	2212	14·8	632	11·0	1917	10·7
6	S	942	18·9	22 9	18·8	7 2	23·7	1940	23·6	220	33·0	1455	32·3	151	17·6	1415	17·8	755	8·6	2019	8·6	1038	15·0	2321	14·9	743	10·8	2020	10·9
7	M	1053	19·2	2320	19·3	814	24·0	2046	24·4	338	33·1	16 8	33·6	3 0	17·9	1527	18·2	916	8·6	2136	8·9	1147	15·1	—	—	847	10·9	2116	11·3
8	T	1155	19·7	—	—	914	24·8	2138	25·4	447	34·7	1713	35·9	358	18·7	1624	18·8	1023	8·9	2230	9·5	019	15·2	1245	15·3	944	11·0	22 2	11·6
9	W	020	20·0	1249	20·4	10 3	25·5	2221	26·3	545	36·7	18 7	37·8	448	19·6	1714	19·5	1115	9·1	2317	9·9	1 5	15·7	1336	15·8	1027	11·1	2241	11·9
10	Th	112	20·5	1334	20·9	1043	26·1	2322	27·0	632	38·0	1854	39·1	530	20·4	1759	20·2	12 2	9·3	2357	10·1	144	16·0	1419	16·2	11 4	11·2	2317	12·0
11	F	153	21·0	1410	21·3	1119	26·8	2333	27·6	717	38·9	1934	39·6	6 8	21·0	1838	20·8	—	—	1243	9·3	219	16·4	1455	16·4	1136	11·3	2348	12·1
12	S	232	21·3	1443	21·5	1152	27·2	—	—	757	39·3	2010	39·8	645	21·6	1915	21·1	034	10·4	1321	9·1	254	16·6	1526	16·6	—	—	12 6	11·3
13	S	3 3	21·5	1514	21·7	0 4	27·8	1224	27·3	831	39·3	2043	39·7	719	21·9	1950	21·3	1 9	10·5	1356	9·0	330	16·8	1556	16·6	020	12·2	1237	11·3
14	M	334	21·6	1544	21·7	034	27·9	1255	27·3	9 2	39·0	21 8	39·4	752	22·0	2021	21·2	141	10·5	1427	8·8	4 4	16·7	1625	16·5	052	12·2	13 8	11·3
15	T	4 6	21·4	1613	21·5	1 3	27·8	1326	27·0	926	38·6	2131	38·8	821	21·9	2052	20·8	210	10·5	1455	8·9	437	16·5	17 0	16·2	124	12·1	1344	11·3
16	W	439	21·1	1642	21·1	133	27·2	1358	26·4	948	37·7	2157	37·8	851	21·6	2122	20·2	242	10·5	1524	9·1	514	16·3	1739	15·8	159	11·9	1421	11·1
17	Th	5 9	20·6	1712	20·7	2 6	26·6	1433	25·6	1017	36·5	2227	36·4	923	21·0	2153	19·5	315	10·5	1557	9·2	552	15·9	1819	15·4	238	11·7	15 1	10·9
18	F	538	20·1	1744	20·1	243	25·7	1513	24·8	1049	35·0	23 4	34·7	957	20·2	2228	18·7	355	10·4	1630	9·3	633	15·5	19 4	14·9	320	11·4	1551	10·7
19	S	613	19·4	1826	19·4	329	24·6	16 7	24·0	1130	33·3	2354	32·9	1039	19·3	2318	18·0	438	10·3	1712	9·4	721	15·0	1955	14·5	414	11·0	1648	10·5
20	S	7 3	19·0	1925	18·9	430	23·8	1714	23·7	—	—	1233	31·9	1137	18·3	—	—	528	10·0	18 5	9·3	819	14·6	2056	14·4	518	10·6	1757	10·5
21	M	8 9	18·7	2046	18·8	545	23·3	1831	23·9	1 3	31·9	1352	32·0	026	17·5	1259	17·8	628	9·8	1913	9·1	930	14·4	22 9	14·4	633	10·6	19 8	10·8
22	T	930	18·9	2220	19·3	7 8	23·8	1949	25·1	234	32·8	1522	34·2	149	17·7	1430	18·3	743	9·4	2049	9·2	1049	14·6	2322	15·0	748	10·9	2011	11·3
23	W	1056	19·7	2341	20·4	825	25·3	2055	26·8	4 2	35·4	1642	37·3	3 5	19·2	1546	19·9	910	9·4	22 4	9·7	—	—	12 3	15·4	851	11·4	21 7	12·1
24	Th	—	—	12 6	20·8	928	27·1	2150	28·7	510	38·5	1745	40·5	410	21·1	1648	21·7	1020	9·6	23	10·5	028	16·0	13 5	16·6	945	12·0	2157	12·7
25	F	044	21·6	13 4	21·9	1020	28·7	2240	30·3	6 9	41·3	1839	42·8	5 6	22·9	1745	23·2	1120	9·8	2354	11·0	122	17·0	1358	17·6	1034	12·4	2243	13·3
26	S	135	22·4	1353	22·7	11 8	30·0	2327	31·3	7 7	43·1	1929	44·4	557	24·5	1835	24·3	—	—	1216	10·0	210	18·0	1445	18·5	1120	12·8	2328	13·8
27	M	224	23·0	1440	23·2	1156	30·6	—	—	752	44·5	2016	45·3	645	25·5	1923	24·7	044	11·4	13 8	10·2	254	18·8	1528	18·8	—	—	12 5	13·0
28	T	311	23·4	1526	23·4	014	31·7	1241	30·6	838	44·8	21 0	45·4	731	25·8	20 6	24·5	131	11·7	1357	10·3	338	19·1	1612	18·8	015	14·0	1250	13·0
29	W	356	23·3	1609	23·4	058	31·7	1325	30·1	921	44·4	2143	44·5	813	25·5	2046	23·7	215	11·9	1439	10·5	424	18·9	17 0	18·3	1 3	14·0	1338	12·9
30	Th	441	22·9	1650	22·9	141	30·5	14 8	28·9	10 3	42·9	2223	42·5	854	24·5	2126	22·5	257	11·9	1520	10·6	513	18·4	1749	17·5	154	13·7	1430	12·5
31	F	525	22·1	1731	22·1	226	28·9	1452	27·3	1041	40·6	23 1	39·6	934	23·1	22 6	21·0	337	11·7	1557	10·6	6 5	17·5	1842	16·5	247	13·1	1522	12·0

† *See note*, p. 168.

SEPTEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dún Laoghaire*			
		September 1961				September 1961				September 1961				September 1961				September 1961				September 1961				September 1961			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	F	6 8	21·1	1812	21·0	312	27·0	1540	25·4	1115	37·5	2337	36·0	1019	21·3	2251	19·3	418	11·1	1635	10·2	656	16·5	1934	15·5	344	12·3	1623	11·3
2	S	646	19·9	19 1	19·7	4 5	24·9	1637	23·7	1158	34·2	—	—	1111	19·3	2345	18·0	5 2	10·1	1720	9·7	751	15·5	2031	14·7	449	11·5	1733	10·8
3	S	739	18·6	20 5	18·6	5 9	23·2	1748	22·6	028	32·6	1252	31·6	—	—	1217	17·8	559	9·1	1811	9·2	854	14·7	2139	14·2	6 3	10·8	1847	10·6
4	M	852	18·0	2132	18·2	630	22·3	1910	22·5	735	30·5	14 9	30·5	059	17·0	1342	17·0	716	8·5	1924	8·7	1010	14·3	2255	14·2	722	10·5	1953	10·8
5	T	1017	18·2	2251	18·7	751	22·7	2022	23·4	3 0	30·5	1536	31·8	219	17·2	15 0	17·5	858	8·3	21 3	8·7	1125	14·4	2359	14·6	830	10·6	2052	11·2
6	W	1128	18·9	2356	19·5	855	23·8	2118	24·6	421	32·5	1648	34·2	327	18·1	16 1	18·4	1011	8·7	2212	9·2	—	—	1225	14·9	924	10·9	2139	11·6
7	Th	—	—	1224	19·8	944	25·0	22 1	25·9	524	35·3	1746	36·9	420	19·1	1651	19·6	11 2	9·1	2259	9·7	052	15·2	1315	15·4	10 6	11·2	2219	11·9
8	F	049	20·4	1310	20·6	1022	26·1	2236	27·0	612	37·5	1829	38·7	5 4	20·3	1733	20·7	1145	9·3	2337	10·0	135	15·7	1357	16·0	1040	11·5	2251	12·2
9	S	131	21·0	1348	21·1	1055	27·1	23 8	27·8	651	38·8	19 5	39·8	542	21·2	1812	21·5	—	—	1223	9·3	2 9	16·3	1431	16·4	1110	11·7	2321	12·4
10	S	2 5	21·5	1417	21·6	1126	27·6	2337	28·2	725	39·8	1938	40·3	619	21·9	1847	21·8	014	10·2	1256	9·1	240	16·7	15 1	16·7	1139	11·8	2351	12·5
11	M	235	21·8	1446	21·9	1157	28·0	—	—	757	40·3	20 9	40·6	652	22·4	1921	22·0	047	10·3	1326	9·0	3 8	17·0	1529	16·9	—	—	12 6	11·9
12	T	3 5	21·8	1516	21·9	0 7	28·5	1226	28·2	825	40·3	2036	40·5	725	22·5	1952	22·0	117	10·4	1357	9·0	338	17·1	1559	16·9	022	12·5	1237	12·0
13	W	336	21·8	1546	21·9	035	28·4	1256	28·0	854	40·1	21 5	40·2	755	22·4	2021	21·7	148	10·5	1424	9·2	410	17·1	1633	16·8	054	12·5	1312	12·0
14	Th	4 6	21·6	1613	21·5	1 4	28·1	1327	27·5	922	39·5	2133	39·3	825	22·2	2049	21·0	218	10·6	1452	9·5	445	16·9	1710	16·5	128	12·3	1347	11·8
15	F	435	21·1	1641	21·1	137	27·4	14 1	26·8	951	38·1	22 4	37·6	856	21·6	2119	20·4	253	10·7	1523	9·8	523	16·5	1751	15·9	2 7	12·1	1425	11·6
16	S	5 2	20·5	1714	20·5	214	26·3	1443	25·7	1023	36·1	2237	35·4	931	20·8	2155	19·5	329	10·7	16 0	10·1	6 4	15·9	1834	15·4	252	11·7	1518	11·3
17	S	539	19·9	1758	19·8	3 1	25·1	1536	24·8	11 4	33·8	2327	33·2	1013	19·6	2240	18·5	416	10·6	1645	10·0	653	15·3	1926	14·8	346	11·3	1614	11·0
18	M	629	19·2	19 1	19·1	4 3	23·9	1645	24·0	1159	31·9	—	—	1113	18·3	2346	17·8	5 7	10·3	1734	9·7	755	14·7	2030	14·4	451	10·8	1724	10·8
19	M	733	18·7	2026	18·9	522	23·1	18 6	23·9	039	31·6	1327	31·6	—	—	1240	17·7	6 7	9·8	1852	9·3	9 9	14·3	2149	14·4	611	10·6	1839	10·9
20	T	9 4	18·8	22 3	19·4	652	23·5	1929	25·0	216	32·0	15 5	33·6	118	18·2	1418	18·4	724	9·3	2028	9·2	1035	14·7	23 5	14·9	730	10·9	1950	11·5
21	W	1036	19·5	2326	20·6	812	25·1	2039	26·8	350	35·0	1631	37·3	245	19·2	1533	20·1	9 4	9·2	2154	9·8	1148	15·5	—	—	838	11·5	2050	12·2
22	Th	1148	20·8	—	—	913	27·1	2134	28·8	5 1	38·7	1734	40·8	351	21·2	1634	22·2	1012	9·6	2248	10·5	010	16·0	1250	16·7	933	12·2	2142	12·9
23	F	026	21·7	1245	21·9	10 5	28·9	2221	30·4	558	41·8	1823	43·4	447	23·4	1728	23·8	1110	9·9	2338	11·1	1 5	17·2	1340	17·8	1020	12·7	2228	13·5
24	S	122	22·7	1332	22·7	1050	30·2	23 7	31·3	646	43·8	19 9	44·8	538	24·8	1817	24·7	1159	10·1	—	—	152	18·2	1426	18·5	11 4	13·1	2313	13·9
25	M	2 6	23·2	1418	23·2	1135	30·8	2353	31·7	731	44·7	1952	45·5	626	25·7	19 2	25·1	027	11·5	1245	10·3	234	18·9	15 8	18·9	1145	13·3	2356	14·1
26	T	249	23·4	15 1	23·3	—	—	1218	30·8	814	44·9	2034	45·2	711	25·8	1942	24·6	113	11·8	1330	10·5	316	19·2	1551	18·8	—	—	1227	13·3
27	W	330	23·3	1541	23·4	036	31·3	1259	30·2	855	44·2	2114	44·2	752	25·2	2020	23·9	156	11·9	1412	10·9	4 1	19·0	1636	18·3	043	14·0	1312	13·2
28	Th	410	22·9	1622	22·9	117	30·2	1339	29·0	934	42·8	2153	42·1	832	24·2	2057	22·8	236	11·7	1449	11·1	448	18·4	1723	17·5	131	13·6	1359	12·8
29	F	449	22·0	17 2	22·1	159	28·6	1420	27·3	10 8	40·4	2227	39·1	913	22·8	2132	21·2	316	11·5	1524	11·1	537	17·5	1812	16·4	221	12·9	1450	12·2
30	S	526	21·0	1742	20·9	242	26·6	15 3	25·5	1041	37·2	23 3	35·5	953	21·0	2212	19·7	354	10·8	16 2	10·8	627	16·4	19 1	15·4	316	12·1	1547	11·6

† *See note, p. 168.*

OCTOBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dún Laoghaire*			
		October 1961				October 1961				October 1961				October 1961				October 1961				October 1961				October 1961			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	S	6 3	19·7	1826	19·6	332	24·6	1558	23·6	1113	34·1	2342	32·1	1038	19·1	2259	18·2	437	10·1	1646	10·3	718	15·3	1954	14·5	416	11·2	1651	10·9
2	M	649	18·5	1922	18·5	434	22·6	17 5	22·1	—	—	12 4	31·4	1138	17·5	—	—	528	9·4	1736	9·6	819	14·4	2058	13·8	529	10·4	18 5	10·6
3	T	753	17·7	2042	17·9	551	21·5	1828	21·7	045	29·7	1318	29·6	0 4	17·0	1259	16·6	639	8·4	1839	9·0	934	13·8	2215	13·7	652	10·2	1920	10·6
4	W	925	17·5	2213	18·1	720	21·7	1951	22·5	215	28·9	1455	30·2	115	16·8	1423	17·0	833	8·2	2016	8·7	1053	14·0	2327	14·1	8 3	10·3	2019	11·0
5	Th	1048	18·2	2323	19·1	828	22·8	2051	23·9	347	30·9	1616	32·5	243	17·5	1528	18·1	951	8·6	2141	9·0	1155	14·5	—	—	857	10·7	21 8	11·4
6	F	1151	19·2	—	—	918	24·4	2135	25·3	454	33·9	1718	35·5	344	18·7	1620	19·5	1042	9·0	2230	9·5	021	14·8	1244	15·1	937	11·1	2147	11·8
7	S	017	20·1	1239	20·1	957	25·7	2211	26·5	544	36·5	18 1	37·9	430	20·0	17 5	20·8	1119	9·4	2310	9·9	1 3	15·4	1326	15·8	10 9	11·6	2220	12·2
8	S	058	20·8	1315	20·8	1029	26·9	2241	27·5	622	38·5	1838	39·5	512	21·1	1744	21·7	1153	9·4	2346	10·1	139	16·1	1359	16·4	1039	12·0	2251	12·5
9	M	132	21·4	1342	21·3	1059	27·8	2310	28·2	657	39·8	19 9	40·4	550	21·8	1820	22·3	—	—	1224	9·4	210	16·7	1431	16·9	11 7	12·3	2322	12·7
10	T	2 31	21·7	1413	21·8	1129	28·5	2341	28·7	729	40·8	1942	41·2	626	22·5	1852	22·7	018	10·3	1255	9·4	239	17·1	15 0	17·4	1136	12·5	2352	12·7
11	W	233	22·0	1446	22·0	—	—	12 1	28·8	759	41·5	2012	41·6	7 0	22·8	1924	22·5	051	10·4	1324	9·4	3 9	17·5	1533	17·4	—	—	12 7	12·5
12	Th	3 5	22·0	1519	22·0	012	28·8	1232	28·8	832	41·6	2044	41·2	733	22·8	1955	22·3	121	10·6	1352	9·7	342	17·6	16 7	17·3	025	12·7	1240	12·5
13	F	337	21·8	1552	21·8	044	28·5	13 6	28·4	9 3	40·7	2116	40·2	8 5	22·4	2025	21·8	155	10·7	1423	10·1	419	17·4	1644	17·0	1 2	12·5	1318	12·4
14	S	4 9	21·5	1622	21·5	119	27·8	1341	27·7	933	39·3	2147	38·5	838	21·8	2057	21·1	232	10·8	1459	10·4	458	17·0	1725	16·5	144	12·3	14 2	12·2
15	S	439	20·9	17 1	20·8	158	26·8	1424	26·6	10 7	37·3	2225	36·3	915	21·0	2133	20·3	315	10·8	1539	10·6	543	16·3	1810	15·8	231	11·9	1452	11·9
16	M	519	20·2	1750	20·0	247	25·3	1519	25·4	1049	35·0	2314	33·9	10 0	19·7	2220	19·2	4 2	10·7	1625	10·5	637	15·6	19 5	15·1	327	11·4	1550	11·5
17	T	610	19·4	1853	19·4	351	24·1	1627	24·4	1146	32·9	—	—	11 1	18·4	2324	18·4	456	10·4	1719	10·1	741	14·9	2012	14·8	435	10·9	1659	11·2
18	W	716	18·9	2016	19·1	511	23·3	1751	24·2	026	32·3	1313	32·2	—	—	1228	17·7	555	9·7	1823	9·5	857	14·6	2129	14·7	557	10·7	1817	11·2
19	Th	843	18·8	2149	19·6	640	23·7	1912	25·2	2 6	32·5	1456	34·0	051	18·3	14 2	18·5	715	9·2	2016	9·3	1018	15·0	2244	15·2	719	11·0	1931	11·7
20	F	1016	19·5	23 6	20·8	759	25·2	2023	26·8	337	35·3	1614	37·6	219	19·5	1518	20·3	9 2	9·2	2136	9·8	1128	15·9	2349	16·2	825	11·6	2033	12·3
21	S	1126	20·7	—	—	9 0	27·1	2116	28·6	444	38·8	1714	40·8	320	21·3	1617	22·3	10 4	9·6	2233	10·5	—	—	1226	16·9	919	12·3	2126	13·0
22	S	0 7	21·9	1223	21·7	947	28·8	22 4	30·0	536	41·6	18 3	43·1	428	23·2	1710	23·6	1051	10·1	2321	11·1	043	17·3	1316	17·8	10 5	12·8	2212	13·5
23	M	058	22·7	1311	22·6	1032	29·9	2247	30·8	625	43·3	1850	44·3	519	24·5	1757	24·5	1135	10·4	—	—	129	18·3	14 3	18·4	1047	13·2	2256	13·8
24	T	141	23·0	1354	22·9	1114	30·4	2331	31·0	7	8 44·0	1931	44·7	6	7 25·1	1839	24·7	0	8 11·4	1220	10·6	212	18·8	1445	18·7	1126	13·4	2340	13·8
25	W	223	23·1	1436	23·0	1155	30·4	—	—	749	44·1	2011	44·3	651	25·0	1919	24·3	053	11·6	13 2	11·0	254	18·9	1527	18·6	—	—	12 5	13·4
26	Th	3 3	23·0	1517	22·9	013	30·4	1234	29·7	826	43·5	2049	43·3	732	24·4	1955	23·6	134	11·6	1342	11·2	337	18·7	1610	18·1	022	13·6	1248	13·2
27	F	342	22·6	1557	22·5	053	29·5	1313	28·7	9	4 42·1	2124	41·2	813	23·4	2029	22·5	215	11·5	1418	11·5	423	18·1	1655	17·4	1	8 13·1	1334	12·8
28	S	418	21·8	1634	21·8	134	28·0	1352	27·3	938	40·0	2158	38·5	849	22·0	21	4 21·5	253	11·3	1455	11·6	5	9 17·3	1740	16·4	157	12·5	1421	12·3
29	S	452	20·9	1712	20·8	215	26·3	1434	25·7	1010	37·5	2231	35·4	929	20·5	2139	20·2	334	10·8	1534	11·4	556	16·2	1827	15·5	247	11·7	1511	11·7
30	M	529	19·9	1757	19·7	3	2 24·4	1521	24·1	1045	34·6	2311	32·2	1013	19·0	2221	18·8	417	10·1	1616	10·9	646	15·1	1917	14·7	344	10·9	16 8	11·1
31	T	611	18·8	1849	18·7	359	22·7	1619	22·6	1125	32·0	—	—	11	9 17·6	2318	17·6	5	7 9·4	17	3 10·2	742	14·3	2012	13·9	450	10·2	1716	10·6

† *See note*, p. 168.

NOVEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dún Laoghaire*			
		November 1961				November 1961				November 1961				November 1961				November 1961				November 1961				November 1961			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	W	7 4	17·9	1957	18·0	5 8	21·4	1735	21·8	0 5	29·8	1229	30·1	—	—	1217	16·8	6 6	8·6	18 0	9·4	847	13·8	2120	13·6	6 9	9·8	1831	10·5
2	Th	818	17·4	2121	17·9	628	21·3	1857	22·0	121	28·7	1357	29·6	031	17·0	1334	16·9	746	8·3	1916	8·9	959	13·7	2233	13·9	720	10·0	1934	10·7
3	F	950	17·6	2236	18·6	743	22·2	20 5	23·1	253	29·6	1524	31·4	150	17·3	1445	17·8	915	8·6	2051	8·9	11 5	14·1	2332	14·4	816	10·4	2025	11·1
4	S	11 3	18·5	2332	19·5	837	23·7	2054	24·6	4 8	32·4	1632	34·1	256	18·2	1541	19·1	10 6	9·0	2148	9·5	1157	14·8	—	—	858	10·9	21 7	11·5
5	S	1153	19·5	—	—	918	25·3	2131	25·9	5 2	35·4	1721	36·8	349	19·5	1626	20·4	1042	9·4	2230	10·0	019	15·2	1241	15·6	933	11·6	2144	12·0
6	M	017	20·5	1235	20·3	953	26·7	22 7	27·1	544	37·9	18 1	38·9	434	20·7	17 7	21·6	1113	9·6	23 7	10·3	058	15·8	1320	16·4	10 6	12·0	2218	12·3
7	T	054	21·1	13 9	21·0	1027	27·8	2240	28·1	620	39·8	1837	40·3	515	21·6	1746	22·2	1146	9·8	2344	10·6	134	16·5	1355	17·0	1038	12·4	2251	12·6
8	W	129	21·6	1342	21·5	11 0	28·7	2314	28·7	655	41·3	1913	41·4	554	22·3	1823	22·8	—	—	1217	10·0	2 8	17·1	1430	17·4	11 8	12·7	2346	12·7
9	Th	2 3	22·0	1417	22·0	1135	29·2	2349	28·9	731	42·1	1949	42·1	632	22·8	1857	22·9	020	10·8	1248	10·2	244	17·6	15 4	17·7	1141	12·8	—	—
10	F	237	22·1	1453	22·2	—	—	1211	29·4	8 9	42·3	2026	42·0	710	22·8	1931	22·8	055	10·8	1322	10·4	319	17·9	1542	17·8	0 1	12·7	1217	12·9
11	S	312	22·0	1530	22·1	027	28·9	1248	29·2	847	42·0	21	41·1	748	22·5	20	42·4	134	10·9	1357	10·8	359	17·8	1621	17·6	041	12·5	1257	12·8
12	S	348	21·8	1611	21·7	1 5	28·2	1329	28·5	922	40·7	2140	39·7	826	21·9	2041	21·8	217	11·0	1438	11·1	442	17·5	17 6	17·0	127	12·3	1342	12·6
13	M	426	21·4	1656	21·1	149	27·1	1415	27·4	10 4	38·8	2223	37·7	9 9	21·1	2121	21·2	3 4	10·9	1522	11·2	530	16·8	1757	16·5	217	11·9	1434	12·3
14	T	510	20·7	1747	20·5	242	25·7	15 9	26·3	1048	36·7	2316	35·3	058	20·1	2211	20·2	353	10·7	16 9	11·0	625	16·1	1853	15·8	315	11·5	1531	12·0
15	W	6 1	20·1	1850	19·8	345	24·6	1614	25·2	1146	34·6	—	—	1058	18·9	2311	19·3	446	10·3	17 4	10·5	729	15·5	1957	15·3	421	11·0	1637	11·7
16	Th	7 4	19·5	20 6	19·5	459	23·9	1727	24·8	022	33·6	13 3	33·5	—	—	1216	18·3	544	9·7	18 6	9·9	840	15·2	21 8	15·2	540	10·8	1753	11·6
17	F	823	19·2	2128	19·8	620	24·0	1847	25·3	148	33·2	1432	34·0	029	19·1	1341	18·8	7 6	9·2	1949	9·7	954	15·4	2219	15·6	659	11·0	19 8	11·8
18	S	948	19·6	2239	20·8	735	25·1	1958	26·5	312	35·2	1548	37·1	154	19·7	1455	20·2	833	9·2	2112	9·9	11 3	16·1	2323	16·4	8 5	11·5	2014	12·2
19	S	11 0	20·5	2342	21·7	837	26·6	2054	27·9	419	37·9	1650	39·8	3 6	21·1	1557	21·7	942	9·7	22 8	10·4	—	—	12 2	16·9	9 0	12·1	21 9	12·7
20	M	1158	21·4	—	—	927	28·0	2144	28·9	514	40·2	1741	41·7	4 6	22·5	1648	22·9	1028	10·1	2258	10·9	018	17·2	1253	17·5	947	12·5	2157	13·0
21	T	033	22·2	1250	21·9	1011	28·9	2229	29·4	6 1	41·8	1827	42·6	5 0	23·5	1735	23·6	1111	10·5	2346	11·2	1 6	17·8	1340	18·0	1030	12·9	2242	13·1
22	W	118	22·5	1333	22·3	1053	29·3	2312	29·5	646	42·5	19	43·0	548	23·8	1818	23·7	1154	10·9	—	—	152	18·3	1424	18·1	11	9	13·1	2323	13·1
23	Th	2 0	22·5	1416	22·4	1134	29·4	2353	29·2	727	42·6	1950	42·6	633	23·7	1856	23·4	031	11·3	1236	11·3	236	18·3	15 6	18·1	1147	13·1	—	—
24	F	240	22·3	1457	22·4	—	—	1213	29·0	8 6	42·1	2028	41·7	715	23·1	1932	22·9	114	11·3	1315	11·7	318	18·2	1548	17·8	0	12·8	1227	13·0
25	S	317	22·1	1537	22·0	033	28·6	1251	28·3	842	41·2	21	40·2	754	22·3	20	22·3	156	11·2	1353	11·8	4 3	17·7	1629	17·2	049	12·4	1310	12·7
26	S	353	21·6	1613	21·5	112	27·5	1328	27·4	914	39·6	2134	38·1	832	21·3	2040	21·6	236	10·9	1430	11·8	446	17·0	1710	16·5	135	11·9	1355	12·3
27	M	425	20·9	1652	20·9	153	26·1	14 7	26·2	946	37·7	22 9	35·7	911	20·4	2114	20·8	317	10·6	15 6	11·7	529	16·2	1753	15·7	220	11·3	1440	11·8
28	T	5 1	20·2	1733	20·0	235	24·7	1450	24·9	1020	35·6	2243	33·3	952	19·3	2155	19·7	358	10·1	1548	11·2	613	15·2	1839	14·9	310	10·6	1527	11·3
29	W	541	19·5	1819	19·2	324	23·4	1538	23·6	1058	33·5	2330	31·4	1037	18·3	2240	18·7	442	9·5	1632	10·7	7 2	14·5	1927	14·3	4 3	10·0	1622	10·8
30	Th	627	18·7	1915	18·5	420	22·2	1638	22·7	1147	31·8	—	—	1134	17·4	2337	17·7	532	9·0	1723	9·9	756	13·9	2023	14·0	5 7	9·7	1726	10·5

† *See note, p. 168.*

DECEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	London Bridge				Liverpool				Bristol (*King Road*)				Hull				Greenock				Leith†				Kingstown *Dun Laoghaire*			
		December 1961				December 1961				December 1961				December 1961				December 1961				December 1961				December 1961			
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.
		h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	F	721	18·0	2017	18·1	526	21·7	1746	22·2	028	29·9	1254	30·5	—	—	1240	17·0	635	8·6	1821	9·3	857	13·7	2123	13·9	617	9·6	1833	10·4
2	S	830	17·7	2129	18·2	636	21·9	1856	22·6	144	29·7	1413	30·7	047	17·4	1350	17·4	8 6	8·5	1934	9·2	959	14·0	2227	14·2	719	10·0	1930	10·6
3	S	942	17·9	2233	18·8	739	22·9	1958	23·6	3 0	31·1	1527	32·5	159	17·7	1452	18·3	912	8·9	2047	9·5	11 0	14·5	2322	14·7	8 8	10·5	2022	11·0
4	M	1054	18·6	2328	19·7	830	24·3	2048	24·9	4 6	33·5	1628	35·0	3 0	18·5	1544	19·5	955	9·4	2140	9·9	1151	15·3	—	—	851	11·1	21 5	11·5
5	T	1147	19·5	—	—	913	25·8	2130	26·2	459	36·4	1720	37·5	353	19·7	1629	20·7	1032	9·8	2226	10·4	011	15·4	1236	15·9	930	11·8	2145	11·9
6	W	011	20·5	1232	20·4	953	27·1	2210	27·4	543	38·7	18	4 39·5	439	20·8	1711	21·6	11 7	10·2	23	9 10·8	056	16·1	1320	16·7	10	6 12·3	2223	12·3
7	Th	053	21·2	1316	21·2	1032	28·4	2250	28·2	626	40·6	1847	41·0	525	21·7	1752	22·4	1143	10·5	2352	11·0	138	16·9	14	2 17·3	1041	12·6	23	1 12·4
8	F	136	21·7	1358	21·7	1112	29·2	2331	28·8	7	9 42·0	1929	42·1	6	9 22·4	1832	23·0	—	—	1219	10·8	219	17·6	1442	17·7	1120	12·9	2342	12·5
9	S	218	22·0	1439	22·2	1152	29·7	—	—	752	42·8	2011	42·5	653	22·8	1911	23·1	037	11·0	13	0 11·1	3	1 18·0	1523	18·0	1158	13·0	—	—
10	S	259	22·2	1522	22·3	013	28·9	1236	29·9	834	42·8	2054	42·2	738	22·8	1951	23·2	121	11·0	1342	11·4	344	18·1	16	7 18·1	026	12·4	1241	13·0
11	M	339	22·1	16	6 22·2	058	28·6	1321	29·4	916	42·1	2135	41·1	821	22·4	2032	22·9	2 9	11·0	1425	11·7	430	17·9	1653	17·7	114	12·3	1328	13·0
12	T	421	21·9	1653	21·8	146	27·9	14	8 28·7	957	40·7	2222	39·5	3	9 21·7	2114	22·3	259	11·0	1512	11·8	519	17·4	1745	17·3	2	5 12·0	1419	12·8
13	W	5	5 21·4	1746	21·2	237	26·9	15	0 27·6	1046	39·0	2312	37·5	954	20·8	22	2 21·5	348	10·8	16	0 11·5	614	16·7	1839	16·6	3	0 11·7	1514	12·5
14	Th	555	20·9	1844	20·6	324	25·8	1558	26·5	1141	36·9	—	—	1048	19·9	2257	20·5	438	10·5	1651	11·1	713	16·2	1939	16·1	4	4 11·3	1618	12·2
15	F	652	20·3	1948	20·1	439	24·9	17	3 25·6	012	35·6	1246	35·4	1155	19·0	—	—	533	10·0	1753	10·6	818	15·7	2041	15·8	516	10·9	1730	11·8
16	S	8	1 19·7	21	1 20·0	550	24·3	1815	25·3	121	34·4	14	1 34·9	0	5 19·9	1310	18·8	638	9·5	1914	9·8	927	15·7	2149	15·8	632	10·9	1844	11·7
17	M	917	19·6	2214	20·4	7	3 24·7	1927	25·8	239	34·7	1516	35·9	122	19·7	1427	19·3	8 4	9·3	2041	9·9	1035	16·0	2256	16·2	740	11·2	1952	11·8
18	T	1031	20·0	2317	20·9	8	9 25·6	2031	26·5	348	36·2	1620	37·7	240	20·2	1532	20·4	912	9·7	2144	10·2	1136	16·5	2355	16·8	839	11·5	2051	12·1
19	W	1133	20·7	—	—	9	5 26·6	2126	27·2	448	38·1	1717	39·4	346	21·0	1626	21·3	10	5 10·1	2237	10·5	—	—	1231	16·9	930	12·0	2146	12·3
20	Th	011	21·3	1228	21·2	954	27·5	2213	27·7	540	39·7	18	8 40·5	443	21·7	1714	22·0	1050	10·6	2325	10·8	048	17·1	1323	17·3	1015	12·3	2230	12·3
21	F	058	21·6	1317	21·6	1037	28·0	2257	27·9	628	40·6	1856	41·2	533	22·0	1758	22·3	1133	11·0	—	—	137	17·5	14	7 17·5	1055	12·5	2314	12·2
22	S	143	21·7	14	2 21·7	1118	28·2	2339	28·0	712	41·2	1938	41·3	619	22·0	1837	22·3	012	10·9	1214	11·3	224	17·5	1449	17·5	1135	12·6	2354	12·0
23	S	225	21·6	1443	21·7	1157	28·4	—	—	752	41·4	2016	40·9	7	2 21·8	1914	22·2	057	10·8	1253	11·6	3	9 17·5	1529	17·4	—	—	1212	12·6
24	S	3	1 21·5	1522	21·6	017	27·8	1233	28·1	827	40·8	2050	39·0	740	21·5	1948	21·9	140	10·7	1332	11·9	349	17·3	16	9 17·1	034	11·8	1250	12·4
25	M	333	21·4	1557	21·4	055	27·1	13	8 27·6	858	39·8	2118	38·4	817	21·0	2021	21·7	220	10·4	1410	11·8	426	16·8	1645	16·7	115	11·4	1330	12·2
26	T	4	6 21·1	1633	21·0	131	26·3	1344	26·8	927	38·5	2147	36·8	853	20·5	2055	21·3	259	10·2	1447	11·7	5	3 16·2	1722	16·0	154	11·0	1411	11·9
27	W	441	20·8	1711	20·5	2	9 25·4	1420	25·9	954	37·0	2218	35·1	931	20·0	2130	20·7	338	10·0	1523	11·3	542	15·5	18	3 15·5	235	10·5	1453	11·4
28	Th	517	20·2	1750	19·9	249	24·5	1459	25·0	1027	35·5	2254	33·4	1010	19·1	2210	19·7	416	9·6	16	3 10·9	622	14·9	1844	14·9	319	10·1	1539	11·0
29	F	555	19·6	1835	19·2	333	23·5	1543	23·9	11	8 33·9	2340	32·0	1052	18·2	2254	18·7	454	9·3	1646	10·3	7	9 14·5	1932	14·4	4	7 9·8	1625	10·6
30	S	637	18·8	1922	18·6	423	22·7	1638	23·1	1158	32·3	—	—	1142	17·4	2346	17·8	535	8·9	1735	9·9	758	14·1	2023	14·3	5	4 9·7	1721	10·3
31	S	729	18·2	2016	18·3	523	22·2	1741	22·6	035	31·0	13	2 31·3	—	—	1244	17·0	631	8·7	1831	9·6	854	14·1	2121	14·3	6	9 9·7	1826	10·3

† *See note*, p. 168.

Chronological Notes

TIME MEASURES

Kelvin (1883) estimated the age of the earth's crust at 20–400 million years. Study of radio-activity has since shown cooling to have been slower. Holmes and others gave 1,500–2,000 million years as the age of the oldest known rocks. Jeffreys suggests an age not exceeding 8,000 million years for the separate existence of the earth, which, probably with other related planets, separated from the sun after a star-collision. Very early rocks, almost without traces of fossils, are variously named in North America and Europe and account for a period down to about 500 million years ago.

PALÆOZOIC (Old Animal Life) PERIODS include:—

Cambrian, Ordovician and Silurian rocks, all named from Wales (Cambria, Ordovices, Silures, the two latter ancient Celtic peoples). These rocks account for about 200 million years and there then followed a major phase of mountain-building, called *Caledonian* because studied early in Scotland, characterized by N.E.–S.W. lines of hills and valleys in several areas.

Devonian, including the Old Red Sandstone.

Carboniferous, including Mountain Limestone, Millstone Grit and Coal Measures.

These rocks account for about 100 million years and then there followed a major phase of mountain-building called *Hercynian* because widespread in W. Germany and adjacent areas. In Britain there are E.–W. lines of hills and valleys, and some N.–S.

MESOZOIC (Middle Forms of Life) PERIODS include:—

Permian rocks, widespread in Perm district, U.S.S.R. *Triassic*, including New Red Sandstone. *Jurassic*, important in the Jura Mts. *Cretaceous*, including the Greensands and the Chalk of England. In the Mesozoic, modern large land groups of animals, reptiles, birds and mammals first appear, but almost no modern genera or species of animals are known.

CAINOZOIC or CENOZOIC (Recent forms of Life) PERIODS include:—

Eocene. A few existing genera or species. *Oligocene.* A minority of existing forms. *Miocene.* Approach to a balance of existing and extinct forms. *Pliocene.* A majority of existing forms. *Pleistocene.* A very large majority of existing forms. *Holocene.* Existing forms only, save for a few exterminated by man. In the last 50 million years, from the Miocene through the Pliocene, the Alpine-Himalayan and the circum-Pacific phases of mountain building reached their climax.

During the Pleistocene period iceshects repeatedly locked up masses of water as land ice, its weight depressed the land, but the locking up of water lowered sea-level by 100–200 metres. Milankovitch has worked out variations of radiation theoretically receivable from the sun and has reached conclusions not very markedly different as to dates from those of Penck who studied sediments, and both can fit into Deperet's scheme based on study of river terraces. Milankovitch gives 600,000 years for the Pleistocene.

Phases of the Pleistocene:—

(*a*) Early Glaciations (probably 2), Gunz glaciations of Penck's Alpine series. About 600 to 500 thousand years ago.

(*b*) An interglacial phase with high sea level, Milazzian terraces (of Deperet's series) around the Mediterranean. About 500,000 years ago.

(*c*) A second pair of Glaciations, the Mindel of Penck's series. About 500 to rather before 400 thousand years ago.

(*d*) A long interglacial phase with high sea level, but less high than during (*b*). Tyrrhenian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 400 to about 200 thousand years ago.

(*e*) The penultimate series of glaciations (probably 3), the Riss of Penck's series. About 200 to 150 thousand years ago.

(*f*) An interglacial phase with fairly high sea level, less high than during (*d*). Monastirian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 150 to about 120 thousand years ago.

(*g*) The ultimate series of glaciations (probably 3, preceded perhaps by a cool phase), the Wurm of Penck's series. From about 115 to rather more than 20 thousand years ago.

(*h*) The last glacial retreat merging into the Holocene period about 10,000 or 8,000 years ago.

MAN IN THE PLEISTOCENE

In the East African Miocene have been found by Hopwood and Leakey fragmentary remains of apes with possible human links in thigh bone characters.

In S. Africa at Taungs, Sterkfontein and Kroomdraai have been found remains of *Australopithecus*, *Plesianthropus* and *Paranthropus*, possibly linked with early man in limb characters and some features of skull and teeth though the brains are small and rather ape-like. The cave deposits in which they occur are supposed to be late Pliocene or early Pleistocene. The late Dr. Broom inferred that *Australopithecus prometheus* made use of fire, *i.e.*, was, at any rate, near-human.

Java and Peking finds began with Dubois' discovery (1892) of an imperfect skull cap, some teeth and a possibly related femur indicating the erect posture. Later finds by von Koenigswald and by Weidenreich (1937–41) have emphasized the human relationship of the Java specimens, and also give evidence of gigantism (the name *Meganthropus* has been used). The specimens are usually given a Middle Pleistocene age. Oppenoorth (1932) discovered robust skulls and human Pleistocene bones on a terrace of the Solo river, Java. Twelve specimens from Chou Kou Tien near Peking studied by Black and Weidenreich and called *Sinanthropus* are broadly like the Java finds; the name *Pithecanthropus* had better be used for all.

A jaw from Mauer, Heidelberg, found 1902, and dated to the mid Pleistocene is very large but human in form. A skull cap from Neandertal near Düsseldorf, Germany, has been under discussion for 100 years. It and later found congeners belong to the onset of the 4th series of Glaciations (Penck's Wurm). The best preserved of these skulls is that of La Chapelle aux Saints (France) with very strong brow-ridges. Related skulls of rather earlier date from Steinheim, Ehringsdorf, Krapina and elsewhere are less specialized and more akin to modern man. Skulls from Sacco Pastore and Circeo in Italy are related to the Neandertal group.

Mt. Carmel, Palestine, has yielded to Professor Dorothy Garrod and Dr. McCown several mid- or late Pleistocene specimens apparently related both to modern types and to the Neandertal group.

A skull from Galilee, and a skull from Broken Hill, Rhodesia, are related to the Neandertal group.

Recently Oakley has estimated the age of Pleistocene fossil bones from their fluorine content. The back part of a skull from Swanscombe, N. Kent, has in this way been dated to the mid Pleistocene. Its discoverer, Marston, has won widespread support for his view linking it with modern types.

Controversy over the Piltdown skull and jaw is ended. The skull is dated by Oakley's method as late Pleistocene, or later, so the old name *Eoanthropus* is inappropriate. The ape-like jaw is found to be modern and to have nothing to do with the skull.

With the last retreat of the ice sheets it seems that the Neandertal group, and probably the Pithecanthropus group, became extinct. Well-known specimens of man of modern type with diversity of form have been found at Combe Capelle, Cro-Magnon, Chancelade and elsewhere in the later Pleistocene in France and others in Czechoslovakia.

HUMAN CULTURAL STAGES

Until about 8 or 7 thousand years ago men lived by hunting and collecting. In the middle of the Pleistocene they already made finely shaped hand axes (Abbevillean and Acheulian) from stone cores by chipping off flakes, using flint, chert, obsidian, rhyolite, quartzite, etc. in many regions, and these cultures spread from Africa to Spain, France and Britain during some interglacial periods. Apparently the men hunted and made pitfalls for animals as Leakey has shown at Olorgesailie in Kenya, while women and children collected. Fire was used very early. In the continental interior of Eurasia rough stone flakes were long used rather than shaped stone cores and apparently in cold periods at any rate this culture spread west to Britain. In the later part of the Riss-Wurm interglacial, stone flakes became finer especially in regions where contact was made with makers of core-tools, and in some groups both cores and flakes were used.

With the last retreat of the ice-sheets stone flakes became the dominant tools, with diverse types suited to scraping, boring, sawing, etc.—Aurignacian, followed in France by Solutrian, in which long leaf-like flakes were treated as cores and shaped very skilfully by pressing off flakes. The Magdalenian stage next following used flakes but specialized in implements of bone, horn and ivory. In some areas the Aurignacian grades into the Magdalenian and this seems to be largely the case in parts of Britain. All the above cultures are often grouped as Palæolithic.

About 8 or 7 thousand years ago people in S.W. Asia began to cultivate cereals on river mud laid down by annual floods, thus keeping the soil fertile and allowing durable settlement with concomitant advances in mud brick construction, pot-making, stone grinding, which had begun earlier and gave an improved control of shape, carpentering, weaving and other inventions. In all this development the Nile valley was early concerned and its regular floods from summer rains in Abyssinia could be managed to give such an advantage that Egypt gained a unique primacy in early history. Domestication of animals was added very early to cultivation of crops, most probably as a source of milk, flesh, leather, sinews, etc. Neolithic Culture was thus characterized by stone axes shaped by grinding or rubbing, by cultivation, usually by domestic animals, often by durable settlements and a variety of arts and crafts.

Especially after the practice of castration of surplus male animals was introduced, domestic beasts were used for work, notably for pulling a modified hoe to scratch the drying surface of river-mud and so keep it from caking too hard. This is the early plough, valuable in lands where plant food in the soil is drawn up nearly to the surface as moisture rises and evaporates. Animals were also used as porters and tractors.

Heating stones in fires, probably for water-heating, led to the discovery of impure copper and the invention of bronze (standardized at about 10 per cent. tin and 90 per cent. copper) at the beginning of the Bronze Age in S.W. Asia and/or Egypt. By that time, about 5,000 years ago, cities and trade were developing and the basic arts were spreading to the Indus basin, the Mediterranean and the loess areas of Central Europe. Western Europe on the one hand and N. China on the other were affected somewhat later but more than 4,000 years ago; and China rapidly advanced to a high skill in pottery and bronze. Over 3,000 years ago in Anatolia the smelting of iron was developed, and it spread thence in the next centuries, beginning the Iron Age. Iron nails and tools made possible larger boats, houses, furniture and especially larger ploughs, working deeper into the earth and so suited to cooler lands, where plant food was often deep in the soil because evaporation was not very strong and rain might occur at every season So the farmer needed to bring up the deeper layers to the surface in north-west Europe. With the spread of iron, especially about 2,000 to 1,000 years ago, northwest Europe emerged from its former low status and went ahead, still more after houses were improved with more privacy, chimneys and beds.

The evolution of culture in the Americas is much discussed. Early drifts of hunters via Alaska may have occurred in the late Pleistocene. Probably a good deal of Neolithic culture (stone implements, pottery, etc.) spread by the same route to America about or after 5,000 years ago but did not take Asiatic cereals or domestic animals. America also received contributions to its life by maritime routes especially following the North Pacific currents.

TIME MEASUREMENT AND CALENDARS

MEASUREMENTS OF TIME

Measurements of Time.—These are based on the time taken by the earth to rotate on its axis (*Day*); by the moon to revolve round the earth (*Month*); and by the earth to revolve round the sun (*Year*). From these, which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon (when the sun crosses the meridian), and these hours are designated A.M. (*ante meridiem*); and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, which hours are designated P.M. (*post meridiem*), except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

Colloquially the 24 hours are divided into *day* and *night*, day being the time while the sun is above the horizon (including the four stages of twilight defined on p. 139). Day is subdivided further into *morning*, the early part of daytime, ending at noon; *afternoon* from noon to 6 p.m. and *evening*, which may be said to extend from 6 p.m. until midnight. *Night*, the dark period between day and day, begins at the close of Astronomical Twilight (*see* p. 139) and extends beyond midnight to sunrise the next day.

The names of the *Days*—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday (Tiw=God of War), Wednesday (Woden or Odin), Thursday (Thor), Friday (Frig=wife of Odin), and Saturday are derived from Old English translations or adaptations of the Roman titles (Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercurius, Jupiter, Venus and Saturnius).

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary from 28 (or 29) days to 31.

The Year.—The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, or 365·2422 mean solar days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *bissextile* (see Roman Calendar) or *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days, one day being added to the month February, so that a date "leaps over" a day of the week. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (*e.g.* the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

The Historical Year.—Before the year 1752, two Calendar systems were in use in England. The Civil or Legal Year began on March 25, while the Historical Year began on January 1. Thus the Civil or Legal date 1658 March 24, was the same day as 1659 March 24 Historical; and a date in that portion of the year is written as: March 24 $165\frac{8}{9}$, the lower figure showing the Historical year.

The Masonic Year.—Two dates are quoted in warrants, dispensations, etc., issued by the United Grand Lodge of England, those for the current year being expressed as *Anno Domini* 1961—*Anno Lucis* 5961. This *Year of Light* is based on the Book of Genesis 1: 3, the 4000 year difference being derived from *Ussher's Notation*, published in 1654, which placed the Creation of the World in 4,000 B.C.

Regnal Years.—These are the years of a sovereign's reign, and each begins on the anniversary of his or her accession: *e.g.* Regnal year 9 of the present Queen began on Feb. 6, 1960. The system is used for dating Acts of Parliament. The *Summer Time Act* of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of both of these regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII began on January 22, which was the day of Queen Victoria's death in 1901, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of the series ended on May 6, 1910, being the day on which King Edward died, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.; Acts passed in 1936 were dated 1 Edw. VIII. and 1 Geo. VI.; Acts passed in 1952 were dated 16 Geo. VI and 1 Elizabeth II.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on March 25 and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical, which already began on Jan. 1, began with "Lady Day" until 1752. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Certain dividends are still paid by the Bank of England on dates based on Old Style. The Income Tax year begins on April 6 (the New Style equivalent of March 25, Old Style) in accordance with Act of Parliament (39 Geo. III. 1798). New Year's Day in *Scotland* was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1 in 1600. On the Continent of Europe, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal, and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

The Longest Day.—The longest day measured from sunrise to sunset at any place is the day on which the Sun attains its greatest distance from the Equator, north or south, accordingly as the place is in the northern or southern hemisphere; in other words, it is the day of the Calendar on which a Solstice falls. If a Solstice falls on June 21 late in the day, by Greenwich Time, that day will be the longest of the year at Greenwich, though it may be by only a second of time or a fraction thereof, but it will be on June 22 (local date) in Japan, and therefore June 22 will be the longest day there and at places in Eastern longitudes.

But leaving this question of locality and confining consideration to Greenwich, the Solstices are events in the Tropical Year whose length is 365¼ days less about 11 minutes, and therefore, if a Solstice happens late on June 21 in one year, it will be nearly six hours later in the next, or early on June 22, and that will be the longest day. This delay of the Solstice is not permitted to continue because the extra day in Leap Year brings it back a day in the Calendar, and at the present time three of the four years in the Leap Year cycle have the longest day on June 21, one on June 22. By the end of the century the longest day will fall each year on June 21.

Because of the 11 minutes above mentioned the additional day in Leap Year brings the Solstice back too far by 44 minutes, and the time of the Solstice in the calendar is earlier as the century progresses, being about 18 hours too soon at the end of the hundred years.

To remedy this the last year of a century is in most cases not a Leap Year, and the omission of the extra day puts the date of the Solstice later by about six hours too much, compensation for which is made by making the fourth centennial year a Leap Year.

The Shortest Day.—Similar considerations apply to the shortest day of the year, or the day of the Winter Solstice. At the present time one year of the Leap Year cycle has the shortest day on Dec. 21 and the rest on Dec. 22, but in roughly the last quarter of the century the shortest day will fall on Dec. 21 in two years of each four and on Dec. 22 in the remaining two years. The difference due to locality also prevails in the same sense as for the longest day.

At Greenwich the Sun sets at its earlies tby the clock about ten days before the shortest day, which is a circumstance that may require explanation. The daily change in the time of sunset is due in the first place to the Sun's movement southwards at this time of year, which diminishes the interval between the Sun's southing or Apparent noon, and its setting, and, secondly, because of the daily decrease of the Equation of Time subtractive from Apparent time, which causes the time of Apparent noon to be continuously later, day by day, and so in a measure counteracts the first effect. The rates of the resulting daily acceleration and retardation are not equal, nor are they uniform, but are such that their combination causes the date of earliest sunset to be Dec. 13 or 14 at Greenwich. In more southerly latitudes the effect of the movement of the Sun is less, and the change in the time of sunset depends on that of the Equation of Time to a greater degree, and the date of earliest sunset is earlier than it is at Greenwich.

Lord Mayor's Day.—The Lord Mayor was previously elected on the day of the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (Oct. 28), and from the time of

Edward I, at least, was presented to the King or to the Barons of the Exchequer on the following day, except that day be a Sunday.

The day of election was altered to Oct. 16 in 1346, and after some further changes was fixed for Michaelmas Day in 1546, but the ceremonies of admittance and swearing-in of the Lord Mayor continued to take place on Oct. 28 and 29 respectively until 1752. In 1752, when Sept. 3 was reckoned as Sept. 14 at the reform of the Calendar, the Lord Mayor was continued in office until Nov. 8, the "New Style" equivalent of Oct. 28. The Lord Mayor is now presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, on the second Saturday in November to make the final declaration of office, having been sworn in at Guildhall on the preceding day.

Dog Days.—The days about the heliacal rising of the Dog Star, noted from ancient times as the hottest and most unwholesome period of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. Their incidence has been variously calculated as depending on the Greater or Lesser Dog Star (Sirius or Procyon) and their duration has been reckoned as from 30 to 54 days. A generally accepted period is from July 3 to August 15.

Metonic (Lunar, or Minor) *Cycle.*—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and, hence, after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the same days of the month (nearly). The dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in *figures of gold* on public monuments in Athens, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the *Golden Number* of that year.

Solar (or Major) *Cycle.*—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582. The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B.C. 7980 is the product of the number of years in the Solar Cycle, the Metonic Cycle and the cycle of the Roman Indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$).

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted for fiscal purposes about A.D. 300.

Epact.—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

THE FOUR SEASONS

SPRING, the first season of the year, is defined astronomically to begin in the *Northern Hemisphere* at the Vernal Equinox when the Sun enters the sign Aries (*i.e.* about March 21) and crosses the Equator, thus causing day and night to be of equal length all over the world; and to terminate at the Summer Solstice. In *Great Britain*, Spring in popular parlance comprises the months of February, March and April; in *North America* the months of March, April and May. In the *Southern Hemisphere* Spring corresponds with Autumn in the Northern Hemisphere.

SUMMER, the second and warmest season, begins astronomically at the Summer Solstice when the Sun enters the sign Cancer (about June 21). The Sun then attains its greatest northern declination and appears to stand still, the times of sunrise and sunset and the consequent length of the day showing no variation for several days together, before and after the Longest Day (June 21 or 22). Summer terminates at the Autumnal Equinox. In popular parlance Summer in *Great Britain* includes the months of May, June, July and August, Midsummer Day being June 24. In *North America* the season includes the months of June, July and August.

AUTUMN, the third season, begins astronomically at the Autumnal Equinox (*i.e.*, about September 21) when the Sun enters the sign Libra, the beginning of which sign is at the intersection of the Equator and the Ecliptic, the point in the sky where the Sun crosses from N. to S. of the Equator and causes the length of day and night to be equal all over the world. In *Great Britain* it is popularly held to include the months of September and October. A warm period sometimes occurs round about St. Luke's Day (Oct. 18) and is known as "St. Luke's Summer." In *North America*, Autumn, or "The Fall," comprises September, October and November. Autumn ends at the Winter Solstice. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Spring of the Northern Hemisphere.

WINTER, the fourth and coldest season, begins astronomically at the Winter Solstice (*i.e.* about Dec. 21) when the Sun enters the sign Capricornus, and ends at the Vernal Equinox. In *Great Britain* the season is popularly held to comprise the months of November, December and January, midwinter being marked by the Shortest Day. A warm period sometimes occurs round about Martinmas (Nov. 11) and is known as "St. Martin's Summer." In *North America* the season includes the months of December, January and February. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Summer of the Northern Hemisphere.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the years in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Ab Urbe Condita*), so that the year A.D. 1961 is MMDCCXIV (2714) A.U.C. The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months, beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with an additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years, making 90 days in eight years, to be inserted after Feb. 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar, who was then Pontifex Maximus, found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore sought the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes, which led to the construction and adoption (45 B.C.) of the Julian Calendar, and, by a slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use. The year 46 B.C. was made to consist of 445 days, and is called the *Year of Confusion*. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days, and an intervening day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming point, the first *and* last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends; (2) the Nones; and (3) the Ides. Their positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the Table on p. 183. The year containing 366 days was called *bissextilis annus*, as it had a doubled sixth day (*bissextus dies*) before the March Kalends on Feb. 24—*ante diem sextum Kalendas Martias*, or VI Kal. Mart.

Present Days of the Month	March, May, July, October have thirty-one days	January, August, December have thirty-one days	April, June, September, November have thirty days	February has twenty-eight days, and in Leap Year twenty-nine
1	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2	VI.	IV. Ante	IV. Ante	IV. Ante
3	V. Ante	III. Nonas.	III. Nonas.	III. Nonas.
4	IV. Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III.	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII.	VIII.	VIII.
7	Nonis.	VII.	VII.	VII.
8	VIII.	VI. Ante	VI. Ante	VI. Ante
9	VII.	V. Idus.	V. Idus.	V. Idus.
10	VI. Ante	IV.	IV.	IV.
11	V. Idus.	III.	III.	III.
12	IV.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III.	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX.	XVIII.	XVI.
15	Idibus.	XVIII.	XVII.	XV.
16	XVII.	XVII.	XVI.	XIV.
17	XVI.	XVI.	XV.	XIII.
18	XV.	XV.	XIV.	XII.
19	XIV.	XIV.	XIII.	XI.
20	XIII.	XIII.	XII.	X.
21	XII.	XII.	XI.	IX.
22	XI.	XI.	X.	VIII.
23	X.	X.	IX.	VII.
24	IX.	IX.	VIII.	VI.
25	VIII.	VIII.	VII.	V.
26	VII.	VII.	VI.	IV.
27	VI.	VI.	V.	III.
28	V.	V.	IV.	Pridie Kalendas Martias.
29	IV.	IV.	III.	
30	III.	III	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following)	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).		

Ante Kalendas (of the month following).

THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

In the Christian chronological system the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Annus Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, A.M. 3761 (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 816. The actual date of the birth of Christ is somewhat uncertain. Dec. 25, 4 B.C., is supported by several lines of argument.

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were Leap Years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years; or, in other words, the equinox fell on March 11 of the Calendar, whereas at the time of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that of the end-century years only the fourth should be a Leap Year (*see* p. 181). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740; Great Britain and her Dominions (including the North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugoslavia and Roumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Roumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The *difference* between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1752, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900. It happened that a change of the beginning of the year from March 25 to January 1 was made in England in 1752, the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and for that reason the words Old and New Style have been used in a sense which is not strictly correct, but is nevertheless expressive.

The Dominical Letter is one of the letters A–G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Days) in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1—Feb. 29, the second for March 1—Dec. 31.

Epiphany.—The Feast of the Epiphany, commemorating the manifestation of the infant Jesus to the Gentiles, later became associated with the offering of gifts by the Magi. The day was of

Continued on page 186

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS
FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000

	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900—2000	
d Mar. 22	1573	1668	1761	1818		d Mar. 22
e ,, 23	1505-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913	e ,, 23
f ,, 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f ,, 24
g ,, 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951	g ,, 25
A ,, 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A ,, 26
b Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b Mar. 27
c ,, 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c ,, 28
d ,, 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1710-30-41-52	1807-12-91	1959-64-70	d ,, 29
e ,, 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e ,, 30
f ,, 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f ,, 31
g April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
A ,, 2	1553-64	1643-48	1727-38-52(NS)	1809-20-93-99	1961-72	A ,, 2
b ,, 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b ,, 3
c ,, 4	1507-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c ,, 4
d ,, 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d ,, 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f ,, 7	1504-77-88	1667-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f ,, 7
g ,, 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-28	g ,, 8
A ,, 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32	1871-82	1939-44-50	A ,, 9
b ,, 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b ,, 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d ,, 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98	d ,, 12
e ,, 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e ,, 13
f ,, 14	1555-66-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f ,, 14
g ,, 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-06-79-90	g ,, 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b ,, 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-60	b ,, 17
c ,, 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c ,, 18
d ,, 19	1500-79-84-90	1663-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d ,, 19
e ,, 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e ,, 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g ,, 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g ,, 22
A ,, 23	1508	1671		1848	1905-16-2000	A ,, 23
b ,, 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859		b ,, 24
c ,, 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c ,, 25

A TABLE OF THE MOVABLE FEASTS FOR 10 YEARS—1957–1966

Year	Ash Wednesday	Easter	Ascension	Whit Sunday	Suns. after Trin.	Advent
1957	March 6	April 21	May 30	June 9	xxiii	Dec. 1
1958	Feb. 19	April 6	May 15	May 25	xxv	Nov. 30
1959	Feb. 11	March 29	May 7	May 17	xxvi	Nov. 29
1960	March 2	April 17	May 26	June 5	xxiii	Nov. 27
1961	Feb. 15	April 2	May 11	May 21	xxvi	Dec. 3
1962	March 7	April 22	May 31	June 10	xxiii	Dec. 2
1963	Feb. 27	April 14	May 23	June 2	xxiv	Dec. 1
1964	Feb. 12	March 29	May 7	May 17	xxvi	Nov. 29
1965	March 3	April 18	May 27	June 6	xxiii	Nov. 28
1966	Feb. 23	April 10	May 19	May 29	xxiv	Nov. 27

NOTES CONCERNING TABLE OF MOVABLE FEASTS

Ash Wednesday (first Day in *Lent*) can fall at earliest on February 4 and at latest on March 10.
Easter Day can fall at earliest on March 22 and at latest on April 25.
Ascension Day can fall at earliest on April 30 and at latest on June 3.
Whit Sunday can fall at earliest on May 10 and at latest on June 13.
Rogation Sunday is the Sunday next before *Holy Thursday* (Ascension Day).
Trinity Sunday is the Sunday next after *Whit Sunday*.
Corpus Christi falls on the Thursday next after *Trinity Sunday*.
There are not less than xxii and not more than xxvii *Sundays after Trinity*.
Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to November 30.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

OR TABLES FOR FINDING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY DATE A.D.

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TO USE THE CALENDAR:—Look up the Index Numbers corresponding to the Century, the Year (last two figures) and the Month, respectively, in the first three tables; add these three numbers together and add also the Day of the Month; in the fourth table, *opposite the sum obtained*, read the day of the Week.

(1)

Century					Index No.
001–099	700– 799	1400–1499	1752‡–1799	2100–2199, &c.	5
100–199	800– 899	1500–1599	...	...	4
200–299	900– 999	1600–1699	1800 –1899	2200–2299, &c.	3
300–399	1000–1099	1700–1752†	...	...	2
400–499	1100–1199	...	1900 –1999	2300–2399, &c.	1
500–599	1200–1299	...	2000 –2099	2400–2499, &c.	0
600–699	1300–1399	...	...	...	6

† Up to September 2nd inclusive. ‡ From September 14th inclusive. (*See* footnote)

(2)

Year (last two figures)				Index No.§ A	Index No.§ B
00*				6	0
00**				0	0
01	29	57	85	1	1
02	30	58	86	2	2
03	31	59	87	3	3
04	32	60	88	4	5
05	33	61	89	6	6
06	34	62	90	0	0
07	35	63	91	1	1
08	36	64	92	2	3
09	37	65	93	4	4
10	38	66	94	5	5
11	39	67	95	6	6
12	40	68	96	0	1
13	41	69	97	2	2
14	42	70	98	3	3
15	43	71	99	4	4
16	44	72	—	5	6
17	45	73	—	0	0
18	46	74	—	1	1
19	47	75	—	2	2
20	48	76	—	3	4
21	49	77	—	5	5
22	50	78	—	6	6
23	51	79	—	0	0
24	52	80	—	1	2
25	53	81	—	3	3
26	54	82	—	4	4
27	55	83	—	5	5
28	56	84	—	6	0

§ Use column A for January and February and column B for March to December.

* For years up to 1700 inclusive, and also for 2000, 2400, etc.

** For the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2500, etc.

(3)

Month	Index No.	Month	Index No.
January ...	0	July	6
February	3	August ...	2
March.....	3	September	5
April	6	October ...	0
May	1	November	3
June	4	December	5

(4)

Sum of Index Numbers							Day
1	8	15	22	29	36	43	Sunday
2	9	16	23	30	37	44	Monday
3	10	17	24	31	38	45	Tuesday
4	11	18	25	32	39	46	Wednesday
5	12	19	26	33	40	47	Thursday
6	13	20	27	34	41	48	Friday
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	Saturday

Examples

1914, *August 4th*	*Index No.*	1215, *June 19th*	*Index No.*
Table 1 .....1900–1999.....	1	Table 1 ...1200–1299.....	0
Table 2 .....14 (B)	3	Table 2 ... 15 (B)	4
Table 3 ...August	2	Table 3 ...June	4
4th.....	4	19th.....	19
Sum 10		Sum 27	
Table 4 ... 10=Tuesday		Table 4 ... 27=Friday	

NOTE.—In England the change from the Julian System or Old Style to the Gregorian System or New Style, was made in September, 1752, when the 11 days 3rd to 13th inclusive were omitted, and Wednesday Sept. 2 was immediately followed by Thursday Sept. 14. Other countries made the change at dates varying from 1582 to 1940. (*See* p. 183.)

If it is desired to look up a date after 1752 in Old Style, or before 1752 in New Style, it can be done by taking a date 700 years earlier in the first case or 400 years later in the second case; *e.g.* 1923 in Old Style is the same as 1223, and 1582 in New Style is the same as 1982.

exceptional importance from the time of the Nicene Council (A.D. 325) as the primate of Alexandria was charged at every Epiphany Feast with the announcement in a letter to the Churches of the date of the forthcoming Easter. The day was of considerable importance in Britain as it influenced dates, ecclesiastical and lay, *e.g. Plow Monday*, when work was resumed in the fields, falls upon the Monday in the first full week after the Epiphany.

Lent.—The Teutonic word *Lent*, which denotes the Fast preceding Easter, originally meant no more than the Spring season; but from Anglo-Saxon times, at least, it has been used as the equivalent of the more significant Latin term *Quadragesima*, meaning the "Forty Days" or, more literally, the fortieth day. As early as the fifth century some of the Fathers of the Church put forward the view that the forty days Fast is of Apostolic origin, but this is not supported or believed by modern scholars; and it appears to some that it dates from the early years of the fourth century. There is some suggestion that the Fast was kept originally for only forty hours. *Ash Wednesday* is the first day of Lent, which ends at midnight before Easter Day.

Sexagesima and Septuagesima.—It has been suggested that the unmeaning application of the names *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* to the second and third Sundays before Lent was made by analogy with the names *Quadragesima* and *Quinquagesima*. Another less likely conjecture is that *Septuagesima* means the seventieth day before the Octave of Easter. It is not certain whether the name *Quinquagesima* is due to the fact that the Sunday in question is the fiftieth day before Easter (reckoned inclusive) or was simply formed on the analogy of *Quadragesima* (*New English Dictionary*).

Palm Sunday commemorates the triumphal entry of Our Lord into Jerusalem and is celebrated in Britain (where palm is not available) by branches of willow gathered for use in the decoration of churches on that day.

Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, the name itself being a corruption of *dies mandati* (day of the mandate) when Christ washed the feet of the disciples and gave them the mandate to love one another.

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-Day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the real Moon, which is known as the *Paschal Full Moon*

A Fixed Easter.—As at present ordained, Easter falls on one of 35 days (March 22—April 25). On June 15, 1928, the House of Commons agreed to a motion for the third reading of the Bill that Easter Day shall, in the Calendar year next but one after the commencement of the Act and in all subsequent years, be *the first Sunday after the second Saturday* in April. Easter would thus fall between April 9 and 15, both inclusive—that is, on the second or third Sunday in April. A clause in the Bill provided that before it shall come into operation regard shall be had to any opinion expressed officially by the various Christian Churches. Although there has been some support, there is no present prospect of the adoption of a Fixed Easter.

Holy Days and Saints Days were the normal factors in early times for settling the dates of future and recurrent appointments, *e.g.* the *Quarter Days* in England and Wales are the Feast of the Nativity, the Feast of the Annunciation, the Feast of St. John the Baptist and the Feast of St. Michael and All the Holy Angels, while *Term Days* in Scotland are Candlemas (Feast of the Purification), Whitsunday (a fixed date), Lammas (Loaf Mass) and Martinmas (St. Martin's Day). *Law Sittings* in England and Wales commence on the Feast of St. Hilary and the term which begins on Old Michaelmas Day ends on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle.

The number of Saints commemorated in the Calendar of the Book of Common Prayer is 73, but (with the exception of All Saints' Day) "days" are appointed only for those whose names are mentioned in Scripture. *Red Letter Days* (*see also* p. 219) were Holy Days and Saints Days indicated in early ecclesiastical calendars by letters printed in red ink. The days to be distinguished in this way were finally approved at the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, and special services are set apart for them in the Book of Common Prayer.

Rogation Days.—These are the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday preceding Ascension Day, "Holy Thursday", and in the fifth century were ordered by the Church to be observed as public Fasts with solemn processions and supplications. The processions were discontinued as religious observances at the Reformation, but survive in the ceremony known as "Beating the Parish Bounds."

Ember Days.—The Ember Days at the Four Seasons are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after (1) the First Sunday in Lent, (2) the Feast of Pentecost, (3) September 14, (4) December 13.

Whit Sunday.—It is generally said that this name is a variant of White Sunday, and was so called from the albs or white robes of the newly baptised. But other derivations have been suggested. An early writer says: "This day is called Wyte Sonday because the Holy Ghost brought Wyte and Wisdom unto Christ's disciples, and filled them full of ghostly wit."

Trinity Sunday.—The Festival in honour of the Trinity is observed on the Sunday following Whit Sunday, and subsequent Sundays are reckoned in the Church of England as "after Trinity"; in the Roman Catholic Church Sundays are reckoned "after Pentecost."

Thomas Becket, called by his contemporaries Thomas of London (*born* 1118; *murdered* Dec. 29, 1170), was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury on the Sunday after Whit Sunday and his first act was to ordain that the day of his consecration should be held as a new festival in honour of the Holy Trinity. The observance thus originated spread from Canterbury throughout the whole of Christendom.

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, which allows three Sundays between Advent and Christmas Day in all cases. The Sunday preceding Advent is the 27th after Trinity if Easter falls on one of the days, March 22–25 inclusive. It is the 22nd after Trinity when Easter Day is on April 24 or 25. If the date of Easter were determined as proposed (*see Fixed Easter*), there would generally be 24 Sundays after Trinity, the number being 25 only in the years when Easter fell on April 9. As the rubric ordains that the Epistle and Gospel for the

25th Sunday after Trinity shall always be read upon the Sunday next before Advent, it follows that those offices appointed for the 24th Sunday would be little used. With a Fixed Easter there would never be a sixth Sunday after Epiphany. There would be a fifth Sunday when Easter Day fell on April 15 or on April 14, the year being a leap year.

Thistle Sunday (*Scotland*) is the first Sunday after St. Andrew's Day.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

Origin.—The story in the Book of Genesis that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month; that after the end of 150 days the waters were abated; and that on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, indicates a calendar of some kind and that the writers recognized 30 days as the length of a lunation. There is other mention of months by their ordinal numbers in the Book of Genesis and in establishing the rite of the Passover Moses spoke of *Abib* as the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt and Abib was to be the first month of the year. In the First Book of Kings three months are mentioned by name, Zif the second month, Ethanim the seventh and Bul the eighth, but these are not names now in use. After the Dispersion, Jewish communities were left in considerable doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used to-day, which, it is said by some, was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II., a descendant of Gamaliel—though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is luni-solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the tropical year as found by Hipparchus (*Circ.* 120 B.C.) which differ little from those adopted at the present day. The year 5721 (1960–61 A.D.) is the 2nd year of the 302nd *Metonic* (Minor or Lunar) *Cycle* of 19 years and the 9th year of the 209th *Solar* (or Major) *Cycle* of 28 years since the Era of the Creation, which the Jews hold to have occurred at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year known in the Christian Calendar as 3760 B.C. (954 of the Julian Period) and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to Oct. 7, 3761 B.C. At the beginning of each Solar Cycle the *Tekufah* of Nisan (the vernal equinox) returns to the same day and to the same hour.

The hour is divided into 1080 *minims* and the month between one new Moon and the next is reckoned as 29 days, 12 hours, 793 minims. The normal calendar year, called a Common Regular year, consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days, in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year, a thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year (which commences on the first day of month Tishri), or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical (which commences on the first day of month Nisan), the years when this happens being called Embolismic. Of the 19 years that form a Metonic cycle, 7 are embolismic; they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon, though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon, that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally a difference of a day or two. In practice, in a month which follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as a day of New Moon. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which

JEWISH CALENDARS 5721–5723

Jewish Month		A.M. 5721		A.M. 5722		A.M. 5723	
Tishri	1	1960 September 22		1961 September 11		1962 September 29	
Marcheshvan	1	October 22		October 11		October 29	
Kislev	1	November 20		November 9		November 28	
Tebet	1	December 20		December 8		December 28	
Shebat	1	1961 January 18		1962 January 6		1963 January 26	
Adar	1	February 17		February 5		February 25	
Ve-Adar	1	..		March 7		..	
Nisan	1	March 18		April 5		March 26	
Iyar	1	April 17		May 5		April 25	
Sivan	1	May 16		June 3		May 24	
Tammuz	1	June 15		July 3		June 23	
Ab	1	July 14		August 1		July 22	
Ellul	1	August 13		August 31		August 21	

JEWISH FASTS AND FESTIVALS

Tishri	1	Rosh Hoshanah (New Year).
,,	2	,, ,, (2nd day).
,,	3	*Fast of Gedaliah.
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).
,,	15–22	Succoth (Feast of Tabernacles).
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba.
,,	22	Solemn Assembly
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law.
Kislev	25	Dedication of the Temple.
Tebet	10	Fast of Tebet.
Adar	13	§Fast of Esther.
,,	14	Purim.
,,	15	Shushan Purim.
Nisan	15–21	Passover.
Sivan	6 and 7	Shavuot (Pentecost or Feast of Weeks).
Tammuz	17	*Fast of Tammuz.
Ab	9	*Fast of Ab.

A.M. 5721 (known as 721 in the short system) is a Common Regular year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 354 days.

A.M. 5722 (722) is an Embolismic Deficient year of 13 months, 54 Sabbaths and 383 days.

A.M. 5723 (723) is a Common Abundant year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 355 days.

NOTES.—* If these dates fall on the Sabbath the Fast is kept on the following day.
§ This fast is observed on Adar 11 (or Ve-Adar 11 in Embolismic years) if Adar 13 falls on a Sabbath

therefore control the dates of fasts and festivals in the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Tishri must not fall on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also, if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri 1, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types: Common Deficient (353 days), Common Regular (354 days), Common Abundant (355 days), Embolismic Deficient (383 days), Embolismic Regular (384 days), or Embolismic Abundant (385 days).

The Regular year has an alternation of 30 and 29 days. In an Abundant year, whether Common or Embolismic, Marcheshvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29; in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 29 instead of 30. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I., and precedes the month called Adar in Common years and Adar II., or Ve-Adar, in Embolismic, always has 30 days, but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned, is allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve. In Embolismic years the month intercalated precedes Adar and usurps its name, but the usual Adar festivals are kept in Ve-Adar.

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent, because as a Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrion.

The Jewish day begins between sunset and nightfall. The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem, which is *2h. 21m.* in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. Rules for the beginning of Sabbaths and Festivals were laid down for the latitude of London in the eighteenth century and hours for nightfall are now fixed annually by the Chief Rabbi.

THE MOSLEM CALENDAR

The basic date of the Moslem Calendar is the *Hejira*, or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, the corresponding date of which is A.D. 622, July 16, in the Gregorian Calendar. Hejira years are used principally in Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, in certain parts of India and in Malaya. The system was adopted about A.D. 632, commencing from the first day of the month preceding the Hejira. The years are purely lunar and consist of 12 months containing in alternate sequence 30 or 29 days, with the intercalation of one day at the end of the 12th month at stated intervals in each cycle of 30 years, the object of the intercalation being to reconcile the date of the first of the month with the date of the actual New Moon. Some adherents still take the date of the evening of the first visibility of the crescent as that of the first of the month. In each cycle of 30 years 19 are common and contain 354 days and 11 are intercalary (355 days), the latter being called *kabishah*.

The mean length of the Hejira year is 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes and the period of mean lunation is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes.

To ascertain if a Hejira year is common or *kabishah* divide it by 30; the quotient gives the number of completed cycles and the remainder shows the place of the year in the current cycle, if the remainder is 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 or 29 the year is *kabishah* and consists of 355 days.

Hejira year 1380 gives a quotient of 46 without remainder and is a common year. A.H. 1381, with remainder 1, is also a common year. A.H. 1382, with remainder 2, is *kabishah*.

Hejira Years 1380 and 1381

Name and Length of Month	A.H. 1380	A.H. 1381
Muharram (30)..	1960 June 26	1961 June 15
Saphar (29).....	July 26	July 15
Rabia I (30)	Aug. 24	Aug. 13
Rabia II (29)....	Sept. 23	Sept. 12
Jomada I (30)...	Oct. 22	Oct. 11
Jomada II (29)...	Nov. 21	Nov. 10
Rajab (30).....	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
Shaaban (29)....	1961 Jan. 19	1960 Jan. 8
Ramadân (30)...	Feb. 17	Feb. 6
Shawwâl (29)...	Mar. 19	Mar. 8
Dulkaada (30)...	April 17	April 6
Dulheggia (29 or 30).....	May 17	May 6

NOTE.—A.H. 1382 (*kabishah* year of 355 days) begins on 1962, June 4.

OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

China.—Until the year A.D. 1911 a Lunar Calendar was in force in China, but with the establishment of the Republic the Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the new and old systems were used simultaneously by the people for several years. Since 1930 the publication and use of the old Calendar have been banned by the Government, and an official Chinese Calendar, corresponding with the European or Western system, is compiled, but the old Lunar Calendar is still in use to some extent in China. The old Chinese Calendar, with a cycle of 60 years, is still in use in Tibet, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaya and elsewhere in South-East Asia.

Ethiopia.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Abyssinia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, Aug. 29 (Julian date).

Greece.—Ancient Greek chronology was reckoned in *Olympiads*, cycles of 4 years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in 4 years, the intervening years being the first, second, etc., of the Olympiad which received the name of the victor at the Games, The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

India.—In addition to the Moslem reckoning there are six eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on Feb. 23, 57 B.C. The year A.D. 1961 is, therefore, the year 2018 of the Vikrama Era.

The *Saka Era* of Southern India dating from March 3, A.D. 78, was declared the uniform national calendar of the Republic of India with effect from March 22, 1957, to be used concurrently with the Gregorian Calendar. As revised, the year of the new *Saka Era* begins at the spring equinox, with five successive months of 31 days and seven of 30 days in ordinary years; six months of each length in leap years. The year A.D. 1961 is 1883 of the revised *Saka Era*.

In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the

moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Iran.—The chronology of Iran (Persia) is the Era of Hejira, which began on A.D. 622, July 16. The *Zoroastrian Calendar* was used in pre-Moslem days and is still employed by Zoroastrians in Iran and India (Parsees) with era beginning A.D. 632, June 16.

Japan.—The Japanese Calendar is the Gregorian, and is essentially the same as that in use by Western nations the years, months and weeks being of the same length and beginning on the same days as those of the Western Calendar. The numeration of the years is different, for Japanese chronology is based on a system of epochs or periods, each of which begins at the accession of an Emperor or other important occurrence, the method being not unlike the British system of Regnal years, but differing from it in the particular that each year of a period closes on Dec. 31. The Japanese scheme begins about A.D. 650 and the three latest epochs are defined by the reigns of Emperors, whose actual names are not necessarily used:—

Epoch	Meiji	from 1868 Oct. 13	to 1912 July 31
,,	Taishō	,, 1912 Aug. 1	to 1926 Dec. 25
,,	Shōwa	,, 1926 Dec. 26	

Hence the year Shōwa 36 begins 1961 Jan. 1. The months are not named. They are known as First Month, Second Month, etc., first month being the equivalent to January. The days of the week are Nichiyōbi (Sun-day), Getsuyōbi (Moon-day), Kayōbi (Fire-day), Suiyōbi (Water-day), Mokuyōbi (Wood-day), Kinyōbi (Metal-day), Doyōbi (Earth-day).

EARTHQUAKES SINCE 1531

(Approximate numbers of persons killed appear in brackets.)

1531 Jan. 26	Portugal, Lisbon (30,000).
1556 Jan. 24	China, Shensi (830,000).
1693 Jan. 11	Catania (60,000).
1703 Dec. 30	Japan (200,000).
1731 Oct.–Nov.	China.
1737 Oct. 11	India, Calcutta (300,000).
1746	Peru.
1754 Sept. 2	Egypt, Cairo.
1755 Nov. 1	Portugal, Lisbon (60,000). Fire and tidal wave.
1783 Feb. 5–Mar. 28	Calabria (60,000). Followed until 1786 by further series of shocks (38 severe).
1811	Madrid.
1819	Kutch.
1822	Syria, Aleppo (20,000). Chile. Chile.
1835	
1857 Dec. 16	Naples, Salerno (12,000).
1859 Mar. 22	Ecuador, Quito.
1868 Aug. 13–15	Peru (25,000).
1883 July–Aug.	Italy, Ischia.
1886 Aug. 31	U.S.A., Charleston.
1891 Oct. 28	Japan, Mino Awari.
1895	Ljubljana (Laibach).
1895–1905	Japan. 257 earthquakes.
1896	Japan, Sanikro. Krakatoa, with volcanic disturbance.
1897 June 12	India, Assam.
1899	Alaska, Yakutat Bay.
1902	West Indies, Mont Pelée (20,000).
1905	India, Kangra (20,000).
1906 April 18	U.S.A., California. Large part of San Francisco destroyed.
Aug. 17	Chile, Valparaiso (2,500).
1907 Jan. 17	Jamaica, Kingston.
1908 Dec. 28	Italy, Messina (77,000).
1909	Persia, Luristan.
1911	Mexico.
1923 Sept. 1–1924 Jan. 15	Japan, Tokyo and Yokohama destroyed. Deaths 180,000; houses destroyed by fire, 447,128; by collapse, 128,266.
1926	Azores, Horta.
1927	Herzegovina and Dalmatia.
1927 Feb. 16	North Japan and Kamchatka.
Mar. 7	Japan, Tadjima.
July 11	Palestine.
1928 Dec.	Chile, Talca.
1930 July 23	Italy, Naples (2,142; injured 4,551).
1931 Mar. 31	Nicaragua, Managuao (Managua) destroyed.
Feb. 3	New Zealand.
1932 June 3	Mexico.
1933 Sept. 19	China.
1934 Jan. 21	Baluchistan, Quetta (Town destroyed).
1936	West Indies, Montserrat.
1937 June 2.	New Britain, Rabaul.
1938 April 19–20	Turkey, Anatolia.
1939 Jan. 26	Chile (20,000). Dec.–Feb. 1940. Turkey, Anatolia (30,000).
1950 May 21	Peru, Cuzco (100).
July 8–9	Colombia (270).
Aug. 15	India, Assam (1,500).
1951 May 6	Salvador (1,000).
1953 Mar. 18	Turkey (266).
Aug. 10	Greece, Ionian Islands (476).
Sept. 10	Cyprus, Paphos (40).
1954 April 30 and May 12	Greece, Thessaly (21).
Sept. 9	Algeria, Orleansville (1,409).
1956 June 10–17	Afghanistan (2,000).
Nov. 4	Persia, Luristan (350).
1957 April 24	Turkey, Fethiye (10).
May 26	Anatolia (26).
July 2–11	Persia, Sangchal (180).
July 28	Mexico (56).
Dec. 4	Mongolia (30).
Dec. 13	Persia, Kermanshah, Hamadan and Sanandraj (1,306). 29 villages destroyed, including Farsinaj (950).
1958 Aug. 16–21	Persia (191).
1960 Feb. 29	Morocco, Agadir. 12,000 killed in the total destruction of the town. Accompanied by a tidal wave.
April 25	Persia, Lar and Herash (3,000).
1960 May 21–25	Chile (5,000). Heavy destruction in Concepcion, Puerto Montt and on Chiloe Island. Accompanied by tidal waves and the eruption of 3 new volcanoes.

The World

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,836,000 square miles, of which 55,786,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial *Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365¼ days). The Earth is distant from the Sun 93,000,000 miles, on the average.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The population of the world in June, 1958, estimated by the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook*, 1959, is 2,852,000,000, an increase of 1·7 per cent. over 1957. Distribution by continents, with annual increase per cent., was:—

Continent	Area, Square Miles	Estimated Population, 1958 (millions)	Increase per cent.
Europe.....	2,085,000	417	0·7
Asia.....	18,685,000	1,592	1·8
Africa.....	11,699,000	230	1·8
America....	20,220,000	390	2·1
Oceania...	3,201,000	15·8	2·2
Total	196,836,000	2,852·0	1·7

A United Nations report (*The Future Growth of World Population*) in 1958, pointed out that the population of the world had increased since the beginning of the 20th Century at an unprecedented rate: in 1850 it was estimated at 1,094,000,000 and in 1900 at 1,550,000,000, an increase of 42 per cent. in 50 years. By 1925 it had risen to 1,907,000,000—23 per cent. in 25 years—and by 1950 it had reached 2,500,000,000, an increase of 31 per cent. in 25 years. Levels of population and the trend in distribution of the population by continents as forecast for the years 1975 and 2000 were:— [millions]

Continent	1975		2000	
	Estimated Population	Per cent.	Estimated Population	Per cent.
Europe‡ ...	751	19·6	947	15·1
Asia*.....	2,210	57·7	3,870	61·8
Africa	303	7·9	517	8·2
N. America.	240	6·3	312	5·0
Latin America†.	303	7·9	592	9·4
Oceania....	21	0·5	29	0·5
World.....	3,828	100	6,267	100

* Excluding U.S.S.R. † Mexico and the remainder of America south of U.S.A. ‡ Including U.S.S.R.

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,000,000 sq. miles); the U.S.S.R. is second (8,737,000 sq. miles); France (in 1939) was third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles. Other large areas are China, 4,135,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., 3,750,000 sq. miles; and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE CONTINENTS.

Europe (including European Russia) forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12′ N., to Cape Matapan, in the south of Greece, 36° 23′ N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

Asia (including Asiatic Russia) extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30″ N.) and Cape Bulus (76 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lie in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor. Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe, its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° 27′ 52″ E. at Ras Hafun. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of *Central America*, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

South America is a little more than 7⅓ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

Oceania extends over an area 1⅓ times the size of Europe, from Australia (in the West) to the most easterly islands of Polynesia, and from New Zealand (in the south) to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) in the north.

Area and Population of the World by Continents

The appended tables of area and population are based on such information as is immediately available.

With regard to areas it will be realized that no complete survey of many countries has yet been either achieved or even undertaken and that consequently accurate area figures are not available. In addition, among the results of the war of 1939–1945 is a readjustment of boundaries which have not yet been definitely settled. For the constituent parts of the United Kingdom and for the area and population of separate departments, overseas provinces, etc., of foreign countries, see main articles.

The populations given hereunder are derived from various sources; some have as their basis an authenticated census; some are official and some are unofficial estimates. In certain cases later information is given in the Dominions, Colonies or Foreign Countries Sections of the ALMANACK. What has been said about the survey of many of the world's countries applies equally to the question of census.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Albania	Republic	10,700	1,394,000	130	Tirana	50,000
Andorra	Republic	180	6,000	33	Andorra La Vella	2,200
Austria	Republic	34,064	6,968,500	205	Vienna	1,614,387
Belgium	Kingdom	11,775	9,129,000	775	Brussels	1,003,937
Bulgaria	Republic	43,000	7,629,000	177	Sofia	725,756
Cyprus	Republic	3,572	544,000	152	Nicosia	82,000
Czechoslovakia	Republic	49,700	13,518,000	272	Prague	578,734
Denmark	Kingdom	16,608	4,532,000	272	Ψ Copenhagen	960,319
Finland	Republic	130,127	4,413,000	34	Ψ Helsinki	441,678
France	Republic	213,000	45,355,000	213	Paris	2,850,189
Germany:—						
Federal Republic of Germany	Republic	95,700	53,049,000	554	Bonn	144,283
Eastern Germany	..	41,400	17,300,000	418	East Berlin	1,200,000
Gibraltar	British	2	25,721	12,860	Ψ Gibraltar	19,273
Greece	Kingdom	51,180	7,633,000	149	Athens	1,378,000
Hungary	Republic	36,000	9,998,000	278	Budapest	1,807,030
Iceland	Republic	40,500	174,000	4	Ψ Reykjavik	70,853
Irish Republic	Republic	26,601	2,808,264	109	Ψ Dublin	539,476
Italy	Republic	131,000	50,671,000	386	Rome	2,012,150
Liechtenstein	Principality	60	16,280	271	Vaduz	3,277
Luxemburg	Grand Duchy	1,000	318,000	318	Luxemburg	72,600
Malta and Gozo	British	122	324,000	2,656	Ψ Valletta	18,515
Monaco	Principality	½	20,000	..	Monaco	2,422
Netherlands	Kingdom	13,514	11,417,000	845	The Hague	606,825
					Ψ Amsterdam	871,577
Norway	Kingdom	125,183	3,572,000	29	Ψ Oslo	461,591
Poland	Republic	121,000	29,500,000	244	Warsaw	1,088,000
Portugal	Republic	34,500	8,981,000	260	Ψ Lisbon	790,434
Roumania	Republic	91,600	17,490,000	191	Bucharest	1,236,905
San Marino	Republic	23	15,000	652	San Marino	2,000
Spain	Kingdom	196,700	29,662,000	151	Madrid	2,0000,00
Sweden	Kingdom	173,436	7,436,000	43	Ψ Stockholm	807,200
Switzerland	Republic	15,950	5,204,000	326	Berne	161,300
Turkey in Europe	Republic	9,250	2,262,000	244	*See* Asia	..
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland†	Kingdom	93,000	51,986,000	559	Ψ London	8,204,800
U.S.S.R. (Europe):						
R.S.F.S.R. (Europe)	Republic	1,970,000	117,494,000	60	Moscow	5,032,000
Ukraine	Republic	234,000	41,893,000	179	Kieff	1,102,000
Belorussia	Republic	80,500	8,060,000	100	Minsk	509,000
Moldavia	Republic	13,140	2,880,000	219	Kishinev	214,000
Estonia	Republic	17,480	1,196,000	68	Ψ Tallinn	280,000
Latvia	Republic	25,000	2,094,000	84	Ψ Riga	605,000
Lithuania	Republic	25,270	2,713,000	107	Vilnius	235,000
Vatican	State	109 *acres*	940	..	Vatican City	940
Yugoslavia	Republic	98,725	18,667,000	186	Belgrade	542,000

Ψ Seaport. † Estimates of the Registrars-General, 1959.

ASIA

The expressions "The Near East," "The Middle East" and "The Far East" often appear in the Press of English-speaking countries, but have no definite boundaries. The following limits have been suggested:—*Near East* (Turkey to Persia) 25°–60° E. long., *Middle East* (Baluchistan to Burma) 60°–100° E. long., *Far East* (Siam to Japan) 100°–160° long.

Country	Form of Government	Area Sq. miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Aden	British	80	138,000	1,725	Ψ Aden	32,500
Aden Protectorate	..	112,000	660,000	6	..	..
Afghanistan	Kingdom	250,000	11,000,000	44	Kabul	300,000
Bahrain	Shaikhdom	213	143,000	671	Ψ Manama	55,541
Bhutan	Kingdom	18,000	700,000	39	Punakha	..
Borneo:—						
North Borneo and Labuan	British	30,000	334,000	11	Ψ Jesselton	11,704
Brunei	British	2,226	40,657	18	Ψ Brunei	15,000
Sarawak	British	50,000	738,983	15	Kuching	147,716
See also Indonesia						
Burma	Republic	254,000	19,000,000	75	Ψ Rangoon	740,000
Cambodia	Kingdom	70,000	5,000,000	71	Ψ Phnom Penh	550,000
Ceylon	Dominion	25,000	8,098,000	323	Ψ Colombo	426,127
China	..	4,135,000	640,000,000	155	Peking	2,768,149
Formosa (Taiwan)	Republic	13,800	7,591,000	550	Taipeh	760,000
Macao	Portuguese	5	188,000	37,600	Ψ Macao	157,175
Hong Kong	British	398	2,919,000	7,334	Ψ Victoria	767,000
India	Republic	1,260,000	361,152,000	287	Delhi	1,384,211
Indonesia	Republic	735,000	80,000,000	109	Ψ Djakarta	260,000
Iraq	Republic	172,000	6,538,000	38	Baghdad	552,047
Israel	Republic	7,900	2,114,000	268	Jerusalem	156,000
Japan	Kingdom	183,000	93,160,000	509	Tokyo	9,166,956
Jordan	Kingdom	30,000	1,400,000	47	Amman	250,000
Korea:—						
North Korea	Republic	47,800	6,500,000	136	Pyongyang	286,000
South Korea	Republic	37,426	21,910,000	585	Seoul	2,094,000
Kuwait	Shaikhdom	5,800	206,000	36	Ψ Kuwait	180,000
Laos	Kingdom	90,000	2,000,000	22	Vientiane	35,000
Lebanon	Republic	4,300	1,430,000	333	Ψ Beirut	450,000
Malaya	Federation	50,690	6,279,000	124	Kuala Lumpur	316,230
Maldive Islands	Sultanate	115	90,000	783	Ψ Malé	6,000
Muscat and Oman	Sultanate	82,000	550,000	7	Ψ Muscat	3,500
Nepal	Kingdom	54,000	8,338,000	154	Katmandu	106,579
Pakistan	Republic	365,000	75,842,000	208	Ψ Karachi	1,126,417
Persia (Iran)	Kingdom	628,000	18,900,000	30	Tehran	1,500,000
Philippine Islds.	Republic	115,000	24,000,000	209	Ψ Manila	1,500,000
Portuguese India	Portuguese	1,540	638,000	414	Ψ Nova Goa	12,000
Qatar	Shaikhdom	8,000	40,000	5	Doha	25,000
Saudi Arabia	Kingdom	927,000	5,250,000	6	Riyadh	100,000
Singapore	British	224	1,612,000	7,196	..	..
Syria	Republic	70,800	3,656,000	52	Damascus	372,708
Thailand (Siam)	Kingdom	198,247	22,812,000	115	Ψ Bangkok	1,773,318
Timor, Eastern	Portuguese	7,329	442,000	60	Ψ Dili	7,000
Trucial States	Shaikhdoms	32,000	86,000	3	..	..
Turkey in Asia	Republic	285,000	21,850,000	77	Ankara	500,000
U.S.S.R. (Asia):—						
R.S.F.S.R. (Asia)	Republic	6,640,000	*See* Europe			
Armenia (Hyastan)	Republic	11,550	1,768,000	153	Erevan	500,000
Azerbaidjan	Republic	33,200	3,700,000	111	Baku	968,000
Georgia	Republic	30,000	4,049,000	135	Tbilisi	694,000
Turkmenistan	Republic	187,900	1,520,000	8	Ashkhabad	170,000
Uzbekistan	Republic	157,250	8,113,000	52	Tashkent	911,000
Tadjikistan	Republic	55,040	1,982,000	36	Stalinabad	224,000
Kazakhstan	Republic	1,067,400	9,301,000	9	Alma Ata	455,000
Kirghizia	Republic	77,020	2,063,000	27	Frunze	217,000
Vietnam:—						
Northern Zone	Republic	63,000	13,500,000	214	Hanoi	445,000
Southern Zone	Republic	66,000	12,500,000	199	Saigon	1,779,400
Yemen	Kingdom	74,000	4,000,000	54	Taiz	8,000

Ψ Seaport.

AFRICA

Country	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Algeria	French Depts.	855,900	10,010,000	12	Ψ Algiers	361,300
Angola	Portuguese	488,000	4,145,000	8	Ψ St. Paul de Luanda	40,000
Basutoland	British Protect.	11,720	642,000	55	Maseru	5,739
Bechuanaland	British Protect.	222,000	294,000	1	*Mafeking*	..
Cameroon, British	Mandated	34,000	1,440,000	41	Buea	3,000
Cameroon	Republic	143,500	3,187,000	22	Yaoundé	32,000
Cape Verde Islands	Portuguese	1,516	148,000	98	Ψ Praia	6,000
Central African Republic‡	Republic	234,000	1,135,000	5	Bangui	82,300
Chad†	Republic	488,000	2,581,000	5	Fort Lamy	45,600
Congo†	Republic	130,000	759,000	6	Brazzaville	105,200
Congolese Republic†	Republic	906,000	13,653,000	15	Leopoldville	389,547
Dahomey	Republic	47,000	1,713,000	36	Ψ Porto Novo	30,800
Egypt	Republic	386,000	22,651,000	59	Cairo	2,100,500
Ethiopia (Abyssinia) and Eritrea	Kingdom	398,000	18,000,000	42	Addis Ababa	400,000
Gaboon	Republic	101,400	404,000	4	Ψ Libreville	16,700
Gambia	British	4,000	263,600	66	Ψ Bathurst	19,602
Ghana	Republic	92,000	4,836,000	53	Ψ Accra	133,192
Guinea	Republic	97,000	2,492,000	26	Ψ Conakry	100,000
Ivory Coast	Republic	189,000	2,483,000	13	Ψ Abidjan	125,700
Kenya	British	225,000	6,351,000	28	Nairobi	100,000
Liberia	Republic	43,000	1,600,000	37	Ψ Monrovia	41,000
Libya	Kingdom	810,000	1,091,000	1	Ψ Tripoli	170,000
Madagascar	Republic	228,000	5,312,000	23	Tananarive	240,000
Mali§	Federation	660,000	5,977,000	99	Ψ Dakar	234,500
Mauritania	Republic	322,000	624,000	2	Ψ Nouakchott	..
Mauritius, etc.	British	805	633,000	786	Ψ Port Louis	87,559
Morocco	Kingdom	173,000	10,000,000	58	Ψ Rabat	155,000
Mozambique	Portuguese	298,000	5,732,000	19	Ψ Lourenço Marques	48,000
Niger	Republic	484,000	2,475,000	5	Niamey	18,100
Nigeria	Federation	339,000	35,000,000	103	Ψ Lagos	350,000
Nyasaland	British	46,000	2,801,000	61	Zomba	6,000
Portuguese Guinea	Portuguese	14,000	511,000	36	Ψ Bissau	6,000
Réunion	French Dept.	1,000	301,000	301	St. Denis	41,863
Rhodesia, North	British	290,000	2,390,000	8	Lusaka	*9,440
Rhodesia, South	British	150,300	3,030,000	20	Salisbury	277,000
St. Helena	British	47	4,644	99	Ψ Jamestown	1,568
Ascension	British	38	418	11	Ψ Georgetown	..
Tristan da Cunha	British	45	292	6	Ψ Edinburgh	.
St. Tomé & Principé	Portuguese	372	60,200	162	Ψ São Tomé	3,200
Seychelles	British	156	42,000	269	Ψ Victoria	9,478
Sierra Leone	British	28,000	2,005,000	72	Ψ Freetown	64,576
Somali Republic	Republic	288,000	1,864,000	6	Ψ Mogadishu	74,056
Somaliland, French	French	9,000	67,000	7	Ψ Jibuti	17,000
Spanish Guinea	Spanish	10,000	204,000	20	Ψ Santa Isabel	9,000
Spanish Presidios:—						
Ceuta	Spanish	5	68,000	..	..	..
Melilla	Spanish	72	94,000	..	..	..
Sahara	Spanish	126,000	36,000	..	Villa Cisneros	250
Sudan	Republic	977,000	10,263,000	10	Khartoum	93,103
Swaziland	British	6,700	264,000	39	Mbabane	1,092
Tanganyika	British	362,000	9,077,000	25	Ψ Dar es Salaam	128,742
Togo	Republic	20,000	1,085,000	54	Lomé	39,200
Tunisia	Republic	45,000	3,800,000	84	Ψ Tunis	680,000
Uganda	British	80,000	6,538,000	82	Entebbe	8,000
Union of South Africa	Dominion	473,000	12,671,000	27	Pretoria Ψ Cape Town	351,500 752,000
S.W. Africa	Mandate	318,000	434,000	1	Ψ Windhoek	13,000
United Arab Republic, *see* Egypt (*above*); Syria (p. 192)						
Upper Volta	Republic	100,000	3,226,000	32	Ouagadougou	32,100
Zanzibar	British	1,020	299,000	293	Ψ Zanzibar	45,284

† *Formerly* Belgian Congo. ‡ The Equatorial Union (May 18, 1960).
Ψ Seaport. * European population. § *Formerly* Sénégal and Sudanese Republics.

NORTH AMERICA

Country	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Canada	Dominion	3,846,000	17,814,000	5	Ottawa	226,000
Mexico	Republic	758,000	33.304,000	44	Mexico City	5,000,000
St. Pierre and Miquelon	French	93	4,900	53	Ψ St. Pierre	3,500
United States*	Republic	3,022,000	173,260,000	57	Washington, D.C.	802,178

* For area and population of individual States, *see* main article.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

Country	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Bermuda	British	21	43,500	2,071	Ψ Hamilton	2,816
British Honduras	British	8,900	88,000	10	Ψ Belize	22,000
Costa Rica	Republic	23,000	1,148,000	50	San José	144.454
Cuba	Republic	44,000	6,125,000	139	Ψ Havana	783,162
Dominican Republic	Republic	19,300	2,704,000	140	Ciudad Trujillo	327,958
Guadeloupe	French Dept.	688	248,000	360	Ψ Pointe à Pitre	26,200
Guatemala	Republic	42,000	2,788,000	66	Guatemala	284,922
Haiti	Republic	10,500	3,112,000	296	Ψ Port au Prince	195,672
Honduras	Republic	43,000	1,828,000	43	Tegucigalpa	106,949
Martinique	French Dept.	400	255,600	643	Ψ Fort de France	96,600
Netherlands Antilles	Netherlands	394	190,000	482	Ψ Willemstad	45,000
Nicaragua	Republic	57,000	1,224,000	21	Managua	107,000
Panama	Republic	31,900	1,000,000	31	Ψ Panama City	200 000
Panama Canal Zone	U.S.A.	553	53,000	96	Ψ Balboa Heights	...
Puerto Rico	U.S.A.	3,400	2,264,000	666	Ψ San Juan	448 500
Salvador	Republic	8,000	2,400,000	250	San Salvador	187,000
Virgin Islands, U.S.	U.S.A.	132	31,000	235	Ψ Charlotte Amalie	11,000
West Indies:—						
Bahamas	British	4,400	131,000	30	Ψ Nassau	149,251
Barbados	British	166	238,000	1,434	Ψ Bridgetown	16,850
Jamaica	British	4,700	1,685,000	359	Ψ Kingston	162,258
Cayman Islds.	British	100	8,800	88	Ψ George Town	1,462
Turks and Caicos	British	166	6,500	39	Ψ Grand Turk	1,800
Leeward Islds.:—						
Antigua and Barbuda	British	171	57,000	333	Ψ St. John	11,000
Montserrat	British	32	15 000	469	Ψ Plymouth	2,500
St. Kitts-Nevis	British	153	59,000	386	Ψ Basseterre	15,000
Virgin Islands	British	59	7,600	129	Ψ Road Town	1,500
Trinidad and Tobago	British	1,980	801,000	404	Ψ Port of Spain	121,150
Windward Islands:—						
Dominica	British	305	59,000	193	Ψ Roseau	15,000
Grenada	British	133	89,000	669	Ψ St. George's	7,305
St. Lucia	British	233	94,000	403	Ψ Castries	25,000
St. Vincent	British	150	82,000	547	Ψ Kingstown	7,200

Ψ Seaport.

ROMAN EMPERORS

[The *First Triumvirate* (Julius Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus) 60–53 B.C.]

THE TWELVE CÆSARS

I. Caius JULIUS CÆSAR, *born* A.U.C. 651 (102 B.C.); *Dictator* A.U.C. 705 (48 B.C.); *Assassinated* A.U.C. 709. (44 B.C.).

[The *Second Triumvirate* (Octavian, Antony and Lepidus) 43–31 B.C.]

II. Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus AUGUSTUS, *born* 63 B.C.; *Emperor* 27 B.C.; *Died* A.D. 14.
III. Claudius Nero Cæsar TIBERIUS, *born* 24 B.C.; *Emperor* A.D. 14; *Died* A.D. 37.
IV. Caius Cæsar CALIGULA, *born* A.D. 12; *Emperor* A.D. 37; *Assassinated* A.D. 41.
V. Tiberius Drusus CLAUDIUS, *born* 10 B.C.; *Emperor* A.D. 41; *Assassinated* A.D. 54.
VI. Claudius NERO, *born* A.D. 37; *Emperor* A.D. 54; *Suicide* A.D. 68.
VII. Servius Sulpicius GALBA, *born* 3 B.C.; *Emperor* A.D. 68; *Assassinated* A.D. 69.
VIII. Marcus Salvius OTHO, *born* A.D. 32; *Emperor* A.D. 69; *Suicide* A.D. 69.
IX. Aulus VITELLIUS, *born* A.D. 15; *Emperor* A.D. 69; *Assassinated* A.D. 69.
X. Titus Flavius VESPASIAN, *born* A.D. 9; *Emperor* A.D. 69; *Died* A.D. 79.
XI. Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus TITUS, *born* A.D. 48; *Emperor* A.D. 79; *Died* A.D. 81.
XII. Titus Flavius DOMITIAN, *born* A.D. 52; *Emperor* A.D. 81; *Assassinated* A.D. 96.

SOUTH AMERICA

Country	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Argentina	Republic	1,080,000	20,775,000	19	Ψ Buenos Aires	4,500,000
Bolivia	Republic	415,000	3,462,000	8	La Paz	347,394
Brazil	Republic	3,289,000	63,101,627	19	Ψ Rio de Janeiro	2,040,045
Chile	Republic	290,000	7,440,000	25	Santiago	1,627 962
Colombia	Republic	462,000	13,000,000	28	Bogotá	1,064 740
Ecuador	Republic	226,000	4,169,000	18	Quito	267,798
Falkland Islands	British	4,618	2,191	..	Ψ Stanley	1,135
Guiana, *British*	British	83,000	558,000	7	Ψ Georgetown	94.137
French	French Dept.	35,000	29,000	1	Ψ Cayenne	13.300
Netherlands'	Netherlands	54,000	238,000	4	Paramaribo	86,400
Paraguay	Republic	157,000	1,408,000	9	Ψ Asunción	206,634
Peru	Republic	531,000	10,524,000	20	Lima	1,212,901
Uruguay	Republic	72,000	3,000,000	42	Ψ Monte Video	922,901
Venezuela	Republic	352,000	6,039,000	17	Caracas	1,102,230

OCEANIA

Country	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Australia	Commonwealth	2,971,000	10,166,000	3	Canberra	46,010
Norfolk Island	Australian	15	1,036	77	Ψ Kingston	..
Antarctica	Australian	2,472,000	..	..	..	..
British Solomon Is.	Brit. Protectorate	11,500	114,000	9	Ψ Honiara	..
Fiji	British	7,100	388,000	55	Ψ Suva	37.371
French Polynesia	French	2,500	77,000	31	Ψ Papeete	15,220
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	British	360	45,000	119	Tarawa	..
Guam	U.S.A.	209	39,000	187	Agaña	12,000
Hawaii	U.S.A. (*State*)	6,400	576,000	90	Ψ Honolulu	292,179
Marianna, Caroline and Marshall Islands†	United Nations	687	73,000	106	Agana (Guam)	12,000
Nauru	Brit. Mandate	8	4,389	549	Ψ Nauru	..
Netherlands' New Guinea	Residency	152,000	730,000	5	Ψ Merawkey	..
New Caledonia	French	7,200	68,000	9	Ψ Noumea	12,000
New Hebrides	Condominium	5,700	66,210	12	Ψ Vila	1,900
New Zealand	Dominion	104,000	2,360,000	23	Ψ Wellington	143 200
Cook Islands and *Niue*	N.Z.	190	22,000	116	Avarua	..
Ross Dependency	N.Z.	175,000	..	..	..	
Papua and New Guinea	Australian Mandate	184,000	1,856,000	..	Ψ Port Moresby	3,000
Papua	..	..	480,000	5	..	..
New Guinea	..	..	1,376,000	15	..	..
Samoa:—						
Eastern	U.S.A.	77	20,000	260	Ψ Pago Pago	3,531
Western	New Zealand	1,130	106,000	94	Ψ Apia	16,000
Tonga, etc.	Brit. Protectorate	270	57,000	211	Ψ Nukualofa	..

† Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Ψ Seaport.

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off the Philippines, 35,948 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Oceans

Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Philippines, 35,948
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 30,143
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	17,850

Seas

Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Cayman, 23,000
Mediterranean	1,145,000	Matapan, 14,435
Bering	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 11,154
East China	480,000	*about* 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	*about* 1,500
Japan	405,000	*about* 10,200
Andaman	305,000	*about* 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	*about* 1,300

THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

Ψ = Seaport.	Pop.
Tokyo, Japan (1960)	9,166,956
ΨLondon, England (1959)	8,204,800
ΨNew York, U.S.A. (1958)	8,074,000
ΨShanghai, China (1953)	6,204,417
Moscow, U.S.S.R. (1959)	5,032,000
Mexico City, Mexico (1959)	5,000,000
ΨBuenos Aires, Argentina (1958)	4,500,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1950)	3,620,962
Berlin, Germany (1951)	3,357,000
Leningrad, U.S.S.R. (1956)	3,176,000
Sao Paulo, Brazil (1957)	3,149,504
ΨCalcutta, India (1957)	3,132,124
ΨRio de Janeiro, Brazil (1957)	2,940,045
Paris, France (1954)	2,850,189
ΨBombay, India (1951)	2,840,011
Peking, China (1953)	2,768,149
Tientsin, China (1953)	2,693,831
ΨOsaka, Japan (1957)	2,632,000
Cairo, Egypt (1947)	2,100,486
Seoul, Korea (1959)	2,094,000
ΨPhiladelphia, U.S.A. (1950)	2,071,605
ΨSydney, New South Wales (1959)	2,054,800
Rome, Italy (1960)	2,012,100
Madrid, Spain (1958)	2,000,000
ΨLos Angeles, U.S.A. (1950)	1,970,358
Detroit, U.S.A. (1950)	1,849,508
Budapest, Hungary (1960)	1,807,030
ΨHamburg, Germany (1956)	1,786,775
Saigon, S. Vietnam (1957)	1,779,400
ΨMelbourne, Victoria (1959)	1,777,700
ΨBangkok, Thailand (1956)	1,773,318
Santiago, Chile (1956)	1,627,962
Vienna, Austria (1955)	1,614,287
ΨNaples, Italy (1960)	1,555,426
Mukden, China (1952)	1,551,000
ΨManila, Philippines (1960)	1,500,000
Tehran, Persia (1956)	1,500,000
ΨCanton, China (1952)	1,496,000
Milan, Italy (1960)	1,481,608
ΨMadras, India (1951)	1,429,985
ΨNagoya, Japan (1957)	1,387,019
Delhi, India (1959)	1,384,211
ΨBarcelona, Spain (1957)	1,361,000
Bucharest, Roumania (1955)	1,236,905
ΨIstanbul, Turkey (1960)	1,214,616
Lima, Peru (1959)	1,212,901
Kyoto, Japan (1957)	1,210,107
Athens, Greece (1954)	1,200,000
ΨYokohama, Japan (1957)	1,182,029
Hyderabad, India (1955)	1,166,860
ΨMontreal, Canada (1959)	1,145,000
ΨKarachi, Pakistan (1951)	1,126,417
Chungking, China (1952)	1,110,000
Caracas, Venezuela (1956)	1,102,000
Kiev, U.S.S.R. (1959)	1,102,000
Birmingham, England (1959)	1,091,500
Warsaw, Poland (1959)	1,088,000
Johannesburg, S. Africa (1959)	1,077,700
ΨGlasgow, Scotland (1959)	1,076,614
Bogota, Colombia (1958)	1,064,740
ΨPusan, Korea (1955)	1,045,183
Nanking, China (1952)	1,020,000
Kobé, Japan (1957)	1,012,192
Brussels, Belgium (1958)	1,003,937
Munich, Germany (1956)	1,001,825
Prague, Czechoslovakia (1957)	978,634
Baku, U.S.S.R. (1959)	968,000
ΨCopenhagen, Denmark (1955)	960,319
Turin, Italy (1960)	953,519
ΨBaltimore, U.S.A. (1950)	949,708
Gorky, U.S.S.R. (1959)	942,000
Kharkov, U.S.S.R. (1959)	930,000
ΨAlexandria, Egypt (1937)	928,237
ΨMonte Video, Uruguay (1956)	922,885
ΨSingapore (1956)	916,760
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1950)	914,808
Tashkent, U.S.S.R. (1959)	911,000
Novosibirsk, U.S.S.R. (1959)	887,000
Kuibyshev, U.S.S.R. (1959)	886,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1957)	871,188
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1950)	856,796
Lahore, Pakistan (1954)	849,476
ΨStockholm, Sweden (1959)	807,200
Washington, U.S.A. (1950)	802,178
ΨBoston, U.S.A. (1950)	801,444
Hankow, China (1949)	800,000
ΨLisbon, Portugal (1960)	790,434
Ahmedabad, India (1958)	788,333
ΨHavana, Cuba (1953)	783,162
Sverdlovsk, U.S.S.R. (1959)	777,000
ΨSan Francisco, U.S.A. (1950)	775,357
ΨVictoria, Hong-Kong (1951)	767,000
ΨGenoa, Italy (1960)	761,679
ΨVancouver, Canada (1960)	760,000
Taipeh, Formosa (1958)	760,000
ΨLiverpool, England (1959)	757,500
Tsingtao, China (1949)	756,000
ΨCape Town, S. Africa (1929)	752,000
ΨRangoon, Burma (1953)	740,000
Cologne, Germany (1956)	739,660
Sofia, Bulgaria (1956)	725,756
ΨRotterdam, Netherlands (1957)	722,718
Essen, Germany (1956)	715,367
Kanpur, India (1958)	705,383
Recife, Brazil (1957)	703,726
Stalino, U.S.S.R. (1959)	701,000
Changsha, China (1949)	700,000
ΨWenchow, China (1949)	700,000
Lodz, Poland (1959)	696,000
Tbilisi, U.S.S.R. (1959)	694,000
Cheiyabinsk, U.S.S.R. (1959)	688,000
ΨCasablanca, Morocco (1958)	685,000
ΨTunis, Tunisia (1956)	680,000
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1950)	676,806
Düsseldorf, Germany (1956)	676,013
ΨManchester, England (1959)	672,300

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

I. The Pyramids of Egypt.—From Gizeh (near Cairo) to a southern limit 60 miles distant. The oldest is that of Zoser, at Saggara, built about 3,000 B.C. The Great Pyramid of Cheops covers more than 12 acres and was originally 481 ft. in height and 756 × 756 ft. at the base.

II. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.—Adjoining Nebuchadnezzar's palace, 60 miles south of Baghdad. Terraced gardens, ranging from 75 to 300 ft. above ground level, watered from storage tanks on the highest terrace.

III. The Tomb of Mausolus.—At Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor. Built by the widowed Queen Artemisia about 350 B.C. The memorial originated the term mausoleum.

IV. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.—A marble temple designed by Ctesiphon and erected by cities of Ionia in honour of the goddess about 480 B.C.

V. The Colossus of Rhodes.—A bronze statue of Apollo, set up about 280 B.C. with legs astride the harbour entrance at the seaport of Rhodes.

VI. The Statue of Jupiter Olympus.—At Olympia in the plain of Elis, constructed of marble inlaid with ivory and gold by the sculptor Phidias, about 430 B.C.

VII. The Pharos of Alexandria.—A marble watch tower and lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the harbour of Alexandria.

THE WORLD'S LAKES

Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)	Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)
Caspian Sea	Asia	680	170,000	Amadjuak	Baffin Land	75	4,000
Superior	North America	383	31,820	Onega	Russia	145	3,800
Victoria Nyanza	Africa	200	26,200	Eyre	Australia	..	3,700
Aral	Trans Caspia	265	24,400	Rudolf	Africa	185	3,500
Huron	North America	247	23,010	Titicaca	South America	120	3,200
Michigan	North America	321	22,400	Athabasca	Canada	100	3,058
Chad	Africa	..	20,000	Nicaragua	Central America	195	3,000
Nyasa	Africa	350	14,200	Gairdner	Australia	..	3,000
Tanganyika	Africa	420	12,700	Van	Asia Minor	80	2,500
Great Bear	Canada	175	11,660	Reindeer	Canada	160	2,444
Baikal	Siberia	330	11,580	Torrens	Australia	130	2,400
Great Slave	Canada	325	11,170	Koko-Nor	Tibet	68	2,300
Erie	North America	241	9,940	Issyk-Kul	Turkestan	115	2,250
Winnipeg	Canada	260	9,398	Vänern	Sweden	93	2,150
Maracaibo	South America	..	8,296	Winnipegosis	Canada	122	2,086
Ontario	North America	193	7,540	Bangweolo	Africa	150	2,000
Balkash	Siberia	323	7,050	Nipigon	Canada	70	1,870
Ladoga	Russia	125	7,000	Manitoba	Canada	191	1,817
Nettiling	Baffin Land	120	5,000				

VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD

Active

Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet	Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	19,612	Ruapehu	New Zealand	9,175
Mount Wrangel	U.S.A.	14,000	Paricutin	Mexico	9,000
Mauna Loa	Hawaii	13,675	Asama	Japan	8,200
Erebus	Antarctic Continent	13,000	Ngauruhoe	New Zealand	7,515
Nyiragongo	Congo	11,560	Hecla	Iceland	5,100
Iliamna	Aleutian Islands, U.S.A.	11,000	Kilauea	Hawaii	4,090
Etna	Sicily	10,800	Vesuvius	Italy	3,700
Chillan	Chile	10,500	Stromboli	Lipari Islands, Italy	3,000
Nyamuragira	Congo	10,150	Volcanello	Lipari Islands, Italy	2,500

Quiescent

Llullaillaco	Chile	20,244	Pelée	Martinique, W. Indies	4,430
Demavend	Persia	18,600	Tarawera	New Zealand	3,646
Semerou	Java	12,050	Soufrière	St. Vincent Is., W.I.	3,000
Halcakala	Hawaii	10,032	Krakatoa	Sunda Strait	2,600
Guntur	Java	7,300	Two-Shima	Japan	2,480
Tongariro	New Zealand	6,458			

Believed Extinct

Aconcagua	Chile and Argentina	22,976	Popocatapetl	Mexico	17,540
Chimborazo	Ecuador	20,500	Orizaba	Mexico	17,400
Kilimanjaro	Tanganyika	19,340	Karisimbi	Congo	15,020
Antisana	Ecuador	18,850	Mikeno	Congo	14,780
Elbruz	Caucasus	18,526	Fujiyama	Japan	12,395

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.	Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,002	Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
K 2	Karakoram	28,250	North Peak	Alaska	19,370
Kinchinjanga	Himalayas	28,146	Kilimanjaro	Tanganyika	19,340
Nanga Parbat	"	26,629	Antisana	Ecuador	18,850
Nanda Devi	"	25,645	Demavend	Iran	18,600
Kamet	"	25,447	Elbruz	Caucasus	18,526
Minyag Konka	China	24,900	Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
Pik Stalin	Pamirs	24,590	Mount St. Elias	Alaska	18,008
Pik Pobedy	Tian Shan	24,410	Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
Aconcagua	Andes	22,834	Popocatapetl	Mexico	17,540
Huascaran	"	22,211	Foraker	Alaska	17,395
Sorata (Illampu)	"	21,500	Ararat	Armenia	17,160
Sahama	"	21,480	Mount Lucania	Yukon	17,150
Illimani	"	21,221	King's Peak	"	17,130
Huandoy	"	20,855	Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Chimborazo	"	20,500	Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
McKinley	Alaska	20,320	Kenya	Kenya	17,040
Llullaillaco	Andes	20,244	Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Mount Logan	Yukon	19,850	Mont Blanc	Alps	15,782

THE LONGEST RIVERS

River	Outflow	Length in Miles
Nile	Mediterranean	4,160
Amazon	Atlantic	4,050
Missouri-Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,760
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	2,800
Mekong	China Sea	2,800
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	„ „	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
Colorado	Gulf of California	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Salween	Gulf of Martaban	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Murray	Indian Ocean	1,609
Severn	Bristol Channel	220
Thames	North Sea	210

THE LONGEST BRIDGES

(With length, in feet, of *waterway.*)

Lower Zambesi, Africa	11,322
Storsstromsbroen, Denmark	10,499
Tay Bridge, Scotland	10,289
Upper Sone, India	9,839
Godavari, India	8,881
Forth Bridge, Scotland	8,291
Rio Salado, Argentina	6,703
Golden Gate, San Francisco, U.S.A.	6,260
Rio Dulce, Argentina	5,866
Hardinge, India	5,384
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal	5,325
Moerdijk, Netherlands	4,698
Harbour, Sydney, N.S.W.	4,224
Jacques Cartier, Montreal	3,888
Queensborough, U.S.A.	3,720
Brooklyn, U.S.A.	3,451
Torun, Poland	3,291
Quebec Bridge, Quebec	3,205

PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

	Feet
Europe: Alps—Mont Blanc*	15,782
England: Scafell Pike	3,210
Wales: Snowdon	3,560
Scotland: Ben Nevis	4,406
Ireland: Carrantuohill	3,414
Asia: Everest	29,002
Africa: Kilimanjaro	19,340
North America: McKinley	20,320
South America: Aconcagua	22,976
Australia: Kosciusko	7,328
New Zealand: Cook	12,349
Oceania: Charles Louis	18,000

* The Caucasus being taken physically, if not politically, as in Asia.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS

Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. miles
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	347,450
Borneo (Brit.-Indonesian)	„	307,000
Baffin Land (Canadian)	Arctic	231,000
Madagascar	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Indonesian)	Indian	163,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,745
Honshiu (Japanese)	Pacific	87,500
Celebes (Indonesian)	Indian	73,000
Prince Albert (Canadian)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z.	Pacific	58,500
Java (Indonesian)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z.	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Newfoundland (Canadian)	„	42,750
Luzon (Philippines)	Pacific	41,000
Ellesmere (Canadian)	Arctic	41,000
Iceland (Independent)	Atlantic	40,000
Mindanao (Philippines)	Pacific	37,000
Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Hokkaido (Japanese)	Pacific	30,000
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russian)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	29,000
Tasmania (Australian)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon	India	25,460
Banks (Canadian)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (Canadian)	„	24,000
Melville Land (Canadian)	„	20,000

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

Canal	Opened year	Length, miles	Depth, feet	Width,§ feet
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26·25	72
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72
Gota (Sweden)*	1832	115	10	47
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150
Manchester (England)	1894	35·5	28–30	120
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50·5	45	300
Princess Juliana (Netherlands)	1935	20	16	52
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1·6	22	100
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1·11	20·25	142
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	34	197
Welland (Canada)‡	1887	26·75	25	200

* Reconstructed 1916. † Reconstructed 1914. ‡ Reconstructed 1929–30. § At the bottom.

WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD

In order of height

Fall	Locality	Height in Feet
Angel Falls	Venezuela	3,212
Ribbon Fall	Yosemite, U.S.A.	1,612
Upper Yosemite	Yosemite, U.S.A. (*a*)	1,430
Gavarnie	Pyrenees	1,385
Wollomombie	New South Wales. (*b*)	1,100
Staubbach	Switzerland	980
Vettisfoss	Norway	856
King Edward VIII.	British Guiana	840
Gersoppa	Mysore, India (*c*)	830
Sutherland	New Zealand (*d*)	815
Kaietur (Köitutök)	British Guiana	741
Kalambo	Tanganyika (*e*)	704
Maletsunyane	Basutoland	630
Bridalveil	Yosemite, U.S.A.	620
Nevada	Yosemite, U.S.A.	594
Skjeggedalsfoss	Norway	525
Sterling	New Zealand	505

In order of volume

Fall	Locality	Width in Yards
Khon Cataracts (1)	Indo-China	15,840
Guayra (2)	Brazil	5,300
Victoria (3)	Rhodesia	1,760
Niagara (4)	Canada—U.S.A.	1,200

On the basis of annual flow the Guayra Falls in Brazil are the most spectacular, with a flow of 470,000 cubic feet per second (annual average).

NOTES.—(*a*) Out of a total fall of 2,565 ft.; (*b*) 1,700 ft.; (*c*) 960 ft.; (*d*) 1,904 ft.; (*e*) 3,000 ft.
(1) Height, 50–70 ft.; (2) 90–130 ft.; (3) 236–354 ft.; (4) 158–175 ft.

LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS

United Kingdom

E.R. = Eastern Region; L.M.R. = London Midland Region; N.E.R. = North Eastern Region; S.R. = Southern Region; W.R. = Western Region

		Miles	Yards
Severn	W.R.	4	628
Totley	L.M.R.	3	950
Standedge	N.E.R.	3	66
Woodhead	L.M.R.	3	66
Sodbury	W.R.	2	924
Disley	L.M.R.	2	346
Bramhope	N.E.R.	2	241
Festiniog	L.M.R.	2	338
Cowburn	L.M.R.	2	182
Sevenoaks	S.R.	1	1693
Rhondda	W.R.	1	1683
Morley	N.E.R.	1	1609
Box	W.R.	1	1452
Catesby	L.M.R.	1	1240
Dove Holes	L.M.R.	1	1224
Littleborough (Summit)	L.M.R.	1	1125
Vict. Waterloo (Liverpool)	L.M.R.	1	946
Ponsbourne	E.R.	1	924
Polhill	S.R.	1	851
Queensbury	N.E.R.	1	741
Merthyr	W.R.	1	737
Kilsby	L.M.R.	1	666
Bleamoor	L.M.R.	1	869
Shepherd's Well	S.R.	1	609
Gildersome	N.E.R.	1	571
Strood	S.R.	1	569
Clayton	S.R.	1	499
Oxted	S.R.	1	501
Sydenham	S.R.	1	381
Drewton	N.E.R.	1	354
Mersham New (Quarry)	S.R.	1	353
Wapping	L.M.R.	1	351
Mersey	Mersey	1	350
Greenock	Scottish Region	1	351
Bradway	E.R.	1	267
Sough	L.M.R.	1	255
Watford, New	L.M.R.	1	230
Caerphilly	W.R.	1	173
Llangyfelach	W.R.	1	192
Abbot's Cliff	Southern R.	1	182
Corby	L.M.R.	1	166
Halton	L.M.R.	1	176
Wenvoe	W.R.	1	107
Sapperton	W.R.	1	100
Sharnbrook	L.M.R.	1	100

The World

		Miles	Yards
Simplon	Switzerland–Italy	12	560
Apennine	Italy	11	880
St. Gothard	Switzerland	9	550
Lötschberg	Switzerland	9	130
Mont Cenis	Italy	8	870
Cascade	United States	7	1410
Ariberg	Austria	6	650
Moffat	United States	6	200
Shimizu	Japan	6	70

DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON

THE limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below, which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of	the range is
5 ft.	2·9 miles
20 ,,	5·9 ,,
50 ,,	9·3 ,,
100 ,,	13·2 ,,
500 ft.	29·5 miles
1,000 ,,	41·6 ,,
2,000 ,,	58·9 ,,
3,000 ,,	72·1 ,,
4,000 ft.	83·3 miles
5,000 ,,	93·1 ,,
20,000 ,,	186·2 ,,

BRITISH EMBASSIES ABROAD

Ambassadors. *Style*, His Excellency; *Addressed as*, Your Excellency.

Embassies:	*Ambassadors*	*Embassy*
Afghanistan	M. C. Gillett, C.M.G. (1957)	*Kabul.*
Argentine	Sir J. Ward, K.C.M.G. (1957)	*Buenos Aires.*
Austria	Sir R. J. Bowker, K.C.M.G. (1958)	*Vienna.*
Belgium	Sir J. W. Nicholls, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960)	*Brussels.*
Bolivia	L. G. Holliday, C.M.G. (1960)	*La Paz.*
Brazil	Sir G. A. Wallinger, K.C.M.G. (1958)	*Rio de Janeiro.*
Burma	Sir R. H. S. Allen, K.C.M.G. (1956)	*Rangoon.*
Cambodia	F. F. Garner, C.M.G. (1958)	*Phnom Penh.*
Cameroons	P. M. Johnston (1960)	*Yaoundé.*
Chile	I. T. M. Pink, C.M.G. (1958)	*Santiago.*
Colombia	A. S. Fordham, C.M.G. (1960)	*Bogotá.*
Congolese Repub.	I. D. Scott, C.M.G., C.I.E. (1960)	*Leopoldville.*
Costa Rica	D. J. M. Irving, C.B.E. (1956)	*San José.*
Cuba	H. S. Marchant, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960)	*Havana.*
Czechoslovakia	C. C. Parrott, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960)	*Prague.*
Denmark	Sir W. H. Montagu-Pollock, K.C.M.G. (1960)	*Copenhagen.*
Dominican Repub.	W. W. McVittie, C.M.G. (1958)	*Ciudad Trujillo.*
Ecuador	C. A. G. Meade, C.M.G. (1959)	*Quito.*
Ethiopia	D. A. H. Wright, C.M.G. (1959)	*Addis Ababa.*
Finland	Sir D. L. Busk, K.C.M.G. (1958)	*Helsinki.*
France	Sir P. J. Dixon, G.C.M.G., C.B. (1960)	*Paris.*
Germany (Fed.Rep)	Sir C. E. Steel, G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1956)	*Bonn.*
Greece	Sir R. Allen, K.C.M.G. (1957)	*Athens.*
Guinea	D. A. Logan (1960)	*Conakry.*
Haiti	G. T. C. Smith, C.M.G. (1959)	*Port au Prince.*
Honduras	R. B. B. Tollinton, C.B.E. (1960)	*Tegucigalpa.*
Iceland	A. C. Stewart, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1959)	*Reykjavik.*
Indonesia	Sir L. A. C. Fry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1959)	*Djakarta.*
Iraq	Sir H. Trevelyan, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1958)	*Baghdad.*
Irish Republic	Sir I. M. R. Maclennan, K.C.M.G. (1959)	*Dublin.*
Israel	P. F. Hancock, C.M.G. (1959)	*Tel Aviv.*
Italy	Sir H. A. Clarke, K.C.M.G. (1953)	*Rome.*
Japan	Sir O. C. Morland, K.C.M.G. (1959)	*Tokyo.*
Jordan	Hon. J. E. P. C. Henniker-Major, C.M.G., M.C. (1960)	*Amman.*
Korea	H. J. Evans, C.M.G. (1957)	*Seoul.*
Laos	J. M. Addis, C.M.G. (1960)	*Vientiane.*
Lebanon	Sir P. M. Crosthwaite, K.C.M.G. (1958)	*Beirut.*
Liberia	H. A. N. Brown (1960)	*Monrovia.*
Libya	D. M. H. Riches, C.M.G. (1959)	*Tripoli.*
Luxemburg	H. W. A. Freese-Pennefather, C.M.G. (1957)	*Luxemburg.*
Madagascar	A. J. Ronalds, O.B.E. (1960)	*Tananarive.*
Mali	J. H. A. Watson, C.M.G. (1960)	*Dakar.*
Mexico	I. P. Garran, C.M.G. (1960)	*Mexico City.*
Morocco	Sir C. B. Duke, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1956)	*Rabat.*
Nepal	L. A. Scopes, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957)	*Katmandu.*
Netherlands	Sir A. N. Noble, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1960)	*The Hague.*
Nicaragua	W. E. D. Massey (1959)	*Managua.*
Norway	Sir P. W. S. Y. Scarlett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1954)	*Oslo.*
Panama	G. E. Vaughan, C.B.E. (1959)	*Panama.*
Paraguay	H. F. A. Gates, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1959)	*Asuncion.*
Persia (Iran)	Sir G. W. Harrison, K.C.M.G. (1958)	*Tehran.*
Peru	Sir B. E. F. Gage, K.C.M.G. (1958)	*Lima.*
Philippines	J. A. Pilcher, C.M.G. (1959)	*Manila.*
Poland	Sir G. L. Clutton, K.C.M.G. (1960)	*Warsaw.*
Portugal	A. D. M. Ross, C.M.G. (1960)	*Lisbon.*
Salvador	G. W. Kirk, C.M.G. (1960)	*San Salvador.*
Somalia	T. E. Bromley, C.M.G. (1960)	*Mogadishu.*
Spain	Sir G. P. Labouchere, K.C.M.G. (1960)	*Madrid.*
Sudan	Sir E. A. Chapman-Andrews, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956)	*Khartoum.*
Sweden	Sir J. E. Coulson, K.C.M.G. (1960)	*Stockholm.*
Switzerland	P. F. Grey, C.M.G. (1960)	*Berne.*
Thailand	Sir R. Whittington, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1957)	*Bangkok.*
Togo	J. H. A. Watson, C.M.G. (1960)	*Dakar.*
Tunisia	A. E. Lambert, C.M.G. (1960)	*Tunis.*
Turkey	Sir B. A. B. Burrows, K.C.M.G. (1958)	*Ankara.*
U.S.S.R.	Sir F. K. Roberts, K.C.M.G. (1960)	*Moscow.*
United States	Sir H. A. Caccia, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1956)	*Washington, D.C.*
Uruguay	M. S. Henderson, C.M.G. (1957)	*Montevideo.*
Venezuela	Sir J. Walker, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955)	*Caracas.*
Vietnam	H. A. F. Hohler, C.M.G. (1959)	*Saigon.*
Yugoslavia	Sir M. J. Cresswell, K.C.M.G. (1960)	*Belgrade.*

BRITISH LEGATIONS ABROAD

	E.-E., *Envoy-Extraordinary*; M.-P., *Minister-Plenipotentiary*.	*Legation.*
Bulgaria	A. H. Lincoln, C.M.G., C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1960)	*Sofia.*
Guatemala	M. S. Williams, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1959)	*Guatemala.*
Holy See	(vacant)	*Rome.*
Hungary	N. J. A. Cheetham, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1959)	*Budapest.*
Roumania	R. D. J. Scott-Fox, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1959)	*Bucharest.*

EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES-GENERAL IN LONDON

Embassies:	*Ambassadors and Embassies*	*Consulates-General*
Afghan	M. K. Ludin, 31, Princes Gate, S.W.7.	(None).
American	John H. Whitney, 1, Grosvenor Square, W.1	1, Grosvenor Square, W.1.
Argentine	Rear-Adm. T. Hartung, 9, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.	53, Hans Place, S.W.1.
Austrian	Prince Johannes Schwarzenberg, 18, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	(None).
Belgian	M. René van Meerbeke, 103, Eaton Sq., S.W.1	10 Belgrave Place, S.W.1.
Bolivian	M. B. Pelaez, 106, Eaton Sq., S.W.1	106, Eccleston Mews, S.W.1.
Brazilian	Dr. F. de A. C. de Mello, 54, Mount St., W.1	54, Mount Street, W.1.
Burmese	Aung Soe, 19A, Charles St., W.1	(None).
Cambodian	Au Chheun, 24, Phillimore Gdns., W.8	(None).
Chilean	Señor V. Santa Cruz, 3 Hamilton Pla., W.1.	3, Hamilton Pla., W.1.
Colombian	(vacant), 3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1	3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Costa Rican	A. Alfaro-Sotela, 5, Evelyn Mansions, S.W.1	5, Evelyn Mansions, S.W.1.
Cuban	(vacant) 22 Mount St., W. 1	329, High Holborn, W.C.1.
Czechoslovakian	Miroslav Galuska, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1	(None).
Danish	M. V. de Steensen-Leth, 29, Pont St., S.W.1	67, Pont Street, S.W.1.
Dominican	Dr. Hector Godoy, 37, Eaton Sq., S.W.1	24, Wilton Street, S.W.1.
Ecuadorian	Major L. Plaza, 3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1	3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Ethiopian	L. E. Makonnen, 17, Princes Gate, S.W.7	(None).
Finnish	L. O. Tuominen, 65, Chester Square, S.W.1	(None).
French	M. Jean Chauvel, 58, Knightsbridge, S.W.1	51, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
German (W.)	Hans von Herwarth, Chesham Place, S.W.1	Chesham Place, S.W.1.
Greek	G. Seferiades, 51, Upper Brook St., W.1	34, Hyde Park Square, W.2.
Haitian	C. Bonhomme, 22, Hans Road, S.W.3	(None).
Honduran	F. J. Durón, 104, Gt. Portland St., W.1	104, Gt. Portland St., W.1.
Icelandic	Dr. K. Gudmundsson, 17 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	17 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
Indonesian	Dr. Sunario, 38, Grosvenor Square, W.1	(None).
Iraqi	(vacant), 22, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.	(None).
Irish Republic	H. J. McCann, 17, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	(None).
Israel	Arthur Lourie, 2, Palace Green, W.8.	2a Palace Green, W.8.
Italian	Count Vittorio Zoppi, 14, Three Kings Yard, W.1.	38, Eaton Place, S.W.1.
Japanese	Katsumi Ohno, 32, Belgrave Square, S.W.1	(None).
Jordanian	A. Hanania, 7, Palace Green, W.8.	(None).
Korean	(vacant), 36, Cadogan Square, S.W.1	(None).
Laotian	Prince Khammao, 5, Palace Green, W.8	(None).
Lebanese	Hussein el-Jisr, 21, Kensington Palace Gdns., W.8	(None).
Liberian	G. T. Brewer, 21, Princes Gate, S.W.7	13, New Burlington Street, W.1.
Libyan	Dr. A. Buseiri, 58, Princes Gate, S.W.7	(None).
Luxemburg	M. A. J. Clasen, 27, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1	(None).
Mexican	(vacant), 48, Belgrave Square, S.W.1	8, Halkin Street, S.W.1.
Moroccan	Prince Moulay Hassan Ben El Mehdi, 56, Chester Square, S.W.1.	(None).
Nepalese	R. P. Manandhar, 12A, Kensington Pal. Gdns., W.8.	12A, Kensington Pal. Gdns., W.8.
Netherlands	Baron Adolph Bentinck, 38, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.	38, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.
Nicaraguan	(vacant), 18, Mount St., W.1	18, Mount Street, W.1.
Norwegian	Erik Braadland, 25, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	42, Lancaster Gate, W.2.
Panamanian	Carlos F. Alfaro, Ibex House, Minories, E.C.3.	..
Paraguayan	Dr. R. R. de Vargas, 51, Cornwall Gdns., S.W.7.	51, Cornwall Gdns., S.W.7
Persian	Hussain Ghods-Nakhai, 26, Princes Gate, S.W.7	50, Kensington Court, W.8.
Peruvian	Dr. Don R. R. Schreiber, 52, Sloane St., S.W.1	52, Sloane Street, S.W.1.
Philippine	Leon Guerrero, 9A, Palace Green, W.8.	(None).
Polish	Dr. W. Rodzinski, 47, Portland Pl., W.1.	19, Weymouth Street, W.
Portuguese	Gen. A. Pinto, 11, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1	103, Sloane St., W.2.
Salvadorean	Dr. A. Melendez, 6, Roland Gdns., S.W.7	6, Roland Gdns., S.W.7.
Soviet Union	A. A. Soldatov, 13, Kensington Palace Gdns., W.8.	3, Rosary Gardens, S.W.7.
Spanish	Marqués de Santa Cruz, 24, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	21, Cavendish Square, W.1.
Sudanese	Mohammed Hamad El Niel, 3, Cleveland Row, S.W.1	(None).
Swedish	M. Gunnar Hägglöf, 29, Portland Pl., W.1	14, Trinity Square, E.C.3.
Swiss	M. A. Daeniker, 18, Montagu Place, W.1.	1, Montagu Place, W.1.
Thai	Peekbdip Malakul, 21, Ashburn Place, S.W.7.	(None).
Tunisian	Taieb Slim, 29, Princes Gate, S.W.7.	(None).
Turkish	(vacant), 69, Portland Place, W.1	46, Rutland Gate, S.W.7.
Uruguayan	(vacant), 48, Lennox Gardens, S.W.1.	66, Pont Street, S.W.1.
Venezuelan	Dr. I. Iribarren, 3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1	3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Vietnamese	M. Ngo-Dinh-Luyen, 12, Victoria Road, W.8	(None).
Yugoslav	Ivo Vejvoda, 25, Kensington Gore, S.W.7	(None).

FOREIGN LEGATIONS IN LONDON

		Consulates-General
Bulgarian	G. P. Zenguilékov, 12, Queen's Gate Gdns., S.W.7.	(None).
Guatemalan	(vacant), 30, Collingham Gdns., S.W.5.	30, Collingham Gdns., S.W.5.
Hungarian	B. Szilagyi, 35, Eaton Place, S.W.1.	46, Eaton Place, S.W.1.
Roumanian	P. Balaceanu, 4, Palace Green, W.8.	(None).
Yemen	(vacant), 41 South St., W.1.	(None).

RULERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Country	Ruler	Born	Acceded
Afghanistan	Mohamed Zahir Shah, *King*	Oct. 15, 1914	Nov. 8, 1933
Argentine Republic	Dr. Arturo Frondizi, *President*	Oct. 28, 1908	Feb. 24, 1958
Austria	Adolf Schärf, *President*	1890	May 5, 1957
Bahrain	Sir Sulman bin Hamid, *Shaik*	1895	Feb. 3, 1942
Belgium	Baudouin, *King*	Sept. 7, 1930	July 17, 1951
Bolivia	Hernán Siles, *President*	..	Aug. 6, 1956
Brazil	Josceline Kubitschek, *President*	1901	Jan. 31, 1956
Bulgaria	D. Ganev, *President*	..	Nov. 30, 1958
Burma	U Win Maung, *President*	..	Mar. 13, 1957
Cambodia	Norodom Sihanouk, *King*	..	1960
Cameroons	Ahmadou Ahidjo, *President*	..	May 5, 1960
Chad	Francois Tombalbaye, *President*	..	Aug. 16, 1960
Chile	J. A. Rodriguez, *President*	..	Nov. 4, 1958
China	Liu Shao-Chi, *President*	..	April 27, 1959
Colombia	Dr. A. L. Comargo, *President*	..	May 4, 1958
Congo*	Abbe Fubert Youlou, *President*	..	1960
Congolese Republic	Joseph Kasavubu, *President*	..	June 24, 1960
Costa Rica	Mario Echaudi, *President*	..	May 1958
Cuba	Dr. O. D. Torrado, *President*	..	July 18, 1959
Czechoslovakia	Antonin Novotny, *President*	Dec. 10, 1904	Nov. 19, 1957
Dahomey	Hubert Maga, *Prime Minister*	..	July 11, 1960
Denmark	Frederik IX, *King*	Mar. 11, 1899	April 20, 1947
Dominican Republic	Dr. Joaquin Balaguer, *President*	..	Aug. 3, 1960
Ecuador	J. M. V. Ibarra, *President*	..	Sept. 1, 1960
Ethiopia	Hailé Selassie, *Imperor*	July 23, 1892	April 2, 1930
Finland	Dr. U. K. Kekkonen, *President*	1900	Feb. 15, 1956
France	Gen. Charles de Gaulle, *President*	Nov. 22, 1890	Dec. 21, 1958
Germany (Fed.Rep.)	Heinrich Lubke, *President*	Oct. 14, 1894	Sept. 15, 1959
Germany (Eastern)	Wilhelm Pieck, *President*	1874	Oct. 11, 1949
Greece	Paul I, *King of the Hellenes*	Dec. 14, 1901	April 1, 1947
Guatemala	Dr. M. Y. Fuentes, *President*	..	March 1, 1958
Guinea	Sekou Touré, *President*	..	Oct. 2, 1958
Haiti	Dr. François Duvalier, *President*	..	Oct. 22, 1957
Honduras	Dr. J. R. V. Morales, *President*	..	Dec. 21, 1957
Hungary	István Dobi, *President*	..	July 1953
Iceland	Asgeir Asgeirsson, *President*	..	Aug. 1, 1952
Indonesia	Dr. Sukarno, *President*	June 6, 1901	Dec. 17, 1949
Iraq	Gen. Najib al-Rubai, *Chairman of Council of*	..	July 1958
Irish Republic	Eamon de Valéra, *President* [*Sovereignty*	Oct. 14, 1882	June 18, 1959
Israel	Isaac Ben-Zwi, *President*	Dec. 6, 1884	Dec. 8, 1952
Italy	Giovanni Gronchi, *President*	1887	April 29, 1955
Ivory Coast	Felix Houphouet-Boigny, *Prime Minister*	..	July 11, 1960
Japan	Hirohito, *Emperor*	April 29, 1901	Dec. 25, 1926
Jordan	Hussein, *King*	Nov. 14, 1935	Aug. 11, 1952
Korea, South	Yoon Bo Sun, *President*	..	Aug. 12, 1960
Kuwait	Abdulla as-Salim al-Subah, *Ruler*	1895	Jan. 28, 1950
Lebanon	Gen. Fuad Chehab, *President*	..	Sept. 23, 1958
Liberia	William V. S. Tubman, *President*	..	May 6, 1943
Libya	Idriss I., *King*	1890	Dec. 24, 1951
Liechtenstein	Franz Joseph II., *Prince*	Aug. 16, 1906	Aug. 25, 1938
Luxemburg	Charlotte, *Grand Duchess*	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 9, 1919
Madagascar	Philibert Tsiranana, *President*	..	June 26, 1960
Mali	Modibo Keita, *President*	..	April 4, 1959
Mexico	Adolfo Lopez Mateos, *President*	1910	Dec. 1, 1958
Monaco	Rainier, *Prince*	May 31, 1923	May 9, 1949
Morocco	Mohammed ben Youssef, *King*	Aug. 10, 1909	Nov. 16, 1955
Muscat and Oman	Saiyid Said bin Taimur, *Sultan*	Aug. 13, 1910	Feb. 10, 1932
Nepal	Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah, *King*	1920	Mar. 13, 1955
Netherlands	Juliana, *Queen*	April 30, 1909	Sept. 6, 1948
Nicaragua	Col. Luis Somoza, *President*	..	May 1957
Niger	Hamani Diori, *President of the Council*	..	July 11, 1960
Norway	Olav V., *King*	July 2, 1903	Sept. 21, 1957
Panama	Roberto Chiara, *President*	..	Oct. 1, 1960

*Formerly French Congo.

RULERS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued*

Country	Ruler	Born	Acceded
Papal State	John XXIII, *Pope*	Nov. 25, 1881	Oct. 28, 1958
Paraguay	Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, *President*	..	Aug. 15, 1954
Persia	Shahpoor Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, *Shah*	Oct. 26, 1919	Sept. 16, 1941
Peru	Dr. Manuel Prado, *President*	..	June 17, 1956
Philippine Islands	Carlos Garcia, *President*	..	March 18, 1957
Poland	Aleksander Zawadski, *Chairman of Council of*	..	Dec. 1952
Portugal	Rear-Adm. Americo Tomaz, *President* [*Ministers*	..	Aug. 9, 1958
Roumania	Ion Gheorghe Maurer, *President*	..	Jan. 11, 1958
Salvador	José Lemus, *President*	..	Sept. 1956
Saudi Arabia	Saud ibn Abdul Aziz, *King*	1902	Nov. 9, 1953
Somalia	Adan Abdullah, *President*	..	July 1, 1960
Spain	General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, *Regent*	Dec. 4, 1892	Aug. 9, 1939
Sudan	Ferik Ibrahim Abboud, *President*	..	Nov. 17, 1958
Sweden	Gustaf VI Adolf, *King*	Nov. 11, 1882	Oct. 29, 1950
Switzerland	Max Petitpierre, *President*	..	Jan. 1, 1960
Thailand	Bhumibol Adulyadej, *King*	Dec. 5, 1927	June 9, 1946
Togo	Sylvanus Olympio, *Prime Minister*	..	April 27, 1960
Tunisia	Habib Bourguiba, *President*	..	July 25, 1957
Turkey	Cemal Gürsel, *Head of State*	1884	May 1961
United Arab Rep.	Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, *President*	Jan. 15, 1918	Feb. 21, 1958
United States	Dwight D. Eisenhower, *President*	Oct. 14, 1890	Jan. 20, 1953
Upper Volta	Maurice Yameogo, *President of the Council*	..	July 11, 1960
Uruguay	Martin R. Echegoyen, *President*	..	Mar. 1, 1959
U.S.S.R.	Leonid I. Brezhnev	1907	May 7, 1960
Venezuela	Romulo Betancourt, *President*	Feb. 22, 1908	Feb. 13, 1959
Vietnam, North	Ho Chin Minh, *President*	..	1945
Vietnam, South	Ngo Dinh Diem, *President*	..	Oct. 26, 1955
Yemen	Anmed bin Yahya Muhammed, *King*	1895	Feb. 17, 1948
Yugoslavia	Josip Broz Tito, *President*	May 25 1892	Jan. 14, 1953

PRESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
Louis Adolphe Thiers	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon	24 May, 1873
Jules Grévy	30 Jan. 1879
Sadi Carnot (assass.: 14 June, 1894)	3 Dec. 1887
Jean Casimir Perier	27 June, 1894
François Félix Faure	17 jan. 1895
Emile Loubet	18 Feb. 1899
Armand Fallières	18 Jan. 1906
Raymond Poincaré	17 Jan. 1913
Paul Deschanel	18 Feb. 1920
Alexandre Millerand	20 Sept. 1920
Gaston Doumergue	13 June, 1924
Paul Doumer (assass.: 7 May, 1932)	13 June, 1931
Albert Lebrun (deposed 1940)	10 May, 1932
Maréchal Pétain, "Vichy" nominee	11 July, 1940

[After the liberation of Paris, General Charles de Gaulle entered the capital and formed a provisional government on Sept. 10, 1944. This was regarded as a continuation of the *Third Republic*. De Gaulle was named provisional President. He resigned and was succeeded by Félix Gouin on Jan. 23, 1946. A new National Assembly was elected and on June 2, 1946, Gouin resigned and was succeeded by Georges Bidault.

A new Constitution (*Fourth Republic*), adopted on Oct. 13, 1946, and amended in 1954, was in force until 1958.]

Vincent Auriol, *born* 1884	Jan. 16, 1947
René Coty, *born* 1882	Jan. 17, 1954

[The *Fifth French Republic* came into being on October 6, 1958, following the approval of its constitution by a national referendum in September, 1958.]

Charles de Gaulle, *born* 1890	Jan. 8, 1959

POPES FROM 1621

Sovereign Pontiff.	*Family Name.*	*Elected.*
Gregory XV	Ludovisi	1621
Urban VIII	Barberini	1623
Innocent X	Pamphili	1644
Alexander VII	Chigi	1655
Clement IX	Rospigliosi	1667
Clement X	Altieri	1670
Innocent XI	Odescalchi	1676
Alexander VIII	Ottoboni	1689
Innocent XII	Pignatelli	1691
Clement XI	Albani	1700
Innocent XIII	Conti	1721
Benedict XIII	Orsini	1724
Clement XII	Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV	Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII	Rezzonico	1753
Clement XIV	Ganganelli	1769
Pius VI	Braschi	1775
Pius VII	Chiaramonti	1800
Leo XII	della Genga	1823
Pius VIII	Castiglion	1829
Gregory XVI	Cappellari	1831
Pius IX	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Leo XIII	Pecci	1878
Pius X	Sarto	1903
Benedict XV	della Chiesa	1914
Pius XI	Ratti	1922
Pius XII	Pacelli	1939
John XXIII	Roncalli	1958

Adrian IV (Nicholas Brakespear, the only Englishman elected Pope) was born at Langley, near St. Albans; elected Pope, on the death of Anastasius IV, 1154; died 1159.

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnd.
	Saxons and Danes					
EGBERT	King of Wessex and all England		827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert		839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf		858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf		858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf		866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf		871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great		901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder		925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Third son of Edward the Elder		940	946	25	6
EDRED	Fourth son of Edward the Elder		946	955	32	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund		955	959	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund		959	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar		975	978	17	4
ETHELRED II	Younger son of Edgar	Emma, dau. of the Duke of Normandy	978	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred II		1016	1016	27	0
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	Emma of Normandy, widow of Ethelred II	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I	Son of Canute		1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute		1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II		1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor		1066	1066	44	0
	The House of Normandy					
WILLIAM I	Obtained the Crown by Conquest	Matilda, dau. of Baldwin, Count of Flanders.	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II	Third son of William I	(Died unmarried)	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I	Youngest son of William I	*1st* Matilda, dau. of Malcolm Canmore, K. of Scotland; *2nd* Adelicia, dau. of Godfrey, D. of Louvaine.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth dau. of William I.	Matilda, dau. of Eustace, Count of Boulogne.	1135	1154	50	19
	The House of Plantagenet					
HENRY II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet by Matilda, only dau. of Henry I; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred and of Egbert.	Eleanor, dau. of D. of Guienne and divorced Queen of Louis VII of France.	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I	Eldest surviving son of Henry II	Berengaria, dau. of Sancho VI, K. of Navarre.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II	*1st* Avisa, dau. of E. of Gloucester, divorced upon grounds of consanguinity; *2nd* Isabella dau. of Aymer, Count of Angoulême.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III	Eldest son of John	Eleanor, dau. of Raymond, Count of Provence.	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I	Eldest son of Henry III	*1st* Eleanor, dau. of Ferdinand III, K. of Castile; *2nd* Margaret, dau. of Philip III, the Hardy, K. of France.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II	Eldest surviving son of Edward I	Isabella, dau. of Philip IV, the Fair, K. of France	1307	1327	43	20

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnd.
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II.	Philippa, dau. of William, Count of Holland and Hainault.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward III, (died 1400)	*1st* Anne, dau. of Emp. Charles IV; *and* Isabel, dau. of Charles VI of France.	1377	dep. 1399 †	34	22
	The House of Lancaster					
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III.	*1st* Mary de Bohun, dau. of the E. of Hereford; *2nd* Joanna of Navarre, widow of John de Montford, D. of Bretagne.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V	Eldest son of Henry IV	Katherine, dau. of Charles VI, K. of France.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V, (died 1471)	Margaret of Anjou, dau. of René, D. of Anjou.	1422	dep. 1461	49	39
	The House of York					
EDWARD IV	Son of Richard, grandson of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III; and of Anne, great-grand-daughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III.	Elizabeth Widville (or Woodville), dau. of Sir Richard Widvile and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V	Eldest son of Edward IV	(Died unmarried)	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III	Younger brother of Edward IV	Anne, dau. of the E. of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales.	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor					
HENRY VII	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt.	Elizabeth, dau. of Edward IV	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	*1st* Katharine of Arragon, widow of his elder brother Arthur, (divorced); *2nd* Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Boleyn, (beheaded); *3rd* Jane, dau. of Sir John Seymour, (died in childbirth of a son, aft. Edward VI); *4th* Anne, sister of William, D. of Cleves, (divorced); *5th* Katharine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk, (beheaded); *6th* Katharine, dau. of Sir Thomas Parr and widow of Edward Nevill, Lord Latimer.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour	(Died unmarried)	1547	1553	16	6
JANE	Grand-daughter of Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII, (beheaded Feb. 12, 1554).	Lord Guilford Dudley	1553	1554	17	14 days
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Katharine of Arragon.	Philip II of Spain	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn.	(Died unmarried)	1553	1603	69	44

BRITISH KINGS AND QUEENS FROM 1603

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgnd.
	The House of Stuart					
JAMES I (VI OF SCOT.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.	Anne, dau. of Frederick II of Denmark	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I	Only surviving son of James I.	Henrietta-Maria, dau. of Henry IV of France.	1625	Beh.1649	48	24
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649					
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653–8.	*Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658–9*				
CHARLES II	Eldest son of Charles I, (restored 1660)	The Infanta Catharine of Portugal, dau. of John IV and sister of Alphonso VI.	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II (VII OF SCOT.)	Second son of Charles I, (died Sept. 16, 1701) (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	*1st* Lady Anne Hyde, dau. of Edward, E. of Clarendon, who died before James ascended the throne; *2nd* Mary Beatrice Eleanor d'Este, dau. of Alphonso, D. of Modena.	1685	Dep.1688 Dec.1701	68	3
WILLIAM III and MARY II	Son of William Prince of Orange / Eldest daughter of James II		1689	1702 / 1694	51 / 33	13 / 6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II	Prince George of Denmark	1702	1714	4	12
	The House of Hanover					
GEORGE I	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	Sophia Dorothea, dau. of George William, D. of Zell.	1714	1727		13
GEORGE II	Only son of George I	Wilhelmina Caroline, dau. of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III	Grandson of George II	Charlotte Sophia, dau. of Charles Lewis Frederick, D. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV	Eldest son of George III, (Regent from February 5, 1811)	Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, dau. of Charles William Ferdinand, D. of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, by Augusta, eldest sister of George III.	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV	Third son of George III	Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline, dau. of George Frederick Charles, D. of Saxe-Meiningen.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, D. of Saxe, pr. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg					
EDWARD VII	Eldest son of Victoria	Princess Alexandra of Denmark	1901	1910	68	9
	The House of Windsor					
GEORGE V	Surviving son of Edward VII	H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck	1910	1936	70	25
EDWARD VIII	Eldest son of George V, (abdicated 1936)	(Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937.)	1936	—	—	(325 days
GEORGE VI	Second son of George V	The Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, dau. of 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER).	1936	1952	56	15
ELIZABETH II	Elder daughter of George VI	Philip, son of Prince Andrew of Greece (H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH).	1952	WHOM GOD PRESERVE.		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Egbert, King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror; also from the Emperor Charlemagne (*b.* 742, *d.* 814), Rodrigo the Cid (*b.* 1030, *d.* 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (*b.* 1123, *d.* 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (*b.* 1215, *d.* 1270).

SOVEREIGN		MARRIED	Access.	Died
MALCOLM III (CANMORE)	Son of Duncan I.....	*1st* Ingibiorg, widow of Thorfinn, Earl of Orkney; *2nd* Margaret, sister of Edgar the Atheling.	1057	1093
DONALD BÀN.....	Brother of Malcolm Canmore	.....	1093	—
DUNCAN II	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by first marriage.	.....	1094	1094
DONALD BÀN.....	(Restored)	.....	1094	1097
EDGAR.....	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by second marriage	Died unmarried.....	1097	1107
ALEXANDER I	Son of Malcolm Canmore	Sybilla, natural daughter of Henry I of England. ...	1107	1124
DAVID I.....	Son of Malcolm Canmore.....	Matilda, daughter of Waltheof, Earl of Northumbria, widow of Simon, Earl of Northampton.	1124	1153
MALCOLM IV (THE MAIDEN) ..	Son of Henry, eldest son of David I	Died unmarried.....	1153	1165
WILLIAM I (THE LION)	Brother of Malcolm the Maiden	Ermengarde, daughter of Richard, Viscount of Beaumont,	1165	1214
ALEXANDER II.....	Son of William the Lion.....	*1st* Joanna, daughter of King John; *2nd* Mary, daughter of Ingelram de Coucy (*Picardy*).	1214	1249
ALEXANDER III	Son of Alexander II, by second marriage....	*1st* Margaret, daughter of Henry III of England; *2nd* Joleta, daughter of the Count de Dreux.	1249	1286
MARGARET, MAID OF NORWAY	Daughter of Eric II of Norway, granddaughter of Alexander III.	Died unmarried.....	1286	1290
JOHN BALIOL	Grandson of eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion.	.....	1292	1296
ROBERT I (BRUCE).....	Great-grandson of 2nd daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion.	*1st* Isabella, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar; *2nd* Elizabeth de Burgh, sister of Earl of Ulster.	1306	1329
DAVID II.....	Son of Robert I, by second marriage	*1st* Joanna, daughter of Edward II of England; *2nd* Margaret, widow of Sir John Logie (divorced, 1369).	1329	1371
ROBERT II (STEWART)	Son of Marjorie, daughter of Robert I by first marriage, and Walter the Steward.	*1st* Elizabeth, dau., of Sir Robert Mure (or More) of Rowallan; *2nd* Euphemia, dau., of Hugh, Earl of Ross, widow of John, Earl of Moray.	1371	1390
ROBERT III	(John, Earl of Carrick) son of Robert II.....	Annabella, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, niece of Margaret Logie.	1390	1406
JAMES I	Son of Robert III	Jane Beaufort, daughter of John, Earl of Somerset, 4th son of John of Gaunt and grandson of Edward III of England.	1406	1437
JAMES II.....	Son of James I.....	Mary, daughter of Arnold, Duke of Gueldres	1437	1460
JAMES III	Eldest son of James II.....	Margaret, daughter of Christian I of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.	1460	1488
JAMES IV.....	Eldest son of James III	Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII	1488	1513
JAMES V.....	Son of James IV.....	*1st* Madeleine, daughter of Francis I of France; *2nd* Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Duc de Guise, widow of Duc de Longueville.	1513	1542
MARY	Daughter of James V, by second marriage ...	*1st* Francis, Dauphin of France; *2nd* Henry, Lord Darnley; 3rd James, Earl of Bothwell.	1542	1587
JAMES VI (Ascended the Throne of England 1603)	Son of Mary, by second marriage	Anne, daughter of Frederick II of Denmark	1567	1625

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llywelyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I, and was born in Caernarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II, was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The title Prince of Wales is borne after individual conferment and is not inherited at birth; it was conferred on Prince Charles by Her Majesty the Queen on July 26, 1958.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 to 1282

Rhodri the Great	844–878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri	878–916
Hywel Dda, the Good	916–950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf)	950–979
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad	979–985
Cadwallon, his brother	985–986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda	986–999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf	999–1008
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhlt	1018–1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig	1023–1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Seisyll	1039–1063
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	1063–1075
Trahaern ap Caradog	1075–1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago	1081–1137
Owain Gwynedd	1137–1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd	1170–1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great	1194–1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn	1240–1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn	1246–1282

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edward III.	1343
Richard (Richard II), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III, (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I, (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I), s. of James I	1616
Charles (Charles II), son of Charles I	1630
James Francis Edward, "The Old Pretender" (d. 1766)	1688
George Augustus (Geo. II), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II, (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII)	1841
George (George V)	1901
Edward (Edward VIII)	1911
Charles Philip Arthur George	1958

THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

QUEEN VICTORIA was *born* May 24, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne June 20, 1837; *married* Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, PRINCE CONSORT (*born* Aug. 26, 1819, *died* Dec. 14, 1861); *died* Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840, married, 1858, Frederick, German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue:—

(1) H.I.M. William II., *German Emperor* 1888–1918, born Jan. 27, 1859, died June 4, 1941, having married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1858, died 1921), and secondly, Princess Hermine of Reuss (born 1887, died 1947). The late German Emperor's family:—

(*a*) The late Prince William (*Crown Prince* 1888–1918), born May 6, 1882, married Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (who died May 6, 1954); died July 20, 1951. (The Crown Prince's children:—Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906, died 1940; Prince Ludwig, born Nov. 9, 1907, married (1938) Grand Duchess Kira, daughter of Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (and has issue two sons); Prince Hubertus, born Sept. 30, 1909, died April 8, 1950; Prince Frederick George, born Dec. 19, 1911; Princess Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915; Princess Cecilia, born Sept. 5, 1917).

(*b*) The late Prince Eitel Frederick, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg (marriage dissolved 1926); died Dec. 7, 1942.

(*c*) The late Prince Adalbert (born July 14, 1884, died Sept. 22, 1948), married Duchess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. (Prince Adalbert's children:—Princess Victoria Marina, born Sept. 11, 1917; Prince William Victor, born Feb. 15, 1919.)

(*d*) The late Prince Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Glucksburg (marriage dissolved 1920); died March, 1949. (Prince Augustus's son is Prince Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912.)

(*e*) Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888, married Countess von Ruppin, died Jan. 27, 1958. (Prince Oscar's children:—Prince Oscar, born July 12, 1915, died 1939; Prince Burchard, born Jan. 8, 1917; Princess Herzelcida, born Dec. 25, 1918; Prince William, born Jan. 30, 1922).

(*f*) The late Prince Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1890, married Princess Marie of Anhalt, died July 27, 1920 (leaving issue, Prince Karl, born Dec. 15, 1916, married 1940 Princess Henrietta of Schoenaich-Carolath).

(*g*) Princess Victoria, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) the then reigning Duke of Brunswick. (Princess Victoria's children:—Prince Ernest, born March 18, 1914, married Princess Ortrud von Glucksburg, 1951; Prince George, born March 25, 1915; Princess Frederica, born April 18, 1917, married Paul I., King of the Hellenes (*see* p. 209); Prince Christian Oskar, born Sept 1, 1919; Prince Weif Heinrich, born March 11, 1923).

(2) The late Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married (1878) the late Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died Oct. 1, 1919. (Princess Charlotte's daughter, Princess Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married (1898) the late Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, died Aug. 26, 1945).

(3) The late Prince Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married (1888) the late Princess Irene of Hesse, died April 20, 1929 (issue, Prince Waldemar, born March 20, 1889, died May 2, 1945; Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896).

(4) The late Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married firstly (1890) Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, secondly (1927) Alexander Zubkov, died Nov. 13, 1929.

(5) The late Princess Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married (1889) the late Constantine, *King of the Hellenes*, died Jan. 13, 1932, leaving issue:—

(*a*) The late George II., *King of the Hellenes* 1922–24 and 1935–47, born July 7, 1890, married Princess Elisabeth of Roumania (marriage dissolved 1935); died April 1947.

(*b*) The late Alexander, *King of the Hellenes* 1917–1920, born Aug. 1, 1893, married (1919) Aspasia Manos; died Oct. 25, 1920, leaving issue Princess Alexandra (born 1921) who married, March 20, 1944, King Petar II. of Yugoslavia.

(*c*) Princess Helena, born May 2, 1896, married (1921) late King Carol of Roumania, (marriage dissolved 1928), having issue, King Michael, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 25, 1921, married (1948) Princess Anne of Bourbon Parma, and has issue, Princess Marguerite, born March 26, 1949, Princess Helene, born Nov. 15, 1950 and Princess Irina, born Feb. 28, 1953.

(*d*) Paul (*Paul I., King of the Hellenes*), born Dec. 4, 1901, *acceded* April 1, 1947, married Jan. 9, 1938, Princess Frederica of Brunswick (*see* p. 208), having issue Constantine (*Diadoch*), born June 2, 1940, Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938, and Irene, born May 11, 1942.

(*e*) Princess Eirene, born Feb. 13, 1904, married (1939) the Duke of Aosta, and has issue.

(*f*) Princess Catherine, born May 4, 1913, married (1947) Major R. C. A. Brandram and has issue.

(6) The late Princess Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married (1893) the late Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, died Jan. 21, 1954 (issue the late Prince Frederick William, born 1893, died 1916; the late Prince Maximilian, born 1894, died 1914; Prince Philipp, born 1896, married (1925) Princess Mafalda, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy (and has issue, Prince Maurice, born 1926, and Prince Henry, born 1927); Prince Wolfgang, born 1896, married (1924) Princess Marie of Baden; Princes Richard and Cristoph (twins), born May 14, 1901).

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII. (*see* p. 210).

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria Alberta, born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the late Marquess of Milford Haven, died Sept. 24, 1950, leaving issue:—

(*a*) Alice (*H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece having issue (*see* p. 211).

(*b*) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (*Queen of Sweden*), born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI. Adolf.

(*c*) George, Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Capt. R.N., married (1916) Countess Nadejda, daughter of late Grand Duke Michael of Russia; died April 8, 1938, leaving issue:—Lady Elizabeth, born 1917; David Michael, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, O.B.E., D.S.C., Lieutenant, R.N. (ret.), born 1919.

(*d*) Louis, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born June 25, 1900, Governor-General of the Dominion of India 1947–48, Viceroy of India 1947, Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Anette (died Feb. 20, 1960), daughter of Lord Mount Temple, and has issue two daughters, the Lady Patricia (Lady Brabourne), born 1924, and the Lady Pamela Hicks, born 1929.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864; died Sept. 1918.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866, married the late Prince Henry of Prussia (*see* p. 208).

(iv) Ernest Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, died Oct. 9, 1937, having married (1905) Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolmslich, with issue (*a*) George, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 8, 1906, married Princess Cecilia of Greece and Denmark (*see* p. 211); *accidentally killed* (with mother, wife and two sons) Nov. 16, 1937; (*b*) Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 20, 1908, married (Nov. 17, 1937) Margaret, daughter of 1st Lord Geddes.

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, married (Nov. 25, 1894) the late Nicholas II. (*Tsar of All the Russias*), assassinated July 16, 1918, with the Tsar and their issue (Grand Duchess Olga; Grand Duchess Tatiana; Grand Duchess Marie; Grand Duchess Anastasia, and the Tsarevitch).

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. Prince Alfred, *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900, leaving issue:—

(1) Alfred (*Prince of Saxe-Coburg*), born Oct. 15 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(2) Marie (*Queen of Roumania*), born Oct. 29, 1875, married (1893) the late King Ferdinand of Roumania; died July 18, 1938, having issue:—

(*a*) King Carol II. of Roumania, K.G., born Oct. 15, 1893, married (1921) Princess Helena of Greece (*see* col. 1), died April 4, 1953.

(*b*) Elisabeth (*Queen of the Hellenes*), born Oct. 11, 1894, married (1921) the late King George II of the Hellenes, died Nov. 15, 1956.

(*c*) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900, married (1922) the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia (having issue:—Petar, King of Yugoslavia, born Sept. 6, 1923, married (1944) Princess Alexandra of Greece, and has issue, Prince Alexander, born July 17, 1945; Prince Tomislav, born Jan. 19, 1928, married (1957) Princess Margarita of Baden (see p. 215) and has issue, Prince Nicholas, born 1958; Prince Andrej, born 1929, married 1956, Princess Christiana of Hesse).

(*d*) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Aug. 7, 1903, married, Nov. 7, 1931, Jeanne Lucie Doletti.

(*e*) H.R.H. Princess Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909; married (1932) Archduke Anton of Austria (having issue:—Stephan, born Aug. 15, 1932).

(*f*) Prince Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913, died Nov. 1916.

(3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876, married (1894) Grand Duke of Hesse and (1905) the late Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; died March 2, 1936, having issue:—

(*a*) Marie, born Feb. 2, 1907, married (1925) Prince Friedrich Carl of Leiningen, died Oct. 27, 1951.

(*b*) Kira Cyrillovna, born May 22, 1909, married (1938) Prince Ludwig of Germany.

(*c*) Vladimir Cyrillovitch, born Aug. 17, 1917, married (1948) Princess Leonide Bagration-Moukhransky.

(4) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married (1896) the late Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg; died April 26, 1942, leaving issue:—

(*a*) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897.

(*b*) Maria (*Princess Friedrich of Holstein-*

Glucksburg), born Jan. 18, 1899.

(*c*) Princess Alexandra, born April 2, 1901.

(*d*) Princess Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(5) Princess Beatrice, V.A., born April 20, 1884, married (1909) Infante Alfonso Maria of Orleans, having issue.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H.R.H. *Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein* (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869, died April 27, 1931.

(iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, born May 3, 1870; died March 13, 1948.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872; died Dec. 8, 1956.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.; died Dec. 3, 1939.

7. Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, *Duke of Connaught*, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917); died Jan. 16, 1942. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, now *King Gustaf VI. Adolf*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., died May 1, 1920, leaving issue:—

(*a*) Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1906, married (1932) Princess Sybil of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue one son, now the Crown Prince of Sweden, and 4 daughters.

(*b*) Duke of Upland, born June 7, 1907.

(*c*) Princess Ingrid (*Queen of Denmark*), born March 28, 1910, married (1935) the Crown Prince (now King Frederick IX.) of Denmark, and has issue 3 daughters.

(*d*) Duke of Halland, born Feb. 28, 1912.

(*e*) Duke of Dalecarlia, born Oct. 31, 1916.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife (see below); died Sept. 12, 1938, leaving issue Alastair Arthur, *Duke of Connaught*, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*) V.A., C.I., born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, *Duke of Albany*, born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Alice (*Countess of Athlone*), V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Commandant in Chief Women's Transport Service, Chancellor of the University College of the West Indies, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone (who died Jan. 16, 1957), having issue—

(*a*) Lady May Helen Emma, born 1906, married (1931) Sir Henry Abel-Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., and has issue a son and 2 daughters.

(*b*) The late *Viscount Trematon*, born 1907, died April 25, 1928.

(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha* (1900–1918), born July 19, 1884, married (1905) Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, died March 6, 1954, leaving surviving issue 2 sons and 2 daughters.

9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896); died Oct. 26, 1944, leaving issue:—

(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke*, born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison (died July 15, 1956); died Feb. 23, 1960, leaving issue a daughter, Lady Iris Mountbatten, born Jan. 13, 1920, married (1941) Capt. H. J. O'Malley (marriage dissolved, 1946).

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, His late Majesty Alfonso III. (*King of Spain* 1886–1931; born 1886, died 1941), having issue.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, *born* Nov. 9, 1841; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; *succeeded* to the Throne Jan. 22, 1901; *died* May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, *Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone*, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary, who died March 24, 1953); crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911; assumed by Royal Proclamation (June 17, 1917) for his House and Family as well as for all descendants in the male line of Queen Victoria who are subjects of these Realms, the name of WINDSOR; died Jan. 20, 1936, having had issue (*see* p. 211).

3. H.R.H. LOUISE, *Princess Royal*, born Feb. 20, 1867: married July 27, 1889, 1st *Duke of Fife* (who died Jan. 29, 1912); died Jan. 4, 1931. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. the late Prince Arthur. died Feb. 26, 1959. Issue:—

Alastair, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(ii) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893; married Nov. 12, 1923, 11th Earl of Southesk; died Dec. 14, 1945, leaving issue:—

The Duke of Fife, born Sept. 23, 1929; married (1956) Hon. Caroline Dewar.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA, born July 6, 1868; died Dec. 2, 1935.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, who died Sept. 21, 1957; died Nov. 20, 1938. Issue:—

(i) H.M. Olav V., KING OF NORWAY, born July 2, 1903, *married* March 21, 1929, H.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden (who died April 5, 1954). Issue:—

(*a*) H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild, born June 9, 1930, married, May 15, 1953, E. S. Lorentzen.

(*b*) H.R.H. Princess Astrid, born Feb. 12, 1932.

(*c*) H.R.H. Harald, Crown Prince of Norway, born Feb. 21, 1937.

THE FAMILY OF PRINCE ANDREW OF GREECE

Prince Andrew of Greece, *born* Feb. 2, 1882; *married* Princess Alice of Battenberg (*H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece*) (*see* p. 209); *died* Dec. 2, 1944, having had issue:—

(1) Princess Margarita, *born* April 17, 1905, *married* Prince Gottfried of Hohenlohe-Langeburg (*see* p. 209), and has issue, Prince Kraft, *born* 1935, Princess Beatrix, *born* 1936, Prince George, *born* 1938.

(2) Princess Theodora, *born* May 30, 1906, *married* Prince Berthold of Baden, and has issue, Princess Margarita, *born* 1932 (married, 1957, Prince Tomislav of Yugoslavia (see p. 209)), Prince Max, *born* 1933, Prince Louis, *born* 1937.

(3) Princess Cecilie, *born* June 22, 1911, *married* George, Grand Duke of Hesse, accidentally killed with husband and two sons, Nov. 16, 1937 (*see* p. 209).

(4) Princess Sophie, *born* June 26, 1914, *married* (i) Prince Christopher of Hesse (who died, 1944, leaving issue, Princess Christina, born 1933 (married Aug. 1956, Prince Andres of Yugoslavia), Princess Dorothea, *born* 1934 (married 1959 Prince Friedrich Karl Windisch-Grätz), Prince Charles, *born* 1937, Prince Rainer, *born* 1939, Princess Clarissa, *born* 1944), *married* (ii) Prince George of Hanover, and has further issue, Prince Guelf, *born* 1947, Prince George, *born* 1950, Princess Friederike-Elizabeth, *born* 1954.

(5) Prince Philip (*H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh*), *born* June 10, 1921 (*see* p. 212).

THE FAMILY OF KING GEORGE V

KING GEORGE V, second son of King Edward VII, *born* June 3, 1865; *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary), *succeeded* to the throne May 6, 1910; *died* Jan. 20, 1936. Queen Mary died March 24, 1953. Issue:—

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David) K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain, Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, *born* June 23, 1894, *succeeded* to the Throne as KING EDWARD VIII., Jan. 20, 1936; *abdicated* Dec. 11, 1936; *married* June 3, 1937, Mrs. Wallis Warfield (The Duchess of Windsor). *Resident abroad.*

H.M. KING GEORGE VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George), *born* at York Cottage, Sandringham, Dec. 14, 1895; *married* April 26, 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER), daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, *succeeded* to the throne Dec. 11, 1936; *crowned* in Westminster Abbey, May 12, 1937; *died* Feb. 6, 1952, having had issue (*see* p. 212).

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (Victoria Alexandra Alice MARY), *Dowager Countess of Harewood*, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., E.D., R.R.C., D.C.L., Hon. General, Col.-in-Chief Royal Corps of Signals, Royal Scots, Prince of Wales' Own (Regiment of Yorkshire), Royal Canadian Signals, Canadian Scottish Regiment (Highlanders), Royal Australian Corps of Signals, Royal New Zealand Corps of Signals, Hon. Col. Barbados Regt., Leeds University Officers' Training Corps, Controller Commandant W.R.A.C., Air Chief Commandant, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, Chancellor of Leeds University, *born* April 25, 1897, *married* Feb. 28, 1922, the 6th Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D. (*born* Sept. 9, 1882; *died* May 24, 1947).

Residences—Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Harewood House, Harewood, Leeds.

Children of the Princess Royal—

(1) George Henry Hubert, 7th Earl of Harewood, *born* Feb. 7, 1923; *married* Sept. 29, 1949, Maria Donata (Marion), daughter of Erwin Stein, and has issue, David Henry George, Viscount Lascelles, *born* Oct. 21, 1950; Hon. James Edward Lascelles, *born* Oct. 5, 1953; Hon. Robert Jeremy Hugh Lascelles, *born* Feb. 14, 1955; (2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, *born* Aug. 21, 1924, *married* July 15, 1952, Miss Angela Dowding, and has issue, Henry Ulick, *born* May 19, 1953.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (HENRY William Frederick Albert), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain; Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Colonel Scots Guards, Col.-in-Chief 10th Hrs., R. Innis. Fus., Gloster Regt., Gordons, Rifle Bde., R.A.S.C., Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps; Hon. Col. Camb. U.O.T.C. and 245th (Ulster) L.A.A. Regt., R.A. (T.A.) and Ceylon Light Infantry, Hon. Commodore, R.N.R., Master of the Corporation of Trinity House; *born* March 31, 1900, *married* Nov. 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch (H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Grand Cordon of Al Kamal, Colonel-in-Chief the King's Own Scottish Borderers and 2nd East Anglian Regt. (Duchess of Gloucester's Own Royal Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire), Air Chief Commandant W.R.A.F., *born* Dec. 25, 1901).

Children of the Duke of Gloucester—

H.R.H. Prince WILLIAM Henry Andrew Frederick, *born* Dec. 18, 1941; H.R.H. Prince RICHARD Alexander Walter George, *born* Aug. 26, 1944.

Residences—York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Barnwell Castle, Northamptonshire.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT (GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund), Duke of Kent, Earl of St. Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to the King, *born* Dec. 20, 1902, *married* Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark (H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Colonel-in-Chief The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Colonel-in-Chief The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, Chief Commandant, Women's Royal Naval Service, Honorary Colonel 423rd L.A.A. Regt., R.A. (T.A.), *born* Nov. 30, O.S., 1906). *Killed on Active Service*, Aug. 25, 1942, leaving issue:—

(1) H.R.H. Prince EDWARD George Nicholas Paul Patrick, *Duke of Kent*, *born* Oct. 9, 1935. Lieut., The Royal Scots Greys; (2) H.R.H. Princess ALEXANDRA Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, *born* Dec. 25, 1936, Colonel-in-Chief, Durham Light Infantry, Hon. Colonel, North Irish Horse; (3) H.R.H. Prince MICHAEL George Charles Franklin, *born* July 4, 1942.

Residences of the Duchess of Kent.—Coppins, Iver, Buckinghamshire; Kensington Palace, W.8.

H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, *born* July 12, 1905; *died* Jan. 18, 1919.

The House of Windsor

Her Most Excellent Majesty ELIZABETH THE SECOND (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of Windsor), by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the British Orders of Knighthood, Captain General of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Honourable Artillery Company, Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons), the 16th 5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, the Royal Tank Regiment, the Corps of Royal Engineers, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, the Irish Guards, the Welsh Guards, the Royal Welch Fusiliers, the Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire), 2nd Green Jackets, K.R.R.C., the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Royal Malta Artillery, R.A.O.C., Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, Hon. Colonel Queen's Own Warwickshire and Worcestershire Yeomanry, Captain-General, Combined Cadet Force, Captain-General, Royal Canadian Artillery, Colonel-in-Chief, the Regiment of Canadian Guards, Royal Canadian Engineers, King's Own Calgary Regiment, Royal 22e Régiment, Governor-General's Footguards, Canadian Grenadier Guards, the Royal New Brunswick Regt. of Canada, Le Régiment de la Chaudière, the 48th Highlanders of Canada, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders of Canada, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Artillery, Royal Australian Engineers, Royal Australian Infantry Corps, Royal Australian Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps, Captain-General, Royal New Zealand Artillery, Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal New Zealand Engineers, Auckland Regiment (Countess of Ranfurly's Own), Wellington Regiment (City of Wellington's Own), the Royal Natal Carbineers, the Imperial Light Horse, Hon. Colonel, the Royal Durban Light Infantry, Kaffrarian Rifles and the South African Railways and Harbours Brigade, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Rhodesia Regiment, King's African Rifles, Northern Rhodesia Regiment, Royal Nigerian Military Forces, Royal Sierra Leone Military Forces, Air-Commodore-in-Chief, R.A.A.F., R.A.F. Regiment, Royal Observer Corps, Royal Canadian Air Force Auxiliary, Australian Citizen Air Force, Commandant-in-Chief, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, Hon. Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, Head of the Civil Defence Corps, Head of the National Hospital Service Reserve.

Elder daughter of His late Majesty King George VI and of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; *born* at 17 Bruton Street, London, W.1, April 21, 1926, *succeeded* to the throne February 6, 1952, *crowned* June 2, 1953; having *married*, November 20, 1947, in Westminster Abbey, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich (H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., F.R.S., Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Australian Navy, Field Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Marshal of the Royal Australian Air Force, Captain-General of the Royal Marines, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforths and Camerons), Royal Canadian Regiment, Hawkes Bay Regiment, New Zealand, Colonel of the Welsh Guards, Commandant-in-Chief, R.A.F. Technical College, Hon. Colonel, Leicestershire and Derbyshire Yeomanry, Edinburgh University Officers Training Corps, Admiral, Sea Cadet Corps, Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Colonel-in-Chief, Army Cadet Force, Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Air Commodore-in-Chief Air Training Corps, Royal Canadian Air Cadets, Ranger of Windsor Park. *See* p. 211.

CHILDREN OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (CHARLES Philip Arthur George), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., *born* at Buckingham Palace, November 14, 1948.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ANNE ELIZABETH ALICE LOUISE, *born* at Clarence House, August 15, 1950.

H.R.H. PRINCE ANDREW ALBERT CHRISTIAN EDWARD, *born* at Buckingham Palace, Feb. 19, 1960.

MOTHER OF HER MAJESTY

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (Elizabeth Angela Marguerite) (daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne), Lady of the Garter, Lady of the Thistle, Order of the Crown of India, Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Royal Victorian Chain, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Literature, Colonel-in-Chief 1st the Queen's Dragoon Guards, Queen's Own Hussars, 9th 12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's), 3rd East Anglian Regiment (16th/44th Foot), Black Watch, K.O.Y.L.I., the King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool), R.A.M.C., and the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, Commandant-in-Chief W.R.A.C., Hon. Colonel London Scottish, Herts. Regt. (T.A.), City of London Yeomanry, Colonel-in-Chief Toronto Scottish and Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Commandant-in-Chief R.A.F. Central Flying School. *Born* Aug. 4, 1900, *married* April 26, 1923, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of Windsor, Duke of York, who *succeeded* to the throne as KING GEORGE VI, Dec. 11, 1936, and *died* February 6, 1952.

Residences.—Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.1.; Castle of Mey, Caithness, Scotland.

SISTER OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE, C.I., G.C.V.O., Colonel-in-Chief, 15th–19th The King's Royal Hussars, 1st East Anglian Regiment (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk), The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment), Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, Women's Royal Australian Army Corps, Commandant-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade Cadets, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commodore Sea Ranger Section of the Girl Guides Association; *born* at Glamis Castle, Angus, Scotland, Aug. 21, 1930; *married* May 6, 1960, Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones, son of Ronald Armstrong-Jones, Q.C. and the Countess of Rosse.

Residence.—Kensington Palace, W.8.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

The Queen's sons and daughter are in the order of succession to the throne, and after the Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester and his sons; then the Duke of Kent, his brother and his sister; then the Princess Royal, her elder son and his sons, and her younger son and his son; then The Duke of Fife, son of the late Countess of Southesk; then King Olav of Norway and his children; then the children of the second

daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (his eldest daughter, the late Queen Marie of Roumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne); then the children of the third daughter (the late Princess Alexandra of Hohenlohe-Langenburg); then the children of the eldest son of the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (Crown Princess of Sweden), her other sons and her daughter (Queen Ingrid of Denmark) and her children; then the younger daughter of the first Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (Lady Patricia Ramsay) and her son; then the Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone) and her daughter and grandchildren. Having thus exhausted the families of all Queen Victoria's sons we turn to her daughters, beginning with the house of the late Empress Frederick, but as this line is wholly out of practical bounds it would be profitless to pursue the investigation any further.

Precedence in England

The Sovereign.

The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh

The Prince of Wales.

The Duke of Gloucester.

The Duke of Windsor.

Archbishop of Canterbury.

Lord High Chancellor.

Archbishop of York.

The Prime Minister.

Lord President of the Council.

Speaker of the House of Commons.

Lord Privy Seal.

High Commissioners of Commonwealth Countries and Ambassadors of Foreign States.

Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:

(1) Of England; (2) of Scotland; (3) of Great Britain; (4) of Ireland; (5) those created since the Union.

Ministers and Envoys.

Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.

Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.

Dukes' eldest Sons.

Earls, in same order as Dukes.

Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.

Marquesses' eldest Sons.

Dukes' younger Sons.

Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.

Earls' eldest Sons.

Marquesses' younger Sons.

Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.

All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.

Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.

Barons, in same order as Dukes.

Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.

Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.

Vice-Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household.

Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.

Viscounts' eldest Sons.

Earls' younger Sons.

Barons' eldest Sons.

Knights of the Garter if Commoners.

Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Chief Justice of England.

Master of the Rolls.

President of the Probate Court.

The Lords Justices of Appeal.

Judges of the High Court.

Vice-Chancellor of County Palatine of Lancaster.

Viscounts' younger Sons.

Barons' younger Sons.

Sons of Life Peers.

Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.

Knights of Thistle and St. Patrick if Commoners.

Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

Members of the Order of Merit.

Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.

Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.

Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

Knights Grand Cross of Order of the British Empire.

Companions of Honour.

Knights Commanders of the above Orders.

Knights Bachelor.

Official Referees of The Supreme Court.

Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.

Serjeants at law.

Masters in Lunacy.

Companions and Commanders, *e.g.* C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O. (4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.

Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.

Baronets' eldest Sons.

Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.

M.V.O. (5th); M.B.E.

Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.

Baronets' younger Sons.

Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.

Naval, Military, Air, and other Esquires by Office.

WOMEN

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron becomes of the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.

For Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders, *see* pp. 294–5.

LOCAL PRECEDENCE

ENGLAND AND WALES.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but in Counties the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff, and therefore in Cities and Boroughs the Lord Lieutenant has social precedence over the mayor; but at City or Borough functions the Lord Mayor or Mayor will preside. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

SCOTLAND.—*See* p. 684.

The Queen's Household

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.
Lord Steward, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.
Master of the Horse, The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer of the Household, E. B. Wakefield, C.I.E., M.P.
Comptroller of the Household, Col. J. H. Harrison, T.D., M.P.
Vice-Chamberlain, R. C. Brooman-White, M.P.

Gold Sticks, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Howard-Vyse, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; Field-Marshal the Lord Harding of Petherton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Martin E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir John Edelsten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, Admiral Sir Caspar John, G.C.B.
Aides-de-Camp General, General Henry Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., C.D.; General Sir Francis Festing, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Dudley Ward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Hugh Stockwell, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir James Cassels, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Principal Air Aides-de-Camp, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Theodore McEvoy, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Mistress of the Robes, Mary, Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Leicester; The Countess of Euston.
Women of the Bedchamber, Lady Margaret Hay, C.V.O.; Lady Alice Egerton, C.V.O.; Lady Rose Baring; Mrs. John Dugdale (*temp.*); Miss Mary Morrison.
Extra Women of the Bedchamber, Hon. Mrs. Andrew Elphinstone, C.V.O.; Mrs. Alexander Abel Smith.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Private Secretary to the Queen, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Assistant Private Secretaries to the Queen, Sir Edward Ford, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Martin Charteris, C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Press Secretary, Commander Richard Colville, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Assistant Press Secretary, Miss Anne Hawkins.
Chief Clerk, Miss Helen Gardiner, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Secretary to the Private Secretary, A. C. Neal, B.E.M.
Clerks, Miss O. M. Short, M.V.O.; Miss J. F. Munro; Miss N. D. Mulholland; Miss J. E. Taylor; Miss P. K. M. Cochrane; Miss W. M. Balcomb; Miss E. A. Joscelyne (*Press*); Miss M. F. Briggs (*Press*).

The Queen's Archives.

Norman Tower, Windsor Castle.

Keeper of the Queen's Archives, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Assistant Keeper, R. C. Mackworth-Young.
Registrar, Miss Enid Price Hill, M.V.O.
Historical Adviser, Sir John Wheeler-Bennett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE AND TREASURER TO THE QUEEN

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen, Brigadier the Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Deputy Treasurer to the Queen, Commander P. J. Row, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse, Major J. R. Maudslay, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Privy Purse Office

Chief Accountant, Frank H. Evans, M.V.O.
Clerk to the Keeper of the Privy Purse, D. Waters, M.V.O.
Accountant, Edmund F. Grove, M.V.O.
Clerk, E. Smith.

Land Agent, Sandringham, Capt. William A. Fellowes, C.V.O.
Resident Factor, Balmoral, Brigadier the Earl of Caithness, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Land Steward, Windsor, Adrian Pelly.
Consulting Engineers, James A. Banks, O.B.E. (*Balmoral*); Ralph Freeman, C.B.E. (*Sandringham*).

Treasurer's Office.

Chief Accountant and Paymaster, Henry G. Pinnock, M.V.O.
Establishment Officer, Miss R. McLennan, M.V.O.
Accountants, Charles Warner, M.V.O.; Peter Wright, M.V.O.
Clerk to the Deputy Treasurer, Miss E. S. Colquhoun, M.B.E.
Comptroller of Supply, Philip Venning.
Deputy Comptroller of Supply, M. D. Tims.
Chief Clerk, Comptroller of Supply's Office, A. E. Bigden, M.V.O.

Royal Almonry

High Almoner, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Albans.
Hereditary Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter, K.C.M.G.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O.
Secretary, Lawrence E. Tanner, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Assistant, Peter Wright, M.V.O.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Comptroller, Brigadier Sir Norman Wilmshurst Gwatkin, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Assistant Comptroller, Lt.-Col. E. C. W. Penn, O.B.E., M.C.
Secretary, A. J. Galpin, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, R. J. Hill, M.V.O., M.B.E.
Clerks, D. V. G. Buchanan, M.V.O.; J. E. P. Titman, M.V.O. (*State Invitation Assistant*); W. G. Leaper; W. E. O. Munro; Miss M. Fisher; Miss J. Denny; Miss D. Morgan.
Examiners of Plays, C. D. Heriot, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir St. Vincent Troubridge, Bt., M.B.E.; M. Coles.
Examiner of Plays (*Welsh*), Rev. A. E. Jones, C.B.E. (Cynan).

Permanent Lord in Waiting, Col. The Lord Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Lords in Waiting, The Earl of Eldon, K.C.V.O.; The Earl of Westmorland; The Earl Bathurst; The Lord St. Oswald, M.C.
Groom in Waiting, Sir Arthur Horace Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Extra Groom in Waiting, The Earl of St. Germans, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Gentlemen Ushers, Capt. Humphrey C. Lloyd, C.V.O., M.C.; Rear-Adm. Sir Arthur Bromley, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Bache de Satgé, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Geoffrey Ronald Codrington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Capt. William Duncan Phipps, C.V.O., R.N.; Capt. Philip Lloyd Neville, C.V.O., R.N.; Lt.-Col. John Mandeville Hugo, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Col. John Sidney North Fitzgerald, M.B.E., M.C.; Maj.-Gen. Frederick George Beaumont-Nesbitt, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.; Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Percy Ledger, C.B., C.B.E.

Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Capt. Charles Alexander Lindsay Irvine, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sir John C. Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O.; Sir John Monck, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; Sir Algar Howard, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. Andrew Yates, R.N.; Major Thomas Harvey, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Ernest Frederick Orby Gascoigne, T.D.; Brig. Charles Richard Britten, M.C.; Frederic Hudd, C.B.E.; Brig. Sultan Mohammed; John Scott; Capt. Sir John Dashwood, Bt., C.V.O.; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Ranald Reid, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Esmond Butler; Major Mirisiya Jeenasoma; Air Vice-Marshal Alister Murray Murdoch, C.B., C.B.E.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Sheridan Barratt, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Serjeants at Arms, H. G. Pinnock, M.V.O.; A. J. Galpin, M.V.O., O.B.E.; F. H. Evans, M.V.O.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle (vacant).

Deputy Constable and Lieutenant Governor, Lieut.-Gen. the Lord Freyberg, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London, Maj.-Gen. H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C., F.S.A.

Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Professor Sir Anthony Frederick Blunt, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Oliver Nicholas Millar, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Librarian, R. C. Mackworth-Young.

Keeper of the Prints and Drawings, Miss A. Scott-Elliot, M.V.O.

Library Assistant, Miss O. Hedley.

Surveyor of the Queen's Works of Art, Sir James Gow Mann, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Assistant to the Surveyor, Francis Watson, M.V.O. F.S.A.

Master of the Queen's Music, Sir Arthur Bliss, Mus.D. LL.D.

Poet Laureate, John Edward Masefield, O.M., Litt.D., LL.D., F.S.A.

Bargemaster, H. A. Barry.

Keeper of the Swans, F. T. Turk, M.V.O.

Caretaker of St. James's Palace, L. Wyatt, M.B.E.,

Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Keating (*Kensington Palace*); Miss G. Pooley (*Hampton Court Palace*).

ASCOT OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Her *Majesty's Representative at Ascot*, The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.

Secretary, Miss D. M. L. Collins.

ECCLESIASTICAL HOUSEHOLD

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Rt. Rev. P. M. Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.

Chaplains to the Queen, Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Canon C. E. Raven, D.D., D.Sc.; Preb. A. R. H. Grant, C.V.O., T.D., D.D.; Canon W. J. T. Phythian-Adams, D.S.O., M.C., D.D.; Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, C.H., M.C., M.A.; Canon S. E. Swann, M.A.; Rev. R. French, M.C., M.A.; Ven. F. Borcham, M.A.; Canon J. McC. Campbell, M.C., D.D.; Canon L. Martin Andrews, C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Rev. R. R. Churchill, C.B.E., M.A.; Canon R. C. Meredith, M.A.; Preb. W. G. Arrowsmith, M.A.; Preb. H. H. Treacher; Ven. I. H. White-Thomson, M.A.; Rev. P. L. Gillingham, M.V.O., M.A.; Canon L. G. Mannering, M.C., M.A.; Ven. A. S. Bean, M.B.E., M.A., B.D.; Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A.; Canon K. J. F. Bickersteth, M.C., M.A.; Rev. W. G. Fallows, M.A.; Rev. H. D. Anderson, M.V.O., B.D.; Rev. E. J. G. Ward, M.A.; Preb. G. W. Battersby, O.B.E., B.A., B.D.; Preb. C. J. Brown, O.B.E., M.A.; Canon G. W. O. Addleshaw, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.; Ven. D.H. Booth, M.B.E., M.A.; Canon K. M. Carey, M.A.; Canon R. P. Price, M.A.; Canon D. P. Low, T.D., M.A.; Canon C. B. Sampson, M.A.; Rev. J. R. W. Stott, M.A.; Ven. E. H. Stenning, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.; Rev. A. C. Don, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. C. M. Armitage, M.V.O., M.A., R.N.V.R.; Rev. E. F. Donne, M.A.; Rev. G. E. Sage, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A.; Rev. R. Simpson; Rev. G. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.S.A.

Organist, Choirmaster and Composer, W. H. Gabb, F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

Domestic Chaplain—Windsor Castle, Rt. Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton, K.C.V.O., M.A. (Dean of Windsor).

Domestic Chaplain—Sandringham, Rev. P. T. Ashton, M.A.

Chaplain—Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, Rev. E. J. G. Ward, M.A.

Chaplain—Hampton Court Palace, Preb. H. Harris, M.A.

Organist and Choirmaster—Hampton Court Palace, Norman Askew, F.R.A.M., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

MEDICAL HOUSEHOLD

Physicians, Sir John Weir, G.C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B.; The Lord Evans, G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.; R. Bodley Scott, D.M., F.R.C.P.

Physician-Paediatrician, Sir Wilfrid Sheldon, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Extra Physician, Sir Daniel Thomas Davies, K.C.V.O., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.

Serjeant Surgeon, Sir Arthur Espie Porritt, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Surgeons, Professor Sir James Ross, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Sir Ralph Marnham, K.C.V.O., M.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, G.C.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.

Extra Orthopædic Surgeon, Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, F.R.C.S., M.Ch.Orth., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Dentist, Alan McLeod, C.V.O., F.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), D.D.S.

Physician to the Household, William Neville Mann, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Surgeon to the Household, Edward Grainger Muir, M.S., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Allen Goldsmith, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Extra Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Frank Juler, C.V.O., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.
Apothecary to the Household, J. Nigel Loring, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, Richard May, C.V.O., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Extra Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, E. C. Malden, C.V.O., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, J. L. B. Ansell, M.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Coroner of the Queen's Household, G. Davies, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Vice-Marshal, Dugald Malcolm, T.D.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Secretary, Maj.-Gen. C. H. Colquhoun, C.B., O.B.E.
Assistant Registrar, G. A. Harris, M.V.O.
Clerks, D. Morrison; Mrs. L. C. A. Bell, M.V.O.; Miss A. A. Hamersley, M.V.O.; Miss M. P. Horsfield, M.V.O.; Miss S. Wells; Mrs. E. Rogers; Miss D. M. Mason; Mrs. A. M. Hughes.

The Honorable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Earl St. Aldwyn, P.C., T.D.; *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Col. the Marquess of Ormonde, C.V.O., M.C.; *Standard Bearer*, Col. Sir Bartle Edwards, M.C.; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig. Sir Henry Floyd, Bt., C.B., C.B.E.; *Harbinger*, Maj.-Gen. A. R. Chater, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Gentlemen of the Corps.

Major-Generals, W. A. F. Lane Fox Pitt, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.; Sir Charles Dunphie, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Brigadiers, Sir Henry Houldsworth, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; J. N. Cheney, O.B.E.; R. B. T. Daniell, D.S.O.; A. H. Pepys, D.S.O.; J. O. E. Vandeleur, D.S.O.; Hon. R. G. Hamilton-Russell, D.S.O.; J. E. Swetenham, D.S.O.
Colonels, The Lord Digby, K.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; C. Mitford-Slade; S. Enderby, D.S.O., M.C.; K. E. Savill, D.S.O.; F. F. B. St. George, C.V.O.
Lieutenant-Colonels, R. T. W. Glynn, M.C.; John F. Colvin, O.B.E., M.C.; J. F. C. K. E. Previté, O.B.E.; F. E. A. Fulford; W. Heathcoat-Amory, D.S.O.; Sir William Makins, Bt.; G. J. Kidston-Montgomerie, D.S.O., M.C.; J. Chandos-Pole, O.B.E.; R. S. G. Perry, D.S.O.; Hon. M. G. Edwardes, M.B.E.; P. T. Clifton, D.S.O.

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Earl of Onslow, M.C., T.D.; *Lieutenant*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Allan Adair, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. V. B. Turner, *VC*; *Ensign*, Brig. W. G. Carr, D.S.O.; *Exons*, Col. G. H. Grosvenor, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. D. Hornung, O.B.E., M.C.

MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S DEPARTMENT

Board of Green Cloth.

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Master of the Household, Major M. V. Milbank, C.V.O., M.C.
Deputy Master of the Household, Major the Lord Plunket, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, A. F. A. Stamberg, M.V.O.
Clerks, T. J. Barnham, M.V.O.; G. H. Franklin.
Superintendent, Buckingham Palace, S. A. Williams, M.V.O.
Superintendent, Windsor Castle, S. Lucking.
Palace Steward, J. Ainslie.
Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. J. E. Findlater.
Housekeeper, Windsor Castle, Mrs. Alice Jane Bruce.

ROYAL MEWS DEPARTMENT

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Crown Equerry, Brig. Walter Morley Sale, C.V.O., O.B.E.
Equerries, Major the Lord Plunket, M.V.O.; Lt.-Cdr. P. C. D. Campbell, R.N. (*temp.*); Sq.-Ldr. H. Carver (*temp.*).
Extra Equerries, Vice-Admiral Sir Conolly Abel-Smith, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir John Renton Aird, Bt., M.V.O., M.C.; Rt. Hon. Sir James Ulick Francis Canning Alexander, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Capt. P. W. B. Ashmore, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick A. M. Browning, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Comdr. Colin Buist, M.V.O., R.N.; Adm. Sir Henry Buller, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Capt. Sir Harold Campbell, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Martin Michael Charles Charteris, C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Sidney Clive, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Cdr. Sir Dudley Colles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.; Vice-Admiral Peter Dawnay, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.; Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Air Commodore Sir Edward Fielden, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Captain o the Queen's Flight*); Sir Edward William Spencer Ford, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Brigadier Walter Douglas Campbell Greenacre, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig. Sir Norman Gwatkin, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. Lord Claud Hamilton, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Lambe, G.C.B., C.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.; Lt.-Col. the Earl of Leicester, M.V.O.; Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert Meade-Featherstonhaugh, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Major Mark Vane Milbank, C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. Charles Joseph Henry O'Hara Moore, C.V.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. Ryrid Myddleton, M.V.O.; Adm. Sir Dudley B. N. North, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. Sir Terence Edmund Gascoigne Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Sir Arthur H. Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Sir George Arthur Ponsonby, K.C.V.O.; Group Capt. Peter Wooldridge Townsend, C.V.O., D.S.O., D.F.C.; Col. the Lord Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, Capt. T. L. Wright, M.V.O., M.R.C.V.S.
Supt. Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, Capt. N. H. Morgan, M.V.O., M.M.
Comptroller of Stores, J. W. McNelly.
Chief Clerk, Miss Winifred M. Bateson, M.V.O.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND

Hereditary Lord High Constable, The Countess of Erroll.
Hereditary Master of the Household, The Duke of Argyll.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, The Earl of Dundee.

Hereditary Keepers:—
Holyrood, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.
Falkland, Maj. Michael Duncan David Crichton-Stuart, M.C.
Dunstaffnage, The Duke of Argyll.
Stirling, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Keeper of Dumbarton Castle, Admiral Sir Angus E. M. B. Cunninghame Graham, K.B.E., C.B.
Keeper of Rothesay Castle, The Marquess of Bute.
Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Collingwood, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.; Very Rev. A. N. Davidson, D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. J. Pitt Watson, D.D.; Rev. Prof. J. S. Stewart, D.D.; Very Rev. J. A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D., D.D.; Rev. Prof. E. P. Dickie, M.C., D.D.; Very Rev. Sir George McLeod, Bt., M.C., D.D.; Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., M.A., B.L.; Rev. H. O. Douglas, M.A., D.D.
Extra Chaplains, Very Rev. J. Hutchison Cockburn, D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. John Baillie, C.H., D.D., D.Litt., LL.D.; Rev. T. B. Stewart Thomson, M.C., T.D., D.D.
Domestic Chaplain, Balmoral, Rev. John Lamb, C.V.O., D.D.
Historiographer, John Duncan Mackie, C.B.E., M.C., LL.D.
Botanist (vacant).
Painter and Limner, Stanley Cursiter, C.B.E., R.S.A., R.S.W., F.R.S.E.
Sculptor, Sir William Reid Dick, K.C.V.O., R.A., R.S.A. (Hon.). A.R.A. (Hon.), F.R.B.S.
Physicians in Scotland, Prof. Sir Stanley Davidson, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.; Prof. E. J. Wayne, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Prof. I. G. W. Hill, C.B.E., T.D., M.B. Ch.B., F.R.C.P.
Surgeons in Scotland, George G. Bruce, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.; Prof. John Bruce, C.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.S.
Extra Surgeon in Scotland, Prof. Sir James Learmonth, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.E.
Surgeon Oculist in Scotland, John Marshall, M.C., T.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.
Surgeon Dentist in Scotland, John Crawford Shiach, F.D.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Balmoral, George Proctor Middleton, C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Holyroodhouse, George Brewster, M.D., D.P.H.

THE QUEEN'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND

The Royal Company of Archers.
Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.

Captain General and Gold Stick for Scotland, Col. the Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.
Captains, The Earl of Rosebery, K.T., D.S.O., M.C.; Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.; Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.; Col. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., C.M.G., T.D.
Lieutenants, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.; Brigadier Thomas Grainger Stewart, C.B., M.C., T.D.; Lt.-Col. the Lord Teviot, D.S.O., M.C.; Sir Samuel Strang Steel, Bt., T.D.
Ensigns, Major A. F. Cockburn, M.B.E.; Col. Sir John G. Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; Col. the Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E. (*Adjutant*); The Lord Elphinstone.
Brigadiers, Major the Marquess of Tweeddale; Major Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; Admiral Sir Frederick H. G. Dalrymple-Hamilton, K.C.B.; Air Commodore the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.; Major the Earl of Home, P.C.; Maj.-Gen. Neil McMicking, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; Brigadier the Lord Stratheden and Campbell; The Lord Bilsland, K.T., M.C.; Major Sir R. Ian A. Forbes-Leith, Bt., M.B.E.; The Earl of Dalkeith; Admiral Sir Angus E. M. B. Cunninghame Graham, K.B.E., C.B.; The Earl of Balfour.
Adjutant, Col. the Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. D. N. Nicholson, T.D., M.B., F.R.C.P.E.
Chaplain, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D.
President of the Council and Silver Stick for Scotland, Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.
Vice-President, Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.
Joint Secretaries, Lt.-Col. J. B. Hamilton-Meikle, D.S.O., T.D.; Major C. K. Murray, T.D.
Treasurer, Col. G. R. Simpson, D.S.O., T.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Treasurer, Rear-Admiral C. D. Bonham-Carter, C.B.
Private Secretary, J. B. V. Orr.
Equerry, Squadron Ldr. J. de M. Severne, A.F.C., R.A.F.
Extra Equerries, Capt. T. H. Luckock; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick A. M. Browning, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Capt. J. P. Gardner, M.C., R.M.
Clerk-Accountant, L. A. J. Treby, M.V.O., M.B.E., B.E.M.

HOUSEHOLD OF QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

Lord Chamberlain, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
Treasurer, Sir Arthur Horace Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Comptroller, The Lord Adam Gordon, M.B.E.
Private Secretary and Equerry, Lt.-Col. Martin J. Gilliat, C.V.O., M.B.E.
Asst. Private Secretary and Equerry, Major Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt., M.C.
Press Secretary and Extra Equerry, Major Arthur J. S. Griffin.
Extra Equerries, The Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.; Maj. Raymond Seymour; Capt. Oliver P. Dawnay, C.V.O.
Equerry (Tempy.), Major W. F. Richardson.
Apothecary to the Household, J. Nigel Loring, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon-Apothecary (Royal Lodge, Windsor), Richard May, C.V.O., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Mistress of the Robes, The Dowager Duchess of Northumberland, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess Spencer, D.C.V.O., O.B.E.; The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, D.C.V.O.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Halifax, C.I., D.C.V.O.; The Lady Harlech, D.C.V.O.; The Countess of Scarbrough.
Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Hyde, C.V.O.; The Lady Jean Rankin, C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. John Mulholland, C.V.O.; The Lady Fermoy, O.B.E.
Extra Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Victoria Wemyss, C.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bowlby, C.V.O.; Alexandra, Lady Worsley, C.B.E.; The Lady Delia Peel, D.C.V.O.; The Lady Katharine Seymour, C.V.O.; The Lady Elizabeth Basset.
Clerk Comptroller, Lieut. (S.) R. E. Lambert, R.N.
Clerk Accountant, M. Blanch.
Clerks, J. P. Kyle; Miss M. V. Dunlop; Miss J. Makins; Miss M. Scruton; Miss M. Hire; Miss C. Clark.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS MARGARET

Private Secretary, Major Hon. Francis M. Legh.
Lady in Waiting, The Hon. Iris Peake, M.V.O.
Extra Ladies in Waiting, Mrs. John Lowther; The Lady Elizabeth Cavendish.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL

Comptroller, Major Geoffrey H. Eastwood, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Gwynedd LLoyd, M.V.O.; The Hon. Mrs. Francis Balfour; Lady Paynter, M.B.E.; Mrs. Cuthbert.
Extra Ladies in Waiting, Joan, Countess of Cavan, D.B.E.; The Dowager Lady Lloyd; Miss Sybil Agnes Kenyon-Slaney, C.V.O.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD

Private Secretary and Equerry, Maj. Michael Hawkins, C.V.O., M.B.E.
Assistant Private Secretary and Equerry, Maj. N. Chamberlayne-Macdonald.
Equerry, Maj. B. Stewart-Wilson.
Extra Equerries, Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir Howard Kerr, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. R. T. Stanyforth, C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. E. Brook.
Clerk Comptroller, Lieut. (S) R. Thompson, M.V.O., R.N.
Ladies in Waiting, Mrs. Cedric Holland; Miss Jean Maxwell Scott (*temp.*).
Extra Ladies in Waiting, The Lady Cecily Vesey; Miss Dorothy Meynell, C.V.O.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller and Private Secretary, Philip Hay, C.V.O., T.D.
Assistant Private Secretary, Lieut. N. J. S. Hunt, R.N.
Ladies in Waiting, The Lady Rachel Davidson, C.V.O.; The Lady Constance Milnes-Gaskell, C.V.O.
Extra Lady in Waiting, The Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, C.V.O.
Lady in Waiting to Princess Alexandra, The Lady Moyra Hamilton.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS TO THE QUEEN (CIVIL)

(Appointed until June 30, 1962.)

Dr. T. Lloyd Hughes, *Senior Administrative Medical Officer, Liverpool Regional Hospital Board*; Dr. N. L. Lloyd, C.B.E., *Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Supply*; The Hon. W. S. Maclay, C.B., O.B.E., *Senior Medical Commissioner, Board of Control*; Dr. H. E. Seiler, *Medical Officer of Health for Edinburgh*; Dr. H. K. Snell, *Director of Medical Services, Prison Commission*; Dr. G. W. H. Townsend, *County Medical Officer of Health, Buckinghamshire*.

ROYAL SALUTES

On the Anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Sovereign a salute of 62 guns is fired on the wharf at the Tower of London.

On extraordinary and triumphal occasions, such as on the occasion of the Sovereign opening, proroguing or dissolving Parliament in Person, or when passing through London in procession, except when otherwise ordered, 41 guns only are fired.

On the occasion of the birth of a Royal infant, a salute of 41 guns is fired from the two Saluting Stations in London, *i.e.* Hyde Park and the Tower of London.

Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London, Field-Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C. (1960).
Lieutenant of the Tower of London, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Euan Miller, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Major and Resident Governor, Brig. L. F. E. Wieler, C.B., C.B.E.
Master Gunner of St. James's Park, General Sir Robert Mansergh, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C. (1960).

THE ROYAL ARMS

QUARTERLY.—1st and 4th *gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale *or* (*England*); and *or*, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory *gules* (*Scotland*); 3rd *azure*, a harp *or*, stringed *argent* (*Ireland*); the whole encircled with the Garter.

SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter*: A lion rampant guardant *or*, imperially crowned. *Sinister*: a unicorn *argent*, armed crined and unguled *or*, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patées and fleurs de lis, a chain affixed passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back.

BADGES.—The red and white rose united (*England*), a thistle (*Scotland*); a harp *or*, the strings *argent*, with a shamrock leaf *vert* (*Ireland*); upon a mount *vert*, a dragon passant wings elevated *gules* (*Wales*).

CORONATION DATES, 1714–1953

Sovereign.	Accession.	Coronation.
George I.....Aug.	1, 1714	Oct. 20, 1714
George II.....June	12, 1727	Oct. 11, 1727
George III.....Oct.	25, 1760	Sept. 22, 1761
George IV.....Jan.	29, 1820	July 19, 1821
William IV.....June	26, 1830	Sept. 8, 1831
Victoria.....June	20, 1837	June 28, 1838
Edward VII....Jan.	22, 1901	Aug. 9, 1902
George V.....May	6 1910	June 22 1911
Edward VIII...Jan.	20, 1936	..
George VI.....Dec.	11, 1936	May 12, 1937
Elizabeth II....Feb.	6, 1952	June 2, 1953

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1961

The date for the observance of the Queen's Birthday in 1961, both at home and abroad, will be Saturday, June 10. For the Customs and Excise Department, and the officers and servants of the dock companies in England and Northern Ireland, the day appointed for the observance will be Saturday, June 24.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuities payable to Her Majesty are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King George VI amounted to £410,000. A Select Committee appointed to consider the Civil List in May, 1952, made the following recommendations, which were embodied in the Civil List Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 1. The annual provision made for Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family under the Acts of 1937 and 1952 is as follows:—

Her Majesty's Privy Purse	£60,000
Salaries of Household	185,000
Expenses of Household	121,800
Royal Bounty, alms and special services	13,200
Supplementary Provision	95,000
	£475,000

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother ..	£70,000
The Duke of Edinburgh	40,000
The Duke of Gloucester	35,000
The Princess Margaret	15,000
The Princess Royal	6,000

These payments are separately charged on the Consolidated Fund, and do not form part of the Civil List.

THE UNION JACK

Days for hoisting the Union Flag on Government and Public Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset).

February 6 (1952).—Her Majesty's Accession.
February 19 (1960).—Birthday of Prince Andrew.
March 31 (1900).—Birthday of Duke of Gloucester.
April 21 (1926).—Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.
April 23.—St. George's Day (in England only), with the Flag of St. George inferior.
April 25 (1897).—Birthday of the Princess Royal.
May 24.—Commonwealth Day.
June 2 (1953).—Coronation Day.
June 10 (1921) Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.
June 10.—Queen's Official Birthday, 1961.
Aug. 4 (1900).—Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Aug. 15 (1950).—Birthday of the Princess Anne.
Aug. 21 (1930).—Birthday of the Princess Margaret.
Nov. 12.—Remembrance Sunday, 1961.
Nov. 14 (1948).—Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
Nov. 20 (1947).—Her Majesty's Wedding Day.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the Queen, flags should be flown on public buildings in the Greater London area, whether or not Her Majesty performs the ceremony in person.

The only additions to the above list will be those notified to the Ministry of Works by Her Majesty's command and communicated by the Ministry to the other Departments. The list applies equally to Government and Public Buildings in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In cases where it has been the practice to fly the Union Jack daily, *e.g.* on some Custom Houses, that practice may continue.

Flags will be flown at half-mast on the following occasions:—

(*a*) From the announcement of the death up to the funeral of the Sovereign, except on Proclamation Day, when they are hoisted right up from 11 a.m. to sunset.

(*b*) The funerals of members of the Royal Family, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(*c*) The funerals of Foreign Rulers, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(*d*) The funerals of Prime Ministers and ex-Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom.

(*e*) Other occasions by special command of Her Majesty.

On occasions when days for flying flags coincide with days for flying flags at half mast the following rules will be observed. Flags will be flown: (*a*) although a member of the Royal Family, or a near relative of the Royal Family, may be lying dead, unless special commands be received from Her Majesty to the contrary, and (*b*) although it may be the day of the funeral of a Foreign Ruler. If the body of a very distinguished subject is lying at a Government Office the flag may fly at half mast on that office until the body has left (provided it is a day on which the flag would fly) and then the flag is to be hoisted right up. On all other Public Buildings the flag will fly as usual.

The *Royal Standard* is only to be hoisted when the Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Her Majesty is passing in procession.

RED-LETTER DAYS

Scarlet Robes are worn by the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division on *Red-Letter Days* at the sittings of a Criminal Court or of the Court of Criminal Appeal and on all State Occasions.

RED-LETTER DAYS AND STATE OCCASIONS, 1961.

Jan. 25. Conversion of St. Paul.
Feb. 2. Purification.
,, 6. Queen's Accession.
,, 15. Ash Wednesday.
,, 24. St. Matthias.
Mar. 25. Annunciation.
Apr. 21. Queen's Birthday.
,, 25. St. Mark.
May 1. St. Philip and St. James.
,, 11. Ascension Day.
June 2. Coronation Day.
,, 10. Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.
,, 10. Queen's Official Birthday.
June 11. St. Barnabas.
,, 24. St. John the Baptist.
,, 29. St. Peter.
July 25. St. James.
Aug. 4. Birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Oct. 18. St. Luke.
,, 28. St. Simon and St. Jude.
Nov. 1. All Saints.
,, 11. Lord Mayor's Day.
,, 14. Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
,, 30. St. Andrew.
Dec. 21. St. Thomas.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR

Founded in 1348 after the Wars in France to assist English Knights, who, having been prisoners in the hands of the French, had become impoverished by the payments of heavy ransoms. They received a pension and quarters in Windsor Castle. Edward III founded the Order of the Garter later in the same year, incorporating the Knights of Windsor and the College of St. George into its foundation and raising the number of Knights to 26 to correspond with the number of the Knights of the Garter. Known later as the Alms Knights or Poor Knights of Windsor, their establishment was reduced under the will of King Henry VIII to 13 and the Statutes by which they are still governed were drawn up by Queen Elizabeth I.

In 1833 King William IV changed their designation to The Military Knights and granted them their present uniform which consists of a scarlet coatee with white cross sword-belt, crimson sash and cocked hat with plume. The badges are the Shield of St. George and the Star of the Order of the Garter. The Knights receive a small stipend in addition to their Army pensions and quarters in Windsor Castle. They take part in all ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter and attend Sunday morning service in St. George's Chapel as representatives of the Knights of the Garter.

Applications for appointment should be made to The Military Secretary, The War Office.

Governor, Maj.-Gen. Edmund Hakewill Smith, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Military Knights, Lt.-Colonel R. Pennell, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel C. L. Hodgson; Major H. K. Clough, O.B.E.; Colonel A. H. W. Haywood, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel L. W. La T. Cockcraft, D.S.O., M.V.O.; Colonel J. A. Fraser, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.C.M.; Lt.-Colonel J. M. Mackenzie, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel L. Holbech, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel F. C. Hitchcock, O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel R. F. Squibb, M.C.; Brigadier E. K. B. Furze, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel E. P. O. Boyle, M.V.O.

THE PEERAGE AND ITS DEGREES

The rules which govern the arrangements of the Peerage are marked by so many complications that even an expert may occasionally be perplexed. All Peers of England are Peers of Parliament. In Scotland and Ireland there are Peerages of equally long standing and upon the successive Unions of those two Kingdoms with the Kingdom of England a certain number of Scottish and Irish Peers received titles in the Peerage of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, carrying the right of summons to the House of Lords.

All Peers of Parliament up to June 20, 1707, are classed as Peers of England and rank before all others of like degree; from that date to December 31, 1800, all fresh creations either in England or in Scotland were called Peers of Great Britain, and creations from January 1, 1801, onwards, either in Great Britain or Ireland, are known as Peers of the United Kingdom, save only that the Sovereign retains the power to create one new Peer of Ireland for every three Irish Peerages of older date than the Union which have become extinct. In 1868 the Barony of Rathdonnell was so created and in 1898 that of Curzon of Kedleston, the latter being designed to permit the holder (who was Viceroy of India from 1898 to 1905) to return to the House of Commons instead of entering the House of Lords.

From the date of the Union with Scotland 16 Scottish Peers, not entitled to sit in the House of Lords by virtue of a British or United Kingdom Peerage, are elected as Representative Peers for the duration of each Parliament; and from the date of the Union with Ireland 28 Irish Peers were so elected for life; the number of the latter is now reduced to one, and the 27 vacancies are unlikely to be filled.

No Peer of England, Scotland, Great Britain or of the United Kingdom can be elected a Member of the House of Commons, but an Irish Peer who holds no title carrying the right to sit in the House of Lords can be so elected for any constituency out of Ireland itself, but while he sits as a Member of the Commons he loses his privileges as a Peer. Viscount Palmerston, so long M.P. for Tiverton, was an eminent example.

No Fees for Dignities have been payable since 1937.

PEERAGES CREATED SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

VISCOUNTS (5)—Dunrossil; Head; Rochdale; Slim; Stuart of Findhorn.
BARONS (6)—Gladwyn; Howick of Glendale; MacAndrew; Morris of Borth-y-Gest (Life Peerage); Nelson of Stafford; Sanderson of Ayot.
For Life Peers created under the Life Peerages Act, 1958, see p. 247.

PEERAGES EXTINCT SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

MARQUESSATE (1)—Carisbrooke (cr. 1917).
VISCOUNTCY (1)—Cilcennin (cr. 1956).
BARONIES (2)—Ammon (cr. 1944); Glyn (cr. 1953).

PEERS WHO ARE MINORS

(As at Jan. 1, 1961)

THE PRINCE OF WALES (Duke of Cornwall) (*b.* 1948).
EARLS (3): Belmore (*b.* 1951); Chichester (*b.* 1944); Kingston (*b.* 1943).
VISCOUNTS (3): Gough (*b.* 1941); Selby (*b.* 1942); Ullswater (*b.* 1942).
BARONS (3): Hesketh (*b.* 1950); Sysonby (*b.* 1945); Vestey (*b.* 1941).

The following Peer will come of age during 1961:—
BARON: Davies (Oct. 2).

OCTOGENARIAN PEERS

(With age on Jan. 1, 1961)

DUKE:
St. Albans (86)

MARQUESSES:
Aberdeen and Temair (81)
Ailesbury (87)
Winchester (98)
Zetland (84)

EARLS:
Buchan (82)
Cork and Orrery (87)
Dunmore (89)
Elgin and Kincardine (79)
Enniskillen (84)
Glasgow (86)
Grey (81)
Iveagh (86)
Kintore (81)
Liverpool (82)
Morley (82)
Mount Edgcumbe (87)
Russell (88)
St. Germans (90)
Sandwich (86)
Shaftesbury (91)
Stair (82)
Stanhope (80)
Westmeath (80)

COUNTESS:
Cromartie (82)

VISCOUNTS:
Barrington (87)
Elibank (81)
Esher (79)
Hall (79)
Molesworth (91)
Monsell (79)
Nuffield (83)
Samuel (90)
Simonds (79)
Stansgate (83)
Torrington (84)

VISCOUNTESS:
Daventry (91)

BARONS:
Amwell (84)
Aylmer (80)
Bagot (83)
Beaverbrook (81)
Beveridge (81)
Bossom (79) (Life Peer)
Boyd-Orr (80)
Brand (82)
Chatfield (87)
Cranworth (83)
De Mauley (82)
Dorchester (84)
Dovercourt (82)
Ennisdale (82)
Glendyne (82)
Goddard (83)
Graves (83)
Gridley (82)
Haden-Guest (83)
Hailey (88)
Hankey (83)
Hayter (89)
Heneage (83)
Henley (83)
Jeffreys (82)
Joicey (79)
Kershaw (79)
Killearn (80)
Kinnaird (80)
Lawson (79)
Leconfield (83)
Londesborough (84)
McGowan (86)
Milford (86)
Monkswell (85)
Muskerry (86)
Newborough (83)
Penrhyn (95)
Pethick Lawrence (89)
Quibell (81)
Redesdale (80)
Rugby (83)
Sackville (90)
Salter (79)
Sandys (84)
Simon of Wythenshawe (81)
Skelmersdale (84)
Teignmouth (79)
Teviot (86)
Trevethin and Oaksey (80)
Whitburgh (86)
Wigram (87)
Wilson (79)
Wright (90)
Wrottesley (87)

BARONESSES:
Berkeley (87)
Burton (87)
Zouche (85)

§ The Peerage

	Hereditary	Peeresses	Minors	Without seat	Life or a Term	In House of Lords
Royal Dukes	5	..	1	..	..	4
Archbishops	..	..	..	..	2	2
Dukes	27	..	..	..	1	27
Marquesses	38	..	..	1	..	37
Earls	202	6	3	24	9	178
Viscounts	135	1	3	15	..	116
Bishops	..	..	..	17	24	24
Barons	523	14	3	37	44	511
Total	930	21	10	94	80	899

Note.—This table will not cross check, as Irish and Scottish Representative Peers are included both as Hereditary Peers and as Peers for Life or a Term.

ROYAL DUKES

Style, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——;
Addressed as, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1947 *Edinburgh*, The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., *b.* 1921, *m.* (*see* pp. 211 and 212).
2337 *Cornwall*, Charles, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, (*Scottish Duke, Rothesay*, 1398), K.G., *b.* 1948, *M.* (*see* p. 212).
1928 *Gloucester*, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., etc., *b.* 1900, *m.* (*see* p. 211).
1934 *Kent* (2nd), Edward, Duke of Kent, *b.* 1935, *s.* 1942 (*see* p. 211).
1936 *Windsor*, Edward, Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., *b.* 1894, *m.* (*see* p. 211).

ARCHBISHOPS

Style, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——.
Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Trans.
1945 *Canterbury* (99th), Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., Royal Victorian Chain, *b.* 1887. *Consecrated Bishop of Chester* 1932, *translated to London*, 1939.
1956 *York* (92nd), Arthur Michael Ramsey, P.C., D.D., *b.* 1904. *Consecrated Bishop of Durham* 1952.

DUKES

Style, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, etc.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 L.*	*Abercorn* (4th), James Edward Hamilton (5th *Brit. Marq.*, 1790, and 13th *Scott. Earl*, 1606, both *Abercorn*), *b.* 1904, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Marquess of Hamilton, *b.* 1934.
1701 S. } 1892* }	*Argyll*, Ian Douglas Campbell (11th *Scottish* and 4th *U.K. Duke*, *Argyll*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Marquess of Lorne, *b.* 1937.
1703 S.(R.)	*Atholl* (10th), George Iain Murray, *b.* 1931, *s.* 1957.	Arthur S. P. M. *b.* 1899.
1682	*Beaufort* (10th), Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1924, *m.* (*Master of the Horse*).	Henry R. S. F. de V. *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1898.
1694	*Bedford* (13th), John Robert Russell, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1953.	Marquess of Tavistock, *b.* 1940.
1663 S.*	*Buccleuch* (8th) & (10th) *Queensberry* (1706), Walter John Montagu-Douglas-Scott, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D. (7th *Engl. Earl, Doncaster*, 1662), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, M.P. *b.* 1923.
1694	*Devonshire* (11th), Andrew Robert Buxton Cavendish, M.C., *b.* 1920, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Marquess of Hartington, *b.* 1944.
1900	*Fife* (3rd), James George Alexander Bannerman Carnegie, *b.* 1929, *s.* 1959, *m.*	
1675	*Grafton* (10th), Charles Alfred Euston FitzRoy, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1919.
1643 S.*	*Hamilton* (14th), Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C. (*Premier Peer of Scotland*; 11th *Brit. Duke, Brandon*, 1711) (*Lord Steward*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, *b.* 1938.
1694	*Leeds* (11th), John Francis Godolphin Osborne (10th *Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Sir Francis D'Arcy *G.O.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1884.
1766 I.*	*Leinster* (7th), Edward FitzGerald (*Premier Duke, Marquess and Earl of Ireland*; 7th *Brit. Visct., Leinster*, 1747), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Marquess of Kildare, *b.* 1914.
1719	*Manchester* (10th), Alexander George Francis Drogo Montagu, O.B.E., *b.* 1902, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1929.
1702	*Marlborough* (10th), John Albert Edward William Spencer-Churchill, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Marquess of Blandford, *b.* 1926.
1707 S.*	*Montrose* (7th), James Angus Graham (5th *Brit. Earl, Graham*, 1722), *b.* 1907, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Marquess of Graham, *b.* 1935.
1756	*Newcastle* (*under Lyme*) (9th), Henry Edward Hugh Pelham-Clinton-Hope, O.B.E., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Capt. Henry C.F. *Pelham-Clinton*, *b.* 1892.
1483	*Norfolk* (16th), Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain (*Premier Duke and Earl*, 13th *Scott. Baron, Herries*, 1489), *b.* 1908, *s.* 1917, *m.* (*Earl Marshal*).	Visct. FitzAlan of Derwent, *b.* 1883 (*see* p. 229) (to Dukedom); to Herries Barony, Lady Anne *F.-H.*, *b.* 1938.

§ *For list of Contractions used, see p.* 248.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1766	*Northumberland* (10th), Hugh Algernon Percy, K.G., *b.* 1914, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Earl Percy, *b.* 1953.
1716	*Portland* (7th), William Arthur Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Major Sir Ferdinand W. C.-B., K.B.E., C.M.G., *b.* 1888.
1675	*Richmond* (9th) & *Gordon* (4th, 1876), Frederick Charles Gordon-Lennox (9th *Scott. Duke, Lennox*, 1675), *b.* 1904, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Earl of March, *b.* 1929.
1707 S.*	*Roxburghe* (9th), George Victor Robert John Innes-Ker (4th *U.K. Earl, Innes*, 1837), *b.* 1913, *s.* 1932, *m.* (*Premier Baronet of Scotland*).	Marquess of Bowmont, *b.* 1954.
1703	*Rutland* (10th), Charles John Robert Manners, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Marquess of Granby, *b.* 1959.
1684	*St. Albans* (12th), Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, T.D., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1934, *w.*	Charles A. F. de V. *B.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1915.
1547	*Somerset* (18th), Percy Hamilton Seymour. *b.* 1910, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Lord Seymour, *b.* 1953
1833	*Sutherland* (5th), George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, P.C., K.T. (23rd *Scott. Earl. Sutherland*, 1235), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Earl of Ellesmere (*see p.* 225) to Scott. Earldom, Elizabeth M. *Janson*, *b.* 1921.
1814	*Wellington* (7th), Gerald Wellesley, K.G. (8th *Irish Earl, Mornington*, 1746), *b.* 1885, *s.* 1943, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Marquess Douro, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1915
1874	*Westminster* (3rd), William Grosvenor, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1953.	Lt.-Col. Gerald H. G., D.S.O., *b.* 1907.

MARQUESSES



Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used. For the style of Marquesses' sons and daughters, *see* under "DUKES," p. 221.



1915	*Aberdeen and Temair* (2nd), George Gordon, O.B.E. (8th *Scott. Earl, Aberdeen*, 1682), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1934, *w.*	Lord Dudley G., D.S.O., *b.* 1883.
1876	*Abergavenny* (5th), John Henry Guy Larnach-Nevill, O.B.E., *b.* 1914, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Earl of Lewes, *b.* 1948.
1821	*Ailesbury* (6th), George William James Chandos Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *w.*	Earl of Cardigan, *b.* 1904.
1831	*Ailsa* (7th), Archibald David Kennedy (19th *Scott. Earl, Cassillis*, 1509), *b.* 1925, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1956.
1815	*Anglesey* (7th), George Charles Henry Victor Paget, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Earl of Uxbridge, *b.* 1950.
1789	*Bath* (6th), Henry Frederick Thynne, E.D., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Viscount Weymouth, *b.* 1932.
1826	*Bristol* (6th), Victor Frederick Cochrane Hervey, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1960, *m.*	Earl Jermyn, *b.* 1954.
1796	*Bute* (6th), John Crichton-Stuart (12th *Scott. Earl, Dumfries*, 1633), *b.* 1933, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1958.
1917	*Cambridge* (2nd), George Francis Hugh Cambridge, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1927, *m.*	(None).
1812	°*Camden* (5th), John Charles Henry Pratt, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Earl of Brecknock, *b.* 1930.
1815	*Cholmondeley* (5th), George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O. (9th *Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*, 1628), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1923, *m.* (*Lord Great Chamberlain*).	Earl of Rocksavage, M.C., *b.* 1919.
1816 I.*	°*Conyngham* (6th), Frederick William Burton Conyngham (6th *U.K. Baron, Minster*, 1821), *b.* 1890, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Mount Charles, *b.* 1924.
1791 I.*	*Donegall* (6th), Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (6th *Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*, 1790), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Lord Templemore, *b.* 1916 (*see* p. 242).
1789 I.*	*Downshire* (7th), Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (7th *Brit. Earl, Hillsborough*, 1772), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918, *m.*	A. Robin I. *H.*, *b.* 1929.
1888	*Dufferin & Ava* (5th), Sheridan Frederick Terence Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (12th *Irish Baron, Dufferin & Clandeboye*, 1800), *b.* 1938, *s.* 1945,	(None to Marquessate), to Irish Barony, Sir Francis E. T. *Blackwood*, Bt., *b.* 1901.
1801 I.*	*Ely* (7th), George Henry Wellington Loftus (7th *U.K. Baron, Loftus*, 1801), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Guy A. G. *L.*, *b.* 1899.
1801	*Exeter* (6th), David George Brownlow Cecil, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Lord Martin *C.*, *b.* 1909.
1800 I.*	*Headfort* (5th), Terence Geoffrey Thomas Taylour, T.D., (3rd *U.K. Baron, Kenlis*, 1831), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Earl of Bective, *b.* 1932.
1793	*Hertford* (8th), Hugh Edward Conway Seymour (9th *Irish Baron, Conway*, 1712), *b.* 1930, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Earl of Yarmouth, *b.* 1958.
1599 S.*	*Huntly* (12th), Douglas Charles Lindsay Gordon (*Premier Marquess of Scotland*) (4th *U.K. Baron, Meldrum*, 1815), *b.* 1908, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Earl of Aboyne *b.* 1944.
1784	*Lansdowne* (8th), George John Charles Mercer Nairne Petty-Fitzmaurice (8th *Irish Earl, Kerry*, 1722), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Earl of Shelburne, *b.* 1941.
1902	*Linlithgow* (3rd), Charles William Frederick Hope, M.C. (10th *Scott. Earl, Hopetoun* 1703), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Earl of Hopetoun, *b.* 1946.
1816 I.*	*Londonderry* (9th), Alexander Charles Robert Vane-Tempest-Stewart (6th *U.K. Earl, Vane*, 1823), *b.* 1937, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Francis C. J. *Vane-Tempest*, *b.* 1911.
1701 S.*	*Lothian* (12th), Peter Francis Walter Kerr (6th *U.K Baron, Ker* 1821), *b.* 1922, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Earl of Ancram, *b.* 1945.
1917	*Milford Haven* (3rd), David Michael Mountbatten, O.B.E., D.S.C., *b.* 1919, *s.* 1938 (*see also* p. 209).	Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1900 (*see* pp. 209 & 226).

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1838	*Normanby* (4th). Oswald Constantine John Phipps, M.B.E. (8th *Irish Baron, Mulgrave*, 1767), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Earl of Mulgrave, *b.* 1954.
1812	*Northampton* (6th), William Bingham Compton, D.S.O., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Earl Compton, *b.* 1946.
1825 I.*	*Ormonde* (6th), James Arthur Norman Butler, C.V.O., M.C. (6th *U.K. Baron, Ormonde*, 1821), *b.* 1893, *s.* 1949, *m.*	James H. T. C. *B.*, M.B.E., *b.* 1899.
1682 S.	*Queensberry* (12th), David Harrington Angus Douglas, *b.* 1929, *s.* 1954.	Lord Gawain *D.*, *b.* 1948.
1926	*Reading* (2nd), Gerald Rufus Isaacs, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Viscount Erleigh, M.B.E., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1916.
1789	*Salisbury* (5th), Robert Arthur James Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Viscount Cranborne, *b.* 1916.
1800 I.*	*Sligo* (10th), Denis Edward Browne (10th *U.K. Baron, Monteagle*, 1806), *b.* 1908, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Earl of Altamont, *b.* 1939.
1787	°*Townshend* (7th), George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1921.	Viscount Raynham, *b.* 1945.
1694 S.*	*Tweeddale* (11th), William George Montagu Hay (2nd *U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*, 1881), *b.* 1884, *s.* 1911, *m.*	David G. M. *H.*, *b.* 1921.
1789 I.*	*Waterford* (8th), John Hubert de la Poer Beresford (8th *Brit. Baron, Tyrone*, 1786), *b.* 1933, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Earl of Tyrone, *b.* 1958.
1936	*Willingdon* (2nd), Inigo Brassey Freeman-Thomas, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1941, *m.*	(None.)
1551	*Winchester* (16th), Henry William Montagu Paulet (*Premier Marquess of England*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Richard C. *P.*, *b.* 1905.
1892	*Zetland* (2nd), Lawrence John Lumley Dundas, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (4th *U.K. Earl of Zetland*, 1838, 5th *Brit. Baron Dundas*, 1794), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Earl of Ronaldshay, *b.* 1908.

EARLS



Style (*see also* footnote, p. 249). The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., *e.g.* the Hon. John ——, but the daughters Lady Elizabeth ——, etc. Where marked " the " of " is not used.



1639 S. (R.)	*Airlie* (11th), David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Ogilvy, *b.* 1926.
1696	*Albemarle* (9th), Walter Egerton George Lucian Keppel, M.C., *b.* 1882, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Viscount Bury, *b.* 1911.
1952	°*Alexander of Tunis* (1st), Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.M.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., *Field Marshal, Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London*, *b.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Rideau, *b.* 1935.
1826	°*Amherst* (5th), Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M.C., *b.* 1896, *s.* 1927.	Hon. Humphrey W. *A.*, *b.* 1903.
1892	*Ancaster* (3rd), Gilbert James Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *b.* 1936.
1789 I.	°*Annesley* (9th), Robert Annesley, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Viscount Glerawly, *b.* 1924.
1785 I.	*Antrim* (8th), Randal John Somerled McDonnell, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1935.
1762 I.*	*Arran* (8th), Arthur Strange Kattendyke David Archibald Gore (4th U.K. *Baron Sudley*, 1884), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1938.
1955	°*Attlee* (1st), Clement Richard Attlee, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H., *b.* 1883, *m.*	Viscount Prestwood, *b.* 1928.
1714	*Aylesford* (11th), Charles Ian Finch-Knightley *b.* 1918, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Lord Guernsey, *b.* 1947.
1937	°*Baldwin of Bewdley* (3rd), Arthur Windham Baldwin, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Viscount Corvedale, *b.* 1938.
1902	*Balfour* (3rd) Robert Arthur Lytton Balfour, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Viscount Traprain, *b.* 1925.
1800 I.	*Bandon* (5th), Percy Ronald Gardner Bernard, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1904, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Charles B. *A. B.*, *b.* 1904 (Twin).
1772	°*Bathurst* (8th), Henry Allen John Bathurst, *b.* 1927, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. George B. *B.*, *b.* 1929.
1929	°*Beatty* (2nd), David Field Beatty, D.S.C., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Viscount Borodale, *b.* 1946.
1815	°*Beauchamp* (8th), William Lygon, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Richard E. *L.*, *b.* 1916.
1797 I.	*Belmore* (8th), John Armar Lowry-Corry, *b.* 1951, *s.* 1960, *M.*	Sir Henry C. *L.-C.*, M.C., *b.* 1887.
1739 I. 1937*	*Bessborough* (2nd), Frederick Edward Neufize Ponsonby, (10th *Irish Earl Bessborough*), *b.* 1913, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. Bertie B. *P.*, *b.* 1885 (to Irish Earldom only).
1922	*Birkenhead* (2nd), Frederick Winston Furneaux Smith, T.D., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Viscount Furneaux, *b.* 1936.
1815	*Bradford* (6th), Gerald Michael Orlando Bridgeman, T.D., *b.* 1911, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Viscount Newport, *b.* 1947.
1677 S.	*Breadalbane and Holland* (10th), John Romer Boreland Campbell, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1959, *m.*	
1469 S.	*Buchan* (15th), Ronald Douglas Stuart Mar Erskine, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1934.	Lord Erskine, *b.* 1899 (*see* p. 235).
1746	*Buckinghamshire* (8th), John Hampden Mercer-Henderson, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1930.	Arthur E. O. *Hobart-Hampden*, *b.* 1893.
1800	°*Cadogan* (7th) William Gerald Charles Cadogan, M.C., *b.* 1914, *s.* 1933.	Viscount Chelsea, *b.* 1937.
1878	°*Cairns* (5th), David Charles Cairns, C.B., *b* 1909, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Viscount Garmoyle, *b.* 1939.
1543 S. (R.)	*Caithness* (19th), James Roderick Sinclair, C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Lord Berriedale, *b.* 1948.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1800‡.	*Caledon* (5th), Erik James Desmond Alexander, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1898.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand *A.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1888.
1661	*Carlisle* (11th), George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912. *m.*	Viscount Morpeth, M.C., *b.* 1923.
1793	*Carnarvon* (6th), Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1923.	Lord Porchester, *b.* 1924.
1748 I.*	*Carrick* (9th), Brian Stuart Theobald Somerset Caher Butler (3rd *U.K. Baron, Butler*, 1912), *b.* 1931, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Viscount Ikerrin, *b.* 1953.
1800 I.	°*Castle Stewart* (7th), Arthur Stuart, M.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Stuart, *b.* 1928.
1824	°*Cathcart* (6th), Alan Cathcart, D.S.O., M.C. (15th *Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), *b.* 1919, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Lord Greenock, *b.* 1952.
1647 I.	*Cavan* (12th), Michael Edward Oliver Lambart, T.D., *b.* 1911, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Oliver F. W. *L.*, *b.* 1895.
1827	°*Cawdor* (5th), John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, T.D., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Emlyn, *b.* 1932.
1801	*Chichester* (9th), John Nicholas Pelham, *b.* 1944, *s.* 1944, *M.*	Anthony G. *P.*, *b.* 1911.
1803 I.*	*Clancarty* (6th), Richard Frederick John Donough Le Poer Trench (5th *U.K. Visct. Clancarty*, 1823), *b.* 1891, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Greville S. R. *Le P. T.*, *b.* 1902.
1776 I.*	*Clanwilliam* (6th), John Charles Edmund Carson Meade (4th *U.K. Baron Clanwilliam*, 1828), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert *Meade - Fetherstonhaugh*, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1875.
1776	*Clarendon* (7th), George Frederick Laurence Villiers, *b.* 1933, *s.* 1955.	Hon. Nicholas *V.*, *b.* 1916.
1620 I.*	*Cork & Orrery* (1660), William Henry Dudley Boyle,, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (12th *Irish Earl* and 8th. *Brit. Baron, Boyle of Marston*, 1711), *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Maj. Patrick R. *B.*,, *b.* 1910.
1850	*Cottenham* (7th), John Digby Thomas Pepys, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Viscount Crowhurst, *b.* 1948.
1762 I.*	*Courtown* (8th), James Montagu Burgoyne Stopford, O.B.E., T.D. (7th *Brit. Baron, Saltersford*, 1796), *b.* 1908, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, *b.* 1954.
1697	*Coventry* (11th), George William Coventry, *b.* 1934, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Viscount Deerhurst, *b.* 1957.
1857	°*Cowley* (4th), Christian Arthur Wellesley, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, B.E.M., *b.* 1921.
1892	*Cranbrook* (4th), John David Gathorne-Hardy, C.B.E., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Medway, *b.* 1933.
1801	*Craven* (6th), William Robert Bradley Craven, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Viscount Uffington, *b.* 1957
1398 S.*	*Crawford* (28th) *and Balcarres* (11th), David Alexander Robert Lindsay, K.T., G.B.E. (*Premier Earl on Union Roll and* 4th *U.K. Baron, Wigan*, 1826), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Lord Balniel, *b.* 1927.
1901	*Cromer* (3rd), George Rowland Stanley Baring, M.B.E., *b.* 1918, *s.* 1953.	Viscount Errington, *b.* 1946.
1633 S.*	*Dalhousie* (16th) Simon Ramsay, G.B.E., M.C. (4th *U.K. Baron, Ramsay*, 1875), *b.* 1924, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1948.
1725 I.*	*Darnley* (10th), Peter Stuart Bligh (19th *English Baron, Clifton of Leighton Bromswold*, 1608), *b.* 1915, *s.* 1955.	Hon. Adam I. S. *B.*, *b.* 1941.
1711	*Dartmouth* (8th), Humphry Legge, C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Viscount Lewisham, *b.* 1924.
1761	°*De La Warr* (9th), Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Buckhurst, *b.* 1921.
1622	*Denbigh* (10th) *and Desmond* (9th), William Rudolph Stephen Feilding (9th *Irish Earl, Desmond*, 1622), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Viscount Feilding, *b.* 1943.
1485	*Derby* (18th) Edward John Stanley, M.C., *b.*, 1918, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Richard *S.*, M.P., *b.* 1920.
1553	*Devon* (17th), Charles Christopher Courtenay, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Lord Courtenay, *b.* 1942.
1800 I.*	*Donoughmore* (7th), John Michael Henry Hely-Hutchinson, (7th *U.K. Visct. Hutchinson*, 1821), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b* 1927.
1661 I.*	*Drogheda* (11th), Charles Garrett Moore, O.B.E. (2nd *U.K. Baron, Moore* 1954), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Viscount Moore, *b.* 1937.
1837	*Ducie* (6th), Basil Howard Moreton, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Lord Moreton, *b.* 1951.
1860	*Dudley* (3rd). William Humble Eric Ward, M.C., T.D., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1932.	Viscount Ednam, *b.* 1920.
1660 S.*	*Dundee* (11th), Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn (1st *U.K. Baron, Glassary*, 1954) *b.* 1902, *s.* 1924 (*claim admitted*, 1953), *m.* (*Hereditary Standard Bearer, Scotland*).	Lord Scrymgeour, *b.* 1949.
1669 S. (R.)	*Dundonald* (14th), Ian Douglas Leonard Cochrane, *b.* 1918, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Lord Cochrane of Cults (*see. p.* 234).
1686‡.*	*Dunmore* (8th), Alexander Edward Murray, *VC.*, D.S.O., M.V.O. (3rd *U.K. Baron, Dunmore*, 1831), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1939.
1822 I	*Dunraven and Mount Earl* (6th), Richard Southwell Windham Robert Wyndham-Quin, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Viscount Adare, *b.* 1939.
1833	*Durham* (5th), John Frederick Lambton, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Viscount Lambton, M.P., *b.* 1922.
1837	*Effingham* (6th), Mowbray Henry Gordon Howard, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1946. *m.*	Hon. John A. F. C. *H.*, *b.* 1907.
1507 S. } 1859* }	*Eglinton* (17th) & (8th) *Winton* (1600), Archibald William Alexander Montgomerie (5th *U.K. Earl Winton*, 1859), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1945. *m.*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1939.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1733 I.*	*Egmont* (11th), Frederick George Moore Perceval (9th *Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*, 1762), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Viscount Perceval, *b.* 1934.
1821	*Eldon* (4th), John Scott, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Viscount Encombe, *b.* 1937.
1633 S.*	*Elgin* (10th) *& Kincardine* (14th) (1647), Edward James Bruce, K.T., C.M.G., T.D. (2nd *U.K. Baron, Elgin*, 1849), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1921.
1846	*Ellesmere* (5th), John Sutherland Egerton, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Cyril R. *E., b.* 1905.
1789 I.*	*Enniskillen* (5th), John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (3rd *U.K. Baron, Grinstead*, 1815), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1924, *m.*	David L. *C., b.* 1918.
1781 I.*	*Erne* (6th), Henry George Victor John Crichton (3rd *U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*, 1876), *b.* 1937, *s.* 1940, *m.*	David G. *C., b.* 1914.
166x	*Essex* (8th), Algernon George de Vere Capell, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Maiden, T.D., *b.* 1906.
1711	°*Ferrers* (13th), Robert Washington Shirley, *b.* 1929, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Viscount Tamworth, *b.* 1952.
1868	*Feversham* (3rd), Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, D.S.O., T.D. (6th *U.K. Baron Feversham*, 1826), *b.* 1906, *s.* 1916, *m.*	(None to Earldom), to Barony, Charles A. P. *Duncombe-Anderson, b.* 1945.
1628 I.*	*Fingall* (12th), Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (5th *U.K. Baron, Fingall*, 1831), *b.* 1896, *s.* 1929, *m.*	(None to Earldom), to Barony of Killeen, Lord Dunsany (*see* p. 235).
1746*	°*Fitzwilliam* (10th) William Thomas George Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (10th *Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*, 1716), *b.* 1904, *s.* 1952, *m.*	(None.)
1789	°*Fortescue* (6th), Denzil George Fortescue, M.C., T.D., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Viscount Ebrington, *b.* 1922.
1841	*Gainsborough* (5th), Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1927. *m.*	Viscount Campden, *b.* 1950.
1623 S.*	*Galloway* (12th), Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (5th *Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*, 1796), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Garlies, *b.* 1928.
1703 S.*	*Glasgow* (8th), Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (2nd *U.K. Baron, Fairlie*, 1897), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Capt. Viscount Kelburn, D.S.C., R.N., *b.* 1910.
1806 I.*	*Gosford* (6th), Archibald Alexander John Stanley Acheson, O.B.E., (4th *U.K. Baron, Worlingham*, 1835), *b.* 1911, *s.* 1954.	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1942.
1945	*Gowrie* (2nd), Alexander Patrick Greysteel Hore-Ruthven (3rd *U.K. Baron. Ruthven of Gowrie*, 1919), *b.* 1939, *s.* 1955.	Hon. Malise W. M. K. *H-R, b.* 1942.
1684 I.*	*Granard* (9th) Arthur Patrick Hastings Forbes, A.F.C. (4th *U. K. Baron, Granard*, 1806), *b.* 1915, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. John *F., b.* 1920.
1833	**Granville* (5th), Granville James Leveson-Gower, M.C., *b.* 1918, *s.* 1953.	Lord Leveson, *b.* 1959.
1806	°*Grey* (5th), Charles Robert Grey, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1917, *w.*	Richard F. G. C. *G., b.* 1939.
1752	*Guilford* (9th), Edward Francis North, *b.* 1933, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. John M. W. *N., b.* 1905.
1619 S. (R.)	*Haddington* (12th), George Baillie-Hamilton, K.T., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord Binning, *b.* 1941.
1919	°*Haig* (2nd), George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig *b.* 1918, *s.* 1928, *m.*	(None.)
1944	*Halifax* (2nd), Charles Ingram Courtenay Wood (4th *U.K. Viscount, Halifax*, 1866), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1959, *m.*	Lord Irwin, *b.* 1944.
1898	*Halsbury* (3rd), John Anthony Hardinge Giffard, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Viscount Tiverton, *b.* 1934.
1754	*Hardwicke* (9th), Philip Grantham Yorke, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Viscount Royston, *b.* 1938.
1812	*Harewood* (7th), George Henry Hubert Lascelles, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1947, *m.* (*See also* p. 211).	Viscount Lascelles, *b.* 1950.
1742	*Harrington* (11th), William Henry Leicester Stanhope, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Viscount Petersham, *b.* 1945.
1809	*Harrowby* (6th), Dudley Ryder, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Viscount Sandon, *b.* 1922.
1604 S.*	*Home* (14th), Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home, P.C., (4th *U.K. Baron, Douglas*, 1875), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1943.
1821	°*Howe* (5th), Francis Richard Henry Penn Curzon, P.C., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Viscount Curzon, *b.* 1903.
1529	*Huntingdon* (15th), Francis John Clarence Westenra Plantagenet Hastings, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1939, *m.*	David F. G. *H., b.* 1909.
1885	*Iddesleigh* (3rd), Henry Stafford Northcote, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* 1932.
1756	*Ilchester* (7th), Edward Henry Charles James Fox-Strangways, *b* 1905, *s.* 1959, *m.*	Hon. John D. *F.-S., b.* 1908,
1929	*Inchcape* (3rd), Kenneth James William Mackay, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1939.	Viscount Glenapp, *b.* 1943.
1919	*Iveagh* (2nd), Rupert Edward Cecil Lee Guinness, K.G., C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Viscount Elveden, *b.* 1937.
1925	°*Jellicoe* (2nd), George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1918, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Viscount Brocas, *b.* 1950.
1697	*Jersey* (9th), George Francis Child-Villiers (12th *Irish Visct., Grandison*, 1620), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Viscount Villiers, *b.* 1948.
1822 I. (R.)	*Kilmorey* (4th), Francis Charles Adelbert Henry Needham, P.C. (N.I.), O.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Francis J. R. *P. N., b.* 1915.
1866	*Kimberley* (4th), John Wodehouse, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Lord Wodehouse, *b.* 1951.
1768 I.	*Kingston* (11th), Barclay Robert Edwin King-Tenison, *b.* 1943, *s.* 1948, *M.*	Capt. R. D. *King-Harman,* D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., *b.* 1891.
1633 S.*	*Kinnoull* (15th), Arthur William George Patrick Hay (9th *Brit. Baron, Hay of Pedwardine*, 1711), *b.* 1935, *s.* 1938.	George V. *Hay-Drummond b.* 1910.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1677 S.*	*Kintore* (10th), Arthur George Keith-Falconer (4th *U.K. Baron, Kintore*, 1838, 12th *Scott. Baron Falconer*, 1647). *b.* 1879, *s.* 1930, *m.*	To Earldom, Sydney, Viscountess Stonehaven, *b.* 1874; to U.K. Barony, None; to Scott. Barony, Cyril *Falconar-Stewart*, M.C., *b.* 1884.
1914	°*Kitchener of Khartoum* (3rd), Henry Herbert Kitchener, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1937.	Hon. Charles E. *K.*, *b.* 1920.
1756 I.	*Lanesborough* (9th), Denis Anthony Brian Butler, *b.* 1918, *s.* 1950.	*Lt. Comdr.* Terence B. J. D. *B.*, *b.* 1913.
1624 S.	*Lauderdale* (16th), Rev. Alfred Sydney Frederick Maitland, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. Patrick F. *M.*, M.P., *b.* 1911.
1837	*Leicester* (5th), Thomas William Edward Coke, M.V.O., *b.* 1908, *s.* 1949. *m.*	Anthony L. *C.*, *b.* 1909.
1641 S.	*Leven* (14th) & (13th) *Melville* (1690), Alexander Robert Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Lord Balgonie, *b.* 1954.
1831	*Lichfield* (4th), Thomas Edward Anson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b.* 1939.
1803 I.*	*Limerick* (5th), Edmund Colquhoun Pery, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D. (4th *U.K. Baron, Foxford*, 1815), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Viscount Glentworth, *b.* 1930.
1633 S.	*Lindsay* (14th), William Tucker Lindesay-Bethune, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Viscount Garnock, *b.* 1926.
1626	*Lindsey* (13th) *and Abingdon* (8th) (1682), Montagu Henry Edmund Cecil Bertie, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Richard H. R. *B.*, *b.* 1931.
1776 I.	*Lisburne* (7th), Ernest Edmund Henry Malet Vaughan, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1899, *w.*	Viscount Vaughan, *b.* 1918.
1822 I.*	*Listowel* (5th), William Francis Hare, P.C., G.C.M.G. (3rd *U.K. Baron, Hare* 1869), *b.* 1906, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Richard *G. H.*, *b.* 1907.
1905	*Liverpool* (3rd), Gerald William Frederick Savile Foljambe, D.S.O., *b.* 1878, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Robert *F.*, *b.* 1887.
1945	°*Lloyd George of Dwyfor* (2nd), Richard Lloyd George, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Viscount Gwynnedd, *b.* 1921.
1785 I.*	*Longford* (6th), Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (8th *U.K. Baron, Silchester*, 1821), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Pakenham, *b.* 1935 (*see* p. 239).
1807	*Lonsdale* (7th), James Hugh William Lowther, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Viscount Lowther, *b.* 1949.
1838	*Lovelace* (4th), Peter Malcolm King (11th *British Baron King*, 1725), *b.* 1905, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Viscount Ockham, *b.* 1951.
1795 I.*	*Lucan* (6th), George Charles Patrick Bingham, M.C. (2nd *U.K. Baron, Bingham*, 1934), *b.* 1898, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Lord Bingham, *b.* 1934.
1880	*Lytton* (4th), Noel Anthony Scawen Lytton (17th *English Baron, Wentworth*, 1529), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Viscount Knebworth, *b.* 1950.
1721	*Macclesfield* (9th), George Loveden William Henry Parker, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Viscount Parker, *b.* 1914.
1800	*Malmesbury* (6th), William James Harris, T.D., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Viscount FitzHarris, *b.* 1946.
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield and Mansfield* (7th), Mungo David Malcolm Murray (13th *Scott, Visct., Stormont*, 1621), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Viscount Stormont, *b.* 1930.
1404 S.	*Mar* (33rd), Lionel Walter Young Erskine (*Premier Earl of Scotland*) *b.* 1891, *s.* 1932.	Master of Mar, *b.* 1914.
1565 S.(R.)	*Mar* (13th) &(14th) *Kellie* (1616), John Francis Erskine, *b.* 1921, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Lord Erskine, *b.* 1949.
1785 I.	*Mayo* (9th), Ulick Henry Bourke, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Hon. Bryan L. *B.*, *b.* 1897.
1627 I.*	*Meath* (14th), Anthony Windham Normand Brabazon (5th *U.K. Baron, Chaworth*, 1831), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Lord Ardee, *b.* 1941.
1766 I.	*Mexborough* (7th), John Raphael Wentworth Savile, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Viscount Pollington, *b.* 1931.
1920	*Midleton* (2nd), George St. John Brodrick, M.C. (10th *Irish Viscount, Midleton*, 1717), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1942 *m.*	(None to Earldom), to Irish Viscountcy, W. J. H. *B.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1874.
1813	*Minto* (5th), Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Melgund, M.B.E., *b.* 1928.
1562 S.*	*Moray* (19th) (Archibald) John Morton Stuart (11th *Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*, 1796), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Lord Doune, *b.* 1928.
1815	*Morley* (5th), Montagu Brownlow Parker, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1951.	John St. A. *P.*, *b.* 1923.
1458 S.	*Morton* (21st), Sholto Charles John Hay Douglas, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1935.	Hon. Charles *D.*, *b.* 1881.
1947	°*Mountbatten of Burma* (1st), Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Mountbatten, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1900, *w.* (*Personal A.D.C. to the Queen*), *Admiral of the Fleet.* (*See also p.* 209.)	Baroness Brabourne, *b.* 1934 (*see* pp. 209 and 233).
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe* (6th), Kenelm William Edward Edgcumbe, T.D., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Edward P. *E.*, *b.* 1903.
1831	*Munster* (5th), Geoffrey William Richard Hugh FitzClarence, P.C., K.B.E., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Edward C. *FitzC.*, *b.* 1899.
1805	°*Nelson* (7th), Henry Edward Joseph Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1957.	Hon. Charles S. J. H. *N.*, *b.* 1896.
1827 I.	*Norbury* (6th), Noel Terence Graham-Toler, *b.* 1939, *s.* 1955.	
1806 I.*	*Normanton* (5th), Edward John Sidney Christian Welbore Ellis Agar (3rd *U.K. Baron, Somerton*, 1873), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Viscount Somerton, *b.* 1945.
1647 S.(R.)	*Northesk* (11th), David Ludovic George Hopetoun Carnegie, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1921, *m.*	John Douglas C., *b.* 1895.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1801	*Onslow* (6th), William Arthur Bampfylde Onslow, M.C., T.D., *b.* 1913, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Viscount Cranley, *b.* 1938.
1925	*Oxford & Asquith* (2nd), Julian Edward George Asquith, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Viscount Asquith of Morley, *b.* 1952.
1929	°*Peel* (2nd), Arthur William Ashton Peel (3rd *U.K. Viscount Peel*, 1895), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Viscount Clanfield, *b.* 1947.
1551	*Pembroke* (16th) & (13th) *Montgomery* (1605), Sidney Charles Herbert, C.V.O., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1960, *m.*	Lord Herbert, *b.* 1939.
1605 S. (R.)	*Perth* (17th), John David Drummond, P.C., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Viscount Strathallan, *b.* 1935.
1905	*Plymouth* (3rd), Other Robert Ivor Windsor-Clive, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Viscount Windsor, *b.* 1951.
1785 I.	*Portarlington* (7th), George Lionel Yuill Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1938, *s.* 1959.	Hon. Lionel J. C. S. *D.-D.*, *b.* 1940.
1743	*Portsmouth* (9th), Gerard Vernon Wallop, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Viscount Lymington, *b.* 1923.
1706	°*Poulett* (8th), George Amias Fitzwarrine Poulett, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None.)
1804	*Powis* (5th), Edward Robert Henry Herbert, C.B.E., T.D. (6th *Irish Baron, Clive*, 1762), *b.* 1889, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. Christian V. C. *H.*, *b.* 1904.
1765	*Radnor* (7th) William Pleydell-Bouverie, K.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Viscount Folkestone, *b.* 1927.
1831 I.*	*Ranfurly* (6th), Thomas Daniel Knox, K.C.M.G. (7th *U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*, 1826), *b.* 1923, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Capt. John N. *K.*, R.N., *b.* 1890.
1771 I.	*Roden* (9th), Robert William Jocelyn, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Viscount Jocelyn, *b.* 1938.
1801	*Romney* (6th), Charles Marsham, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Michael H. *M.*, *b.* 1910.
1703 S.*	*Rosebery* (6th), Albert Edward Harry Mayer Archibald Primrose, P.C., K.T., D.S.O., M.C. (2nd *U.K. Earl of Midlothian*, 1911), *b.* 1882, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Lord Primrose, *b.* 1929.
1806 I.	*Rosse* (6th), Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, M.B.E., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Lord Oxmantown, *b.* 1936.
1801	*Rosslyn* (6th), Anthony Hugh Francis Harry St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Lord Loughborough, *b.* 1958.
1457 S.	*Rothes* (20th), Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Lord Leslie, *b.* 1932.
1861	°*Russell* (3rd), Bertrand Arthur William Russell, O.M., F.R.S., *b* 1872, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Viscount Amberley, *b.* 1921.
1935	°*St. Aldwyn* (2nd), Michael John Hicks-Beach, P.C., T.D., *b.* 1912, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Quenington, *b.* 1950.
1815	*St. Germans* (8th), Montague Charles Eliot, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Lord Eliot, *b.* 1914.
1660	*Sandwich* (9th), George Charles Montagu, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Hinchingbrooke, M.P., *b.* 1906.
1690	*Scarbrough* (11th), (Lawrence) Roger Lumley, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D. (12th *Irish Visct., Lumley*, 1628), *b.* 1896, *s.* 1945, *m.* (*Lord Chamberlain*).	Viscount Lumley, *b.* 1932.
1771 I.*	*Sefton* (7th), Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (6th *U.K. Baron, Sefton*, 1831), *b.* 1898, *s.* 1930, *w.*	
1882	*Selborne* (3rd), Roundell Cecil Palmer, P.C., C.H., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1942, *w.*	Viscount Wolmer, *b.* 1940.
1646 S. (R.)	*Selkirk* (7th) (George) Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., G.C.M.G., O.B.E., A.F.C., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Lord Malcolm *D.-H.*, O.B.E., D.F.C., *b.* 1909.
1672	*Shaftesbury* (9th), Anthony Ashley-Cooper, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1886, *w.*	Lord Ashley, *b.* 1938.
1756 I.*	*Shannon* (8th), Robert Henry Boyle (7th *Brit. Bn. Carleton*, 1786), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Viscount Boyle, *b.* 1924.
1442	*Shrewsbury* (21st) & *Waterford* (I. 1446), John George Charles Henry Alton Alexander Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (*Premier Earl of England and Ireland, Earl Talbot*, 1784), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Ingestre, *b.* 1952.
1880	°*Sondes* (4th), George Henry Milles-Lade, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Viscount Throwley, *b.* 1940.
1633 S.*	*Southesk* (11th), Charles Alexander Carnegie, K.C.V.O. (3rd *U.K. Baron, Balinhard*, 1869), *b.* 1893, *s.* 1941, *m.*	The Duke of Fife, *b.* 1929 (*see* pp. 210 and 221).
1765	°*Spencer* (7th), Albert Edward John Spencer, T.D., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Viscount Althorp, M.V.O., *b.* 1924.
1703 S.*	*Stair* (12th), John James Dalrymple, K.T., D.S.O., (5th *U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*, 1841), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E., *b.* 1906.
1628	*Stamford* (10th), Roger Grey, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1910.	(None.)
1718	°*Stanhope* (7th) James Richard Stanhope, K.G., P.C., D.S.O., M.C. (13th *Earl of Chesterfield*, 1628) (7th *U.K. Viscount Stanhope of Mahon*, 1717), *b.* 1880, *s.* (*to Earldom of Stanhope*), 1905 (*to Earldom of Chesterfield*), 1952, *w.*	None to Earldoms, to Viscountcy, Earl of Harrington, *b.* 1922, (*see* p. 225).
1821	*Stradbroke* (4th), John Anthony Alexander Rous, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Keith *R.*, *b.* 1907.
1847	*Strafford* (7th), Robert Cecil Byng, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Viscount Enfield, *b.* 1936.
1937	*Strathmore* (3rd), Timothy Patrick Bowes-Lyon (16th *Scottish Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne* 1606), *b.* 1918, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Fergus M. C. *B.-L.*, *b.* 1923.
1603	*Suffolk* (21st) & (14th) *Berkshire* (1626), Michael John James George Robert Howard, *b.* 1935, *s.* 1941.	Hon. Maurice *H.*, *b.* 1936.
1955	*Swinton* (1st), Philip Cunliffe-Lister, P.C., G.B.E., C.H., M.C., *b.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Masham, *b.* 1937.
1714	*Tankerville* (8th), Charles Augustus Ker Bennet, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Lord Ossulston, *b.* 1921.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1822	°*Temple of Stowe* (6th), Chandos Grenville Temple-Gore-Langton, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. Ronald *T.-G.-L., b.* 1910.
1825	*Verulam* (5th), James Brabazon Grimston (9th *Irish Visct., Grimston,* 1719; 14th *Scott. Baron, Forrester,* 1633), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1949.	Hon. John *G., b.* 1912.
1729	°*Waldegrave* (12th), Geoffrey Noel Waldegrave, T.D., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1940.
1759	*Warwick & °Brooke* (1746), Charles Guy Fulke Greville (7th *Earl Brooke* and 7th *Earl of Warwick*), *b.* 1911, *s.* 1928.	Lord Brooke, *b.* 1934.
1633 S.*	*Wemyss* (12th) & (8th) *March* (1697), Francis David Charteris (5th *U.K. Baron, Wemyss,* 1821), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Lord Neidpath, *b.* 1943.
1621 I.	*Westmeath* (12th), Gilbert Charles Nugent, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Lord Delvin, *b.* 1923.
1624	*Westmorland* (15th), David Anthony Thomas Fane, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1951.
1876	*Wharncliffe* (4th) Alan James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1935, *s.* 1953	Ralph *Montagu - Stuart Wortley, b.* 1897.
1793 I.	*Wicklow* (8th) William Cecil James Philip John Paul Forward-Howard, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Cecil A. *F.-H., b.* 1909.
1801	*Wilton* (7th), Seymour William Arthur John Egerton, *b.* 1921, *s.* 1927.	Lord Ebury, *b.* 1931 (*see* p. 235).
1628	*Winchilsea* (16th) & (11th) *Nottingham* (1681), Christopher Denys Stormont Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1936, *s.* 1950,	Hon. Robin H. *F.-H., b.* 1939.
1766 I.*	°*Winterton* (6th), Edward Turnour, P.C., T.D., (1st *U. K. Baron, Turnour,* 1952), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1907, *m.*	(To Earldom), Robert C. *T., b.* 1915.
1956	*Woolton* (1st), Frederick James Marquis, P.C., C.H., *b.* 1883, *m.*	Viscount Walberton, *b.* 1922.
1837	*Yarborough* (6th), Marcus Herbert Pelham, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Lord Worsley, *b.* 1930.
1922	*Ypres* (3rd), John Richard Charles Lambert French, *b.* 1921, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Maj. Hon. E. Gerald F. *F.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883.

VISCOUNTS



Style (*see* footnote, p. 249). The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as,* My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.



1945	*Addison* (2nd), Christopher Addison, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Hon. Michael *A. b.* 1914.
1946	*Alanbrooke* (1st). Alan Francis Brooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. *Field Marshal, b.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *B., b.* 1922.
1950	*Alexander of Hillsborough* (1st), Albert Victor Alexander, P.C., C.H., *b.* 1885, *m.*	(None.)
1919	*Allenby* (2nd), Dudley Jaffray Hynman Allenby, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Michael *A., b.* 1931.
1911	*Allendale* (3rd), Wentworth Hubert Charles Beaumont, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. Wentworth P. I. *B., b.* 1948.
1641 S.	*Arbuthnott* (14th), John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Maj.-Gen. Robert K. *A.*, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1897.
1751 I.	*Ashbrook* (10th), Desmond Llowarch Edward Flower, M.B.E., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Michael *F., b.* 1935.
1917	*Astor* (3rd), William Waldorf Astor, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1952.	Hon. William W. *A., b.* 1951.
1781 I.	*Bangor* (7th), Edward Henry Harold Ward, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1950.	Hon. William M. D. *W., b.* 1948.
1720 I.*	*Barrington* (10th), William Reginald Shute Barrington (4th *U.K. Baron Shute,* 1880), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1933.	Hon. Bernard *B., b.* 1876.
1925	*Bearsted* (3rd), Marcus Richard Samuel, T.D., *b.* 1909, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Peter *S.*, M.C., T.D., *b.* 1911.
1935	*Bledisloe* (2nd), Benjamin Ludlow Bathurst, Q.C., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. Christopher H. L. *B., b.* 1934.
1712	*Bolingbroke & St. John* (6th), Vernon Henry St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899.	Capt. Geoffrey R. *St. J.*, M.C., *b.* 1889.
1717 I.*	*Boyne* (10th), Gustavus Michael George Hamilton-Russell (4th *U.K. Baron, Brancepeth,* 1866), *b.* 1931, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Richard *H.-R.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1909.
1929	*Brentford* (3rd), Lancelot William Joynson-Hicks, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. Crispin W. *J.-H., b.* 1933.
1929	†*Bridgeman* (2nd), Robert Clive Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1896, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *B.*, M.C., *b.* 1893.
1868	*Bridport* (3rd), Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (6th *Duke of Bronte in Sicily* and 5th *Irish Baron, Bridport* 1794), *b.* 1911, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Alexander N. *H., b.* 1948.
1952	*Brookeborough* (1st), Basil Stanlake Brooke, P.C. (N.I.), C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. John W. *B., b.* 1922.
1947	*Bruce of Melbourne* (1st), Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P.C., C.H., M.C., F.R.S., *b.* 1883, *m.*	(None.)
1932	*Buckmaster* (2nd), Owen Stanley Buckmaster, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1934.	Hon. Martin S. *B., b.* 1921.
1939	*Caldecote* (2nd), Robert Andrew Inskip, D.S.C., *b.* 1917, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Piers J. H. *I., b.* 1947.
1941	*Camrose* (2nd), (John) Seymour Berry, T.D., *b.* 1909, *s.* 1954.	Hon. Michael *B.*, M.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1911.
1954	*Chandos* (1st), Oliver Lyttelton, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Antony A. *L., b.* 1920.

Created.	*Title. Order of Succession. Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1916	*Chaplin* (3rd), Anthony Freskyn Charles Hamby Chaplin, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1949 *m.*	Hon. Niall G. *C.*, *b.* 1908.
1665 I.	*Charlemont* (9th) Charles Edward St. George Caulfeild (13th *Irish Baron, Caulfeild of Charlemont*, 1620), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Harry F. St. G. *C.*, *b.* 1881.
1921	*Chelmsford* (2nd), Andrew Charles Gerald Thesiger, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1933. *m.*	Hon. Frederic *T.*, *b.* 1931.
1717 I.	*Chetwynd* (9th), Adam Duncan Chetwynd, T.D., *b.* 1904, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Adam *C.*, *b.* 1935.
1911	*Chilston* (3rd), Eric Alexander Akers-Douglas, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1947.	Alastair G. *A.-D.*, *b.* 1946.
1902	*Churchill* (2nd), Victor Alexander Spencer, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1934, *w.*	Hon. Victor G. *S.*, *b.* 1934.
1781 I.*	*Clifden* (7th), Francis Gerald Agar-Robartes, K.C.V.O. (7th *Brit. Baron, Mendip*, 1794), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1930.	Major Hon. Victor *A.-R.*, M.C., *b.* 1887.
1718	*Cobham* (10th), Charles John Lyttelton, G.C.M.G. (7th *Irish Baron, Westcote* 1618), *b.* 1909, *s.* 1949, *m.* (*Governor-General of New Zealand*)	Hon John W. L. *L.*, *b.* 1943.
1902	*Colville of Culross* (4th), John Mark Alexander Colville (13th *Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*, 1604), *b.* 1933, *s.* 1945., *m.*	Master of Colville, *b.* 1959.
1827	*Combermere* (4th), Francis Lynch Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Michael *S.-C.*, *b.* 1929.
1917	*Cowdray* (3rd), Weetman John Churchill Pearson (3rd *U.K. Baron, Cowdray*, 1910), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Hon. Michael *P.*, *b.* 1944.
1927	*Craigavon* (2nd), James Craig, *b.* 1906 *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. Janric *C.*, *b.* 1944.
1956	*Crookshank* (1st), Harry Frederick Comfort Crookshank, P.C., C.H., *b.* 1893.	(None.)
1886	*Cross* (3rd), Assheton Henry Cross, *b.* 1920, *s.* 1932, *m.*	(None.)
1946	*Cunningham of Hyndhope* (1st), Andrew Browne Cunningham, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1883, *m.*	(None.)
1937	*Davidson* (1st), John Colin Campbell Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.H., C.B., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. John A. *D.*, *b.* 1928.
1956	*De L'Isle* (1st), William Philip Sidney, *VC.*, P.C. (6th *Baron De L'Isle and Dudley*, 1835), *b.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Philip *S.*, *b.* 1945.
1776 I.	*De Vesci* (6th), John Eustace Vesey (7th *Irish Baron, Knapton*, 1750), *b.* 1919, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. Thomas E. *V.*, *b.* 1955.
1917	*Devonport* (2nd), Gerald Chester Kearley, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Hon. Terence *K.*, *b.* 1944.
1622 I.	*Dillon* (20th), Michael Eric Dillon, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. Charles *D.*, *b.* 1945.
1785 I.	*Doneraile* (9th), Richard St. John St. Leger, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Richard A. *St. L.*, *b.* 1946.
1680 I.*	*Downe* (10th), Richard Dawnay, O.B.E. (3rd *U.K. Baron, Dawnay*, 1897), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. John C. G. *D.*, *b.* 1935.
1959	*Dunrossil* (1st), William Shepherd Morrison, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.C., Q.C., *b.* 1893, *m.*, *Governor-General of Australia.*	Hon. John W. *M.*, *b.* 1926.
1911	*Elibank* (3rd), Arthur Cecil Murray, C.M.G., D.S.O., (12th *Scott. Bn., Elibank*, 1643), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1951, *w.*	(To Barony), James A. F. C. *Erskine-Murray*, *b.* 1902.
1897	*Esher* (3rd), Oliver Sylvain Baliol Brett, G.B.E., *b.* 1881, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *B.*, *b.* 1913.
1816	*Exmouth* (9th), Pownoll Irving Edward Pellew, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Hon. Paul *P.*, *b.* 1940.
1620 S.	*Falkland* (13th), Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1922, *w.*	Master of Falkland, *b.* 1905.
1720	*Falmouth* (8th), Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. George H. *B.*, *b.* 1919.
1921	*FitzAlan of Derwent* (2nd), Henry Edmund Fitzalan-Howard, O.B.E., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1947.	(None.)
1918	*Furness* (2nd), William Anthony Furness, *b.* 1929, *s.* 1940.	(None.)
1720 .*	*Gage* (6th), Henry Rainald Gage, K.C.V.O. (5th *Brit. Baron, Gage*, 1790), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. George J. St. C. *G.*, *b.* 1932.
1727 I.*	*Galway* (9th), Simon George Robert Monckton-Arundell (3rd *U.K. Baron, Monckton*, 1887), *b.* 1929, *s.* 1943, *m.*	William A. *Monckton*, *b.* 1894.
1478 I.*	*Gormanston* (17th), Jenico Nicholas Dudley Preston (*Premier Viscount of Ireland*; 5th *U.K. Baron, Gormanston*, 1868), *b.* 1939, *s.* 1940.	Hon. Robert *Shaw-Preston*, *b.* 1915.
1816 I.	*Gort* (7th), Standish Robert Gage Prendergast Vereker, M.C., *b.* 1888, *s* 1946, *m.*	Colin L. P. *V.*, *b.* 1916.
1900	*Goschen* (3rd), John Alexander Goschen, O.B.E., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1952, *m.*	(None.)
1849	*Gough* (5th), Shane Hugh Maryon Gough, *b.* 1941, *s.* 1951, *M.*	Guy V. H. *G.*, *b.* 1887.
1937	*Greenwood* (2nd), David Henry Hamar Greenwood, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1948.	Hon. Michael G. H. *G.*, *b.* 1923.
1929	*Hailsham* (2nd), Quintin McGarel Hogg, P.C., Q.C., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1950. *m.*	Hon. Douglas M. *H.*, *b.* 1945
1946	*Hall* (1st), George Henry Hall, P.C., *b.* 1881, *w.*	Hon. W. G. Leonard *H.*, *b.* 1913.
1821	*Hambleden* (4th), William Herbert Smith, *b.* 1930, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. William H. *S.*, *b.* 1955.
1884	*Hampden* (4th), Thomas Henry Brand, C.M.G. (26th *Eng. Baron, Dacre*, 1307), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. David F. *B.*, *b.* 1902.
1936	*Hanworth* (2nd), David Bertram Pollock, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. David *P.*, *b.* 1946.
1792 I.	*Harberton* (9th), Henry Ralph Martyn Pomeroy, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1956.	Hon. Thomas De V. *P.*, *b.* 1910.
1917	*Harcourt* (2nd), William Edward Harcourt, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., *b.* 1908, *s.* 1922, *w.*	(None.)
1846	*Hardinge* (4th), Caryl Nicholas Charles Hardinge, M.B.E., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Henry N. *H.*, *b.* 1929.
1792 I.	*Hawarden* (8th), Robert Leslie Eustace Maude, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1958, *m.*	

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1960	*Head* (1st), Antony Henry Head, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Richard A. *H.*, *b.* 1937.
1550	*Hereford* (18th), Robert Milo Leicester Devereux (*Premier Viscount of England*), *b.* 1932, *s.* 1952.	Rodney de B. *D.*, *b.* 1903.
1940	*Hewart* (2nd), Hugh Vaughan Hewart, *b.* 1896, *s* 1943.	(None.)
1842	*Hill* (7th), Gerald Rowland Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Antony R. *C-H.*, *b.* 1931.
1796	*Hood* (6th), Samuel Hood, K.C.M.G. (6th *Irish Baron, Hood*, 1782), *b.* 1910, *s.* 1933.	Hon. Alexander L. *H.*, *b.* 1914.
1952	*Hudson* (2nd), Robert William Hudson, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1957, *m.*	
1948	*Hyndley* (1st), John Scott Hindley, G.B.E., *b.* 1883, *m.*	(None).
1956	*Ingleby* (1st), Osbert Peake, P.C., *b.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Martin *P.*, *b.* 1926.
1945	*Kemsley* (1st), (James) Gomer Berry, G.B.E., *b.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *B.*, *b.* 1909.
1954	*Kilmuir* (1st), David Patrick Maxwell Fyfe, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1900 (*Lord Chancellor*), *m.*	(None).
1911	*Knollys* (2nd), Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., D.F.C., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. David F. D. *K.*, *b.* 1931.
1895	*Knutsford* (4th), Thurstan Holland-Hibbert, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Julian *H.-H.*, *b.* 1920.
1945	*Lambert* (2nd), George Lambert, T.D., *b.* 1909, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. George *L.*, *b.* 1941.
1954	*Leathers* (1st), Frederick James Leathers, P.C., C.H., *b.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Fredk. A. *L.*, *b.* 1908.
1922	*Leverhulme* (3rd), Philip William Bryce Lever, T.D., *b.* 1915, *s.* 1949, *m.*	(None.) [1949.
1781 I.	*Lifford* (8th), Alan William Wingfield Hewitt, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Edward J. W. *H.*, *b.*
1921	*Long* (3rd) (Richard) Eric (Onslow) Long, T.D., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1944, *w.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1929.
1957	*Mackintosh of Halifax* (1st), Harold Vincent Mackintosh, *b.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. John *M.*, *b.* 1921.
1955	*Malvern* (1st), Godfrey Martin Huggins, P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. John G. *H.*, *b.* 1922.
1945	*Marchwood* (2nd) Peter George Penny, M.B.E., *b.* 1912, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. David G. S. *P.*, *b.* 1936.
1942	*Margesson* (1st), Henry David Reginald Margesson, P.C., M.C., *b.* 1890.	Hon. Francis V. H. *M.*, *b.* 1922.
1660 I.*	*Massereene* (13th) & (6th) *Ferrard* (1797), John Clotworthy Talbot Foster Whyte-Melville Skeffington, (6th *U.K. Baron, Oriel*, 1821), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. John D.C.W.M. *S.*, *b.* 1940.
1939	*Maugham* (2nd), Robert Cecil Romer Maugham, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1958.	
1802	*Melville* (8th), Henry Charles Patric Brouncker Dundas, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1935.	Robert *D.*, *b.* 1937.
1916	*Mersey* (3rd), Edward Clive Bigham, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Master of Nairne, *b.* 1934.
1716 I.	*Molesworth* (10th), Charles Richard Molesworth, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Richard *M.*, *b.* 1907.
1801 I.*	*Monck* (6th), Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck (3rd *U.K. Baron, Monck*, 1866), *b.* 1905, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Charles S. *M.*, *b.* 1953.
1957	*Monckton of Brenchley* (1st), Walter Turner Monckton, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., *b.* 1891, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Gilbert W. R. *M.*, M.C., *b.* 1915.
1935	*Monsell* (1st), Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Graham *E-M.*, *b.* 1905.
1946	*Montgomery of Alamein* (1st), Bernard Law Montgomery, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1887, *w.*	Hon. David *M.*, *b.* 1928.
1550 I.*	*Mountgarret* (16th), Piers Henry Augustine Butler (3rd *U.K. Baron, Mountgarret*, 1911), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Richard H. *B.*, *b.* 1936.
1952	*Norwich* (2nd), John Julius Cooper, *b.* 1929, *s.* 1954, *m.*	(None.)
1938	*Nuffield* (1st), William Richard Morris, G.B.E., C.H., P.R.S., *b.* 1877, *w.*	(None.)
1946	*Portal of Hungerford* (1st), Charles Frederick Algernon Portal, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C. (1st *U.K. Baron Portal of Hungerford*, 1945), *Marshal of the Royal Air Force*, *b.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Rosemary Ann *P.*, *b.* 1923 (to Barony only).
1873	*Portman* (8th) Gerald William Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1948, *m*	Edward H. B. *P.*, *b.* 1934.
1743 I.*	*Powerscourt* (9th) Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, (3rd *U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*, 1885), *b.* 1905, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Mervyn *W.*, *b.* 1935.
1900	*Ridley* (3rd), Matthew White Ridley, C.B.E., *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Matthew W. *R.*, *b.* 1925.
1960	*Rochdale* (1st), John Durival Kemp, O.B.E., T.D. (2nd U.K. *Baron, Rochdale*, 1913), *b.* 1906, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Hon. St. John *K.*, *b.* 1938.
1919	*Rothermere* (2nd), Esmond Cecil Harmsworth *b.* 1898, *s.* 1940.	Hon. Vere *H.*, *b.* 1925.
1937	*Runciman of Doxford* (2nd), Walter Leslie Runciman, O.B.E., A.F.C. (3rd. *U.K. Baron, Runciman*, 1933), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Walter G. *R.*, *b.* 1934.
1918	*St. Davids* (2nd), Jestyn Reginald Austen Plantagenet Philipps, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Colwyn *P.*, *b.* 1939.
1801	*St. Vincent* (7th), Ronald George James Jervis, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. Edward R. J. *J.*, *b.* 1951.
1937	*Samuel* (1st), Herbert Louis Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.B.E., *b.* 1870, *w.*	Hon. Edwin H. *S.*, C.M.G., *b.* 1898.
1911	*Scarsdale* (2nd), Richard Nathaniel Curzon, T.D. (6th *Brit. Baron, Scarsdale*, 1761), *b.* 1898, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Francis J. N. *C.*, *b.* 1924.
1905	*Selby* (4th), Michael Guy John Gully, *b.* 1942, *s.* 1959, *M.*	Hon. James E. H. G. *G.*, *b.* 1945.
1805	*Sidmouth* (6th), Raymond Anthony Addington, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. John T. *A.*, *b.* 1914.
1940	*Simon* (2nd), John Gilbert Simon, C.M.G., *b.* 1902, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Jan D. *S.*, *b.* 1940.

Created	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1954	*Simonds* (1st), Gavin Turnbull Simonds, P.C. *b.* 1881, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal*).	(None.)
1960	*Slim* (1st), William Joseph Slim, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1891, *m.*	Maj. Hon. John *S.*, *b.* 1929.
1954	*Soulbury* (1st), Herwald Ramsbotham, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1887, *w.*	Hon. J. Herwald *R.*, *b.* 1915.
1776 I.	*Southwell* (6th), Robert Arthur William Joseph Southwell, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Pyers A. J. *S.*, *b.* 1930
1942	*Stansgate* (1st) (William) Wedgwood Benn, P.C., D.S.O., D.F.C., *b.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Anthony N. W. *B.*, M.P., *b.* 1925.
1938	*Stonehaven* (2nd), (James) Ian Baird, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Michael *B.*, *b.* 1939.
1959	*Stuart of Findhorn* (1st), James Gray Stuart, P.C., C.H., M.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. David R. M. *S.*, *b.* 1924.
1806 I.	*Templetown* (5th), Henry Augustus George Mountjoy Heneage Upton, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Hon. Henry *U.*, *b.* 1917.
1957	*Tenby* (1st), Gwilym Lloyd George, P.C., T.D., *b.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. David *L. G.*, *b.* 1922.
1952	*Thurso* (1st), Archibald Henry Macdonald Sinclair, P.C., K.T., C.M.G., *b.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Robin M. *S.*, *b.* 1922. [1943.
1721	*Torrington* (10th), Arthur Stanley Byng, D.C.M., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1944.	Timothy H. St. *G. B.*, *b.*
1936	*Trenchard* (2nd), Thomas Trenchard, M.C., *b.* 1923, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *T.*, *b.* 1951.
1921	*Ullswater* (2nd), Nicholas James Christopher Lowther, *b.* 1942, *s.* 1949, *M.*	Hon. Arthur J. B. *L.*, *b.* 1888.
1621 I.	*Valentia* (14th), Francis Dighton Annesley, M.C., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1951 *claim established*, 1959), *m.*	Hon. Richard J. D. *A.*, *b.* 1929.
1952	*Waverley* (2nd), David Alastair Pearson Anderson, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. John D. F. *A.*, *b.* 1949.
1938	*Weir* (2nd), (James) Kenneth Weir, C.B.E., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1959, *m.*	Hon. William K. J. *W.*, *b.* 1933.
1918	*Wimborne* (2nd), Ivor Grosvenor Guest, O.B.E. (3rd *U.K. Baron*, *Wimborne*, 1880), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Hon. Ivor *G.*, *b.* 1939.
1923	*Younger of Leckie* (3rd), Edward George Younger, O.B.E., T.D. *b.* 1906, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. George *Y.*, *b.* 1931.

BISHOPS



Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.
[Those marked * always sit; of the others, except †Sodor and Man, 21 sit by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses)].



Apptd.		*Entd. Lords*
1956	**London* (113th), Henry Colville Montgomery-Campbell, P.C., M.C., D.D., *b.* 1887, *cons.* 1940, *trans.* 1942, 1949 and 1956	1956
1956	**Durham* (89th), Maurice Henry Harland, D.D., *b.* 1896, *cons.* 1942, *trans.* 1947 and 1956	1954
1952	**Winchester* (92nd), Alwyn Terrell Petre Williams, D.D., *b.* 1888, *cons.* 1939, *trans.* 1952	1939
1960	*Bath & Wells* (73rd), Edward Barry Henderson, D.S.C., M.A., *b.* 1910, *cons.* 1955, *trans.* 1960	(14)
1953	*Birmingham* (4th), John Leonard Wilson, C.M.G., D.D., *b.* 1897, *cons.* 1941, *trans.* 1953	1958
1960	*Blackburn* (4th), Charles Robert Claxton, M.A., *b.* 1903, *cons.* 1946, *trans.* 1960	(15)
1955	*Bradford* (3rd), Frederick Donald Coggan, D.D., *b.* 1908, *cons.* 1955	1960
1958	*Bristol* (52nd), Oliver Stratford Tomkins, D.D., *b.* 1908, *cons.* 1959	(8)
1946	*Carlisle* (62nd), Thomas Bloomer, D.D., *b.* 1895, *cons.* 1946	1953
1951	*Chelmsford* (4th), Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D., *b.* 1907, *cons.* 1951	1958
1955	*Chester* (37th), Gerald Alexander Ellison, D.D., *b.* 1910, *cons.* 1950, *trans.* 1955	1960
1958	*Chichester* (98th) Roger Plumpton Wilson, D.D., *b.* 1905, *cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1958	1955
1956	*Coventry* (5th), Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1907, *cons.* 1947, *trans.* 1956	(2)
1959	*Derby* (3rd), Geoffrey Francis Allen, D.D., *b.* 1902, *cons.* 1947	(11)
1956	*Ely* (64th), Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., *b.* 1893, *cons.* 1931, *trans.* 1941 and 1956	1949
1949	*Exeter* (67th), Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D., *b.* 1902. *cons.* 1949	1955
1954	*Gloucester* (35th), Wilfrid Marcus Askwith, K.C.M.G., D.D., *b.* 1890. *cons.* 1942, *trans.* 1954	1950
1956	*Guildford* (4th), Ivor Stanley Watkins, D.D., *b.* 1896, *cons.* 1946, *trans.* 1956	(3)
1949	*Hereford* (101st), Tom Longworth, D.D., *b.* 1891, *cons.* 1939, *trans.* 1949	1955
1953	*Leicester* (3rd), Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D., *b.* 1906, *cons.* 1953	1959
1953	*Lichfield* (95th), Arthur Stretton Reeve. D.D., *b.* 1907, *cons.* 1953	1959
1956	*Lincoln* (68th), Kenneth Riches, D.D., *b.* 1908, *cons.* 1952, *trans.* 1956	(5)
1944	*Liverpool* (4th), Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D., *b.* 1895, *cons.* 1944	1953
1947	*Manchester* (7th), William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D., *b.* 1902, *cons.* 1947	1955
1957	*Newcastle* (8th), Hugh Ernest Ashdown, D.D., *b.* 1904, *cons.* 1957	(6)
1959	*Norwich* (68th), William Launcelot Scott Fleming, D.D., *b.* 1906, *cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1959	1956
1955	*Oxford* (38th), Harry James Carpenter, D.D., *b.* 1901, *cons.* 1955	(1)
1956	*Peterborough* (33rd), Robert Wright Stopford, C.B.E., D.D., B.C.L., *b.* 1901, *cons.* 1955, *trans.* 1956	(4)
1960	*Portsmouth* (5th), John Henry Lawrence Phillips, M.A., *b.* 1910, *cons.* 1960	(13)
1959	*Ripon* (9th), John Richard Humpidge Moorman, D.D., *b.* 1905, *cons.* 1959	(10)
	Rochester (vacant)	
1950	*St. Albans* (6th), Edward Michael Gresford Jones, D.D., *b.* 1901, *cons.* 1942, *trans.* 1950	1956
1954	*St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich* (5th), Arthur Harold Morris, D.D., *b.* 1898, *cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1954	1959
1949	*Salisbury* (98th), William Louis Anderson, D.S.C., D.D., *b.* 1892, *cons.* 1937, *trans.* 1942 and 1949	1949
1939	*Sheffield* (2nd), Leslie Stannard Hunter, D.C.L., *b.* 1890, *cons.* 1939	1944
1954	†*Sodor & Man* (75th), Benjamin Pollard, T.D., D.D. *b.* 1890, *cons.* 1936 *trans.* 1954.	

Appld.		*Entd. Lords*
1959	*Southwark* (6th), Arthur Mervyn Stockwood, D.D., *b.* 1913, *cons.* 1959	(9)
1941	*Southwell* (5th), Frank Russell Barry, D.S.O., D.D., *b.* 1890, *cons.* 1941	1949
1959	*Truro* (10th), John Maurice Key, M.A., *b.* 1905, *cons.* 1947, *trans.* 1959	(12)
1958	*Wakefield* (7th), John Alexander Ramsbotham, D.D., *b.* 1906, *cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1958	(7)
1955	*Worcester* (109th), Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards, D.D., *b.* 1902, *cons.* 1955	1960

BARONS

Style (see footnote, p. 249). The Right Hon. the Lord ——.
Addressed as, My Lord.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1911	*Aberconway* (3rd), Charles Melville McLaren, *b.* 1913, *s.* 1953 *m.*	Hon. Henry C. *McL.*, *b.* 1948.
1873	*Aberdare* (4th), Morys George Lyndhurst Bruce, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Alastair J. L. *B.*, *b.* 1947.
1835	*Abinger* (8th), James Richard Scarlett, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. James H. *S.*, *b.* 1959.
1869	*Acton* (3rd), John Emerich Henry Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, M.B.E., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Richard *L.-D.-A.*, *b.* 1941.
1949	*Adams* (1st), John Jackson Adams, O.B.E., *b.* 1890 *m.*	(None.)
1887	*Addington* (3rd), John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915.	Hon. Raymond *H.*, *b.* 1884.
1955	*Adrian* (1st), Edgar Douglas Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Richard H. *A.*, *b.* 1927.
1921	*Ailtwyn* (3rd), Eric William Edward Fellowes, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Carol A. *F.*, T.D., *b.* 1896.
1907	*Airedale* (4th) Oliver James Vandeleur Kitson, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1958.	(None.)
1896	*Aldenham* (4th) *and* (2nd) *Hunsdon of Hunsdon* (1923), Walter Durant Gibbs, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1935 and 1939, *m.*	Hon. Antony G., *b.* 1922.
1902	*Allerton* (3rd), George William Lawies Jackson, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1925. *m.*	Hon. Edward L. *J.*, *b.* 1928.
1945	*Altrincham* (2nd), John Edward Poynder Grigg, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1955. *m.*	Hon. Anthony D.U.D. G., *b.* 1934.
1929	*Alvingham* (2nd), Robert Guy Eardley Yerburgh, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. Robert R. G., *Y.*, *b.* 1956.
1892	*Amherst of Hackney* (3rd), William Alexander Evering Cecil, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. William *C.*, *b.* 1940.
1881	*Ampthill* (3rd), John Hugo Russell, C.B.E., *b.* 1896, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *R.*, *b.* 1921.
1929	*Amulree* (2nd), Basil William Sholto Mackenzie, M.D., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1942.	(None.)
1947	*Amwell* (1st), Frederick Montague, C.B.E., *b.* 1876, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *M.*, *b.* 1912.
1863	*Annaly* (4th), Luke Henry White, M.C., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Luke R. *W.*, *b.* 1927.
1949	*Archibald* (1st), George Archibald, *b.* 1898, *w.*	Hon. George Christopher *A.*, *b.* 1926.
1903	*Armstrong* (2nd), William John Montagu Watson-Armstrong, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. William H. C. J. R. *W.-A.*, *b.* 1919.
1885	*Ashbourne* (3rd), Edward Russell Gibson, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1901, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Edward B. G. *G.*, *b.* 1933.
1835	*Ashburton* (6th), Alexander Francis St. Vincent Baring, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. John F. H. *B.*, *b.* 1928.
1892	*Ashcombe* (3rd), Roland Calvert Cubitt, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Henry E. *C.*, *b.* 1924.
1911	*Ashton of Hyde* (2nd), Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Hon. Thomas J. *A.*, *b.* 1926.
1800 I.	*Ashtown* (4th), Robert Power Trench, *b.* 1897. *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. Dudley *T.*, *b.* 1901.
1956	*Astor of Hever* (1st), John Jacob Astor, *b.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. Gavin *A.*, *b.* 1918.
1789 I. 1793*	*Auckland* (9th), Ian George Eden (9th *Brit. Baron, Auckland*), *b.* 1926, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Ronald J. *E.*, *b.* 1931.
1313	*Audley* (23rd), Thomas Percy Henry Touchet Tuchet-Jesson, M.B.E., *b.* 1913, *s.* 1942.	Hon. *Mrs.* Rosina L. V. *Macnamee*, *b.* 1911.
1900	*Avebury* (3rd), John Lubbock, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Eric R. *L.*, *b.* 1928.
1781 I.	*Aylmer* (9th), John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Kenneth A. *A.*, *b.* 1883.
1929	*Baden-Powell* (2nd), Arthur Robert Peter Baden-Powell, *b.* 1913, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Robert C. *B.-P.*, *b.* 1936.
1780	*Bagot* (6th), Caryl Ernest Bagot, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Capt. Harry E. *B.*, *b.* 1894.
1953	*Baillieu* (1st), Clive Latham Baillieu, K.B.E., C.M.G. *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. William L. *B.*, *b.* 1915.
1607 S. (R.)	*Balfour of Burleigh* (7th), George John Gordon Bruce, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Master of Burleigh, *b.* 1927.
1945	*Balfour of Inchrye* (1st), Harold Harington Balfour, P.C., M.C., *b.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Ian *B.*, *b.* 1924.
1924	*Banbury of Southam* (2nd), Charles William Banbury, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1936.	Hon. Charles W. *B.*, *b.* 1953.
1698	*Barnard* (10th), Christopher William Vane, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Harry J. N. *V.*, *b.* 1923.
1922	*Barnby* (2nd), Francis Vernon Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1929, *m.*	(None.)
1887	*Basing* (3rd), John Limbrey Robert Sclater-Booth, T.D., *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919. *m.*	George L. *S.-B.*, *b.* 1903.
1917	*Beaverbrook* (1st), (William) Maxwell Aitken, P.C., *b.* 1879, *w.*	Group Capt. Hon. Maxwell *A.*, D.S.O., D.F.C., *b.* 1910.

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1647 S.	*Belhaven & Stenton* (14th), Robert Alexander Benjamin Hamilton, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Master of Belhaven, *b.* 1927.
1848 I.	*Bellew* (5th), Edward Henry Bellew, M.B.E., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Bryan *B.*, M.C., *b.* 1890.
1856	*Belper* (4th), (Alexander) Ronald George Strutt, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1956.	Hon. Richard H. *S.*, *b.* 1941.
1938	*Belstead* (2nd), John Julian Ganzoni, *b.* 1932, *s.* 1958.	
1922	*Bethell* (2nd), John Raymond Bethell, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Hon. Guy *B.*, *b.* 1928.
1946	*Beveridge* (1st), William Henry Beveridge, K.C.B., *b.* 1879, *w.*	(None.)
1938	*Bicester* (2nd), Randal Hugh Vivian Smith, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Angus E. V. *S.*, *b.* 1932.
1903	*Biddulph* (3rd), Michael William John Biddulph, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Robert M. C. *B.*, *b.* 1931.
1950	*Bilsland* (1st), (Alexander) Steven Bilsland, K.T., M.C., *b.* 1892, *m.*	(None.)
1938	*Birdwood* (2nd), Christopher Bromhead Birdwood, M.V.O., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Hon. Mark W. O. *B.*, *b.* 1938.
1958	*Birkett* (1st), (William) Norman Birkett, P.C., *b.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Michael *B.*, *b.* 1929.
1935	*Blackford* (2nd), Glyn Keith Murray Mason, D.S.O., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Keith *M.*, D.F.C., *b.* 1923.
1907	*Blyth* (3rd), Ian Audley James Blyth, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Anthony *B.*, *b.* 1931.
1797	*Bolton* (6th), Nigel Amyas Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Hon. Richard O.-P., *b.* 1929.
1922	*Borwick* (3rd), Robert Geoffrey Borwick, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. James H. M. *B.*, M.C., *b.* 1917.
1761	*Boston* (8th), Cecil Eustace Irby, M.C., *b.* 1897, *s.* 1958.	
1949	*Boyd-Orr* (1st), John Boyd Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., F.R.S., *b.* 1880, *m.*	(None.)
1942	*Brabazon of Tara* (1st), John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Derek C. *M.-B.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1910.
1880	*Braborne* (7th), John Ulick Knatchbull, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Norton K., *b.* 1947.
1925	*Bradbury* (2nd), John Bradbury, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1940.
1948	*Braintree* (1st), Valentine George Crittall, *b.* 1884, *m.*	(None.)
1946	*Brand* (1st), Robert Henry Brand, C.M.G., *b.* 1878, *w.*	(None.)
1938	*Brassey of Apethorpe* (2nd), Bernard Thomas Brassey, M.C., T.D., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. David H. *B.*, *b.* 1932.
1788	*Braybrooke* (9th), Henry Seymour Neville, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Robin *N.*, *b.* 1932.
1529	*Braye* (7th), Thomas Adrian Verney-Cave, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. Penelope M. *V.-C.*, *b.* 1941.
1958	*Brecon* (1st), David Vivian Penrose Lewis, P.C., *b.* 1905, *m.*	(None.)
1957	*Bridges* (1st), Edward Ettingdene Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S., *b.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Thomas E. *B.* *b.* 1927.
1945	*Broadbridge* (2nd), Eric Wilberforce Broadbridge, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. Peter H. *B.*, *b.* 1938.
1933	*Brocket* (2nd), Arthur Ronald Nall Nall-Cain, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Hon. Ronald *N.-C.*, *b.* 1938.
1860	*Brougham and Vaux* (4th), Victor Henry Peter Brougham, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Michael J. *B.*, *b.* 1938.
1945	*Broughshane* (2nd), Patrick Owen Alexander Davison, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *D.*, *b.* 1936.
1776	*Brownlow* (6th), Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Edward *C.*, *b.* 1936.
1942	*Bruntisfield* (1st), Victor Alexander George Anthony Warrender, M.C., *b.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. John R. *W.*, M.C., *b.* 1921.
1950	*Burden* (1st), Thomas William Burden, C.B.E., *b.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. Philip *B.*, *b.* 1916.
1529	*Burgh* (17th), Alexander Peter Willoughby Leith, *b.* 1935, *s.* 1959, *m.*	
1903	*Burnham* (4th), Edward Frederick Lawson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1890, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. William E. H. *L.*, *b.* 1920.
1643	*Byron* (11th), Rupert Frederick George Byron, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Richard G. G. *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1899.
1937	*Cadman* (2nd), John Basil Cope Cadman, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. John A. *C.*, *b.* 1938.
1796	*Calthorpe* (10th), Peter Waldo Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* 1927, *s.* 1945, *m.*	(None.)
1945	*Calverley* (2nd), George Raymond Orford Muff, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. Charles R. *M.*, *b.* 1946.
1383	*Camoys* (5th), Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Sherman *S.*, *b.* 1913.
1715 I	*Carbery* (10th), John Evans Carberry, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Ralfe *Evans-Freke*, M.B.E., *b.* 1897.
1834 I 1838* S	*Carew* (6th), William Francis Conolly-Carew (6th *U.K. Baron*, *Carew*, 1838), *b.* 1905, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Patrick Thomas *C.-C.*, *b.* 1938.
1910	*Carnock* (3rd), Erskine Arthur Nicolson, D.S.O., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. David H. A. *N.*, *b.* 1920.
1796 I. 1797* S	*Carrington* (6th), Peter Alexander Rupert Carington, P.C., K.C.M.G., M.C. (6th *Brit. Baron*, *Carrington*, 1797), *b.* 1919, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Rupert F. J. *C.*, *b.* 1948.
1821.	*Castlemaine* (7th), John Michael Schomberg Stawley Handcock, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Roland T. J. *H.*, *b.* 1943.
1936	*Catto* (2nd), Stephen Gordon Catto, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Innes G. *C.*, *b.* 1950.
1918	*Cawley* (3rd), Frederick Lee Cawley, *b.* 1913, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. John F. *C.*, *b.* 1946.
1937	*Chatfield* (1st), (Alfred) Ernle Montacute Chatfield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1873, *m.*	Hon. Ernle D. L. *C.*, *b.* 1917.
1858	*Chesham* (5th), John Charles Compton Cavendish, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. Nicholas *C.*, *b.* 1941.
1945	*Chetwode* (2nd), Philip Chetwode, *b.* 1937, *s.* 1950.	Hon. Christopher R. *C.*, *b.* 1940.

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1887	*Cheylesmore* (4th), Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Herbert *E.*, *b.* 1895.
1945	*Chorley* (1st), Robert Samuel Theodore Chorley, *b.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Roger *C.*, *b.* 1930.
1858	*Churston* (4th), Richard Francis Roger Yarde-Buller, V.R.D., *b.* 1910, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. John *Y.-B.*, *b.* 1934.
1946	*Citrine* (1st), Walter McLennan Citrine, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Norman *C.*, *b.* 1914.
1800 I.	*Clanmorris* (7th), John Michael Ward Bingham, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1960. *m.*	Hon. Simon J. W. *B.*, *b.* 1937.
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh* (11th), Charles Oswald Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1887. *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Lewis *C.*, *b.* 1889.
1955	*Clitheroe* (1st), Ralph Assheton, P.C., *b.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Ralph J. *A.*, *b.* 1929.
1919	*Clwyd* (2nd), (John) Trevor Roberts, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. John A. *R.*, *b.* 1935.
1947	*Clydesmuir* (2nd) Ronald John Bilsland Colville, M.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1917, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. David R. *C.*, *b.* 1949.
1919	*Cochrane of Cults* (2nd), Thomas George Frederick Cochrane, D.S.O., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Hon. Thomas C. A. *C.*, *b.* 1922.
1951	*Cohen*, Lionel Leonard Cohen, P.C., *b.* 1888, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal*).	(Life Peerage.)
1956	*Cohen of Birkenhead* (1st), Henry Cohen, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., *b.* 1900.	(None.)
1954	*Coleraine* (1st), Richard Kidston Law, P.C. *b.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. James M.B. *L.*, *b* 1931.
1873	*Coleridge* (4th), Richard Duke Coleridge, C.B.E., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. William D. *C.*, *b.* 1937.
1946	*Colgrain* (2nd), Donald Swinton Campbell, M.C., *b.* 1891, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. David C. *C.*, *b.* 1920.
1917	*Colwyn* (2nd), Frederick John Vivian Smith, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. Ian A. H. *S.*, *b.* 1942.
1956	*Colyton* (1st), Henry Lennox D'Aubigné Hopkinson, P.C., C.M.G., *b.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Nicholas H. E. *H.*, *b.* 1932.
1955	*Conesford* (1st), Henry George Strauss, Q.C., *b.* 1892, *m.*	(None.)
1841	*Congleton* (7th), William Jared Parnell, *b.* 1925, *s.* 1932.	Hon. Christopher *P.*, *b.* 1930.
1927	*Cornwallis* (2nd), Wykeham Stanley Cornwallis, M.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Fleanes *C.*, *b.* 1921.
1874	*Cottesloe* (4th), John Walgrave Halford Fremantle, G.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. John T. *F.*, *b.* 1927.
1914	*Cozens-Hardy* (4th), Herbert Arthur Cozens-Hardy, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1956.	(None.)
1929	*Craigmyle* (3rd), Thomas Donald Mackay Shaw, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1944, *m.*	(None.)
1899	*Cranworth* (2nd), Bertram Francis Gurdon, K.G., M.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Philip B. G., *b.* 1940.
1959	*Crathorne* (1st), Thomas Lionel Dugdale, P.C., T.D., *b.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Charles J. *D.*, *b.* 1939.
1892	*Crawshaw* (4th), William Michael Clifton Brooks. *b.* 1933, *s.* 1946.	Hon. David *B.* *b.* 1934.
1940	*Croft* (2nd), Michael Henry Glendower Page Croft, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Bernard W. H. P. *C.*, *b.* 1949.
1797 I.	*Crofton* (5th), Edward Blaise Crofton, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Charles E.P. *C.*, *b.* 1949
1375	*Cromwell* (5th), Robert Godfrey Wolseley Bewicke-Copley, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1893, *called out of abeyance* 1923, *m.*	Hon. David *B.-C.*, *b.* 1923.
1947	*Crook* (1st), Reginald Douglas Crook, *b.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Douglas *C.*, *b.* 1926.
1920	*Cullen of Ashbourne* (2nd), Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, M.B.E., *b.* 1912, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Hon. Edmund *C. b.* 1916.
1914	*Cunliffe* (2nd), Rolf Cunliffe, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Roger *C. b.* 1932.
1927	*Daresbury* (2nd), Edward Greenall, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1938, *w.*	Hon. Edward G. *G.*, *b.* 1928.
1924	*Darling* (2nd), Robert Charles Henry Darling, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Robert *D.*, *b.* 1944.
1946	*Darwen* (2nd), Cedric Percival Davies, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Roger M. *D.*, *b.* 1938.
1923	*Daryngton* (2nd), Jocelyn Arthur Pike Pease, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1949.	(None.)
1932	*Davies* (3rd), David Davies, *b.* 1940, *s.* 1944, *M.*	Hon. Jonathan H. *D.*, *b.* 1943.
1812 I.	*Decies* (6th), Arthur George Marcus Douglas de la Poer Beresford, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Hon. Marcus *de la P.B.*, *b.* 1948.
1299	*De Clifford* (26th), Edward Southwell Russell, O.B.E., E.D., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1909.	Hon. John *R.*, *b.* 1928.
1851	*De Freyne* (7th), Francis Arthur John French, *b.* 1927, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Fulke C. J. A. *F.*, *b.* 1957.
1821	*Delamere* (4th), Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Hugh G. *C.*, *b.* 1934.
1700	*De Longueuil* (10th) (*Peerage of Canada*), Ronald Charles Grant, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Raoul *G.*, *b.* 1919.
1838	*De Mauley* (5th), Hubert William Ponsonby, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Hon. Gerald J. *P.*, *b.* 1921.
1937	*Denham* (2nd), Bertram Stanley Mitford Bowyer, *b.* 1927, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Richard G. B., *b.* 1959.
1834	*Denman* (4th), Thomas Denman, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1954.	Sir Charles S. *D.*, Bt., M.C., *b.* 1916.
1957	*Denning*, Alfred Thompson Denning, P.C., *b.* 1899, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal*).	(Life Peerage.)
1885	*Deramore* (5th), Stephen Nicholas de Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Richard A. *de Y.-B.*, *b.* 1911.
1887	*De Ramsey* (3rd), Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. John A. *F.*, *b.* 1942.
1881	*Derwent* (4th), Patrick Robin Gilbert Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Robin *V.-B.-J.*, *b.* 1930.

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1831	*De Saumarez* (5th), James St. Vincent Broke Saumarez, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Hon. James V. B. *S.*, *b.* 1924.
1910	*De Villiers* (3rd), Arthur Percy De Villiers, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Hon. Alexander C. *de V.*, *b.* 1940.
1930	*Dickinson* (2nd), Richard Clavering Hyett Dickinson, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1943.	Hon. Peter *D.*, *b.* 1927.
1620 I. } 1765* }	*Digby* (11th), Edward Kenelm Digby, K.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (5th *Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. K. *D.*, *b.* 1924.
1899	*Dorchester* (2nd), Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O.B.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1925, *m.*	(None.)
1615	*Dormer* (15th), Charles Walter James Dormer, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *D.*, *b.* 1914.
1950	*Douglas of Barloch* (1st), Francis Campbell Ross Douglas, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1889, *m.*	(None.)
1948	*Douglas of Kirtleside* (1st), (William) Sholto Douglas, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., *Marshal of the Royal Air Force*, *b.* 1893, *m.*	(None.)
1954	*Dovercourt* (1st), (Joseph) Stanley Holmes, *b.* 1878, *m.*	(None.)
1943	*Dowding* (1st), Hugh Caswall Tremenheere Dowding, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Derek *D.*, *b.* 1919.
1439	*Dudley* (13th), Ferdinando Dudley Henry Lea Smith, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Mrs. Guy *Wallace*, *b.* 1907.
1929	*Dulverton* (2nd), (Frederick) Anthony Hamilton Wills, T.D., *b.* 1915, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. Gilbert M. H. *W.*, *b.* 1944.
1800 I.	*Dunalley* (6th), Henry Desmond Graham Prittie, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Henry *P.*, *b.* 1948.
1324 I.	*Dunboyne* (28th), Patrick Theobald Tower Butler, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Hon. John F. *B.*, *b.* 1951.
1802	*Dunleath* (4th), Charles Edward Henry John Mulholland, *b.* 1933, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry G. H. *M.*, Bt., *b.* 1888.
1439 I.	*Dunsany* (19th), Randal Arthur Henry Plunkett, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Edward *P.*, *b.* 1939.
1780	*Dynevor* (8th), Charles Arthur Uryan Rhys, M.C., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. Richard C. U. *R.*, *b.* 1935.
1928	*Ebbisham* (2nd) Rowland Roberts Blades, T.D., *b.* 1912, *s.* 1953, *m.*	(None.)
1857	*Ebury* (6th), Francis Egerton Grosvenor, *b.* 1934, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon Julian F. M. *G.*, *b.* 1959.
1802	*Ellenborough* (8th), Richard Edward Cecil Law, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Hon. Rupert E. H. *L.*, *b.* 1955.
1509 S.*	*Elphinstone* (17th), John Alexander Buller-Fullerton-Elphinstone, (3rd *U.K. Baron Elphinstone*, 1885), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1955.	Rev. the Hon. A. C. V. *B.-F.-E.*, *b.* 1918.
1934	*Elton* (1st), Godfrey Elton, *b.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Rodney *E.*, *b.* 1930.
1939	*Ennisdale* (1st), Henry Edward Lyons, O.B.E., *b.* 1878, *m.*	(None.)
1806	*Erskine* (7th), Donald Cardross Flower Erskine, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Malcolm H. *E.*, *b.* 1930.
1932	*Essendon* (2nd), Brian Edmund Lewis, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1944, *m.*	(None.)
1957	*Evans* (1st), Horace Evans, G.C.V.O., M.D., *b.* 1903, *m.*	(None.)
1956	*Evershed* (1st), (Francis) Raymond Evershed, P.C., *b.* 1899, *m.* (*Master of the Rolls*).	(None.)
1627 S. (R.)	*Fairfax of Cameron* (13th), Thomas Brian McKelvie Fairfax, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Hon. Nicholas J. A. *F.*, *b.* 1956.
1929	*Fairhaven* (1st), Urban Huttleston Rogers Broughton, *b.* 1896.	(None.)
1916	*Faringdon* (2nd), Alexander Gavin Henderson, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1934.	Charles M. *H.*, *b.* 1937.
1756 I.	*Farnham* (12th), Barry Owen Somerset Maxwell, *b.* 1932, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Denis C. *M.*, K.C.B., C.B.E., *b.* 1892.
1893	*Farrer* (5th), Anthony Thomas Farrer, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1954, *m.*	(None.)
1856 I.	*Fermoy* (5th), Edmund James Burke Roche, *b.* 1939, *s.* 1955.	
1798 I.	*ffrench* (7th), Peter Martin Joseph Charles John ffrench, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. Robuck J. P. C. M. *ff.*, *b.* 1956.
1909	*Fisher* (3rd), John Vavasseur Fisher, D.S.C. *b.* 1921, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. Patrick V. *F.*, *b.* 1953.
1295	*Fitzwalter* (21st), Fitzwalter Brook Plumptre, *b.* 1914, *called out of abeyance*, 1953, *m.*	Hon. Julian B. *P.*, *b.* 1952.
1776	*Foley* (8th), Adrian Gerald Foley, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1927.	Cmdr. Lawrence F. *F.*, R.N., *b.* 1894.
1445 S. (R.)	*Forbes* (23rd), Nigel Ivan Forbes, K.B.E. (*Premier Baron of Scotland*), *b.* 1918, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Master of Forbes, *b.* 1946.
1821	*Forester* (7th), Cecil George Wilfrid Weld-Forester, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Hon. George C. B. *W.-F.*, *b.* 1938.
1922	*Forres* (3rd), John Archibald Harford Williamson, *b.* 1922 *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Alastair S. G. *W.*, *b.* 1946.
1959	*Forster of Harraby* (1st), John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C., *b.* 1888, *m.*	(None.)
1917	*Forteviot* (3rd), Henry Evelyn Alexander Dewar, M.B.E., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. J. J. Evelyn *D.*, *b.* 1938.
1946	*Fraser of North Cape* (1st). Bruce Austin Fraser, G.C.B., K.B.E., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1888.	(None.)
1951	*Freyberg* (1st), Bernard Cyril Freyberg, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Paul R. *F.*, M.C., *b.* 1923.
1917	*Gainford* (2nd), Joseph Pease, T.D., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *P.*, *b.* 1921.

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1818 I.	*Garvagh* (5th), (Alexander Leopold Ivor) George Canning, *b.* 1920, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. Spencer G. S. de R. C., *b.* 1953.
1942	*Geddes* (2nd), Ross Campbell Geddes, C.B.E., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Euan M. R. G., *b.* 1937.
1876	*Gerard* (4th), Robert William Frederick Aiwyn Gerard, *b.* 1918, *s.* 1953.	Lt.-Col. Charles R. T. M. G., D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1894.
1824	*Gifford* (5th), Charles Maurice Elton Gifford, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Hon. Anthony M. G. *b.* 1940.
1917	*Gisborough* (3rd), Thomas Richard John Long Chaloner, *b.* 1927, *s.* 1951, *m.*	(None.)
1960	*Gladwyn* (1st), (Hubert Miles) Gladwyn Jebb, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Miles A. *J.*, *b.*, 1931.
1899	*Glanusk* (4th), David Russell Bailey, *b.* 1927, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *B.*, *b.* 1942.
1918	*Glenarthur* (3rd), Matthew Arthur, O.B.E., *b.* 1909, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Simon M. *A.*, *b.* 1944.
1921	*Glenavy* (2nd), Charles Henry Gordon Campbell, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Patrick G. C., *b.* 1913.
1911	*Glenconner* (2nd), Christopher Grey Tennant, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Colin *T.*, *b.* 1926.
1922	*Glendyne* (2nd), John Nivison, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. Robert *N.*, *b.* 1926.
1916	*Glentanar* (2nd), Thomas Coats, K.B.E., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918, *w.*	(None.)
1939	*Glentoran* (2nd), Daniel Stewart Thomas Bingham Dixon, P.C., (N.I.), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Thomas R. V. *D.*, *b.* 1935.
1956	*Godber* (1st), Frederick Godber, *b.* 1888, *m.*	(None.)
1944	*Goddard*, Rayner Goddard, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1877, *w.* (*Lord Chief Justice, retired*).	(Life Peerage.)
1909	*Gorell* (3rd), Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1917, *w.*	Hon. Timothy J. R. *B.*, *b.* 1927.
1953	*Grantchester* (1st), Alfred Jesse Suenson-Taylor, O.B.E., *b.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Kenneth *S.-T.*, *b.* 1921.
1782	*Grantley* (7th), John Richard Brinsley Norton, M.C., *b.* 1923, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Richard W. B. *N.*, *b.* 1956.
1794 I.	*Graves* (7th), Henry Algernon Claud Graves, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1937.	Hon. Peter G. W. *G.*, *b.* 1911.
1445 S.	*Gray* (22nd), Angus Diarmid Ian Campbell-Gray, *b.* 1931, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Master of Gray, *b.* 1934.
1950	*Greenhill* (1st), Ernest Greenhill, O.B.E., *b.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Stanley E. *G.*, M.D., *b.* 1917.
1927	*Greenway* (2nd), Charles Kelvynge Greenway, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Hon. C. Paul *G.*, *b.* 1917.
1902	*Grenfell* (2nd), Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Julian *G.*, *b.* 1935.
1944	*Gretton* (2nd), John Frederic Gretton, O.B.E., *b.* 1902, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. John H. *G.*, *b.* 1941.
1869	*Greville* (4th), Ronald Charles Fulke Greville, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1952.	(None.)
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn* (25th), John Lancelot Wykeham Butler-Bowden, *b.* 1883, *called out of abeyance*, 1939.	
1955	*Gridley* (1st), Arnold Babb Gridley, K.B.E., *b.* 1878, *w.*	Hon. Arnold H. *G.*, *b.* 1906.
1880	*Grimthorpe* (3rd), Ralph William Ernest Beckett, T.D., *b.* 1891, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *B.*, *b.* 1915.
1945	*Hacking* (2nd), Douglas Eric Hacking, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Douglas D. *H.*, *b* 1931.
1950	*Haden-Guest* (1st), Leslie Haden-Guest, M.C., *b.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Stephen *H.-G.*, *b.* 1900.
1957	*Hailes* (1st), Patrick George Thomas Buchan-Hepburn, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1901, *m.* (*Governor-General of West Indies*)	(None.)
1936	*Hailey* (1st), (William) Malcolm Hailey, P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1872, *w.*	(None.)
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell* (3rd), John D'Henin Hamilton, M.C., *b.* 1911, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. James L. *H.*, *b.* 1938.
1874	*Hampton* (4th), Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1906.	Hon. Humphrey *P.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1888.
1939	*Hankey* (1st), Maurice Pascal Alers Hankey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.R.S., *b.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Sir Robert *H.*, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. *b.* 1905.
1958	*Harding of Petherton* (1st), John Harding, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1896, *m.*	Capt. Hon. J. C. *H.*, *b.* 1928.
1910	*Hardinge of Penshurst* (3rd), George Edward Charles Hardinge, *b.* 1921, *s.* 1960, *m.*	Hon. Julian A. *H.*, *b.* 1945.
1877	*Harlech* (4th), William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Rt. Hon. W. David O.-*G.*, M.P., *b.* 1918.
1939	*Harmsworth* (2nd), Cecil Desmond Bernard Harmsworth, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Eric *H.*, *b.* 1903.
1815	*Harris* (5th), George St. Vincent Harris, M.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Hon. George R. *H.*, *b.* 1920.
1954	*Harvey of Tasburgh* (1st), Oliver Charles Harvey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Peter C. O. *H.*, *b.* 1921.
1295	*Hastings* (22nd), Edward Delaval Henry Astley, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Hon. Delaval T. *A.*, *b.* 1960.
1835	*Hatherton* (5th), Edward Thomas Walhouse Littleton, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1944, *m*	Hon. John W. S. *L.*, *b.* 1906.
1776	*Hawke* (9th), Bladen Wilmer Hawke, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Hon. Julian *H.*, *b.* 1904.
1927	*Hayter* (2nd), Charles Archibald Chubb, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. George C. H. C., *b.* 1911.
1945	*Hazlerigg* (2nd), Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, M.C., *b.* 1910, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Arthur G. *H.*, *b.* 1951.
1797 I.	*Headley* (6th), Rowland Patrick John George Allanson-Winn, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1935, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.-W.*, *b.* 1902.

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1943	*Hemingford* (2nd), Dennis George Ruddock Herbert, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Dennis *H., b.* 1934.
1906	*Hemphill* (5th), Peter Patrick Fitzroy Martyn Hemphill-Martyn, *b.* 1928, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Charles A. M. *H-M., b.* 1954.
1915	*Henderson* (1st), William Watson Henderson, P.C., *b.* 1891.	(None.)
1396	*Heneage* (3rd), Rev. Thomas Robert Heneage, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1954.	(None.)
1799 I. *	*Henley* (6th), Francis Robert Eden (4th *U.K. Baron, Northington,* 1885), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Michael F. *E., b.* 1914.
1800 I.*	*Henniker* (7th), John Ernest de Grey Henniker-Major (3rd *U.K. Baron, Hartismere,* 1866), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1956, *w.*	Hon. John P. E. C. *H.-M.,* C.M.G., C.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1916.
1885	*Herschell* (3rd), Rognvald Richard Farrer Herschell, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1929, *m.*	(None.)
1935	*Hesketh* (3rd) Thomas Alexander Fermor-Hesketh, *b.* 1950, *s.* 1955, *M.*	Hon. Robert *F.-H., b.* 1951.
1828	*Heytesbury* (5th), William Leonard Frank Holmes à Court, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Francis *H. à C., b.* 1931.
1955	*Heyworth* (1st), Geoffrey Heyworth, *b.* 1894, *m.*	(None.)
1886	*Hillingdon* (4th), Charles Hedworth Mills, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. Charles J. *M., b.* 1951.
1886	*Hindlip* (4th), Charles Samuel Victor Allsopp, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Henry R. *A., b.* 1912.
1950	*Hives* (1st), Ernest Walter Hives, C.H., M.B.E., *b.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. John W. *H., b.* 1913.
1912	*Hollenden* (2nd), Geoffrey Hope Hope-Morley, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Claude H. *H.-M., b.* 1887.
1897	*Holm Patrick* (3rd), James Hans Hamilton, *b.* 1928, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. H. J. D. *H. b.* 1955.
1933	*Horder* (2nd), Thomas Mervyn Horder, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1955.	
1797 I.	*Hotham* (7th), Henry Frederick Hotham, C.B.E., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Henry D. *H., b.* 1940.
1881	*Hothfield* (3rd), Henry Hastings Sackville Thanet Tufton, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Thomas S. *T., b.* 1916.
1597	*Howard de Walden* (9th), John Osmael Scott-Ellis (5th *U.K. Baron, Seaford,* 1826), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Coheiresses. To U.K. Barony, W. F. *Ellis, b.* 1912.
1869	*Howard of Glossop* (3rd), Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Miles *F.-H.,* M.C., *b.* 1915.
1930	*Howard of Penrith* (2nd), Francis Philip Howard, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1939, *m.*	Hon. Philip *H., b.* 1945.
1960	*Howick of Glendale* (1st), Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Charles E., *B., b.* 1937.
1951	*Hungarton* (1st), Archibald Crawford, *b.* 1890, *m.*	(None.)
1796 I.	*Huntingfield* (5th), William Charles Arcedeckne Vanneck, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne *V., b.* 1915.
1950	*Hurcomb* (1st), Cyril William Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E., *b.* 1883, *w.*	(None.)
1866	*Hylton* (4th). William George Hervey Jolliffe, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Hon. Raymond *J., b.* 1932.
1933	*Iliffe* (2nd), Edward Langton Iliffe, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1960, *m.*	Robert P. R. *I, b.* 1944.
1543 I.	*inchiquin* (16th), Donough Edward Foster O'Brien (*O'Brien of Thomond*), *b.* 1897, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Phadrig *O'B., b.* 1930.
1946	*Inman* (1st), Philip Albert Inman, P.C., *b.* 1892, *m*	Hon. Philip J. *I., b.* 1929.
1919	*Inverforth* (2nd), Andrew Alexander Morton Weir, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. Andrew C. R. *W., b.* 1932.
1941	*Ironside* (2nd), Edmund Oslac Ironside, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1959, *m.*	Hon. Charles E. G. *I., b.* 1956.
1947	*Ismay* (1st), Hastings Lionel Ismay, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., C.H., D.S.O., *b.* 1887, *m.*	(None.) [*w.*
1952	*Jeffreys* (1st), George Darell Jeffreys, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1878.	Mark G. C. *J., b.* 1932.
1959	*Jenkins*, David Llewelyn Jenkins, P.C., *b.* 1899, (*Lord of Appeal.*)	(Life Peerage.)
1924	*Jessel* (2nd), Edward Herbert Jessel, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1950.	Hon. Timothy E. *J., b.* 1935.
1906	*Joicey* (3rd), Hugh Edward Joicey, D.S.O., *b.* 1881, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. Michael *J., b.* 1925.
1953	*Keith of Avonholm* (1st), James Keith, P.C., *b.* 1886, *m.*, (*Lord of Appeal.*)	(Life Peerage.)
1937	*Kentilworth* (2nd), Cyril Davenport Siddeley, C.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. John D. *S., b.* 1924.
1935	*Kennet* (2nd), Wayland Hilton Young, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1960, *m.*	Hon. William A. *Y., b.* 1957.
1776 I. 1886*	*Kensington* (7th), William Edwardes (4th *U.K. Baron, Kensington*), *b.* 1904, *s.* 1938.	Hugh I. *E., b.* 1933.
1951	*Kenswood* (1st), Ernest Albert Whitfield, *b.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. John M. H. *W. b.*, 1930.
1788	*Kenyon* (5th), Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Lloyd *T.-K., b.* 1947.
1947	*Kershaw* (1st), Fred Kershaw, O.B.E. *b.* 1881, *w.*	Hon. Herbert *K., b.* 1904.
1943	*Keyes* (2nd), Roger George Bowlby Keyes, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1945, *m.*	Hon. Charles W. P. *K., b.* 1951.
1909	*Kilbracken* (3rd), John Raymond Godley, D.S.C., *b.* 1920, *s.* 1950.	Hon. Christopher J. *G., b.* 1945.
1900	*Killanin* (3rd), Michael Morris, M.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1914, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. George R. F. *M., b.* 1947.
1943	*Killearn* (1st), Miles Wedderburn Lampson, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Graham *L., b.* 1919.
1789 I.	*Kilmaine* (6th), John Francis Archibald Browne, C.B.E., *b.* 1902, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. John D. H. *B., b.* 1948.

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1831	*Kilmarnock* (6th), Gilbert Allan Rowland Boyd, M.B.E., *b.* 1903, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Alastair *B.*, *b.* 1927.
1941	*Kindersley* (2nd), Hugh Kenyon Molesworth Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Robert H. M., *K.*, *b.* 1929.
1223 I.	*Kingsale* (34th), Michael William Robert de Courcy, D.S.O. (*Premier Baron of Ireland*), *b.* 1882, *s.* 1931.	John *de C.*, *b.* 1941.
1682 S. 1860*	*Kinnaird* (12th), Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird, K.T., K.B.E. (4th *U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923, *w.*	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1912.
1902	*Kinross* (3rd), John Patrick Douglas Balfour, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1939.	Hon. David A. *B.*, T.D., *b.* 1906.
1951	*Kirkwood* (2nd), David Kirkwood, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. David H. *K.*, *b.* 1931.
1800 I.	*Langford* (9th), Geoffrey Alexander Rowley-Conwy, C.B.E., *b.* 1912, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Son, *b.* 1958.
1942	*Latham* (1st), Charles Latham, *b.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Francis *L.*, *b.* 1917.
1431	*Latymer* (7th), Thomas Burdett Money-Coutts, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Hugo N. *M.-C.*, *b.* 1926.
1869	*Lawrence* (4th), John Anthony Edward Lawrence, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. David *L.*, *b.* 1937.
1950	*Lawson* (1st), John James Lawson, P.C., *b.* 1881, *m.*	(None.)
1947	*Layton* (1st), Walter Thomas Layton, C.H., C.B.E., *b.* 1884, *w.*	Hon. Michael J. *L.*, *b.* 1912.
1859	*Leconfield* (4th), Hugh Archibald Wyndham, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1952, *w.*	Col. Hon. Edward S. *W.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883.
1839	*Leigh* (4th), Rupert William Dudley Leigh, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. John P. *L.*, *b.* 1935.
1797	*Lisford* (7th), George Vernon Powys, *b.* 1931, *s.* 1949.	Frank L. *P.*, *b.* 1902.
1945	*Lindsay of Birker* (2nd), Michael Francis Morris Lindsay, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1952, *m.*	Hon. James F. *L.*, *b.* 1945.
1758 I.	*Lisle* (7th), John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Horace *L.*, *b.* 1908.
1925	*Lloyd* (2nd), Alexander David Frederick Lloyd, M.B.E., *b.* 1912, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Charles G. D. *L.*, *b.* 1949.
1895	*Loch* (3rd), George Henry Compton Loch, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Spencer *L.*, M.C., *b.* 1920.
1850	*Londesborough* (6th), Ernest William Denison, M.B.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Capt. Edward C. *D.*, M.V.O., R.N., *b.* 1888.
1541 I.	*Louth* (16th), Otway Michael James Oliver Plunkett, *b.* 1929, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Jonathan O.P. *b.* 1952
1458 S. 1837*	*Lovat* (15th), Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, D.S.O., M.C. (4th *U.K. Baron, Lovat*), *b.* 1911, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Master of Lovat, *b.* 1939.
1946	*Lucas of Chilworth* (1st), George William Lucas, *b.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Michael *L.*, *b.* 1926.
1929	*Luke* (2nd), Ian St. John Lawson-Johnston, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1943 *m.*	Hon. Arthur *L.-J.*, *b.* 1933.
1839	*Lurgan* (4th), William George Edward Brownlow, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1937.	John D. C. *B.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1911.
1914	*Lyell* (3rd), Charles Lyell, *b.* 1939, *s.* 1943.	(None.)
1945	*Lyle of Westbourne* (2nd), Charles John Leonard Lyle, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1954, *m.*	(None.)
1859	*Lyveden* (4th), Robert FitzPatrick Courtenay Vernon, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Sydney M. *V.*, *b.* 1888.
1959	*MacAndrew* (1st), Charles Glen MacAndrew, P.C., T.D., *b.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Colin N. G. *Mac A.* *b.* 1919.
1955	*McCorquodale of Newton* (1st), Malcolm Stewart McCorquodale, P.C., *b.* 1901, *m.*	(None.)
1947	*MacDermott*, John Clarke MacDermott, P.C., M.C., *b.* 1896, *m.* (*Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland*).	(Life Peerage.)
1776 I.	*Macdonald* (7th), Alexander Godfrey Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1909, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey *M.*, *b.* 1947.
1949	*Macdonald of Gwaenysgor* (1st), Gordon Macdonald, P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Gordon R. *M.*, *b.* 1915.
1937	*McGowan* (1st), Harry Duncan McGowan, K.B.E., *b.* 1874, *w.*	Hon. Harry *McG.*, *b.* 1906.
1955	*McNair* (1st), Arnold Duncan McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., F.B.A., LL.D., *b.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. John *McN.*, *b.* 1915.
1922	*Maclay* (2nd), Joseph Paton Maclay, K.B.E., *b.* 1899, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Hon. Joseph P. *M.*, *b.* 1942.
1951	*Macpherson of Drumochter* (1st), Thomas Macpherson, *b.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. J. Gordon *M.*, *b.* 1924.
1937	*Mancroft* (2nd), Stormont Mancroft Samuel Mancroft, K.B.E., *b.* 1914, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Benjamin L. S., *M.*, *b.* 1957.
1807	*Manners* (4th), Francis Henry Manners, M.C., *b.* 1897, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. John R. C. *M.*, *b.* 1923.
1922	*Manton* (2nd), George Miles Watson, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *W.*, *b.* 1924.
1908	*Marchamley* (3rd), John William Tattersall Whiteley, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1949.	
1930	*Marley* (2nd), Godfrey Pelham Leigh Aman, *b.* 1913, *s.* 1952, *m.*	(None.)
1776 I.	*Massy* (9th), Hugh Hamon John Somerset Massy, *b.* 1921, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. David H. S. *M.*, *b.* 1947.
1951	*Mathers* (1st), George Mathers, P.C., K.T., *b.* 1886, *m.*	(None.)
1935	*May* (3rd), Michael St. John May, *b.* 1931, *s.* 1950, *m.*	
1928	*Melchett* (3rd), Julian Edward Alfred Mond, *b.* 1925, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Peter R. H. *M.*, *b.* 1948.
1941	*Merriman* (1st), (Frank) Boyd Merriman, P.C., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *m.* (*President, Probate, Divorce & Admiralty Division.*)	(None.)
1925	*Merrivale* (3rd), Jack Henry Edmond Duke, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Hon. Derek J. P. *D.*, *b.* 1948.

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1911	*Merthyr* (3rd), William Brereton Couchman Lewis, T.D., *b.* 1901, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Hon. Trevor O. *L.*, *b.* 1935.
1919	*Meston* (2nd), Dougall Meston, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. James *M.*, *b.* 1950.
1838	*Methuen* (4th), Paul Ayshford Methuen, R.A., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1932, *w.*	Hon. Anthony P. *M.*, *b.* 1891.
1905	*Michelham* (2nd), Herman Alfred Stern, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Jack *Michelham*, *b.* 1903.
1711	*Middleton* (11th), Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, K.G., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Michael G. J. *W.*, M.C., *b.* 1921.
1939	*Milford* (1st), Laurence Richard Philipps, *b.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. Wogan *P.*, *b.* 1902.
1957	*Mills* (1st), Percy Herbert Mills, P.C., K.B.E., *b.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Roger C. *M.*, *b.* 1919.
1933	*Milne* (2nd), George Douglass Milne, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. George *M.*, *b.* 1941.
1951	*Milner of Leeds* (1st), James Milner, P.C., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Michael *M.*, *b.* 1923.
1947	*Milverton* (1st), Arthur Frederick Richards, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. Fraser *R.*, *b.* 1930.
1873	*Moncreiff* (5th), Harry Robert Wellwood Moncreiff, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Rhoderick H. W. *M.*, *b.* 1954.
1884	*Monk Bretton* (3rd), John Charles Dodson, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1933, *m.*	(None.)
1885	*Monkswell* (3rd), Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1909, *m.*	William A. L. *C.*, *b.* 1913.
1728	*Monson* (11th), John Monson, *b.* 1932, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. Nicholas J. *M.*, *b.* 1955.
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu* (3rd), Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1929, *m.*	(None).
1839	*Monteagle of Brandon* (6th), Gerald Spring Rice, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. Charles J. S. *R.*, *b.* 1953.
1943	*Moran* (1st), Charles McMoran Wilson, M.C., M.D., *b.* 1882. *m.*	Hon. Richard *W.*, *b.* 1924.
1918	*Morris* (2nd), Michael William Morris, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1935.	Hon. Michael *M.*, *b.* 1937.
1960	*Morris of Borth-y-Gest*, John William Morris, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1896. (*Lord of Appeal*).	(Life Peerage.)
1950	*Morris of Kenwood* (2nd), Philip Geoffry Morris, *b.* 1928, *s.* 1954, *m.*	
1945	*Morrison* (2nd), Dennis Morrison, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1953, *m.*	(None.)
1947	*Morton of Henryton*, Fergus Dunlop Morton, P.C., M.C., *b.* 1887, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal, retired*).	(Life Peerage.)
1831	*Mostyn* (4th), Edward Llewelyn Roger Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. Roger *L.-M.*, M.C., *b.* 1920.
1933	*Mottistone* (2nd), (Henry) John Alexander Seely, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1947.	Hon. Patrick *S.*, T.D., *b.* 1905
1945	*Mountevans* (2nd), Richard Andvord Evans, *b.* 1918, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Edward P. B. *E.*, *b.* 1943.
1283	*Mowbray* (25th), *Segrave* (26th) (1283), *& Stourton* (22nd) (1448), William Marmaduke Stourton, M.C. (*Premier Baron of England*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Charles *S.*, *b.* 1923.
1932	*Moyne* (2nd), Bryan Walter Guinness, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Hon. Jonathan *G.*, *b.* 1930.
1929	*Moynihan* (2nd), Patrick Berkeley Moynihan, O.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. Antony *M.*, *b.* 1936.
1781 I.	*Muskerry* (7th), Mathew Fitzmaurice Tilson Deane, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1954, *w.*	Hon. Hastings F. T. *D.*, *b.* 1907.
1627 S.*	*Napier and Ettrick* (14th), Francis Nigel Napier (5th *U.K. Baron, Ettrick*, 1872), *b.* 1930, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Charles M. *N.*, *b.* 1933.
1868	*Napier of Magdala* (5th), (Robert) John Napier, O.B.E., *b.* 1904, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Robert *N.*, *b.* 1940.
1940	*Nathan* (1st), Harry Louis Nathan, P.C., T.D., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Roger *N.*, *b.* 1922.
1960	*Nelson of Stafford* (1st), George Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Henry G. *N.*, *b.* 1917.
1959	*Netherthorpe* (1st), James Turner, *b.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *T.*, *b.* 1936.
1946	*Newall* (1st), Cyril Louis Norton Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., *Marshal of the Royal Air Force*, *b.* 1886, *m.*	Hon. Francis *N.*, *b.* 1930.
1776 I.	*Newborough* (6th), Robert Vaughan Wynn, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Robert C. M. V. *W.*, D.S.C., *b.* 1917.
1892	*Newton* (4th), Peter Richard Legh, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1960, *m.*	Hon. Richard T. *L.*, *b.* 1950.
1930	*Noel Buxton* (2nd), Rufus Alexander Buxton, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Martin C. *B.*, *b.* 1940.
1947	*Normand*, Wilfred Guild Normand, P.C., *b.* 1884, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal retired*).	(Life Peerage.)
1957	*Norrie* (1st), (Charles) Willoughby (Moke) Norrie, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. George W. M. *N.*, *b.* 1936.
1884	*Northbourne* (4th), Walter Ernest Christopher James, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1932, *m.*	Hon. Christopher G. W. *J.*, *b.* 1926.
1866	*Northbrook* (5th), Francis John Baring, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Francis T. *B.*, *b.* 1954.
1878	*Norton* (6th), Hubert Bowyer Arden Adderley, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1945, *w.*	Hon. John *A.*, *b.* 1915.
1906	*Nunburnholme* (3rd), Charles John Wilson, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Ben Charles *W.*, *b.* 1928.
1950	*Ogmore* (1st), David Rees Rees-Williams, P.C., T.D., *b.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Gwilym *R.-W.*, *b.* 1931.
1870	*O'Hagan* (3rd), Maurice Herbert Towneley Towneley-O'Hagen, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Charles T. *Strachey*, *b.* 1945.
1868	*O'Neill* (4th), Raymond Arthur Clanaboy O'Neill, *b.* 1933, *s.* 1944.	Hon. Terence O'*N.*, *b.* 1914.
1836 I.*	*Oranmore and Browne* (4th), Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (2nd *U.K. Baron Mereworth*, 1926), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. Dominick G. T. *B.*, *b.* 1929.
1868	*Ormathwaite* (6th), John Arthur Charles Walsh, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1944.	(None.)
1945	*Pakenham* (1st), Francis Aungier Pakenham, P.C., *b.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *P.*, *b.* 1933.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1933	*Palmer* (3rd), Raymond Cecil Palmer, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Gordon W. N. P., O.B.E., *b.* 1918.
1958	*Parker of Waddington*, Hubert Lister Parker, P.C., *b.* 1900, *m.* (*Lord Chief Justice of England*).	(Life Peerage.)
1914	*Parmoor* (2nd), Alfred Henry Seddon Cripps, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1941.	Hon. Frederick H. C., D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1885.
1937	*Pender* (2nd), John Jocelyn Denison-Pender, C.B.E., *b.* 1907, *s.* 1949. *m.*	Hon. John W. *D.-P.*, *b.* 1933.
1866	*Penrhyn* (5th), Frank Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Admiral Hon. Sir Cyril E. *D.-P.*, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., *b.* 1894.
1909	*Pentland* (2nd), Henry John Sinclair, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1925, *m.*	(None.)
1945	*Pethick-Lawrence* (1st), Frederick William Pethick-Lawrence, P.C., *b.* 1871, *m.*	(None.)
1603	*Petre* (17th), Joseph William Lionel Petre, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. John *P.*, *b.* 1942.
1918	*Phillimore* (3rd), Robert Godfrey Phillimore, *b.* 1939, *s.* 1947.	Hon. Claud *P.*, *b.*, 1911.
1945	*Piercy* (1st), William Piercy, C.B.E., *b.* 1886, *w.*	Hon. Nicholas P. *P.*, *b.* 1918.
1827	*Plunket* (7th), Patrick Terence William Span Plunket, M.V.O., *b.* 1923, *s.* 1938.	Hon. Robin *P.*, *b.* 1925.
1831	*Poltimore* (4th), George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Arthur B. W. *B.*, *b.* 1883.
1690 S. (R).	*Polwarth* (10th), Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, T.D., *b.* 1916, *s.* 1944, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1947.
1930	*Ponsonby of Shulbrede* (2nd), Matthew Henry Hubert Ponsonby, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1946, *m.*	Hon. Thomas A. *P.*, *b.* 1930.
1958	*Poole* (1st), Oliver Brian Sanderson Poole, C.B.E., *b.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. David C. *P.*, *b.* 1945.
1945	*Quibell* (1st), David John Kinsley Quibell, *b.* 1879, *m.*	(None.)
1949	*Radcliffe*, Cyril John Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1899, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal*).	(Life Peerage.)
1852	*Raglan* (4th), FitzRoy Richard Somerset, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. FitzRoy *S.*, *b.* 1927.
1957	*Rank* (1st), Joseph Arthur Rank, *b.* 1888, *m.*	(None.)
1932	*Rankeillour* (3rd), Henry John Hope, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. Peter T. M. *H.*, *b.* 1935.
1953	*Rathcavan* (1st), (Robert William) Hugh O'Neill, P.C., *b.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Phelim R. H. O'*N.*, M.P., *b.* 1909.
1916	*Rathcreedan* (2nd), Charles Patrick Norton, T.D., *b.* 1905, *s.* 1930, *m.*	Hon. Christopher J. *N.*, *b.* 1949.
1868 I.	*Rathdonnell* (5th), Thomas Benjamin McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1938, *s.* 1959.	
1821	*Ravensworth* (8th), Arthur Waller Liddell, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Hon. Thomas A. H. *L.*, *b.* 1954.
1821	*Rayleigh* (5th), John Arthur Strutt, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Hon. Charles *S.*, *b.* 1910.
1937	*Rea* (2nd) Philip Russell Rea, O.B.E., *b.* 1900, *s.* 1948 *m.*	John N. *R.*, *b.* 1928.
1628 S.	*Reay* (13th), Aeneas Alexander Mackay, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1921, *m*	Master of Reay, *b.* 1937.
1902	*Redesdale* (3rd). Bertram Thomas Carlyle Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, D.S.O., *b.* 1880. *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. John P. B. O. *F.-M.*, *b.* 1885.
1948	*Reid*, James Scott Cumberland Reid, P.C., *b.* 1890, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal*)	(Life Peerage.)
1940	*Reith* (1st), John Charles Walsham Reith, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Christopher J. R., *b.* 1928.
1928	*Remnant* (2nd), Robert John Farquharson Remnant, M.B.E., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Hon. James W. *R.*, *b.* 1930.
1806 I.	*Rendlesham* (8th), Charles Anthony Hugh Thellusson, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. Charles W. B. *T.*, *b.* 1954.
1933	*Rennell* (2nd), Francis James Rennell Rodd, K.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Peter *R.*, *b.* 1904.
1885	*Revelstoke* (4th), Rupert Baring, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1934.	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1934.
1905	*Ritchie of Dundee* (3rd), John Kenneth Ritchie, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1948, *w.*	Hon. Colin *R.*, *b.* 1903.
1935	*Riverdale* (2nd), Robert Arthur Balfour, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Mark R. *B.*, *b.* 1927.
1958	*Robins* (1st), (Thomas) Ellis Robins, K.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., *b.* 1884, *m.*	(None.)
1938	*Roborough* (2nd), Massey Henry Edgcumbe Lopes, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Henry *L.*, *b.* 1940.
1931	*Rochester* (2nd), Foster Charles Lowry Lamb, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. David C. *L.*, *b.* 1944.
1934	*Rockley* (2nd), Robert William Evelyn Cecil, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. James H. *C.*, *b.* 1934.
1782	*Rodney* (8th), George Bridges Harley Guest Rodney, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. John F. *R.*, *b.* 1930.
1651 S.	*Rollo* (13th), Eric John Stapylton Rollo (4th *U.K. Baron, Dunning*, 1869), *b.* 1915, *s.* 1947, *m.*	Master of Rollo, *b.* 1943.
1866	*Romilly* (4th), William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1905, *w.*	(None.)
1959	*Rootes* (1st), William Edward Rootes, G.B.E., *b.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *R.*, *b.* 1917.
1796 I. } 1838* }	*Rossmore* (7th), William Warner Westenra (6th *U.K. Baron, Rossmore*), *b.* 1931, *s.* 1958.	
1939	*Rotherwick* (2nd), (Herbert) Robin Cayzer, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. H. Robin C., *b.* 1954.
1885	*Rothschild* (3rd), Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, G.M., F.R.S., *b.* 1910, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Hon. Nathaniel *R.*, *b.* 1936.
1911	*Rowallan* (2nd), Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett, K.T., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Hon. Arthur C., *b.* 1919.

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1947	*Rugby* (1st), John Loader Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Alan L. *M.*, *b.* 1913.
1945	*Rusholme* (1st), Robert Alexander Palmer, *b.* 1890.	(None.)
1919	*Russell of Liverpool* (2nd), Edward Frederick Langley Russell, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Langley G. H. *R.*, M.C., *b.* 1922.
1876	*Sackville* (4th), Charles John Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon. Edward C. *S.-W.*, *b.* 1901.
1911	*St. Audries* (2nd), Alexander Peregrine Fuller-Acland-Hood, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1917.	Hon. A. John *F.-A.-H.*, *b.* 1906.
1559	*St. John of Bleiso* (19th), John Moubray Russell St. John, *b.* 1917, *s.* 1934.	Comdr. Oliver *St. J.*, D.S.C., R.N., *b.* 1914.
1935	*St. Just* (2nd), Peter George Grenfell, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1941, *m.*	(None.)
1852	*St. Leonards* (3rd), Frank Edward Sugden, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1938.	Arthur H. *S.*, *b.* 1889.
1887	*St. Levan* (3rd), Francis Cecil St. Aubyn, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. John F. A. *St. A.*, D.S.C., *b.* 1919.
1885	*St. Oswald* (4th), Rowland Denys Guy Winn, M.C., *b.* 1916, *s.* 1957, *m.*	Hon. Derek E. A. *W.*, *b.* 1919.
1953	*Salter* (1st), (James) Arthur Salter, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., *b.* 1881, *m.*	(None.)
1445 S. (R.)	*Saltoun* (19th), Alexander Arthur Fraser, M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1933, *m.*	Hon. Flora M. *Ramsay*, *b.* 1930.
1960	*Sanderson of Ayot* (1st), Basil Sanderson, M.C., *b.* 1894, *w.*	Hon. Alan L. *S.*, *b.* 1931.
1945	*Sandford* (2nd), Rev. John Cyril Edmondson, *b.* 1920, *s.* 1959, *m.*	Hon. James I. M. *E.* *b.* 1949.
1871	*Sandhurst* (4th), Ralph Sheldon Mansfield, O.B.E., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1933 *m.*	Hon. J. E. Terence *M.*, D.F.C., *b.* 1920.
1802	*Sandys* (6th), Arthur Fitzgerald Sandys Hill, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Richard M. O. *H.*, *b.* 1931.
1888	*Savile* (3rd), George Halifax Lumley-Savile, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1931.	Hon. Henry L. T. *L.-S.*, *b.* 1923.
1447	*Saye and Sele* (20th), Ivo Murray Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, M.C., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. Nathaniel *T.-W.-F.*, *b.* 1920.
1932	*Seisdon* (2nd). Patrick Mitchell-Thomson, D.S.C., *b.* 1913, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Malcolm *M.-T.*, *b.* 1937.
1489 S. (R.)	*Sempill* (19th), William Francis Forbes-Sempill, A.F.C., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1934, *m.*	Hon. Ann Moira *Chant*, *b.* 1920.
1916	*Shaughnessy* (3rd), William Graham Shaughnessy, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1938, *m.*	Hon. Patrick I. *S.*, *b.* 1944.
1783 I. 1839*	*Sheffield* (6th), Edward John Stanley (6th *U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley*), *b.* 1907, *s.* 1931.	Hon. Lyulph H. V. O. *S.*, *b.* 1915.
1946	*Shephera* (2nd), Malcolm Newton Shepherd, *b.* 1918, *s.* 1954, *m.*	Hon. Grahame G. *S.*, *b.* 1943.
1784	*Sherborne* (7th), Charles Dutton, *b.* 1921, *s.* 1949, *m.*	Hon. George E. *D*, *b.* 1912.
1941	*Sherwood* (1st), Hugh Michael Seely, *b.* 1898.	(None.)
1902	*Shuttleworth* (4th), Charles Ughtred John Kay-Shuttleworth, M.C., *b.* 1917, *s.* 1942, *m.*	Hon. Charles G. N. *S.*, *b.* 1948.
1950	*Silkin* (1st), Lewis Silkin, P.C., *b.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *S.*, *b.* 1916.
1947	*Simon of Wythenshawe* (1st), Ernest Darwin Simon, *b.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Roger *S.*, *b.* 1913.
1449 S.	*Sinclair* (17th), Charles Murray Kennedy St. Clair, M.V.O., *b.* 1914, *s.* 1957	Malcolm A. J. *St. C.*, *b.* 1927.
1957	*Sinclair of Cleeve* (1st), Robert John Sinclair, K.C.B., K.B.E., *b.* 1893, *m.*	Maj. Hon. John R. K. *S.*, M.B.E., *b.* 1919.
1919	*Sinha* (2nd), Aroon Kumar Sinha, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1928, *m.*	Hon. Sudhindro *S.*, *b.* 1930.
1828	*Skelmersdale* (5th), Arthur George Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1930.	Claude *B.-W.*, *b.* 1877.
1916	*Somerleyton* (3rd), Savile William Francis Crossley, *b.* 1928, *s.* 1959.	Hon. Richard *N. C.*, *b.* 1932.
1784	*Somers* (8th), John Patrick Somers Cocks, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1953, *m.*	John S. S. *C.*, *b.* 1907.
1954	*Somervell of Harrow*, Donald Bradley Somervell, P.C., O.B.E., *b.* 1889, *w.* (*Lord of Appeal, retired*).	(Life Peerage).
1780	*Southampton* (5th), Charles FitzRoy, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. Charles J. *F.*, *b.* 1928.
1917	*Southborough* (3rd), Francis John Hopwood, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1960, *m.*	Hon. Francis M. *H.*, *b.* 1922.
1959	*Spens* (1st), William Patrick Spens, P.C., K.B.E., Q.C., *b.* 1885, *m.*	Hon. William G. M. *S.*, M.B.E., *b.* 1914.
1640	*Stafford* (14th), Basil Francis Nicholas Fitzherbert, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Francis M. W. *F.*, *b.* 1954.
1938	*Stamp* (3rd), Trevor Charles Stamp, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Hon. Trevor *S.*, *b.* 1935.
1318	*Strabolgi* (12th), David Montague de Burgh Kenworthy, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Rev. the Hon. Jonathan M. A. *K.*, *b.* 1916.
1911	*Strachie* (2nd), Edward Strachey, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1930, *m.*	(None.)
1954	*Strang* (1st), William Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E., *b.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Colin *S.*, *b.* 1922.
1955	*Strathalmond* (1st), William Fraser, C.B.E., *b.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. William *F.*, *b.* 1916.
1936	*Strathcarron* (2nd), David William Anthony Blyth Macpherson, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1937, *m.*	Hon. Ian D. P. *M.*, *b.* 1949.
1955	*Strathclyde* (1st), Thomas Dunlop Galbraith, P.C., *b.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Thomas G. D. *G.*, M.P., *b.* 1917.
1900	*Strathcona and Mount Royal* (4th), Donald Euan Palmer Howard, *b.* 1923, *s.* 1959, *m.*	Hon. Barnaby J. *H.*, *b.* 1925.
1836	*Stratheden & Campbell* (1841) (4th), Alastair Campbell, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1918, *w.*	Maj. Hon. Gavin *C.*, *b.* 1901.
1884	*Strathspey* (5th), Donald Patrick Trevor Grant, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. James P. *G.*, *b.* 1943.

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1838	*Sudeley* (7th), Merlyn Charles Sainthill Hanbury-Tracy, *b.* 1939, *s.* 1941.	Ninian J. *H.-T.*, *b.* 1913.
1786	*Suffield* (11th), Anthony Philip Harbord-Hamond, M.C., *b.* 1922, *s.* 1951, *m.*	Hon. Charles A. A. *H.-H.* *b.* 1953.
1893	*Swansea* (4th), John Hussey Hamilton Vivian, *b.* 1925, *s.* 1934. *m.*	Hon. Richard A. H. *V.*, *b.* 1957.
1907	*Swaythling* (3rd), Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, O.B.E., *b.* 1898, *s.* 1927, *m.*	Hon. David C. *M.*, *b.* 1928.
1919	*Swinfen* (2nd), Charles Swinfen Eady, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Roger M. *E.*, *b.* 1938.
1935	*Sysonby* (3rd), John Frederick Ponsonby, *b.* 1945, *s.* 1956, *M.*	(None.)
1831 I. } 1856* }	*Talbot of Malahide* (7th), Milo John Reginald Talbot, C.M.G. (4th U.K. *Baron, Talbot de Malahide*), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1948.	Francis I. R. *T.*, *b.* 1889 (to Irish Barony).
1946	*Tedder* (1st), Arthur William Tedder, G.C.B., *Marshal of the Royal Air Force*, *b.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. John M. *T.*, *b.* 1926.
1797 I.	*Teignmouth* (6th), Hugh Aglionby Shore, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1926, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *S.*, D.S.C., *b.* 1920.
1831	*Templemore* (5th), Dermot Richard Claud Chichester, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. C., *b.* 1952.
1884	*Tennyson* (4th), Harold Christopher Tennyson *b.* 1919, *s.* 1951.	Lieut.-Com. Hon. Mark A. *T.*, D.S.C., R.N., *b.* 1920.
1918	*Terrington* (3rd), Horace Marton Woodhouse, K.B.E., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. J. A. David *W.*, *b.* 1915.
1940	*Teviot* (1st), Charles Iain Kerr, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1874, *m.*	Hon. Charles J. *K.*, *b.* 1931.
1616	*Teynham* (19th), Christopher John Henry Roper-Curzon, D.S.O., D.S.C., *b.* 1896, *s.* 1936, *m.*	Hon. John *R.-C.*, *b.* 1928.
1792	*Thurlow* (7th), Henry Charles Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1910, *s.* 1952.	Hon. Francis E. *H.-T.-C.-B.*, *b.* 1912.
1876	*Tollemache* (4th), John Edward Hamilton Tollemache, M.C., *b.* 1910, *s.* 1955, *m.*	Hon. Timothy J. E. *T.*, *b.* 1939.
1564 S.	*Torphichen* (13th), John Gordon Sandilands, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Master of Torphichen, *b.* 1917.
1946	*Tovey* (1st), John Cronyn Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1885, *m.*	(None.)
1859	*Tredegar* (6th), (Frederic Charles) John Morgan, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1954, *m.*	
1947	*Trefgarne* (1st), George Morgan Trefgarne, *b.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. David *T.*, *b.* 1941.
1921	*Trevethin* (3rd) *and Oaksey* (1st), Geoffrey Lawrence, P.C., D.S.O., T.D. (1st U.K. *Baron, Oaksey*, 1947), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1959, *m.*	Hon. John G. T. *L.*, *b.* 1929.
1880	*Trevor* (4th), Charles Edwin Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1928, *s.* 1950.	Hon. Nevill E. *H.-T.*, *b.* 1931.
1461 I.	*Trimlestown* (19th), Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1937, *w.*	Hon. Anthony *B.*, *b.* 1928.
1940	*Tryon* (2nd), Charles George Vivian Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1906, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. Anthony *T.*, *b.* 1940.
1950	*Tucker* (Frederick) James Tucker, P.C., *b.* 1888 (*Lord of Appeal*), *m.*	(Life Peerage.)
1935	*Tweedsmuir* (2nd), John Norman Stuart Buchan, O.B.E., *b.* 1911, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1916.
1946	*Uvedale of North End* (1st), Ambrose Edgar Woodall, M.D., F.R.C.S., *b.* 1885, *m.*	(None.)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden* (9th), Rev. Peter Hugh Gordon Gilbey, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1958.	Hon. John H. P. *G.*, *b.* 1915.
1800 I.	*Ventry* (7th), Arthur Frederick Daubeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1936.	Hon. Francis *E.-de-M.*, *b.* 1901.
1762	*Vernon* (9th), Francis William Lawrance Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. John L. *V.-V.*, *b.* 1923.
1922	*Vestey* (3rd), Samuel George Armstrong Vestey, *b.* 1941, *s.* 1954, *M.*	Mark W. *V.*, *b.* 1943.
1841	*Vivian* (5th), Anthony Crespigny Claude Vivian, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. Nicholas *V.*, *b.* 1935.
1934	*Wakehurst* (2nd), John de Vere Loder, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1936, *m.* (*Governor of Northern Ireland*).	Hon. John C. *L.*, *b.* 1925.
1905	*Waleran* (2nd), William George Hood Walrond, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1925.	(None.)
1723	*Walpole* (9th), Robert Henry Montgomerie Walpole, *b.* 1913, *s.* 1931, *m.*	Hon. Robert H. *W.*, *b.* 1938.
1780	*Walsingham* (8th). George de Grey, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1929, *m.*	Hon. John *de G.*, M.C., *b.* 1925.
1936	*Wardington* (2nd), Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, *b.* 1924, *s.* 1950.	Hon. William S. *P.*, *b.* 1925.
1792 I.	*Waterpark* (7th), Frederick Caryll Phillip Cavendish, *b.* 1926, *s.* 1948, *m.*	Hon. Roderick A. *C.*, *b.* 1959.
1942	*Wedgwood* (3rd), Hugh Everard Wedgwood, *b.* 1921, *s.* 1959, *m.*	Hon. Piers A. W. *W.*, *b.* 1954.
1956	*Weeks* (1st), Ronald Morce Weeks, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., *b.* 1890.	(None.)
1861	*Westbury* (4th), Richard Morland Tollemache Bethell, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1930.	Hon. David A. *B.*, M.C., *b.* 1922.
1944	*Westwood* (2nd), William Westwood, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. William G. *W.*, *b.* 1944.
1544	*Wharton* (9th), Charles John Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1934.	Hon. Elizabeth D. *Vintcent*, *b.* 1906.

Created.	*Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir*
1912	*Whitburgh* (1st), Thomas Banks Borthwick, *b.* 1874.	(None.)
1935	*Wigram* (1st), Clive Wigram, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I., Royal Victorian Chain, *b.* 1873, *w.*	Hon. Neville *W.*, M.C., *b.* 1915.
1948	*Williams* (1st), Thomas Edward Williams, *b.* 1892, *m.*	(None.)
1491	*Willoughby de Broke* (20th), John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., A.F.C., *b.* 1896, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Leopold D. *V.*, *b.* 1938.
1950	*Wilmot of Selmeston* (1st), John Wilmot, P.C., *b.* 1895.	(None.)
1946	*Wilson* (1st), Henry Maitland Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1881, *m.*	Hon. Patrick M. *W.*, *b.* 1915.
1937	*Windlesham* (2nd), James Bryan George Hennessy, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1953, *m.*	Hon. David J. G. *H.*, *b.* 1932.
1942	*Winster* (1st), Reginald Thomas Herbert Fletcher, P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1885, *m.*	(None.)
1951	*Wise* (1st), Frederick John Wise, *b.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. John C. *W.*, *b.* 1923.
1869	*Wolverton* (5th), Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1932.	Sir Francis M. G. G., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1901.
1928	*Wraxall* (2nd), George Richard Lawley Gibbs, *b.* 1928, *s.* 1931.	Hon. Eustace H. B. *G.*, *b.* 1929.
1915	*Wrenbury* (3rd), John Burton Buckley, *b.* 1927, *s.* 1940, *m.*	Hon. Colin *B.*, *b.* 1899.
1932	*Wright*, Robert Alderson Wright, P.C., G.C.M.G., F.B.A., *b.* 1869, *m.* (*Lord of Appeal, retired*)	(Life Peerage.)
1838	*Wrottesley* (4th), Victor Alexander Wrottesley, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1910.	Hon. Walter B. *W.*, *b.* 1877.
1919	*Wyfold* (3rd), Hermon Robert Fleming Hermon-Hodge, *b.* 1915, *s.* 1942.	(None.)
1829	*Wynford* (8th), Robert Samuel Best, M.B.E., *b.* 1917, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Hon. John P. R. *B.*, *b.* 1950.

Peeresses in Their Own Right

Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. A Peeress in her Own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last: her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband but the rank of a Peeress in her Own Right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.

COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Countess of ——
Addressed as, My Lady.

Created.	*Title, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1861	*Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Mackenzie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1895, *w.*	Viscount Tarbat, M.C., *b.* 1904.
1643 S.	*Dysart*, Wenefryde Agatha Greaves, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1935, *w.*	Lady Rosamund *G.*, *b.* 1914.
1452 S.	*Erroll*, Diana Denyse Hay (*Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland*), *b.* 1926, *s.* 1941, *m.*	Lord Hay, *b.* 1948.
1633 S.	*Loudoun*, Barbara Huddleston Abney-Hastings *b.* 1919, *s.* 1960, *m.*	Hon. Michael E. *A.-H.*, *b.* 1942.
1666 S.	*Newburgh*, Maria Sofia Giuseppina Gravina di Ramacca (*Princess Giustiniani-Bandini*), *b.* 1889, *s.* 1941, *w.*	Prince Giulio *Rospigliosi*, *b.* 1907.
1701 S.	*Seafield*, Nina Caroline Studley-Herbert, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1915.	Visct. Reidhaven, *b.* 1939.

VISCOUNTESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Viscountess ——.
Addressed as, My Lady.

Created.	*Title, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1943	*Daventry*, Muriel FitzRoy, C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *w.*	Capt. Hon. R. Oliver F., R.N., *b.* 1893.

BARONESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Baroness ——.
Addressed as, My Lady.

Created.	*Title, Name, etc.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1309	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine Tempest Fitzalan-Howard, O.B.E. (*Baroness Howard of Glossop*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Miles F. *F.-H.*, M.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1915.
1421	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Milman Foley, M.B.E., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *w.*	Two co-heiresses.
1455	*Berners*, Vera Ruby Williams, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1950, *m.*	Two co-heiresses.
1897	*Burton*, Nellie Lisa Melles, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *w.*	Michael E. V. *Baillie*, *b.* 1924.
1332	*Darcy de Knayth*, Davina Marcia Ingrams, *b.* 1938, *s.* 1943, *m.*	Lady Hermione *Lucchesi Palli* (*Duchessa della Grazia*), *b.* 1900.
1264	*De Ros*, Georgiana Angela Maxwell, *b.* 1933, *m.* (*Premier Barony of England*).	Hon. Peter *M.*, *b.* 1958.
1295	*Furnivall*, Mary Frances Katherine Dent, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1913.	Two co-heiresses.

Created	Title, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1602 S.	*Kinloss*, Beatrice Mary Grenville Freeman-Grenville, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1944. *m.*	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1953.
1663	*Lucas of Crudwell* (*Scottish Baroness, Dingwall* 1609), Anne Rosemary Palmer, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1958, *m.*	Hon. Ralph M. P., *b.* 1951.
1681 S.	*Nairne*, Katherine Evelyn Constance Bigham (*Viscountess Mersey*), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1944. *m.*	Master of Nairne, *b.* 1934.
1911	*Ravensdale*, Mary Irene Curzon, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1925 (*Cr. Life Peeress under title, Baroness Ravensdale of Kedleston*, 1958).	Nicholas *Mosley*, M.C., *b.* 1923.
1651 S.	*Ruthven*, Bridget Helen Monckton, C.B.E. (*Viscountess Monckton of Brenchley*) *b.* 1896, *s.* 1956, *m.*	Viscount Morpeth, M.C., *b.* 1923 (*see* p. 224).
1299	*Strange of Knokin*, 1426 *Hungerford and* 1445 *De Moleyns*, Elizabeth (*Dowager Viscountess St. Davids*), *b.* 1884, *s.* 1921, *w.*	Viscount St. Davids, *b.* 1917. (*see* p. 230).
1308	*Zouche*, Mary Cecil Frankland, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1917, *w.*	Sir James *F.*, Bt., *b.* 1943.

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles

Abney Hastings — *Loudoun*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Adderley—*Norton*
Addington—*Sidmouth*
Agar—*Normanton*
Agar Robartes—*Clifden*
Aitken—*Beaverbrook*
Akers Douglas—*Chilston*
Alexander—*Alexander of Tunis*
Alexander—*Alexander of Hillsborough*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Allanson Winn — *Headley*
Allsopp—*Hindlip*
Aman—*Marley*
Anderson—*Waverley*
Annesley—*Valentia*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Arthur—*Glenarthur*
Ashley Cooper—*Shaftesbury*
Ashton—*Ashton of Hyde*
Assheton—*Clitheroe*
Asquith—*Oxford & A.*
Astley—*Hastings*
Astor—*Astor of Hever*
Bailey—*Glanusk*
Baillie Hamilton—*Haddington*
Baird—*Stonehaven*
Baldwin — *Baldwin of Bewdley*
Balfour—*Kinross*
Balfour—*Riverdale*
Balfour — *Balfour of Inchrye*
Banipfylde—*Poltimore*
Banbury — *Banbury of Southam*
Baring—*Ashburton*
Baring—*Cromer*
Baring — *Howick of Glendale*
Baring—*Northbrook*
Baring—*Revelstoke*
Barnes—*Gorell*
Barnewall—*Trimlestown*
Bathurst—*Bledisloe*
Beauclerk—*St. Albans*
Beaumont—*Allendale*
Beckett—*Grimthorpe*
Benn—*Stansgate*
Bennet—*Tankerville*
Beresford—*Decies*
Beresford—*Waterford*
Bernard—*Bandon*
Berry—*Camrose*
Berry—*Kemsley*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Best—*Wynford*
Bethell—*Westbury*
Bewicke Copley—*Cromwell*
Bigham—*Mersey*
Bigham—*Nairne*
Bingham—*Clanmorris*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Blades—*Ebbisham*
Bligh—*Clifton*
Bligh—*Darnley*
Bootle Wilbraham — *Skelmersdale*
Borthwick—*Whitburgh*
Boscawen—*Falmouth*
Bourke—*Mayo*
Bowes Lyon — *Strathmore*
Bowyer—*Denham*
Boyd—*Kilmarnock*
Boyle — *Cork and Orrery*
Boyle—*Glasgow*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brand—*Hampden*
Brassey — *Brassey of Apethorpe*
Brett—*Esher*
Bridgeman—*Bradford*
Brodrick—*Midleton*
Brooke—*Alanbrooke*
Brooke—*Brookeborough*
Brooks—*Crawshaw*
Brougham — *Brougham and Vaux*
Broughton—*Fairhaven*
Browne—*Craigton**
Browne—*Kilmaine*
Browne — *Oranmore and Browne*
Browne—*Sligo*
Brownlow—*Lurgan*
Bruce—*Aberdare*
Bruce—*Balfour of Burleigh*
Bruce—*Bruce of Melbourne*
Bruce — *Elgin and Kincardine*
Brudenell Bruce — *Ailesbury*
Buchan—*Tweedsmuir*
Buchan-Hepburn—*Hailes*
Buckley—*Wrenbury*
Butler—*Carrick*
Butler—*Dunboyne*
Butler—*Lanesborough*
Butler—*Mountgarret*
Butler—*Ormonde*
Butler-Bowdon—*Grey de Ruthyn*
Buxton—*Noel-Buxton*
Byng—*Strafford*
Byng—*Torrington*
Campbell—*Argyll*
Campbell — *Breadalbane and Holland*
Campbell—*Cawdor*
Campbell—*Colgrain*
Campbell—*Glenavy*
Campbell—*Stratheden and Campbell*
Campbell Gray—*Gray*
Canning—*Garvagh*
Capell—*Essex*
Carberry—*Carbery*
Carington—*Carrington*
Carleton—*Dorchester*
Carnegie—*Fife*
Carnegie—*Northesk*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cary—*Falkland*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Cavendish—*Chesham*
Cavendish—*Devonshire*
Cavendish—*Waterpark*
Cavendish Bentinck — *Portland*
Cayzer—*Rotherwick*
Cecil—*Amherst of Hackney*
Cecil—*Exeter*
Cecil—*Rockley*
Chaloner—*Gisborough*
Charteris—*Wemyss and March*
Chetwynd Talbot — *Shrewsbury*
Chichester—*Donegall*
Chichester — *Templemore*
Child Villiers—*Jersey*
Cholmondeley — *Delamere*
Chubb—*Hayter*
Clegg Hill—*Hill*
Clifford — *Clifford of Chudleigh*
Coats—*Glentanar*
Cochrane — *Cochrane of Cults*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Cocks—*Somers*
Cohen—*Cohen of Birkenhead*
Cokayne — *Cullen of Ashbourne*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Collier—*Monkswell*
Collins—*Stonham**
Colville—*Clydesmuir*
Colville—*Colville of Culross*
Compton—*Northampton*
Conolly Carew—*Carew*
Cooper—*Norwich*
Corbett—*Rowallan*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Craig—*Craigavon*
Crawford—*Hungarton*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crichton Stuart—*Bute*
Cripps—*Parmoor*
Crittall—*Braintree*
Crossley—*Somerleyton*
Cubitt—*Ashcombe*
Cunliffe Lister—*Swinton*
Cunningham — *Cunningham of Hyndhope*
Curzon—*Howe*
Curzon—*Ravensdale*
Curzon—*Scarsdale*
Cust—*Brownlow*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Davies—*Darwen*
Davison—*Broughshane*
Dawnay—*Downe*
Dawson Damer — *Portarlington*
De Courcy—*Kingsale*
De Grey—*Walsingham*
De Yarburgh Bateson—*Deramore*
Deane—*Muskerry*
Denison—*Londesborough*
Denison Pender—*Pender*
Dent—*Furnivall*
Devereux—*Hereford*
Dewar—*Forteviot*
Dixon—*Glentoran*
Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
Douglas—*Douglas of Barloch.*
Douglas — *Douglas of Kirtleside*
Douglas—*Morton*
Douglas—*Queensberry*
Douglas Hamilton — *Hamilton*
Douglas Hamilton — *Selkirk*

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

Douglas Home—*Home*
Douglas Pennant—*Penrhyn*
Douglas Scott Montagu—*Montagu of Beaulieu*
Drummond—*Perth*
Duff—*Fife*
Dugdale—*Crathorne*
Duke—*Merrivale*
Duncombe—*Feversham*
Dundas—*Melville*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dutton—*Sherborne*
Eady—*Swinfen*
Eaton—*Cheylesmore*
Eden—*Auckland*
Eden—*Henley*
Edgcumbe—*Mount Edgcumbe*
Edmondson—*Sandford*
Edwardes—*Kensington*
Egerton—*Ellesmere*
Egerton—*Wilton*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Elliot—*Elliot of Harwood**
Elliot—*Minto*
Erskine—*Buchan*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Evans—*Mountevans*
Eveleigh de Moleyns—*Ventry*
Eyres Monsell—*Monsell*
Fane—*Westmorland*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fellowes—*Ailwyn*
Fellowes—*De Ramsey*
Fermor Hesketh—*Hesketh*
Finch Hatton—*Winchilsea*
Finch Knightley—*Aylesford*
Fitzalan Howard—*Beaumont*
Fitzalan Howard—*Fitz-Alan of Derwent*
Fitzalan Howard — *Howard of Glossop*
Fitzalan Howard—*Norfolk*
FitzClarence—*Munster*
FitzGerald—*Leinster*
Fitzherbert—*Stafford*
FitzRoy—*Davenry*
FitzRoy—*Grafton*
FitzRoy—*Southampton*
Fletcher—*Winster*
Flower—*Ashbrooke*
Foley—*Berkeley*
Foljambe— *Liverpool*
Forbes—*Granard*
Forbes Sempill—*Sempill*
Forster—*Forster of Harraby*
Forward Howard — *Wicklow*
Fox Strangways — *Ilchester*
Frankland—*Zouche*
Fraser—*Fraser of Lonsdale**
Fraser—*Lovat*
Fraser—*Saltoun*
Fraser—*Strathalmond*
Freeman Grenville—*Kinloss*
Freeman Mitford — *Redesdale*
Freeman Thomas—*Willingdon*
Fremantle—*Cottesloe*
French—*De Freyne*
French—*Ypres*
Fuller Acland Hood—*St. Audries*
Fyfe—*Kilmuir*
Galbraith—*Strathclyde*
Ganzoni—*Belstead*
Gascoyne Cecil—*Salisbury*
Gathorne Hardy—*Cranbrook*
Geddes—*Geddes of Epsom**
Gibbs—*Aldenham*
Gibbs—*Wraxall*
Gibson—*Ashbourne*
Giffard—*Halsbury*
Gilbey—*Vaux of Harrowden*
Glyn—*Wolverton*
Godley—*Kilbracken*
Gordon—*Aberdeen*
Gordon—*Huntly*
Gordon Lennox—*Richmond*
Gore—*Arran*
Gough Calthorpe—*Calthorpe*
Graham—*Montrose*
Graham Toler—*Norbury*
Grant—*De Longueuil*
Grant—*Strathspey*
Greaves—*Dysart*
Greenall—*Daresbury*
Grenfell—*St. Just*
Greville—*Warwick*
Grey—*Stamford*
Grigg—*Altrincham*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Ebury*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guest—*Wimborne*
Guinness—*Iveagh*
Guinness—*Moyne*
Gully—*Selby*
Gurdon—*Cranworth*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hamilton—*Belhaven and Stenton*
Hamilton — *Hamilton of Dalzell*
Hamilton — *Holm Patrick*
Hamilton Russell—*Boyne*
Hamilton Temple Blackwood—*Dufferin*
Hanbury Tracy—*Sudeley*
Handcock—*Castlemaine*
Harbord Hamond — *Suffield*
Harding—*Harding of Petherton*
Hardinge — *Hardinge of Penshurst*
Hare—*Listowel*
Harmsworth — *Rothermere*
Harris—*Malmesbury*
Harvey—*Harvey of Tasburgh*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hay—*Erroll*
Hay—*Kinnoull*
Hay—*Tweeddale*
Heathcote Drummond Willoughby—*Ancaster*
Hely Hutchinson—*Donoughmore*
Hemphill Martyn—*Hemphill*
Henderson—*Faringdon*
Hennessy—*Windlesham*
Henniker Major — *Henniker*
Hepburne Scott — *Polwarth*
Herbert—*Carnarvon*
Herbert—*Hemingford*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Herbert—*Powis*
Hermon Hodge—*Wyfold*
Hervey—*Bristol*
Hewitt—*Lifford*
Hicks Beach—*St. Aldwyn*
Hill—*Downshire*
Hill—*Sandys*
Hill Trevor—*Trevor*
Hindley—*Hyndley*
Hogg—*Hailsham*
Holland Hibbert—*Knutsford*
Holmes—*Dovercourt*
Holmes à Court—*Heytesbury*
Hood—*Bridport*
Hope—*Linlithgow*
Hope—*Rankeillour*
Hope Morley—*Hollenden*
Hopkinson—*Colyton*
Hopwood — *Southborough*
Hore Ruthven—*Gowrie*
Hovell Thurlow Cumming Bruce—*Thurlow*
Howard—*Carlisle*
Howard—*Effingham*
Howard—*Howard of Penrith*
Howard—*Strathcona*
Howard—*Suffolk*
Hubbard—*Addington*
Huggins—*Malvern*
Ingrams—*Darcy-de Knayth*
Innes Ker—*Roxburghe*
Inskip—*Caldecote*
Irby—*Boston*
Isaacs—*Reading*
Jackson—*Allerton*
James—*James of Rusholme**
James—*Northbourne*
Jebb—*Gladwyn*
Jervis—*St. Vincent*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Jolliffe—*Hylton*
Joynson Hicks—*Brentford*
Kaye Shuttleworth — *Shuttleworth*
Kearley—*Devonport*
Keith—*Keith of Avonholm*
Keith Falconer—*Kintore*
Kemeys Tynte—*Wharton*
Kemp—*Rochdale*
Kennedy—*Ailsa*
Kenworthy—*Strabolgi*
Keppel—*Albemarle*
Kerr—*Lothian*
Kerr—*Teviot*
King—*Lovelace*
King Tenison—*Kingston*
Kitchener — *Kitchener of Khartoum*
Kitson—*Airedale*
Knatchbull—*Brabourne*
Knox—*Ranfurly*
Lamb—*Rochester*
Lambart—*Cavan*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lampson—*Killearn*
Larnach Nevill — *Abergavenny*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Law—*Coleraine*
Law—*Ellenborough*
Lawrence—*Trevethin and Oaksey*
Lawson—*Burnham*
Lawson Johnston—*Luke*
Le Poer Trench—*Clancarty*
Legge—*Dartmouth*
Legh—*Newton*
Leith—*Burgh*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Leslie Melville—*Leven*
Lever—*Leverhulme*
Leveson Gower—*Granville*
Lewis—*Brecon*
Lewis—*Essendon*
Lewis—*Merthyr*
Liddell—*Ravensworth*
Lindesay Bethune — *Lindsay*
Lindsay—*Crawford*
Lindsay — *Lindsay of Birker*
Littleton—*Hatherton*
Lloyd George — *Lloyd George of Dwyfor*
Lloyd George—*Tenby*
Lloyd Mostyn—*Mostyn*
Loder—*Wakehurst*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lopes—*Roborough*
Lowry Corry—*Belmore*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lowther—*Ullswater*
Lubbock—*Avebury*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lumley Savile—*Savile*
Lygon—*Beauchamp*
Lyle—*Lyle of Westbourne*
Lyon Dalberg Acton—*Acton*
Lyons—*Ennisdale*
Lysaght—*Lisle*
Lyttelton—*Chandos*
Lyttelton — *Cobham (Viscountcy)*
McClintock Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
McCorquodale—*McCorquodale of Newton*
Macdonald — *Macdonald of Gwaenysgor*
McDonnell—*Antrim*
Mackay—*Inchcape*
Mackay—*Reay*
Mackenzie—*Amulree*
Mackenzie—*Cromartie*
Mackintosh—*Mackintosh of Halifax*
McLaren—*Aberconway*

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

Macpherson — *Macpherson of Drumochter*
Macpherson — *Strathcarron*
Maffey—*Rugby*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Manners—*Rutland*
Mansfield—*Sandhurst*
Marquis—*Woolton*
Marsham—*Romney*
Mason—*Blackford*
Maude—*Hawarden*
Maxwell—*De Ros*
Maxwell—*Farnham*
Meade—*Clanwilliam*
Melles—*Burton*
Mercer Henderson — *Buckinghamshire*
Milles Lade—*Sondes*
Mills—*Hillingdon*
Milner—*Milner of Leeds*
Mitchell Thomson — *Selsdon*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Monckton—*Monckton of Brenchley*
Monckton—*Ruthven*
Monckton Arundell — *Galway*
Mond—*Melchett*
Money-Coutts—*Latymer*
Montagu—*Manchester*
Montagu—*Sandwich*
Montagu—*Swaythling*
Montagu Douglas Scott —*Buccleuch*
Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie — *Wharncliffe*
Montague—*Amwell*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Montgomery — *Montgomery of Alamein*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moore Brabazon—*Brabazon of Tara*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Morris—*Killanin*
Morris — *Morris of Borth-y-Gest*
Morris—*Morris of Kenwood*
Morrison—*Dunrossil*
Morrison — *Morrison of Lambeth**
Morris—*Nuffield*
Morton—*Morton of Henryton*
Mountbatten — *Carisbrooke*
Mountbatten—*Edinburgh*
Mountbatten — *Milford Haven*
Mountbatten — *Mountbatten of Burma*
Muff—*Calverley*
Mulholland—*Dunleath*
Murray—*Atholl*.
Murray—*Dunmore*
Murray—*Elibank*
Murray—*Mansfield and Mansfield*
Nall Cain—*Brocket*
Napier — *Napier and Ettrick*
Napier — *Napier of Magdala*
Needham—*Kilmorey*
Nelson—*Nelson of Stafford*
Neville—*Braybrooke*
Nicolson—*Carnock*
Nivison—*Glendyne*
Noel—*Gainsborough*
Noel Paton—*Ferrier**
North—*Guilford*
Northcote—*Iddesleigh*
Norton—*Grantley*
Norton—*Rathcreedan*
Nugent—*Westmeath*
O'Brien—*Inchiquin*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
O'Neill—*Rathcavan*
Orde Powlett—*Bolton*
Ormsby Gore—*Harlech*
Osborne—*Leeds*
Paget—*Anglesey*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Pakington—*Hampton*
Palmer—*Lucas of Cradwell*
Palmer—*Rusholme*
Palmer—*Selborne*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Parker—*Morley*
Parker—*P. of Waddington*
Parnell—*Congleton*
Parsons—*Rosse*
Paulet—*Winchester*
Peake—*Ingleby*
Pearson—*Cowdray*
Pease—*Daryngton*
Pease—*Gainford*
Pease—*Wardington*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Pelham—*Yarborough*
Pelham Clinton Hope—*Newcastle*
Pellew—*Exmouth*
Penny—*Marchwood*
Pepys—*Cottenham*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Pery—*Limerick* [*downe*
Petty Fitzmaurice—*Lansdowne*
Philipps—*Milford*
Philipps—*St. Davids* [*kin*
Philipps—*Strange of Knockin*
Phipps—*Normanby* [*nor*
Pleydell Bouverie—*Radnor*
Plumptre—*Fitzwalter*
Plunkett—*Dunsany*
Plunkett—*Fingall*
Plunkett—*Louth*
Pollock—*Hanworth*
Pomeroy—*Harberton*
Ponsonby—*Bessborough*
Ponsonby—*De Mauley*
Ponsonby—*P. of Shulbrede*
Ponsonby—*Sysonby*
Portal—*Portal of Hungerford*
Powys—*Lilford* [*ford*
Pratt—*Camden*
Preston—*Gormanston*
Primrose—*Rosebery*
Prittie—*Dunalley*
Ramacca—*Newburgh*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Ramsbotham—*Soulbury*
Rees Williams—*Ogmore*
Rhys—*Dynevor*
Richards—*Milverton*
Ritchie—*Ritchie of Dundee*
Roberts—*Clwyd* [*dee*
Roche—*Fermoy*
Rodd—*Rennell*
Roper Curzon—*Teynham*
Rous—*Stradbroke*
Rowley Conwy—*Langford* [*of Doxford*
Runciman — *Runciman*
Russell—*Ampthill*
Russell—*Bedford*
Russell—*De Clifford*
Russell—*R. of Liverpool*
Ryder—*Harrowby*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
Sackville West—*Sackville*
St. Aubyn—*St. Levan*
St. Clair—*Sinclair* [*lyn*
St. Clair Erskine—*Rosslyn*
St. John—*St. J. of Bletso*
St. John—*Bolingbroke and St. John*
St. Leger—*Doneraile*
Samuel—*Bearsted*
Sanderson — *Sanderson of Ayot*
Sandilands—*Torphichen*
Saumarez—*De Saumarez*
Savile—*Mexborough*
Scarlett—*Abinger*
Sclater Booth—*Basing*
Scott—*Eldon* [*Walden*
Scott Ellis—*Howard de*
Scrymgeour Wedderburn—*Dundee*
Seely—*Mottistone*
Seely—*Sherwood*
Seymour—*Hertford*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Shaw—*Craigmyle*
Shirley—*Ferrers*
Shore—*Teignmouth*
Siddeley—*Kenilworth*
Sidney—*De L'Isle*
Simon—*Simon of Wythenshawe*
Sinclair—*Caithness*
Sinclair—*Pentland*
Sinclair—*Sinclair of Cleeve*
Sinclair—*Thurso*
Skeffington—*Massereene*
Smith—*Bicester*
Smith—*Birkenhead*
Smith—*Colwyn*
Smith—*Dudley (Barony)*
Smith—*Hambleden*
Somerset—*Beaufort*
Somerset—*Raglan*
Somervell—*S. of Harrow*
Spencer—*Churchill*
Spencer Churchill — *Marlborough*
Spring Rice—*Monteagle of Brandon*
Stanhope—*Harrington*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stanley—*Sheffield*
Stapleton Cotton—*Combermere*
Stern—*Michelham*
Stewart—*Galloway*
Stonor—*Camoys*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stopford—*Stopford of Fallowfield**
Stourton—*Mowbray*
Strachey—*Strachie*
Strauss—*Conesford*
Strutt—*Belper*
Strutt—*Rayleigh*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Stuart—*Moray*
Stuart — *Stuart of Findhorn*
Studley Herbert — *Seafield* [*chester*
Suenson Taylor—*Grantsugden*—*St. Leonards*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Sutherland*
Talbot—*T. de Malahide*
Taylour—*Headfort*
Temple Gore Langton—*Temple of Stowe*
Tennant—*Glenconner*
Thellusson—*Rendlesham*
Thesiger—*Chelmsford*
Thynne—*Bath*
Towneley O'Hagan — *O'Hagan*
Trench—*Ashtown*
Tuchet Jesson—*Audley*
Tufton—*Hothfield*
Turner—*Netherthorpe*
Turnour—*Winterton*
Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes—*Saye and Sele*
Tyrrell Kenyon—*Kenyon*
Upton—*Templetown*
Vanden Bempde Johnstone—*Derwent*
Vane—*Barnard*
Vane Tempest Stewart—*Londonderry*
Vanneck—*Huntingfield*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Vavasseur Fisher—*Fisher*
Venables Vernon—*Vernon*
Vereker—*Gort*
Verney—*Willoughby de Broke*
Verney Cave—*Braye*
Vernon—*Lyveden*
Vesey—*De Vesci*
Villiers—*Clarendon*
Vivian—*Swansea*
Wallop—*Portsmouth*
Walrond—*Waleran*
Walsh—*Ormathwaite*
Ward—*Bangor*
Ward—*Dudley (Earldom)*
Warrender — *Bruntisfield*
Watson—*Manton*
Watson Armstrong — *Armstrong*
Weir—*Inverforth*
Weld Forester—*Forester*
Wellesley—*Cowley*
Wellesley—*Wellington*
Wentworth Fitzwilliam —*Fitzwilliam*
West—*Granville-West**
Westenra—*Rossmore*
White—*Annaly*
Whiteley—*Marchamley*
Whitfield—*Kenswood*
Willey—*Barnby*
Williams—*Berners*
Williamson—*Forres*

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

Willoughby—*Middleton*
Wills—*Dulverton*
Wilmot—*Wilmot of Selmeston*
Wilson—*Moran*
Wilson—*Nunburnholme*
Windsor—*Cornwall*
Windsor—*Gloucester*
Windsor—*Kent*
Windsor Clive — *Plymouth*
Wingfield—*Powerscourt*
Winn—*St. Oswald*
Winn—*Headley*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wood—*Halifax*
Woodall — *Uvedale of North End*
Woodhouse—*Terrington*
Wright—*Wootton of Abinger**
Wyndham—*Leconfield*
Wyndham Quin—*Dunraven*
Wynn—*Newborough*
Yarde Buller—*Churston*
Yerburgh—*Alvingham*
Yorke—*Hardwicke*
Young—*Kennet*
Young Erskine—*Mar*
Younger—*Y. of Leckie*

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

LIFE PEERS
Created under Life Peerages Act, 1958

BARONS

1958 *Boothby*, Robert John Graham Boothby, K.B.E., *b.* 1900.
1960 *Bossom*, Alfred Charles Bossom, *b.* 1881, *w.*
1960 *Casey*, Richard Gardiner Casey, P.C., C.H., D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1890, *m.*
1959 *Craigton*, Jack Nixon Browne, C.B.E., *b.* 1904.
1960 *Dalton*, Hugh Dalton, P.C., D.Sc., *b.* 1887, *m.*
1958 *Ferrier*, Victor Ferrier Noel-Paton, *b.* 1900, *m.*
1958 *Fraser of Lonsdale* (William Jocelyn) Ian Fraser, C.H., C.B.E., *b.* 1897, *m.*
1958 *Geddes of Epsom*, Charles John Geddes, C.B.E., *b.* 1897, *m.*
1958 *Granville-West*, Daniel Granville West, *b.* 1904, *m.*
1959 *James of Rusholme*, Eric John Francis James, *b.* 1909, *m.*
1959 *Morrison of Lambeth*, Herbert Stanley Morrison, P.C., C.H., *b.* 1888, *m.*
1959 *Plowden*, Edwin Noel Plowden, K.C.B., K.B.E., *b.* 1907, *m.*
1959 *Robbins*, Lionel Charles Robbins, C.B., F.B.A., *b.* 1898, *m.*
1958 *Shackleton*, Edward Arthur Alexander Shackleton, O.B.E., *b.* 1911, *m.*
1959 *Shawcross*, Hartley William Shawcross, P.C., Q.C., *b.* 1902, *m.*
1958 *Stonham*, Victor John Collins, O.B.E., *b.* 1903, *m.*
1958 *Stopford of Fallowfield*, John Sebastian Bach Stopford, K.B.E., F.R.S., *b.* 1888, *m.*
1958 *Taylor*, Stephen James Lake Taylor, M.D., *b.* 1910, *m.*
1958 *Twining*, Edward Francis Twining, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., *b.* 1899, *m.*

BARONESSES

1958 *Elliot of Harwood*, Katharine Elliot, D.B.E., *b.* 1903, *w.*
1959 *Horsbrugh*, Florence Gertrude Horsbrugh, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1889.
1958 *Ravensdale of Kedleston*, see Baronesses in their own Right, "Ravensdale", p. 244.
1958 *Swanborough*, Stella, Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E., *w.*
1958 *Wootton of Abinger*, Barbara Frances Wright, *b.* 1897, *m.*

Courtesy Titles (*in actual use in* 1961)

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the manner shown for holders of substantive titles

From this list it will be seen that the "Marquess of Blandford" *is the heir to the* Dukedom of Marlborough *and the* "Earl of Aboyne" *to the* Marquessate of Huntly, *and* "Viscount Acheson" *heir to the* Earldom of Gosford; **the titles of second heirs are also given*; *e.g.* Viscount Savernake, *eldest son of the* "Earl of Cardigan" *heir to the* Marquessate of Ailesbury.

∴ *In addition to these Titles of Courtesy the eldest son of Scottish Viscounts and Barons is usually styled* "The Master of ——" *e.g.* "The Master of Falkland," *eldest son of* Viscount Falkland.

Marquesses.

*Blandford—*Marlborough*
Bowmont—*Roxburghe*
Douglas & Clydesdale—*Hamilton*
*°Douro—*Wellington*
Graham—*Montrose*
Granby—*Rutland*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hartington—*Devonshire*
*Kildare—*Leinster*
Lorne—*Argyll*
Tavistock—*Bedford*

Earls.

Aboyne—*Huntly*
Altamont—*Sligo*
Ancram—*Lothian*
Bective—*Headfort*
Brecknock—*Camden*
*Cardigan—*Ailesbury*
Cassillis—*Ailsa*
°Compton—*Northampton*
*Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*
Dumfries—*Bute*
*Euston—*Grafton*
Hopetoun—*Linlithgow*
°Jermyn—*Bristol*
Lewes—*Abergavenny*
March—*Richmond*
Mornington—**Douro*
*Mount Charles—*Conyngham*
Mulgrave—*Normanby*
Offaly—**Kildare*
°Percy—*Northumberland*
Rocksavage—*Cholmondeley*
*Ronaldshay—*Zetland*
Shelburne—*Lansdowne*
Sunderland—**Blandford*
Tyrone—*Waterford*
Uxbridge—*Anglesey*
Yarmouth—*Hertford*

Viscounts.

Acheson—*Gosford*
Adare—*Dunraven*
Althorp—*Spencer*
Amberley—*Russell*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Asquith of Morley—*Oxford and Asquith*
Borodale—*Beatty*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brocas—*Jellicoe*
Bury—*Albemarle*
Campden—*Gainsborough*
Chelsea—*Cadogan*
Chewton—*Waldegrave*
Clanfield—*Peel*
Corvedale—*Baldwin of Bewdley*
Cranborne—*Salisbury*
Cranley—*Onslow*
Crowhurst—*Cottenham*
Curzon—*Howe*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dangan—*Cowley*
Deerhurst—*Coventry*
Dunluce—*Antrim*
Ebrington—*Fortescue*
Ednam—*Dudley*
Elveden—*Iveagh*
Emlyn—*Cawdor*
Encombe—*Eldon*
Enfield—*Strafford*
Erleigh—*Reading*
Errington—*Cromer*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fincastle—*Dunmore*
FitzHarris—*Malmesbury*
Folkestone—*Radnor*
Furneaux—*Birkenhead*
Garmoyle—*Cairns*
Garnock—*Lindsay*
Glenapp—*Inchcape*
Glentworth—*Limerick*
Glerawly—*Annesley*
Gwynnedd—*Lloyd George of Dwyfor*
Hinchingbrooke—*Sandwich*
Ikerrin—*Carrick*
Ingestre—*Shrewsbury*
Ipswich—**Euston*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Kelburn—*Glasgow*
Knebworth—*Lytton*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Lewisham—*Dartmouth*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lymington—*Portsmouth*
Malden—*Essex*
Mandeville—*Manchester*
Melgund—*Minto*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Morpeth—*Carlisle*

Newport—*Bradford*
Ockham—*Lovelace*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Petersham—*Harrington*
Pollington—*Mexborough*
Prestwood—*Attlee*
Quenington—*St. Aldwyn*
Raynham—*Townshend*
Reidhaven—*Seafield*
Royston—*Hardwicke*
St. Cyres—*Iddesleigh*
Sandon—*Harrowby*
Savernake—**Cardigan*
Slane—**Mount Charles*
Somerton—*Normanton*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stormont—*Mansfield*
Strathallan—*Perth*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Sudley—*Arran*
Suirdale—*Donoughmore*
Tamworth—*Ferrers*
Tarbat—*Cromartie*
Throwley—*Sondes*
Tiverton—*Halsbury*
Traprain—*Balfour*
Ullington—*Craven*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Villiers—*Jersey*
Walberton—*Woolton*
Weymouth—*Bath*
Windsor—*Plymouth*
Wolmer—*Selborne*

Barons (Lord —)

Ardee—*Meath*
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
Balgonie — *Leven and Melville*
Balniel—*Crawford*
Berriedale—*Caithness*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Binning—*Haddington*
Brooke—*Warwick*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Buckhurst—*De La Warr*
Burghersh—*Westmorland*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Delvin—*Westmeath*
Dounc—*Moray*
Dundas—**Ronaldshay*
Dunglass—*Home*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Eskdaill—**Dalkeith*
Garlies—*Galloway*
Greenock—*Cathcart*
Guernsey—*Aylesford*
Hay—*Erroll*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Irwin—*Halifax*
Kenlis—**Beetive*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Leveson—*Granville*
Loughborough—*Rosslyn*
Masham—*Swinton*
Medway—*Cranbrook*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Neidpath—*Wemyss & March*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Ossulston—*Tankerville*
Oxmantown—*Rosse*
Porchester—*Carnarvon*
Primrose—*Rosebery*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Rideau — *Alexander of Tunis*
Scrymgeour—*Dundee*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Willoughby de Eresby *Ancaster*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Worsley—*Yarborough*

CONTRACTIONS AND SYMBOLS

Contractions and Symbols.—S. or I. appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title, the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an *Imperial* title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. R. indicates that the Peer is a representative peer for Scotland or Ireland. The mark ° signifies that there is no " of " in the Marquessate or Earldom so designated; *b.* signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *M.*, minor.

Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the chief advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given below. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councillors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is one of the Great Officers of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh..... 1951
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester..... 1925

Adeane, Sir Michael..... 1953
Alexander of Hillsborough, Viscount..... 1929
Alexander of Tunis, Earl.. 1952
Alexander, Sir Ulick..... 1952
Alport, Cuthbert James McCall..... 1960
Amory, Derick Heathcoat 1953
Attlee, Earl..... 1935
Baker, Philip J. Noel-.... 1945
Balfour of Inchrye, Lord.. 1941
Barnes, Alfred..... 1945
Barrowclough, Sir Harold 1954
Beaufort, Duke of..... 1030
Beaumont, Sir John..... 1944
Beaverbrook, Lord..... 1918
Bellenger, Frederick John. 1946
Bevins, John Reginald.... 1959
Birch, Nigel..... 1955
Birkett, Lord..... 1947
Bottomley, Arthur George 1952
Boyd, Alan Tindal Lennox- 1951
Brabazon of Tara, Lord... 1940
Brecon, Lord..... 1960
Bridges, Lord..... 1953
Brook, Sir Norman..... 1953
Brooke, Henry..... 1955
Brown, Ernest..... 1935
Brown, George Alfred.... 1951
Bruce of Melbourne, Viscount..... 1923
Buccleuch and Queensberry, Duke of..... 1937
Bucknill, Sir Alfred 1945
Buller, Sir Reginald Manningham-..... 1954
Butler, Richard Austen... 1939
Cadogan, Sir Alexander .. 1940
Campbell, Sir Ronald Ian. 1950
Canterbury, The Archbishop of..... 1939
Carpenter, John Archibald Boyd-..... 1954
Carrington, Lord 1959
Casey, Lord..... 1939
Chandos, Viscount..... 1940
Chatfield, Lord..... 1939
Churchill, Sir Winston Spencer..... 1907
Citrine, Lord..... 1940
Clitheroe, Lord 1944
Clyde, Lord 1951
Cobbold, Cameron Fromanteel 1959
Cohen, Lord..... 1946
Coleraine, Lord..... 1943
Colyton, Lord..... 1952
Crathorne, Lord..... 1951
Crookshank, Viscount.... 1939
Cross, Sir Ronald, Bt.... 1940
Dalton, Lord..... 1940
Davidson, Viscount..... 1928
Davies, E. Clement..... 1947
De La Warr, Earl..... 1936
de L'Isle, Viscount..... 1951
Denning, Lord..... 1948
de Silva, Lucien Macull Dominic..... 1953
Devlin, Sir Patrick..... 1960
Diefenbaker, John 1957
Dixon, Sir Owen..... 1951
Dugdale, John..... 1949
Dunrossil, Viscount..... 1936
Eccles, Sir David..... 1951
Ede, James Chuter..... 1944
Eden, Sir Robert Anthony 1934
Edwards, Ness..... 1947
Erroll, Frederick James.... 1960
Evatt, Herbert Vere..... 1942
Evershed, Lord..... 1947
Fadden, Sir Arthur 1942
Foot, Isaac..... 1937
Forde, Francis Michael.... 1944
Foster, Sir Harry Hylton- 1957
Franks, Sir Oliver Shewell 1949
Gaitskell, Hugh Todd Naylor..... 1947
Gardiner, James Garfield .. 1947
Goddard, Lord..... 1938
Gore, David Ormsby-.... 1957
Grant, William..... 1958
Grenfell, David Rhys 1951
Griffiths, James..... 1945
Grigg, Sir James..... 1942

Hailes, Lord 1951
Hailey, Lord 1949
Hailsham, Viscount (*Lord President*) 1956
Hall, Viscount 1942
Hall, William Glenvil. ... 1947
Hamilton and Brandon, Duke of 1940
Hankey, Lord 1939
Hare, John Hugh 1955
Harlech, Lord 1927
Harman, Sir Charles Eustace 1959
Harrison, Sir Eric John ... 1952
Head, Viscount 1951
Headlam, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cuthbert, Bt. 1945
Heald, Sir Lionel 1954
Heath, Edward Richard George 1955
Henderson, Lord 1950
Henderson, Arthur 1947
Hilbery, Sir Malcolm 1959
Hill, Charles 1955
Hodson, Sir F. L. Charlton 1951
Holland, Sir Sidney George 1950
Holloway, Edward James. 1950
Holt, Harold Edward 1953
Holyoake, Keith Jacka.... 1954
Home, Earl of 1951
Hope, Lord John 1959
Horsbrugh, Lady 1945
Howe, Earl 1929
Howe, Clarence Decatur.. 1946
Ilsley, James Lorimer 1946
Ingleby, Viscount 1943
Inman, Lord 1947
Isaacs, George Alfred 1945
Ismay, Lord 1951
Jay, Douglas 1952
Jenkins, Lord 1949
Johnston, Thomas 1931
Jones, Arthur Creech..... 1946
Jones, Aubrey 1955
Keith of Avonholm, Lord 1953
Key, Charles William 1947
Killearn, Lord 1941
Kilmuir, Viscount 1945
Kotelawala, Sir John..... 1954
Lascelles, Sir Alan 1943
Latham, Sir John 1933
Lawson, Lord 1945
Leathers, Viscount 1941
Listowel, Earl of 1946
Lloyd, Geoffrey William.. 1943
Lloyd, John Selwyn Brooke 1951
London, The Bishop of... 1956
Loraine, Sir Percy, Bt.... 1933
Low, Sir Toby 1954
Mabane, Sir William..... 1944
MacAndrew, Lord 1952
McBride, Sir Philip 1959
McCorquodale of Newton, Lord 1945
MacDermott, Lord 1947
Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, Lord 1951
MacDonald, Malcolm.... 1935
McEwen, John 1953
McKell, Sir William 1948
Maclay, John Scott..... 1952
Macleod, Iain 1952
Macmillan, Harold..... 1942
Malvern, Viscount 1947
Margesson, Viscount..... 1933
Marples, Alfred Ernest... 1957
Marquand, Hilary Adair.. 1949
Massey, Vincent 1941
Mathers, Lord 1947
Maudling, Reginald..... 1955
Menzies, Robert Gordon 1937
Merriman, Lord 1933
Milligan, Lord 1955
Mills, Lord 1957
Milner of Leeds, Lord 1945
Molson, Arthur Hugh Elsdale 1956
Monckton of Brenchley, Viscount 1951
Monsell, Viscount 1923
Morris of Borth-y-Gest, Lord 1951
Morrison of Lambeth, Lord 1931
Morton of Henryton, Lord 1944
Mountbatten of Burma, Earl 1947
Munster, Earl of 1954
Nair, Sir Madhavan..... 1941
Nash, Walter 1946
Nathan, Lord 1946
Nkrumah, Kwame..... 1959
Noble, *Cdr.* Sir Allan Herbert Percy 1956
Norfolk, Duke of 1936
Normand, Lord..... 1933
Nutting, Harold Anthony 1954
Ogmore, Lord 1951
Ormerod, Sir Benjamin... 1957
Page, Sir Earle..... 1929
Pakenham, Lord 1948
Paling, Wilfred..... 1944
Parker of Waddington, Lord 1954
Patrick, Lord..... 1949
Pearce, Sir Holroyd..... 1957
Perth, Earl of..... 1957
Pethick Lawrence, Lord... 1937
Powell, Enoch..... 1960
Profumo, John Dennis.... 1960
Radcliffe, Lord..... 1949
Rathcavan, Lord..... 1937
Reading, Marquess of.... 1953
Redmayne, Martin..... 1959
Reid, Lord..... 1941
Reith, Lord..... 1940
Rintret, Thibaudeau..... 1947
Robens, Alfred 1951
Romer, Sir Charles 1951
Rosebery, Earl of 1945
St. Aldwyn, Earl 1959
St. Laurent, Louis Stephen 1940
Salisbury, Marquess of.... 1940
Salter, Lord..... 1941
Samuel, Viscount..... 1908
Sandys, Duncan..... 1944
Scarbrough, Earl of..... 1952
Selborne, Earl of..... 1929
Selkirk, Earl of..... 1955
Sellers, Sir Frederic..... 1957
Shaftesbury, Earl of..... 1922
Shakespeare, Sir Geoffrey, Bt..... 1945
Shawcross, Lord 1946
Shinwell, Emanuel..... 1945
Silkin, Lord 1945
Simonds, Viscount..... 1944
Slesser, Sir Henry..... 1929
Smith, Sir Ben 1943
Smith, Sir Derek Colclough Walker-, Bt. 1957
Smith, Patricia Hornsby-. 1959
Smith, Sir Reginald Dorman-..... 1939
Soames, Arthur Christopher John..... 1958
Somervell of Harrow, Lord 1938
Soskice, Sir Frank..... 1948
Soulbury, Viscount 1939
Spens, Lord 1953
Stanhope, Earl..... 1929
Stansgate, Viscount..... 1929
Strachey, John St. Loe 1946
Strathclyde, Lord 1953
Strauss, George Russell ... 1947
Stuart of Findhorn, Visct... 1939
Summerskill, Edith 1949
Sutherland, Duke of 1936
Swinton, Earl of 1922
Tenby, Viscount..... 1941
Thomas, Sir Godfrey, Bt.. 1958
Thomson, Lord..... 1943
Thorneycroft, Peter..... 1951
Thurso, Viscount..... 1931
Touche, Sir Gordon..... 1959
Tredgold, Sir Robert..... 1957
Trevethin and Oaksey, Lord 1944
Tucker, Lord..... 1945
Turton, Robert Hugh.... 1955
Upjohn, Sir Gerald..... 1960
Vosper, Dennis Forwood.. 1957
Walker, Patrick Chrestien Gordon-..... 1950
Wand, *Rt. Rev.* John William Charles..... 1945
Ward, George Reginald.. 1957
Waterhouse, *Capt.* Charles 1944
Watkinson, Harold Arthur 1955
Welensky, Sir Roland ... 1960
Wheatley, Lord..... 1947
White, Henry Graham.... 1945
Wigram, Lord..... 1932
Williams, Sir Edward John..... 1945
Williams, Tom 1941
Willink, Sir Henry Urmston, Bt..... 1943
Willmer, Sir Henry Gordon 1958
Wilmot of Selmeston, Lord 1945
Wilson, James Harold 1947
Winster, Lord..... 1945
Winterton, Earl..... 1924
Womersley, Sir Walter James, Bt..... 1941
Wood, Richard Frederick. 1959
Woodburn, Arthur..... 1947
Woolton, Earl of..... 1940
Wright, Lord..... 1932
York, The Archbishop of. 1956
Younger, Kenneth 1951
Zetland, Marquess of.... 1922

Clerk of the Council, W. G. Agnew. *Deputy Clerk of the Council*, E. N. Landale.

THE PREFIX RIGHT HONOURABLE

"Right Honourable."—By long established custom, or courtesy, members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this

prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Councillor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable." The style of all other Peers, whether Privy Councillors or not, is "Right Honourable", although it is more usual to describe them with the prefix "The", omitting the more elaborate styles. A Privy Councillor who is not a Peer should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. ——. A Peer below the rank of Marquess who is a Privy Councillor should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. the Lord (or Earl or Viscount) ——, P.C., or, less elaborately, The Lord (or Earl or Viscount) —— P.C.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.



Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force and (1942) Mercantile Marine. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.



THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.



Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the Sovereign and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 740, of whom 360 may belong to the Home Services, 180 to the services of Dominions and 200 to the services of the Colonies and Protectorates.



OTHER PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence)

Victoria Cross.—1856.—*V.C.* *See* pp. 296-9.
George Cross.—1940.—G.C. *See* p. 299.
British Orders of Knighthood.
Royal Red Cross.—R.R.C. (Class I.).—For ladies, founded 1883.
Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is for officers of the R.N. below the rank of Captain, and for Warrant Officers.
Military Cross.—Dec. 1914.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers (Cl. I.) in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.
Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—For bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force (and Fleet Air Arm from April 9, 1941) for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.
Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy (extended to Fleet Air Arm since April 9, 1941).
Royal Red Cross (Class II).
Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.
Order of St. John.
Albert Medal.—A.M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."
Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Gold.
Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and R.A.F.
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N., and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine and R.A.F.
The George Medal.—G.M.—Established by King George VI in 1940 is a recognition of acts of gallantry.
Queen's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry.
The Edward Medal.—Established by King Edward VII in 1907, is a recognition of heroic acts performed by miners and quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed.
Royal West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal.
King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal.
Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Silver.
Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—For chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in Her Majesty's Service afloat.
Military Medal.—M.M.—For warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army, and since June 21, 1916, for serving women.
Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the Air Force Medal.—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C. (extended to Fleet Air Arm, April 9 1941).
Constabulary Medal (Ireland).
Medal for Saving Life at Sea.
Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.
British Empire Medal.—B.E.M.—(formerly the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service; also includes the Medal of the Order awarded before Dec. 29, 1922)
Canada Medal.
Queen's Police, and Fire Services Medal, for Distinguished Service.
Queen's Medal for Chiefs.
War Medals and Stars (in order of date).
Polar Medals (in order of date).
Royal Victorian Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).
Imperial Service Medal.
Police Medals for Valuable Service.
Badge of Honour.
Jubilee, Coronation and Durbar Medals.
King George V, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.
Long and Faithful Service Medals.
Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal
Medal for Meritorious Service.
Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.
Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal.
Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Royal West African Frontier Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
King's African Rifles Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Police and Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
African Police Medal for Meritorious Services.
Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal.
Colonial Prison Service Medal.
Army Emergency Reserve Decoration.
Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V.D.
Volunteer Long Service Medal.
Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies).
Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies).
Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.
Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.
Medal for Good Shooting (Naval).
Militia Long Service Medal.
Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.
Territorial Decoration.—1908.—T.D.
Efficiency Decoration.—E.D.
Territorial Efficiency Medal.
Efficiency Medal.
Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Decoration for Officers, Royal Naval Reserve.—1910.—R.D.
Decoration for Officers, R.N.V.R.—V.R.D.
Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
R.N.V.R. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Royal Naval Wireless Auxiliary Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.
Air Efficiency Award.—1942.
The Queen's Medal.—(For Champion Shots in the Military Forces).
Cadet Forces Medal.
Coast Life Saving Corps Long Service Medal.
Special Constabulary Long Service Medal.
Royal Observer Corps Medal.
Service Medal of the Order of St. John.
Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.
Voluntary Medical Service Medal.—1932.
Colonial Special Constabulary Medal.
Foreign Orders, Decorations and Medals (in order of date)

Orders of Chivalry

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1348)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense (*Shame on him who thinks evil of it*)

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, 1936.
H.R.H. Princess Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, 1944.
H.M. The Queen of the Netherlands, 1958.

ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1947.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1958.
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1927.
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor. 1910.

EXTRA KNIGHTS

H.M. King Leopold III, 1935.
H.M. the King of Denmark, 1951.
H.M. the King of Sweden, 1954.
H.I.M. the Emperor of Ethiopia, 1954.
H.M. the King of Norway, 1959.
H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, 1939.

KNIGHTS COMPANIONS

The Earl Stanhope, 1934.
The Duke of Norfolk, 1937.
The Duke of Beaufort, 1937.
The Marquess of Zetland, 1942.
The Marquess of Salisbury, 1946.
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma 1946.
The Viscount Alanbrooke, 1946.
The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, 1946.
The Earl Alexander of Tunis, 1946.
The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, 1946.
The Duke of Portland, 1948.
The Lord Harlech, 1948.
The Earl of Scarbrough, 1948.
The Lord Cranworth, 1948.
The Duke of Wellington, 1951.
Sir Winston Churchill, 1953.
Sir Anthony Eden, 1954.
The Earl of Iveagh, 1955.
The Earl Attlee, 1956.
The Lord Ismay, 1957.
The Lord Middleton, 1957.
The Viscount Slim, 1959. [1959.
The Duke of Northumberland,
The Earl of Radnor, 1960.
The Lord Digby, 1960.
Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C.
Register, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter King of Arms, Hon. Sir George Rothe Bellew, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-General Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Secretary, Anthony Richard Wagner, C.V.O., F.S.A.

THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit (*No one provokes me with impunity*).

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Lady of the Thistle—H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, 1937.

KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1952.
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1933.
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1932.
The Duke of Sutherland, 1920.
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 1933.
The Earl of Stair, 1937.
The Viscount Thurso, 1941.
The Earl of Airlie, 1942.
The Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, 1945.
The Earl of Rosebery, 1947.
The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, 1949.
The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, 1951.
The Earl of Haddington, 1951.
The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, 1955.
The Lord Bilsland, 1955.
Sir John Stirling of Fairburn, 1956.
The Lord Mathers, 1956.
The Lord Kinnaird, 1957.
The Lord Rowallan, 1957.
Chancellor, The Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
Dean, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.
Lord Lyon King of Arms and Secretary, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O.
Usher of the Green Rod, Sir Reginald Graham of Larbert, Bt., V.C., O.B.E.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1783)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit ? (*Who shall separate ?*) (No conferments since 1934)

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1934.
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1927.

KNIGHT

The Earl of Shaftesbury, 1911.

Norroy and Ulster King of Arms, Registrar and Knight Attendant, Aubrey John Toppin, M.V.O., F.S.A.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1725)

Ribbon, Crimson, *Motto*, Tria juncta in uno (*Three joined in one*). (Remodelled 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since. The Order is divided into civil and military divisions.)


G.C.B. Mil.


G.C.B. Civ.


K.C.B. Mil.


K.C.B. Civ.


C.B. Mil.

The Sovereign; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, Air Chief Marshal Sir James Robb, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; *Registrar and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. D. N. Wimberley, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; *Genealogist*, Hon. Sir George Bellew, K.C.V.O., *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Rear-Adm. R. St. V. Sherbrooke, V.C., C.B., D.S.O.; *Deputy Secretary*, The Secretary, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion.


O.M.Mil.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M.

Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

This Order is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is denoted by the suffix O.M., which follows the first class of the Order of the Bath and precedes the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the lesser Orders of Knighthood.


O.M.Civ.

Professor George Macaulay Trevelyan, 1930.
John Masefield, 1935.
Admiral of the Fleet the Lord Chatfield, 1939.
Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Newall, 1940.
Augustus Edwin John, 1942.
The Lord Adrian, 1942.
Sir Henry Hallett Dale, 1944.
Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, 1946.
Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Visct. Portal of Hungerford, 1946
Field Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, 1946.
Admiral of the Fleet the Visct. Cunningham of Hyndhope, 1946.
Thomas Stearns Eliot, 1948.
Sir Robert Robinson, 1949.
The Earl Russell, 1949.
Sir Alexander George Montagu Cadogan, 1951.
The Earl Attlee, 1951.
Wilder Graves Penfield, 1953.
The Lord Hailey, 1956.
Sir John Douglas Cockcroft, 1957.
Sir (Frank) Macfarlane Burnet, 1958.
The Viscount Samuel, 1958.
Field Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, 1959.
Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, 1960.
Graham Vivian Sutherland, 1960.

Honorary Members, Dwight David Eisenhower, 1945. Dr. Albert Schweitzer, 1955.

Secretary and Registrar, Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.


G.C.S.I.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. *Motto*, Heaven's Light our Guide.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion. No conferments made since 1947.


G.C.M.G.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Scarlet Centre. *Motto*, Auspicium melioris ævi (*Token of a better age*).

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; *Prelate*, The Bishop of Gloucester, K.C.M.G.; *Chancellor* (vacant); *Secretary*, Sir Hilton Poynton, K.C.M.G.; *Registrar*, Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, G.C.M.G., M.C.; *King of Arms*, Sir Nevile Bland, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir George Beresford Stooke, K.C.M.G.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.1.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.


G.C.I.E.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877).

Ribbon, Imperial Purple. *Motto*, Imperatricis auspiciis (*Under the auspices of the Empress*).

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion. No conferments made since 1947.


G.C.V.O.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. *Motto*, Victoria.


K.C.V.O.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of the Privy Purse; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Chaplain*, Rev. C. L. Cresswell, K.C.V.O., M.A.; G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; D.C.V.O., Dame Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN (1902).

Founded by King Edward VII, in 1902. It confers no precedence on its holders.

H.M. THE QUEEN
H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (1937).

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor (1921).
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester (1932).
The Lord Wigram (1937).
H.E.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar (1946). [(1949).
The Archbishop of Canterbury
Sir John Weir (1949).
The Duke of Norfolk (1953).
The Duke of Beaufort (1953).
H.M. The King of Sweden (1923).
H.M. King Amanulla (1928).
H.I.M. The Emperor of Ethiopia (1930).
H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia (1934).
H.M. King Leopold III (1937).
H.I.M. The Shahinshah of Persia (1948).
H.M. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands (1950).
H.M. The King of Norway (1955).
President Craveiro Lopes (1957).
H.M. the King of Denmark (1957). [(1960).
President Charles de Gaulle
H.M. the King of Thailand (1960). [(1960).
The Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

G.B.E. K.B.E.

Ribbon, Rose pink edged with pearl grey with vertical pearl stripe in centre (Military Division); without vertical pearl stripe (Civil Division). *Motto*, For God and the Empire.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E.; *Prelate*, The Bishop of London; *King of Arms*, Air Marshal Sir Roderick Carr, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Secretary*, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; *Dean*, The Dean of St. Paul's; *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Ernest Gowers, G.C.B., G.B.E. *Sub-Dean*, The Ven. O. H. Gibbs-Smith, M.A. *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. G.B.E. Knight Grand Cross or Dame Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knight Commander; D.B.E., Dame Commander; C.B.E., Commander; O.B.E., Officer; M.B.E., Member. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec. 1918.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (June 4, 1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title. It ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, *i.e.*, Knights and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited to 65 and the Order is open to both sexes. *Secretary and Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.

MEN.

Adams, William George Stewart, 1936
Alexander of Hillsborough, The Viscount, 1941.
Attlee, The Earl, 1945.
Baillie, Very Rev. John, 1957.
Beazley, Sir John, 1959.
Beecham, Sir Thomas, 1957.
Bone, James, 1947.
Boyd, Rt. Hon. Alan Tindal Lennox- 1960.
Britten, Edward Benjamin, 1953.
Brown, Rt. Hon. Alfred Ernest, 1945.
Bruce of Melbourne, The Viscount, 1927.
Butler, Rt. Hon. Richard Austen, 1954.
Casey, The Lord, 1944.
Cecil, Lord David Gascoyne, 1949.
Christie, John, 1954.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S., 1922.
Clark, Sir Kenneth, 1959.
Clayton, Rev. Philip T. B., 1933.
Craig, Edward Henry Gordon, 1956.
Crerar, *General* Henry Duncan Graham, 1945.
Crookshank, The Viscount, 1955.
Davidson, The Viscount, 1923.
Ede, Rt. Hon. James Chuter, 1953.
Forster, Edward Morgan, 1953.
Fraser of Lonsdale, Lord, 1953.
Gooch, George Peabody, 1930.
Gregg, Most Rev. John Allen Fitzgerald, 1957.
Hill, *Prof.* Archibald Vivian, 1946.
Hives, The Lord, 1943.
Holland, Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney George, 1951.
Ismay, *General* The Lord, 1945.
Johnston, Rt. Hon. Thomas, 1953.
Kotelawala, Rt. Hon. Sir John, 1956.
Layton, The Lord, 1919.
Leathers, The Viscount, 1943.
Lewis, Essington, 1943.
McNaughton, *General* Andrew George Latta, 1946.
Mallon, James Joseph, 1939.
Malvern, The Viscount, 1944.
Mann, Arthur Henry, 1941.
Martin, Rev. Hugh, 1955.
Massey, Rt. Hon. Vincent, 1946.
Maugham, William Somerset, 1954.
Menzies, Rt. Hon. Robert Gordon, 1951.
Moore, Henry Spencer, 1955.
Morrison of Lambeth, The Lord, 1951.
Nash, Rt. Hon. Walter, 1959.
Nuffield, The Viscount, 1958.
Page, Rt. Hon. Sir Earle Christmas Grafton, 1942.
Scott, John William Robertson, 1947.
Selborne, The Earl of, 1945.
Sitwell, Sir Osbert, Bt., 1958.
Stuart of Findhorn, The Viscount, 1957.
Swinton, The Earl of, 1943.
Toynbee, *Prof.* Arnold Joseph, 1956.
Waley, Arthur David, 1956.
Williams, Rt. Rev. H. Herbert, 1945.
Wilson, *Prof.* John Dover, 1936.
Woolton, The Earl of, 1942.
Honorary Member, M. René Massigli, 1954.

WOMEN.

Astor, Nancy, Viscountess, 1937.
Nicolson, Hon. Lady, 1948.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no conferments have been made since 1902. Badge, in the first three Classes a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, differing in the width and jewelling of the border as the Classes descend, whilst the fourth substitutes a jewelled cipher. All four are surmounted by a crown, which is attached to a bow of white moire ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

FIRST CLASS.

Princess Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

SECOND CLASS.

H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.
H.R.H. the Princess Alfonso d'Orleans-Bourbon (the Infanta Beatrix of Spain).
Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted January 1, 1878. Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient. No conferments have been made since 1948.

H.M. THE QUEEN, 1947.
H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 1931.
H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, 1947.
H.R.H. the Princess Royal, 1919.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, 1937.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, 1937.
H.H. Maharani Sahab Chimna Bai Gaekwar of Baroda, 1892.
Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay, 1911.
Margaret Etienne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe, 1911.
Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Countess of Halifax, 1926.
Pamela, Countess of Lytton, 1927.
H.H. Maharani Regent of Travancore, 1929.
Doreen Maud, Marchioness of Linlithgow, 1936.
Doreen Geraldine, Dowager Baroness Brabourne, 1937.
Eugenie Marie, Countess Wavell, 1943.
Florence Amery, 1945.
H.H. Maharani Tara Devi of Jammu and Kashmir, 1946.
Agnes Anne, Baroness Clydesmuir, 1948.

Baronets, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders and Knights Bachelor



Badge of Baronets of England, Great Britain, U.K. (and Ireland marked I.).

Badge of Baronets of Scotland or Nova Scotia (marked S.).



NOTES CONCERNING BARONETS

Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1910, ordains as follows:—"That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received as a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." When an obelisk (†) precedes a name it indicates that, *at the time of going to press*, the Baronet concerned has not been registered on the Official Roll of the Baronetage. The date of creation of the Baronetcy is given in parenthesis ( ).

Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name) and in writing as "Sir Robert *A*—, Bt." Baronets' wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady *A*—," without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary *A*—"; if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady *A*—."

NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS, ETC.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (*q.v.*), but in writing the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., &c.) are appended to surname in place of "Bt." Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir —— (first or Christian name) and in writing as "Sir A—— B——." The wife of a Knight Grand Cross, Knight Grand Commander, Knight Commander or Knight Bachelor is addressed as stated for the wife of a Baronet.



NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS BACHELOR



The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary Association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown above. The Officers of the Society are:—*Knight Principal*, Hon. Sir George Bellew, K.C.V.O., Garter King of Arms; *Hon. Registrar*, Major Sir Thomas Lumley-Smith, D.S.O.; *Clerk*, Mrs. Rodney; *Registry and Library*, 21 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE

(Revised to Aug. 18, 1960)

Peers are not included in this list

A full entry in italic type indicates that the recipient of a Knighthood died during the year in which the honour was conferred. The name is included for purposes of record.

Abayomi, Sir Kofo Adekunle, Kt.
Abbiss, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
Abbott, *Hon.* Sir Charles Arthur Hillas Lempriere, Kt.
Abdul Hamid, *Khan Bahadur Diwan* Sir, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Abdul Rashid, *Hon.* Sir, Kt.
Abdur Rahman, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Muhammad, Kt.
Abdy, Sir Robert Henry Edward, Bt. (1850).
Abell, Sir Anthony Foster, K.C.M.G.
Abell, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Abell, Sir Westcott Stile, K.B.E.
Abercrombie, Sir John Robertson, K.B.E., M.C.
Abercromby, *Col.* Sir George William, Bt., D.S.O. (S. 1636).
Abrahall, Sir Theo Chandos Hoskyns-, Kt., C.M.G.
Abrahams, Sir Adolphe, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
Abrahamson, Sir Martin Arnold, K.B.E.
Acheson, Sir James Glasgow, Kt., C.I.E.
Ackroyd, Sir Cuthbert Lowell, Bt. (1956).
Aclan[d], Sir Richard Thomas Dyke, Bt. (1644).
Acland, Sir William Henry Dyke, Bt., M.C., A.F.C., T.D. (1890).
Adair, *Mai.-Gen.* Sir Allan Henry Shafto, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (1838).
Adam, *General* Sir Ronald Forbes, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1917).
Adams, Sir Ernest Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
Adams, Sir Grantley Herbert, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
Adams, *Cdr.* Sir Jameson Boyd, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Adams, Sir Maurice Edward, K.B.E.
Adams, Sir Theodore Samuel, Kt., C.M.G.
Adcock, Sir Frank Ezra, Kt., O.B.E., F.B.A.
Adcock, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Addis, Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Adeane, *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Michael Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Ademola, Sir Adetokunbo Adegboyega, Kt.
Adjaye, Sir Edward Otchere Asafu-, Kt.
Agarwala, *Hon.* Sir Clifford Manmohan, Kt.
Agnew, Sir Fulque Melville Gerald Noel, Bt. (S 1629).
Agnew, Sir (John) Anthony Stuart, Bt. (1895).
Agnew, *Cdr.* Sir Peter Garnett, Bt., M.P. (1957).
Ahmad Ali Khan Alawee, *Raja* Sir Syed, Kt., C.B.E.
Ahmed, *Hon.* Sir Sultan, K.C.S.I.
Aikman, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.I.E.
Ainley, Sir (Alfred) John, Kt., M.C.
Ainscough, Sir Thomas Martland, Kt., C.B.E.
Ainsworth, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1917).
Aird, *Col.* Sir John Renton, Bt., M.V.O., M.C. (1901).
Airey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Terence Sydney, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Aitchison, Sir Charles Walter de Lancey, Bt. (1938).
Aitchison, *Capt.* Sir David, K.C.V.O.

Aitken, Sir Robert Stevenson, Kt., M.D., D.Phil.
Alban, Sir Frederick John, Kt., C.B.E.
Albery, Sir Bronson (James), Kt.
Albery, Sir Irving James, Kt., M.C.
Albu, Sir George Werner, Bt. (1912).
Alderson, Sir Harold George, Kt., M.B.E.
Aldridge, Sir Frederick, Kt.
Alexander, Sir Charles Gundry, Bt. (1945).
Alexander, Sir Claud Hagart-, Bt. (1886).
Alexander, Sir Desmond William Lionel Cable, Bt. (1809).
Alexander, Sir Douglas Hamilton, Bt. (1921).
Alexander, *Maj. Rt.Hon.* Sir Ulick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Alford, Sir Robert Edmund, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Alison, *Cdr.* Sir Archibald, Bt., O.B.E., R.N. (1852).
Allan, Sir Henry Ralph Moreton Havelock-, Bt. (1858).
Allan, Sir Robert George, Kt., C.I.E.
Allchin, Sir Geoffrey Cuthbert, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Allen, Sir Carleton Kemp, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
Allen, Sir Donald Richard, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Allen, Sir George Vance, Kt., C.B.E.
Allen, Sir Richard Hugh Sedley, K.C.M.G.
Allen, Sir Roger, K.C.M.G.
Allen, *Col.* Sir Stephen Shepherd, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Allen, Sir (William) Denis, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Alleyne, *Capt.* Sir John Meynell, Bt., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1769).
Allfrey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Walter, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Allison, Sir (William) John, K.B.E.
Allsop, *Hon.* Sir James Joseph Whittlesea, Kt.
Allum, Sir John Andrew Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
Almond, Sir James, Kt.
Aluwihare, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Alwar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Amcotts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Weston Cracroft-, Kt., M.C.
Ameer Ali, Sir Torick, Kt.
Amies, *Prof.* Sir Arthur Barton Pilgrim, Kt., C.M.G.
Amory, Sir John Heathcoat-, Bt. (1874).
Anderson, Sir (Alexander) Greig, K.C.V.O.
Anderson, Sir Alexander James, Kt., C.S.I., V.D.
Anderson, Sir Austin Innes, Kt.
Anderson, Sir Colin Skelton, Kt.
Anderson, Sir David Stirling, Kt., Ph.D.
Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Desmond Francis, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Anderson, Sir Donald Forsyth, Kt.
Anderson, Sir Duncan Law, K.B.E., T.D.
Anderson, Sir Edward Arthur, Kt.
Anderson, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Anderson, Sir James Drummond, K.C.I.E.
Anderson, Sir John, Bt. (1920).
Anderson, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Neville, Kt., C.B.E.
Andrewes, *Admiral* Sir William Gerrard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Andrews, Sir Edwin Arthur Chapman-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Andrews, Sir Ernest Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
Andrews, Sir (William) Linton, Kt.
Angas, Sir John Keith, Kt.
Angell, Sir Norman, Kt.
Anson, Sir (George) Wilfrid, Kt.
Anson, Sir Peter, Bt. (1831).
Ansorge, Sir Eric Cecil, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Anstice, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund Walter, K.C.B.
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Hugo, Bt., M.C. (S 1694).
Anstruther, Sir Windham Eric Francis Carmichael-, Bt. (S. 1700; G.B. 1798).
Antrobus, Sir Philip Humphrey, Bt., M.C. (1815).
Appleby, Sir Robert Rowland, K.B.E.
Appleton, Sir Edward Victor, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Arbuthnot, Sir Hugh Fitzgerald, Bt. (1823).
Archdale, *Comdr.* Sir Edward Folmer, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1928).
Archer, Sir Geoffrey Francis, K.C.M.G.
Ariff, Sir Kamil Mohamed bin Kadir Mustan, Kt., C.B.E.
Arkell, *Capt.* Sir (Thomas) Noel, Kt.
Armer, Sir (Isaac) Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Armitage, *General* Sir (Charles) Clement, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Armitage, Sir Robert Perceval, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Armitage, Sir (Stephen) Cecil, Kt., C.B.E.
Armstrong, Sir Andrew St. Clare, Bt. (1841).
Armstrong, Sir Godfrey George, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., V.D.
Armstrong, Sir John Dunamace Heaton-, Kt., M.V.O.
Armstrong, Sir Thomas Henry Wait, Kt., D.MUS.
Armytage, *Capt.* Sir (John) Lionel, Bt. (1738).
Arnott, Sir Robert John, Bt. (1896).
Arrowsmith, Sir Edwin Porter, K.C.M.G.
Arthur, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1841).
Arthur, Sir (Oswald) Raynor, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Arundell, *Brig.* Sir Robert Duncan Harris, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Ashbridge, Sir Noel, Kt.
Ashburnham, Sir Denny Reginald, Bt. (1661).
Ashby, Sir Eric, Kt., D.Sc.
Ashton, Sir (Arthur) Leigh (Bolland), Kt.
Ashton, Sir Hubert, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.
Ashton, Sir John William, Kt., O.B.E.
Ashwin, Sir Bernard Carl, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ashworth, *Hon.* Sir John Percy, Kt., M.B.E.
Aske, Sir Conan, Bt., (1922).
Astley, Sir Francis Jacob Dugdale, Bt. (1821).
Atcherley, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard Llewellyn Roger, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Atkins, *Col.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Atkinson, Sir Cyril, Kt.
Atkinson, Sir (John) Kenneth, Kt.
Attygalle, *Hon.* Sir Nicholas, Kt.
Aubrey, Sir Stanley James, Kt.
Auchinleck, *Field Marshal* Sir Claude John Eyre, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Austen, *General* Sir (Alfred) Reade Godwin-, K.C.S.I., C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
Austin, Sir John (Byron Fraser), Bt. (1894).
Austin, Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E.
Axon, Sir Albert Edwin, K.B.E.
Aykroyd, Sir Alfred Hammond, Bt. (1920).
Aykroyd, Sir Cecil William, Bt. (1929).
Aylmer, Sir Fenton Gerald, Bt. (I 1622).
Aylwen, Sir George, Bt. (1949).
Aynsley, Sir Charles Murray Murray-, Kt.
Ayre, Sir Wilfrid, Kt.
Ayres, Sir Reginald John, K.B.E., C.B.
Babington, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Anthony Brutus, Kt., Q.C.
Babington, *Air Marshal* Sir Philip, K.C.B., M.C., A.F.C.
Backhouse, Sir Jonathan Roger, Bt. (1901).
Bacon, Sir Edmund Castell, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. *Premier Baronet of England* (1611 and 1627).
Bacon, *Hon.* Sir Roger Sewell, Kt., M.B.E.
Baddeley, Sir Frank Morrish, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Baddeley, Sir John Beresford, Bt. (1922).
Baddeley, Sir Vincent Wilberforce, K.C.B.
Badenoch, Sir (Alexander) Cameron, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Bagge, Sir (John) Picton, Bt., C.M.G. (1867).
Baguley, Sir John Minty, Kt.
Bahawalpur, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Amir of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Bahr, Sir Philip Manson-, Kt. C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.

Bailey, Sir Derrick Thomas Louis, Bt., D.F.C. (1919).
Bailey, Sir Donald Coleman, Kt., O.B.E.
Bailey, Sir Edward Battersby, Kt., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Bailey, Sir George Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.
Bailey, *Prof.* Sir Harold Walter, Kt., D.Phil., F.B.A.
Bailey, Sir Kenneth Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E.
Baillie, Sir Gawaine George Hope, Bt. (1823).
Bairamian, *Hon.* Sir Vahe Robert, Kt.
Baird, Sir David Charles, Bt. (1809).
Baird, *Prof.* Sir Dugald, Kt., M.D.
Baird, *Gen.* Sir (Harry Beauchamp) Douglas, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Baird, Sir James Hozier Gardiner, Bt., M.C. (S. 1695).
Bairstow, *Prof.* Sir Leonard, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Baker, *Air Marshal* Sir Brian Edmund, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
Baker, Sir Frederick Spencer Arnold, Kt.
Baker, Sir Humphrey Dodington Benedict Sherston-, Bt. (1796).
Baker, Sir Jack Croft, Kt., C.B.E.
Baker, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Wakeling, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
Baker, Sir (Stanislaus) Joseph, Kt, C.B.
Baker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Henry Goldney, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Balcon, Sir Michael, Kt.
Baldwin, Sir Archer Ernest, Kt., M.C.
Baldwin, *Air Marshal* Sir John Eustace Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Balewa, Sir Abubakar Tafawa, K.B.E.
Balfour, Sir John, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
Balfour, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Philip Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Ball, Sir Edmund Lancaster, Kt.
Ball, Sir (George) Joseph, K.B.E.
Ball, Sir Nigel Gresley, Bt. (1911).
Ball, Sir William Valentine, Kt., O.B.E.
Bambridge, Sir George, Kt., M.C., V.D.
Bancroft, Sir Oswald Lawrence, Kt., Q.C.
Bankart, *Vice-Adm.* (S.), Sir (George) Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Banks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Banks, Sir John Garnett, Kt., C.B.E.
Banner, Sir George Knowles Harmood-, Bt. (1924).
Bannerman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald Arthur Gordon, Bt. (S 1682).
Banwell, Sir (George) Harold, Kt.
Barber, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Colin Muir, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Barber, Sir Herbert William, Kt.
Barber, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Philip, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1960).
Barbirolli, Sir Giovanni Battista, Kt.
Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert Sanford, Bt. (S 1668).
Barclay, Sir Roderick Edward, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Baring, Sir Charles Christian, Bt. (1911).
Barker, *General* Sir Evelyn Hugh, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Barker, *Hon.* Sir Robert Beacroft, Kt., O.B.E.
Barlow, Sir Christopher Hilaro, Bt. (1803).
Barlow, Sir (James) Alan (Noel), Bt., G.C.B., K.B.E. (1902).
Barlow, Sir John Denman, Bt., M.P. (1907).
Barlow, Sir Robert, Kt.
Barlow, Sir Thomas Dalmahoy, G.B.E.
Barnard, Sir (Arthur) Thomas, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Barnard, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Barnard, Sir Henry William, Kt.
Barnes, Sir George Reginald, Kt.
Barnes, Sir James Horace, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Barnes, Sir Thomas James, G.C.B., C.B.E.
Barnett, Sir Ben Lewis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Barnett, *Air Marshal* Sir Denis Hensley Fulton, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
Barnett, Sir Geoffrey Morris, Kt.
Barnett, Sir George Percy, Kt.
Barnewall, Sir Reginald John, Bt. (I 1623).
Baroda, *Col.* H.H. The Maharaja Gackwar of, G.C.I.E.
Baron, Sir Edward Samson, Kt.
Barotseland, The Paramount Chief of (Mwanawina III), K.B.E.
Barran, Sir John Leighton, Bt. (1895).
Barratt, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur Sheridan, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
Barratt, *Capt.* Sir Francis Henry Godolphin Layland-, Bt., M.C. (1908).
Barrett, Sir Arthur George, Kt.
Barrie, Sir Walter, Kt.
Barrington, Sir Charles Bacon, Bt. (1831).
Barrow, Sir Malcolm Palliser, Kt.
Barrow, Sir Richard John Uniacke, Bt. (1835).
Barrowclough, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Harold Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
Barry, Sir (Claude) Francis, Bt. (1809).
Barry, Sir Gerald Reid, Kt.
Barry, *Hon.* Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph, Kt., M.C.
Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
Barter, Sir Percy, Kt., C.B.
Bartholomew, *General* Sir William Henry, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bartlett, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Basil Hardington, Bt. (1913).
Bartlett, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Bartley, Sir Charles, Kt.
Barton, Sir Harold Montague, Kt.
Barttelot, Sir Brian Walter de Stopham, Bt. (1875).
Barwick, Sir Garfield Edward John, Kt., Q.C.
Barwick, Sir Richard Llewellyn, Bt. (1912).
Bashford, Sir Henry Howarth, Kt., M.D.
Bassett, Sir Walter Eric, K.B.E., M.C.
Bastyan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edric Montague, K.B.E., C.B.
Bateman, Sir Charles Harold, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Bates, Sir Alfred, Kt., M.C.
Bates, Sir Geoffrey Voltelin, Bt., M.C. (1880).
Bates, Sir (John) Dawson, Bt., (1937).
Bates, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie John Vernon, K.B.E., C.B.
Bateson, Sir Dingwall Latham, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Batho, Sir Maurice Benjamin, Bt., (1928).
Bathurst, Sir Frederick Peter Methuen Hervey-, Bt. (1818).
Batterbee, Sir Harry Fagg, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Baulkwill, Sir (Reginald) Pridham, Kt., C.B.E.
Baxter, Sir (Arthur) Beverley, Kt., M.P.
Bayer, Sir Horace, Kt.
Baynes, Sir William Edward Colston, Bt., M.C. (1801).
Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford, Bt. (1869).
Bazl-ul-lah, *Sahib Bahadur* K. B., Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Beale, Sir Louis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Beale, Sir Samuel Richard, K.B.E.
Beale, Sir William Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
Beamish, *Air Marshal* Sir George Robert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Bean, Sir Edgar Layton, Kt., C.M.G.
Beatty, Sir (Alfred) Chester, Kt., F.S.A.
Beatty, Sir Kenneth James, Kt.
Beauchamp, Sir Brograve Campbell, Bt. (1911).
Beauchamp, Sir Douglas Clifford, Bt. (1918).
Beauchamp, Sir Ivor Cuthbert Proctor-, Bt. (1745).
Beaumont, Sir George (Howland Francis), Bt. (1661).
Beaumont, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John William Fisher, Kt., Q.C.
Beaver, Sir Hugh Eyre Campbell, K.B.E.
Beazley, *His Hon.* Sir Hugh Loveday, Kt.
Beazley, *Col.* Sir (James) Geoffrey (Brydon), Kt., M.C., T.D.

Beazley, *Prof.* Sir John Davidson, Kt., C.H.
Becher, Sir William Fane Wrixon, Bt., M.C. (1831).
Becke, *Maj.* Sir Jack, Kt., C.B.E.
Beckett, *Capt.* Sir (Martyn) Gervase, Bt., M.C., (1921).
Beckett, Sir (William) Eric, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Bedale, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir John Leigh, K.B.E., C.B.
Beddington, *Brig.* Sir Edward Henry Lionel, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Bedingfeld, *Capt.* Sir Edmund George Felix Paston-, Bt. (1661).
Bednall, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Peter, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Bedson, Sir Samuel Phillips, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
Beecham, Sir Thomas, Bt., C.H. (1914).
Beeman, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Beetham, Sir Edward Betham, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Beevor, Sir Thomas Agnew, Bt. (1784).
Behrens, *Maj.* Sir Edward Bedington-, Kt., C.M.G., M.C., Ph.D.
Beit, Sir Alfred Lane, Bt. (1924).
Belcher, Sir Charles Frederic, Kt., O.B.E.
Belgrave, Sir (Charles) Dalrymple, K.B.E.
Bell, Sir Charles Reginald Francis Morrison-, Bt. (1905).
Bell, Sir (Francis) Gordon, K.B.E.
Bell, Sir Frederick (Archibald), Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Bell, Sir Gawain Westray, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Bell, Sir Harold Idris, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Bell, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1885).
Bell, Sir Stanley, Kt., O.B.E.
Bellew, Sir Arthur John Grattan-, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
Bellew, Hon. Sir George Rothe, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Bellew, Sir Henry Charles Grattan-, Bt. (1838).
Bellingham, Sir Roger Carroll Patrick Stephen, Bt. (1796).
Bellman, Sir Harold, Kt., M.B.E.
Bemrose, Sir John Maxwell, Kt.
Benn, Sir (Ion) Hamilton, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., (1920).
Benn, Sir John Andrews, Bt. (1914).
Bennett, Sir John (Cecil) Sterndale, K.C.M.G.
Bennett, Sir John Wheeler Wheeler-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Bennett, Sir Ronald Wilfrid Murdoch, Bt. (1929).
Bennett, Sir Thomas Penberthy, K.B.E.
Bennett, Sir William Gordon, Kt.
Benson, Sir Arthur Edward Trevor, G.C.M.G.
Benson, Sir George, Kt., M.P.
Benson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald Lindsay, Kt., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.
Benstead, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
Benthall, Sir (Arthur) Paul, K.B.E.
Benthall, Sir Edward Charles, K.C.S.I.
Bentinck, *Maj.* Sir Ferdinand William Cavendish-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Berar, H.H. the Prince of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Berendsen, Sir Carl August, K.C.M.G.
Berlin, Sir Isaiah, Kt., C.B.E.
Bernard, Sir Dallas Gerald Mercer, Bt. (1954).
Berney, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Reedham, Bt., M.C. (1620).
Berry, Sir (Henry) Vaughan, Kt.
Berryman, *General* Sir Frank Horton, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Berthoud, Sir Eric Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Best, Sir John Victor Hall, Kt.
Beste, *Capt.* Sir Henry Aloysius Bruno Digby-, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., R.N.
Betham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
Bethune, Sir Alexander Maitland Sharp, Bt. (S 1683).
Bevan, Sir David Martyn Evans, Bt. (1958).
Bevan, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard Hugh Loraine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Beveridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfred William Ogilvy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Beverley, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) York (La Roche), K.B.E., C.B.
Bevir, Sir Anthony, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Bhagchand Soni, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Seth, Kt., O.B.E.
Bhutto, Sir Shah Nawaz, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Bibby, *Maj.* Sir (Arthur) Harold, Bt., D.S.O. (1959).
Biddle, Sir Reginald Poulton, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
Biddulph, Sir Francis Henry, Bt. (1664).
Biggam, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
Bigge, Sir John Amherst Selby-, Bt., O.B.E., (1919).
Biggs, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hilary Worthington, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bignold, Sir Charles Robert, Kt.
Binder, Sir Bernhard Heymann, Kt.
Bingley, *Admiral* Sir Alexander Noel Campbell, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Binney, Sir George, Kt., D.S.O.
Binns, Sir Arthur Lennon, Kt. C.B.E., M.C.
Birchall, Sir (Walter) Raymond, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Bircham, Sir Bertram Okeden, Kt., M.C.
Bird, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Clarence August, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bird, Sir Cyril Handley, Kt., C.B.E.
Bird, Sir Hugh Stonehewer-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Bird, Sir Robert Bland, Bt., K.B.E. (1922).
Birkin, Sir Charles Lloyd, Bt. (1905).
Birkmyre, Sir Henry, Bt. (1921).
Birtchnell, Sir Cyril Augustine, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bishop, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
Bishop, *Instructor Rear-Adm.*, Sir William Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
Bisset, *Commodore* Sir James Gordon Partridge, Kt., R.N.R.
Black, Sir Archibald Campbell, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Black, Sir Cyril Wilson, Kt., M.P.
Black, *Capt.* Sir John Paul, Kt.
Black, Sir Robert Andrew Stransham, Bt. (1922).
Black, Sir Robert Brown, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Black, Sir William Rushton, Kt.
Blackall, Sir Henry William Butler, Kt., Q.C.
Blackburn, Sir Arthur Dickinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Blackburn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Bickerton, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
Blackburne, Sir Kenneth William, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas, Bt. (1673).
Blackmore, Sir Charles Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Blackwell, Sir Basil Henry, Kt.
Blackwood, Sir Francis Elliot Temple, Bt. (1829).
Blair, Sir James Hunter-, Bt. (1786).
Blair, *Col.* Sir Patrick James, K.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
Blair, Sir Reginald, Bt. (1945).
Blake, *Cdr.* Sir Cuthbert Patrick, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1772).
Blake, Sir (Francis) Michael, Bt. (1907).
Blake, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Blake, Sir Ulick Temple, Bt. (1 1622).
Blaker, Sir Reginald, Bt., T.D. (1919).
Blakiston, Sir Arthur Frederick, Bt., M.C. (1763).
Bland, Sir (George) Nevill (Maltby), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Blankenberg, Sir Reginald Andrew, K.B.E.
Blatch, Sir William Bernard, Kt., M.B.E.
Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke Adrian Francis William, Bt. (1809).
Bligh, Sir Edward Clare, Kt.
Bliss, Sir Arthur, Kt., MUS.D., LL.D.
Bloch, Sir Maurice, Kt.
Blois, *Capt.* Sir Gervase Ralph Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1686).
Blomefield, Sir Thomas Edward Peregrine, Bt. (1807).
Blood, Sir Hilary Rudolph Robert, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Blosse, Sir Robert (Geoffrey) Lynch-, Bt., R.N. (1622).
Blount, Sir Edward Robert, Bt. (1642).
Blunden, Sir William, Bt. (1 1766).

Blunt, *Prof.* Sir Anthony Frederick, K.C.V.O., F.B.A.
Blunt, Sir John Lionel Reginald, Bt., (1720).
Boag, Sir George Townsend, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Board, Sir (Archibald) Vyvyan, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
Bobbili, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Bodkin, *Hon.* Sir William Alexander, K.C.V.O.
Boevey, Sir Launcelot Valentine Hyde Crawley-, Bt. (1784).
Boffa, Sir Paul, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
Boileau, Sir Gilbert George Benson, Bt. (1838).
Boldero, Sir Harold Esmond Armison, Kt., D.M.
Boles, Sir Jeremy John Fortescue, Bt. (1922).
Bolitho, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hoblyn Warren, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bolton, Sir George Lewis French, K.C.M.G.
Bolton, Sir (Horatio) Norman, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Bolton, Sir Ian Frederick Cheney, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).
Bond, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lionel Vivian, K.B.E., C.B.
Bond, Sir Ralph Stuart, Kt., C.B.E.
Bonham, *Maj.* Sir Antony Lionel Thomas, Bt. (1852).
Bonsor, Sir Bryan Cosmo, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1925).
Bonython, Sir (John) Lavington, Kt.
Boord, Sir Richard William, Bt. (1896).
Booth, Sir Douglas Allen, Bt. (1916).
Booth, Sir G. Arthur W., K.B.E.
Booth, Sir Michael Savile Gore-, Bt. (1760).
Booth, *Maj.* Sir Paul, Kt.
Booth, Sir Paul Henry Gore-, K.C.M.G.
Boothby, Sir Hugo Robert Brooke, Bt. (1660).
Boreel, Sir Alfred, Bt. (1645).
Borwick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Faulkner, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Boswall, Sir Gordon Houstoun-, Bt. (1836).
Bottomley, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Norman Howard, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Bouchier, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Cecil Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Boughey, Sir Richard James, Bt. (1798).
Boughton, Sir Edward Hotham Rouse-, Bt. (1641 and 1791).
Boult, Sir Adrian Cedric, Kt., D.Mus.
Boulton, Sir (Denis Duncan) Harold (Owen), Bt. (1905).
Boulton, Sir Edward John, Bt. (1944).
Bourke, *Maj.* Sir Edward Alexander Henry Legge-, K.B.E., M.P.
Bourke, *Hon.* Sir Paget John, Kt.
Bourne, *General* Sir Alan George Barwys, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.M.
Bourne, Sir Frederick Chalmers, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bourne, *General* Sir Geoffrey Kemp, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Bovenschen, Sir Frederick Carl, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Bowater, Sir Eric Vansittart, Kt.
Bowater, Sir Noel Vansittart, Bt., G.B.E., M.C. (1939).
Bowater, Sir (Thomas) Dudley (Blennerhassett), Bt. (1944).
Bowden, Sir Harold, Bt., G.B.E. (1915).
Bowen, Sir (John) William, Kt., C.B.E.
Bowen, Sir Thomas Frederic Charles, Bt. (1921).
Bower, Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
Bower, Sir John Reginald Hornby Nott-, K.C.V.O.
Bower, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Roger Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Bower, Sir (William) Guy Nott-, K.B.E., C.B.
Bowerbank, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred Thompson, K.B.E., E.D., M.D.
Bowker, Sir Leslie Cecil Blackmore, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.
Bowker, Sir (Reginald) James, K.C.M.G.
Bowlby, Sir Anthony Hugh Mostyn, Bt. (1923).
Bowman, Sir James, K.B.E.
Bowman, Sir John Paget, Bt. (1884)
Bowra, Sir (Cecil) Maurice, Kt., F.B.A.
Bowyer, Sir Eric Blacklock, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Boyce, Sir Richard Leslie, Bt. (1952).
Boyd, Sir Alexander Walter, Bt. (1916).
Boyd, *Admiral* Sir Denis William, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
Boyd, Sir John Smith, Kt.
Boyd, *Brig.* Sir John Smith Knox, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Boyer, Sir Richard James Fildes, K.B.E.
Boyle, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Dermot Alexander, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C.
Boyle, Sir Edward Charles Gurney, Bt., M.P. (1904).
Boynton, *Cdr.* Sir Griffith Wilfrid Norman, Bt., R.N. (1678).
Bracegirdle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Leighton Seymour, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brackenridge, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., M.C.
Bradbeer, Sir Albert Frederick, Kt.
Braddell, Sir Roland St. John, Kt.
Bradfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest William Charles, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Bradford, Sir Edward Alexander Slade, Bt. (1902).
Bradford, Sir Thomas Andrews, Kt., D.S.O.
Bradley, *Air Marshal* Sir John Stanley Travers, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Bradman, Sir Donald George, Kt.
Bragg, *Prof.* Sir (William) Lawrence, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
Brain, Sir (Walter) Russell, Bt., D.M., F.R.C.P. (1954).
Braithwaite, Sir John Bevan, Kt.
Brand, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Christopher Joseph) Quintin, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
Branigan, Sir Patrick Francis, Kt., Q.C.
Branson, *Col.* Sir Douglas Stephenson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Braund, *His Hon.* Sir Henry Benedict Linthwaite, Kt.
Bray, *Capt.* Sir Jocelyn, Kt.
Brebner, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.I.E.
Brewer, Sir Henry Campbell, Kt., M.B.E.
Brickwood, Sir Rupert Redvers, Bt. (1927).
Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Robin Moore, K.B.E., C.B.
Bridgeford, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Bridgland, Sir Aynsley Vernon, Kt., C.B.E.
Brierciffe, Sir Rupert, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
Briggs, Sir (Alfred) George (Ernest), Kt.
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Roderick Napoleon, Bt. D.S.O., M.C. (1831).
Brind, *Admiral* Sir (Eric James) Patrick, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Brisco, Sir Hylton Musgrave Campbell, Bt. (1782).
Briscoe, Sir John Leigh Charlton, Bt., D.F.C. (1910).
Brise, Sir John Archibald Ruggles-, Bt., C.B., O.B.E. (1935).
Bristow, Sir Charles Holditch, Kt., C.I.E.
Bristow, Sir Robert Charles, Kt., C.I.E.
Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Brittain, Sir Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Broad, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Broadbent, Sir William Francis, Bt. (1893).
Broadfoot, *Hon.* Sir Walter James, K.B.E.
Broadhurst, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Harry, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Broadley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Broadmead, Sir Philip Mainwaring, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Brock, Sir Russell Claude, Kt., F.R.C.S.
Brocklebank, Sir John Montague, Bt. (1885).
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee, Bt., T.D. (1903).
Brodie, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin Collins, Bt., M.C. (1834).
Bromet, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Rhodes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bromhead, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Benjamin Denis Gonville, Bt., O.B.E. (1806).
Bromley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1757).
Brook, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Norman Craven, G.C.B.

Brooke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertram Norman Sergison-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Brooke, Sir Charles Vyner, G.C.M.G.
Brooke, Sir Edward Geoffrey de Capell-, Bt.. C.B.E. (1803).
Brooke, *Maj.* Sir George Cecil Francis, Bt. (1903).
Brooke, *Maj.* Sir John Weston, Bt. (1919).
Brooke, Sir Richard Christopher, Bt. (1662).
Brookes, *Capt.* Sir Ernest Geoffrey, Kt.
Brookes, Sir Norman Everard, Kt.
Brooks, *General* Sir (Reginald Alexander) Dallas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.M.
Brooksbank, Sir (Edward) William, Bt. (1919).
Broughton, Sir Evelyn Delves, Bt. (1661).
Broun, Sir (James) Lionel, Bt. (S 1686).
Brown, Sir Allen Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Charles Frederick) Richmond, Bt. (1863).
Brown, Sir (George) Lindor, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Brown, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Harold Arthur, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Brown, Sir Harry Percy, Kt., C.M.G.. M.B.E.
Brown, Sir Henry Isaac Close, Kt., Q.C.
Brown, Sir James Birch, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Brown, Sir James Raitt, Kt.
Brown, Sir John Douglas Keith, Kt.
Brown, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Oswald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., A.F.C.
Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman Seddon Seddon-, Kt., T.D.
Brown, Sir Percival, Kt., C.B.E.
Brown, Sir Samuel Harold, Kt.
Brown, *Hon.* Sir (Thomas) Algernon, Kt.
Brown, *Air Commodore* Sir Vernon Sydney, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Brown, Sir William Brian Pigott-, Bt. (1903).
Brown, Sir William Robson-, Kt., M.P.
Brown, Sir William Scott, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Browne, *Col.* Sir Eric Gore-, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stewart Gore-, Kt., D.S.O.
Browne, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Thomas Arthur Warne-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Browning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Arthur Montague, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Brownjohn, *General* Sir Nevil Charles Dowell, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
Brownrigg, Sir Nicholas (Gawen) Bt. (1816).
Bruce, Sir Arthur Atkinson, K.B.E., M.C.
Bruce, Sir (Francis) Michael Ian, Bt. (S 1628).
Bruce, Sir Hervey John William, Bt. (1804).
Bruche, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julius Henry, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Brundrett, Sir Frederick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Brune, Sir Humphrey Ingelram Prideaux, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Brunner, Sir Felix John Morgan, Bt. (1895).
Brunt, *Prof.* Sir David, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Brunton, Sir (Edward Francis) Lauder, Bt. (1908).
Bryan, Sir Andrew Meikle, Kt.
Bryant, Sir Arthur Wynne Morgan, Kt., C.B.E.
Buchanan, Sir Charles James, Bt. (1878).
Buchanan, Sir George Hector Macdonald Leith-, Bt. (1775).
Buchanan, Sir John Scoular, Kt., C.B.E.
Buchanan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Gray, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bucher, *General* Sir Roy, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Buckley, Hon. Sir Denys Burton, Kt., M.B.E.
Buckley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Clive, Kt., C.S.I., M.D.
Bucknill, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alfred Townsend, Kt., O.B.E.
Bulkeley, Sir Richard Harry David Williams-, Bt. (1661).
Bull, Sir George, Bt. (1922).
Bullard, Sir Edward Crisp, Kt., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Bullard, Sir Reader William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Buller, *Admiral* Sir Henry Tritton, G.C.V.O., C.B.
Buller, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Reginald Edward Manningham-, Bt., O.C., M.P. (1866).
Bullin, *Maj.* Sir Reginald, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
Bullock, Sir Christopher Llewellyn, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Bullock, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.V.O., Mus.D.
Bullock, *Capt.* Sir Malcolm, Bt., M.B.E. (1954).
Bunbury, Sir Charles Henry Napier, Bt. (1681).
Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
Bunbury, Sir (Richard David) Michael Richardson-, Bt. (1787).
Bunyoro-Kitara, The Omukama of, Kt., C.B.E.
Burbidge, Sir Richard (Grant Woodman), Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
Burbury, *Hon.* Sir Stanley Charles, K.B.E.
Burder, Sir John Henry, Kt.
†Burdett, Sir Savile Aylmer, Bt. (1665).
Burgess, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Livingstone Hatchwell Sinclair-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Burgis, *His Hon.* Sir Edwin Cooper, Kt.
Burgoyne, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
Burke, Sir Aubrey Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
Burke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard John Charles, Kt.
Burke, Sir Thomas Stanley, Bt. (I 1797)
Burn, Sir Harry Harrison, K.B.E.
Burn, Sir Sidney, Kt.
Burnand, Sir Richard Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
Burne, Sir Lewis Charles, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
Burnet, Sir (Frank) Macfarlane, Kt., O.M., M.D., F.R.S.
Burnett, *Maj.* Sir David Humphery, Bt., M.B.E., T.D. (1913).
Burney, *Cmdr.* Sir (Charles) Dennistoune, Bt., C.M.G., R.N. (1921).
Burns, Sir Alan Cuthbert, G.C.M.G.
Burns, Sir Charles Ritchie, K.B.E., M.D.
Burns, Sir John Crawford, Kt.
Burrard, *Maj.* Sir Gerald, Bt., D.S.O. (1769).
Burrell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Mackay, K.B.E., C.B.
Burrell, Sir Walter Raymond, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1774).
Burrough, *Admiral* Sir Harold Martin, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Burrows, Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas, K.C.M.G.
Burrows, Sir Frederick John, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Burrows, Sir Robert Abraham, K.B.E.
Burston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel Roy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., V.D.
Burt, Sir Cyril Lodowic, Kt., D.Sc., LL.D.
Burt, Sir George Mowlem, K.B.E.
Burton, Sir Geoffrey Pownall, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Buscarlet, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Willett Amalric Bowen Bowen-, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Bushe, Sir (Henry) Grattan, K.C.M.G.. C.B.
Busk, Sir Douglas Laird, K.C.M.G.
Bustamante, Sir (William) Alexander, Kt.
Butcher, Sir Herbert Walter, Bt., M.P. (1960).
Butler, Sir (Charles) Owen, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
Butler, Sir Frederick George Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Butler, Sir Gerald Snowden, Kt., C.I.E.
Butler, Sir James Ramsay Montagu, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Butler, Sir Nevile Montagu, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Butler, Sir (Reginald) Michael (Thomas), Bt. (1922).
Butler, *Hon.* Sir Richard Layton, K.C.M.G.
Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Pierce, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1628).
Butt, Sir Alfred, Bt. (1929).
Butters, Sir John Henry, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E., V.D.

Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell Victor, Bt. (1840).
Buzzard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Wass, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1929).
Byass, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Robert Sidney, Bt., T.D. (1926).
Byrne, *Hon.* Sir Laurence Austin, Kt.
Cabot, Sir Daniel Alfred Edmond, Kt.
Caccia, Sir Harold Anthony, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Cadbury, *Maj.* Sir Egbert, Kt., D.S.C., D.F.C.
Cade, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
Cadell, Sir Patrick Robert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.
Cader, Sir Hussein Hassanaly Abdool, Kt., C.B.E.
Cadogan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alexander George Montagu, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Cadogan, Hon. Sir Edward Cecil George, K.B.E., C.B.
Cadzow, Sir Norman James Kerr, Kt., V.R.D.
Cahn, Sir Albert Jonas, Bt. (1934).
Cain, Sir Ernest, Bt. (1920).
Caine, Sir Derwent Hall, Bt. (1937).
Caine, Sir Sydney, K.C.M.G.
Cairns, Sir David Arnold Scott, Kt., Q.C.
Calder, Sir James Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
Calder, Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Calder, Sir William Moir, Kt., LL.D., F.S.A.
Callander, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Colin Bishop, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Calthorpe, *Brig.* Sir Richard Hamilton Anstruther-Gough-, Bt., C.B.E., (1929).
Calver, Sir Robert Henry Sherwood, Kt., Q.C.
Cameron, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Maurice, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, Kt.
Cameron, *Prof.* Sir Gordon Roy, Kt., F.R.S.
Cameron, Sir John, Bt. (1893).
Cameron, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt., D.S.C., Q.C. (Lord Cameron).
Camilleri, *His Hon.* Sir Luigi Antonio, Kt, LL.D.
Camm, Sir Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
Campbell, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.C., E.D.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Alexander) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
†Campbell, Sir Bruce Colin Patrick, Bt. (S. 1804).
Campbell, Sir Colin, Kt., O.B.E.
Campbell, Sir Colin Moffat, Bt., M.C. (S. 1668).
Campbell, *Prof.* Sir David, Kt., M.C., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
Campbell, Sir David Callender, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Eric Francis Dennistoun, Bt. (1831).
Campbell, Sir George Ilay, Bt. (1808).
Campbell, Sir George Riddoch, K.C.I.E.
Campbell, Sir Gerald, G.C.M.G.
Campbell, *Maj.* Sir Guy Colin, Bt. (1815).
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Harold George, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Campbell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ian Murray Robertson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Campbell, Sir James Clark, Kt., T.D.
Campbell, Sir John Johnston, Kt.,
Campbell, Sir John Middleton, Kt.
Campbell, Sir Norman Dugald Ferrier, Bt. (S. 1628).
Campbell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Ian, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Campbell, Sir Thomas Cockburn-, Bt. (1821).
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Fendall, K.C.I.E.
Campion, Sir Harry, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Canning, Sir Ernest R., Kt.
Cantlie, *Admiral* Sir Colin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Cantlie, Sir Keith, Kt., C.I.E.
Cantlie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Neil, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Carberry, Sir John Edward Doston, Kt.
Carden, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Henry Walter, Bt. (1887).
Carden, Sir John Craven, Bt. (1 1787).
Carew, Sir Thomas Palk, Bt. (1661).
Carlill, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Stephen Hope, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Carmichael, Sir Archibald Henry William Gibson-Craig-, Bt. (S 1702 and 1831).
Carmichael, Sir John, K.B.E.
Carnac, Sir Henry George Crabbe Rivett-, Bt. (1836).
Caroe, Sir Olaf Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Carpendale, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Douglas, Kt., C.B.
Carpenter, Sir Eric Ashton, Kt., O.B.E.
Carr, Sir Arthur Strettell Comyns, Kt., Q.C.
Carr, Sir Cecil Thomas, K.C.B., Q.C., LL.D.
Carr, *Air Marshal* Sir (Charles) Roderick, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Carr, Sir (Frederick) Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.
Carr, Sir William Emsley, Kt.
Carrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Harold, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Carrington, Sir William Speight, Kt.
Carroll, Sir John Anthony, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
Carter, *Admiral* Sir Stuart Sumner Bonham-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Carter, Sir (William) Morris, Kt., C.B.E.
Carton de Wiart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Adrian, V.C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Cary, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt., M.P. (1955).
Cash, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E., C.B.
Cash, Sir William, Kt.
Cassel, Sir Francis Edward, Bt. (1920).
Cassels, *General* Sir (Archibald) James Halkett, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Cassels, *Hon.* Sir James Dale, Kt.
Casson, Sir Hugh Maxwell, Kt., F.R.I.B.A.
Casson, Sir Lewis, Kt., M.C.
Cater, Sir John James, Kt., Ph.D.
Cator, Sir Geoffrey Edmund, Kt., C.M.G.
Catterall, Sir Robert, Kt., M.B.E.
Cave, Sir Charles Edward Coleridge, Bt. (1896).
Cave, Sir Robert Cave-Browne-, Bt. (1641).
Cawthorn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter Joseph, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Cayley, Sir Kenelm Henry Ernest, Bt. (1661).
Cayzer, Sir James Arthur, Bt. (1904).
Cayzer, Sir (William) Nicholas, Bt. (1921).
Cazalet, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peter Grenville Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Chadwick, Sir James, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
Chadwick, Sir Robert Burton Burton-, Bt. (1935).
Chadwick, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Chamberlain, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bt. (1828).
Chamier, *Air Commodore* Sir (John) Adrian, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Champion, *Prof.* Sir Harry George, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc.
Champion, *Rev.* Sir Reginald Stuart, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Champneys, *Capt.* Sir Weldon Dalrymple-, Bt., C.B. (1910).
Chance, Sir Robert Christopher, Kt.
Chance, Sir Roger James Ferguson, Bt., M.C. (1900).
Chance, Sir (William) Hugh (Stobart), Kt., C.B.E.
Chancellor, Sir Christopher John, Kt., C.M.G.
Chandler, Sir John Beals, Kt.
Chandler, Sir John De Lisle, Kt.
Chapman, *Col.* Sir Robert, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (1958).
Chapman, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Ronald Ivelaw-, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Charles, Sir John Alexander, K.C.B., M.D.
Charles, Sir Noel Hughes Havelock, Bt., K.C.M.G., M.C. (1928).
Charlton, *Commodore* Sir William Arthur, Kt., D.S.C.
Charrington, Sir John, Kt.
Chau, Sik-nin, Sir, Kt., C.B.E.

Chau Tsun-nin, Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
Chaytor, Sir William Henry Clervaux, Bt. (1831).
Chegwidden, Sir Thomas Sidney, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
Cheshire, *Air Marshal* Sir Walter Graemes, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Chetwynd, Sir (Arthur Henry) Talbot, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1795).
Cheyne, Sir Joseph Lister Watson, Bt. (1908).
Chichester, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1641).
Chick, Sir (Alfred) Louis, K.B.E.
Chiesman, Sir Walter Eric, Kt., C.B., M.D.
Child, Sir (Coles) John, Bt. (1919).
Chilton, *Air Marshal* Sir (Charles) Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Chinoy, Sir Sultan Meherally, Kt.
Chippindall, Sir Giles Tatlock, Kt., C.B.E.
Chisholm, Sir (Albert) Roderick, Kt.
Chitham, Sir Charles Carter, Kt., C.I.E.
Chitty, Sir Thomas Willes, Bt. (1924).
Cholmeley, *Maj.* Sir Hugh John Francis Sibthorp, Bt., D.S.O. (1896).
Chopra, *Col.* Sir Ram Nath, Kt., C.I.E., M.D., Sc.D.
Chrimes, Sir (William) Bertram, Kt., C.B.E.
Christie, Sir William, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
Christison, *Gen.* Sir (Alexander Frank) Philip, Bt., G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1871).
Christopher, Sir George Perrin, Kt.
Christophers, *Col.* Sir Samuel Rickard, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.S.
Church, *Brig.* Sir Geoffrey Selby, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1901).
Churchill, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Winston (Leonard Spencer), K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.
Cllento, Sir Raphael West, Kt., M.D.
Clark, Sir Andrew Edmund James, Bt., M.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1883).
Clark, *Capt.* Sir George Anthony, Bt. (1917).
Clark, Sir George Norman, Kt., D.Litt.
Clark, Sir Henry Laurence Urling, Kt.
Clark, Sir (John) Beresford, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Clark, Sir Kenneth MacKenzie, C.H., K.C.B.
Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart-, Bt. (1918).
Clark, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1886).
Clark, *Prof.* Sir Wilfrid Edward Le Gros, Kt., F.R.S., D.Sc.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Noble Arden-, G.C.M.G.
Clarke, *Rear-Adm.* (L.) Sir (Charles) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Clarke, Sir Douglas, Kt.
Clarke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, M.C., K.B.E., C.B.
Clarke, Sir (Henry) Ashley, K.C.M.G.
Clarke, Sir Horace William, Kt.
Clarke, Sir Humphrey Orme, Bt., (1831).
Clarke, Sir Percy Selwyn Selwyn-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., M.D.
Clarke, *Col.* Sir Ralph Stephenson, K.B.E., T.D.
Clarke, Sir Rupert William John, Bt., M.B.E. (1882).
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Travers Edwards, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Claughton, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
Clauson, Sir Gerard Leslie Makins, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Clavering, Sir Albert, Kt., O.B.E.
Clay, Sir Charles Travis, Kt., C.B.
Clay, Sir Geoffrey Fletcher, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Clay, Sir Henry Felix, Bt. (1841).
Clayden, *Hon.* Sir (Henry) John, Kt.
Claye, *Prof.* Sir Andrew Moynihan, Kt., M.D.
Clayton, Sir Arthur Harold, Bt., D.S.C. (1732).
Cleary, *Hon.* Sir Timothy Patrick, Kt.
Cleary, Sir William Castle, K.B.E., C.B.
Clee, Sir (Charles) Beaupré Bell, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Clegg, Sir Cuthbert Barwick, Kt.
Clerk, Sir John Dutton, Bt. (S 1679).
Clerke, Sir John Edward Longueville, Bt. (1660).
Cleverly, Sir Osmund Somers, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
Clifford, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Clifford, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Eric George Anderson, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Clifford, Sir (Geoffrey) Miles, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
Clifford, *Rev.* Sir Lewis Arthur Joseph, Bt. (1887).
Clough, Sir Robert, Kt.
Cloutman, *His Hon.* Sir Brett Mackay, Kt., V.C., M.C., Q.C.
Clowes, Sir Harold, Kt., O.B.E.
Clutterbuck, Sir (Peter) Alexander, G.C.M.G., M.C.
Clutton, Sir George Lisle, K.C.M.G.
Clyde, *Col.* Sir David, Kt., C.I.E., M.D.
Clyne, *Hon.* Sir Thomas Stuart, Kt.
Coates, Sir Albert Ernest, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
Coates, *Maj.* Sir Clive Milnes-, Bt., O.B.E. (1911).
Coates, Sir Eric Thomas, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Coates, Sir Frederick Gregory Lindsay, Bt. (1921).
Coates, *Col.* Sir William, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D., T.D.
Coates, Sir William (Henry), Kt., Ph.D.
Coats, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Stuart, Bt. M.C. (1905).
Cobham, Sir Alan John, K.B.E., A.F.C.
Coburn, Sir (Marmaduke) Robert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Cochrane, Sir Cecil Algernon, Kt.
Cochrane, Sir Desmond Oriel Alastair George Weston, Bt. (1903).
Cochrane, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward Owen, K.B.E.
Cochrane, *Air Chief Marshal* Hon. Sir Ralph Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., A.F.C.
Cockburn, Sir John Elliot, Bt. (S 1671).
Cockburn, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D.
Cockcroft, Sir John Douglas, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Cocker, Sir William Wiggins, Kt., O.B.E.
Cockerell, Sir Sydney (Carlyle), Kt., Litt.D.
Codrington, Sir Christopher William Gerald Henry, Bt. (1876).
Codrington, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Ronald, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
Codrington, Sir William Richard, Bt. (1721).
Coen, Sir Terence Bernard Creagh, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Coghill, *Capt.* Sir (Marmaduke Nevill) Patrick (Somerville), Bt. (1778).
Cohen, Sir Andrew Benjamin, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Cohen, Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-, Kt.
Cohen, Sir Edgar Abraham, K.C.M.G.
Cohen, Sir Herbert (Benjamin), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1905).
Cohen, *Maj.* Sir (Jack Benn) Brunel, K.B.E.
Coldstream, Sir George Phillips, K.C.B., Q.C.
Coldstream, *Prof.* Sir William Menzies, Kt., C.B.E.
Coleman, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (Cyril Frederick) Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Coles, Sir Arthur William, Kt.
Coles, Sir Edgar Barton, Kt.
Coles, Sir George James, Kt., C.B.E.
Coles, Sir Kenneth Frank, Kt.
Colfox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Philip, Bt., M.C. (1939).
Colles, *Cmdr.* (S.) Sir (Ernest) Dudley, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Collett, Sir Henry Seymour, Bt. (1934).
Collier, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Conrad, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Collier, Sir Laurence, K.C.M.G.
Collingwood, *Hon.* Sir Charles Arthur, Kt.
Collingwood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Richard) George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Collins, Sir Charles Henry, Kt., C.M.G.
Collins, Sir Geoffrey Abdy, Kt.

Collins, Sir James Patrick, Kt.
Collins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B., R.A.N.
Collymore, Sir Ernest Allan, Kt.
Colman, Sir Jeremiah, Bt. (1907).
Colman, Sir Nigel Claudian Dalziel, Bt. (1952).
Colquhoun of Luss, Sir Ivar Iain, Bt. (1786).
Colson, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry St. Clair, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Colston, Sir Charles Blampied, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., D.C.M.
Colt, Sir Edward William Dutton, Bt. (1694).
Colthurst, Sir Richard La Touche, Bt. (1744).
Colvin, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir George Lethbridge, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Comper, Sir (John) Ninian, Kt.
Compton, Sir Edmund Gerald, K.B.E., C.B.
Conant, Sir Roger John Edward, Bt., C.V.O. (1954).
Connell, Sir Charles, Kt.
Connell, Sir Charles Gibson, Kt.
Connolly, *Hon.* Sir James Daniel, Kt.
Constable, Sir Henry Marmaduke Strickland-, Bt. (1641).
Constantine, Sir George Baxandall, Kt.
Constantine, *Air Marshal* Sir Hugh Alex, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Conybeare, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Josias, K.B.E., M.C., M.D.
Cooch Behar, *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Coode, Sir Bernard Henry, Kt., C.B.
Cook, Sir Francis Ferdinand Maurice, Bt. (1886).
Cook, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Russell Albert Mason, Kt.
Cook, Sir William Richard Joseph, Kt., C.B.
Cooke, *Air Marshal* Sir Cyril Bertram, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Cooke, Sir William Henry Charles Wemyss, Bt. (1661).
Coomaraswamy, Sir Velupillai, Kt., C.M.G.
Cooper, *Maj.* Sir Charles Eric Daniel, Bt. (1863).
Cooper, Sir Ernest Herbert, Kt.
Cooper, Sir George James Robertson, Bt. (1905).
Cooper, Sir (Haroid) Stanford, Kt.
Cooper, Sir Henry, Kt.
Cooper, Sir (Henry) Guy, Kt., M.C., D.C.M.
Cooper, Sir Patrick Ashley, Kt.
Cooper, Sir Patrick Graham Astley, Bt. (1821).
Cooper, *Hon.* Sir Walter Jackson, Kt., M.B.E.
Cooper, Sir William Herbert, Bt. (1505).
Coote, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir John Ralph, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., *Premier Baronet of Ireland* (1 1621).
Cope, Sir Anthony Mohun Leckonby, Bt. (1621).
Cope, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Thomas George, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1918).
Cope, Sir (Vincent) Zachary, Kt., M.D.
Copland, Sir Douglas Berry, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.Sc.
Coppock, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
Corah, Sir John Harold, Kt.
Corbet, Sir John Vincent, Bt., M.B.E. (1808).
Cordingley, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Walter, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Corea, Sir (George) Claude Stanley, K.B.E.
Corfield, Sir Conrad Laurence, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
†Cornewall, Sir William Francis, Bt. (1764).
Cornwall, *General* Sir James Handyside Marshall-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Cornwall, Sir Reginald Edwin, Bt. (1918).
Corrie, Sir Owen Cecil Kirkpatrick, Kt., M.C.
Corry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Charles Lowry-, Kt., M.C.
Corry, Sir James Perowne Ivo Myles, Bt. (1885).
Cory, Sir Clinton James Donald, Bt. (1919).
Cory, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Norton, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Coryton, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (William) Alec, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O., D.F.C.
Cosgrove, *Hon.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Costain, Sir Richard Rylandes, Kt., C.B.E.
Costello, Sir Leonard Wilfred James, Kt., C.B.E.
Cotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Delaval James Alfred, Bt., D.S.O. (1. 1763).
Cotterell, Sir Richard Charles Geers, Bt. (1805).
Cotton, Sir Charles Andrew, K.B.E.
Cotton, Sir James Temple, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Cottrell, Sir Edward Baglietto, Kt., C.B.E.
Cotts, Sir (William) Campbell Mitchell-, Bt. (1921).
Couchman, *Admiral* Sir Walter Thomas, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Coulson, Sir John Eltringham, K.C.M.G.
Couper, Sir Guy, Bt. (1841).
Courtauld, Sir Stephen Lewis, Kt., M.C.
Courtney, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Christopher Lloyd, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Coutanche, Sir Alexander Moncrieff, Kt.
Covell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, C.I.E., M.D.
Cowan, Sir Christopher George Armstrong, Kt.
Cowan, Sir (Henry) Kenneth, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
Cowell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Marshall, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., M.D.
Cowley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Guise, K.B.E., C.B.
Cox, Sir Christopher William Machell, K.C.M.G.
Cox, Sir Harold Roxbee, Kt., Ph.D.
Cox, Sir Herbert Charles Fahie, Kt.
Cox, Sir Ivor Richard, Kt., D.S.O.
Cox, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.
Cox, *Brig.* Sir Matthew Henry, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E. M.C.
Cox, Sir Reginald Kennedy-, Kt., C.B.E.
Crabbe, Sir Cecil Brooksby, Kt.
Crabbe, *Col.* Sir John Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Crace, *Admiral* Sir John Gregory, K.B.E., C.B.
Craddock, Sir George Beresford, Kt., M.P.
Craddock, Sir Walter Merry, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
Craig, Sir Arthur John Edward, Kt.
Craig, Sir (Ernest) Gordon, Kt.
Craig, Sir John Herbert McCutcheon, K.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.
Crankshaw, *Col.* Sir Eric Norman Spencer, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Craster, Sir John Montagu, Kt.
Craufurd, Sir Alexander John Fortescue, Bt. (1781).
Craw, Sir Henry Hewat, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Crawford, Sir (Archibald James) Dirom, Kt.
Crawford, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Crawford, Sir John Grenfell, Kt., C.B.E.
Crawford, *General* Sir Kenneth Noel, K.C.B., M.C.
Crawford, Sir (Walter) Ferguson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael O'Moore, K.B.E., M.C.
Creasy, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir George Elvey, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Creasy, Sir Gerald Hallen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Creed, Sir Thomas Percival, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
Creedy, Sir Herbert James, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Creighton, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenelm Everard Lane, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Crerar, Sir James, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Cresswell, *Rev.* Cyril Leonard, K.C.V.O.
Creswell, Sir Michael Justin, K.C.M.G.
Cribbett, Sir (Wilfrid Charles) George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Crichton, Sir Robert, C.B.E.
Crisp, Sir (John) Peter, Bt. (1913).
Critchett, Sir Ian (George Lorraine), Bt. (1908).
Crocker, *General* Sir John Tredinnick, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Crocker, Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
Croft, Sir Arthur, Kt.
Croft, Sir Bernard Hugh Denman, Bt. (1671).

Croft, Sir John William Graham, Bt. (1818).
Croft, Sir William Dawson, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.I.E., C.V.O.
Crofton, Sir (Hugh) Patrick Simon, Bt. (1801).
Crofton, Sir (Malby Richard) Henry, Bt., D.S.O. (1838).
Crombie, Sir James Ian Cormack, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Cross, Sir Alexander, Bt. (1912).
Cross, *Hon.* Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey (Neale), Kt.
Cross, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Kenneth Brian Boyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
Cross, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Hibbert, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1941).
Crossley, Sir Christopher John, Bt. (1909).
Crosthwaite, Sir Bertram Maitland, Kt., V.D.
Crosthwaite, Sir (Ponsonby) Moore, K.C.M.G.
Crosthwaite, Sir William Henry, Kt.
Crow, Sir Alwyn Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
Crowder, Sir John Ellenborough, Kt.
Crowther, Sir Geoffrey, Kt.
Croysdale, Sir James, Kt.
Crutchley, *Admiral* Sir Victor Alexander Charles, V.C., K.C.B., D.S.C.
Cudmore, *Hon.* Sir Collier Robert, Kt.
Cuffe, Sir George Eustace, Kt.
Cuke, Sir (Hampden) Archibald, Kt., C.B.E.
Cull, *Vice-Adm.* (S) Sir Malcolm Giffard Stebbing, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Cumings, Sir Charles Cecil George, K.B.E.
Cumming, Sir Duncan Cameron, K.B.E., C.B.
Cumming, Sir William Gordon Gordon-, Bt. (1804).
Cunard, Sir Edward, Bt. (1859).
Cuninghame, Sir John Christopher Foggo Montgomery-, Bt. (N.S. 1672).
Cuninghame, Sir William Alan Fairlie-, Bt., M.C. (S 1630).
Cunliffe, Sir Cyril Henley, Bt. (1759).
Cunliffe, Sir John Robert Ellis, Kt.
Cunliffe, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, K.B.E., Q.C.
Cunningham, *General* Sir Alan Gordon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Cunningham, Sir Charles Banks, Kt., C.S.I.
Cunningham, Sir Charles Craik, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
Cunningham, Sir George, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
Cunningham, Sir Graham, K.B.E.
Cunningham, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir John Henry Dacres, G.C.B., M.V.O.
Cunynghame, Sir (Henry) David St. Leger Brooke Selwyn, Bt. (S 1702).
Curgenven, Sir Arthur Joseph, Kt.
Currie, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
Currie, Sir Walter Mordaunt Cyril, Bt. (1847).
Currie, Sir William Crawford, G.B.E.
Curteis, *Admiral* Sir Alban Thomas Buckley, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Curteis, *Capt.* Sir Gerald, K.C.V.O., R.N.
Curtis, *Sq.-Ldr.* Sir Arthur Randolph Wormeley, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
Curtis, Sir George Harold, Kt., C.B.
Curtis, Sir Peter, Bt. (1802).
Cushion, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William Boston, K.B.E., C.B.
Cust, *Col.* Sir (Lionel George) Archer, Kt., C.B.E.
Cutforth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
Cuthbert, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Wilson, K.B.E., C.B.
D'Costa. Sir Alfred Horace, Kt.
D'Albiac, *Air Marshal* Sir John Henry, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Dale, *His Hon.* Sir Edgar Thornley, Kt.
Dale, Sir Henry Hallett, O.M., G.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Daley, Sir Dennis Leo, Kt.
Daley, Sir (William) Allen, Kt., M.D.
Dalip Singh, Sir Kanwar, Kt.
Dalling, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Dalrymple, Sir (Charles) Mark, Bt. (1887).
Dalrymple, Sir Hew Fleetwood Hamilton-, Bt. (S 1697).
Dalton, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Dalton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Norman Eric, K.C.B, O.B.E.
Dalton, Sir Robert William, Kt., C.M.G.
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Clive Kirkpatrick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
D'Ambrumenil, Sir Philip, Kt.
Danckwerts, *Hon.* Sir Harold Otto, Kt.
Daniel, *Admiral* Sir Charles Saumarez, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, Kt., C.B.
Danta, Maharana of, K.C.S.I.
Darbhanga, *Col.* Maharajadhiraja of, K.C.I.E.
Darell, Sir Jeffrey Lionel, Bt., M.C. (1795).
Darling, Sir Malcolm Lyall, K.C.I.E.
Darling, Sir William Young, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Darvall, *Air Vice Marshal* Sir Lawrence, K.C.B., M.C.
Darwin, Sir Charles Galton, K.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Dash, Sir Arthur Jules, Kt., C.I.E.
Dash, Sir Roydon Englefield Ashford, Kt., D.F.C.
Dashwood, Sir Henry George Massy, Bt. (1684).
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay, Bt., C.V.O., *Premier Baronet of Great Britain* (1707).
Datar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
Davenport, Hon. Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.M.G.
David, Sir Percival Victor, Bt. (1911).
Davidson, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alexander Paul, K.B.E., C.B.
Davidson, Sir Andrew, Kt., M.D.
Davidson, *Col.* Sir Jonathan Roberts, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Davidson, *Prof.* Sir (Leybourne) Stanley (Patrick), Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
Davidson, Sir Nigel George, Kt., C.B.E.
Davie, *Rev.* Sir Arthur Patrick Ferguson-, Bt. (1847).
Davies, Sir Daniel Thomas, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Davies, *His Hon.* Sir David, Kt., Q.C.
Davies, *Hon.* Sir Edward John, Kt.
Davies, *Hon.* Sir (Herbert) Edmund, Kt.
Davies, *Hon.* Sir (William) Arthian, Kt.
Davis, Sir Ernest, Kt.
Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946).
Davis, Sir Godfrey, Kt.
Davis, Sir Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
Davis, Sir Robert Henry, Kt.
Davis, *Admiral* Sir William Wellclose, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Dawson, Sir Benjamin, Bt. (1929).
Dawson, *Cdr.* Sir Hugh Trevor, Bt., C.B.E., R.N. (1920).
Dawson, Sir (Joseph) Bernard, K.B.E., M.D.
Dawson, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Walter Lloyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Day, Sir (Albert) Cecil, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Day, Sir Albert James Taylor, Kt., C.B.E.
Day, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Archibald, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Dean, Sir Arthur William Henry, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., E.D.
Dean, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt.
Dean, Sir John Norman, Kt.
Dean, Sir Maurice Joseph, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Dean, Sir Patrick Henry, K.C.M.G. de Beer, Sir Gavin Rylands, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Debenham, Sir Piers Kenrick, Bt. (1931).
De Burgh, *General* Sir Eric, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Deedes, *General* Sir Charles Parker, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deeley, Sir Anthony Meyrick Mallaby-, Bt. (1922).
D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.
de Fonseka, Sir (Deepal) Susanta, Kt.
De Guingand, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis W., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
De Havilland, *Capt.* Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.B.E.
De Hoghton, Sir Henry Philip Anthony Mary, Bt. (1611).

De La Bere, *Brig.* Sir Ivan, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
De la Bère, Sir Rupert, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1953).
De la Poer Beresford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George, Kt., C.B., M.C.
De la Rue, Sir Eric Vincent, Bt. (1898).
De Lestang, Sir Marie Charles Emmanuel Clement Nageon, Kt.
Del Tufo, Sir (Moroboe) Vincent, K.B.E., C.M.G.
de Montmorency, Sir Miles Fletcher, Bt., (I 1632).
Dempsey, *General* Sir Miles Christopher, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.,
Denholm, Sir John Carmichael, Kt., C.B.E.
Dening, Sir (Maberly) Esler, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Denman, Sir Charles Spencer Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1945).
Denning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Francis Stewart, K.B.E., C.B.
Denny, Sir Alistair Maurice Archibald, Bt., (1913).
Denny, Sir Anthony Coningham de Waltham, Bt. (I 1782).
Denny, *Admiral* Sir Michael Maynard, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
de Normann, Sir Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
Dent, Sir Robert Annesley Wilkinson, Kt., C.B.
Denys, Sir (Charles) Peter, Bt. (1813).
Derbyshire, Sir Harold, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
Dering, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rupert Anthony Yea, Bt. (1627).
d'Erlanger, Sir Gerard John Regis Leo, Kt., C.B.E.
De Satge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Valentine Bache, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Des Forges, Sir Charles Lee, Kt., C.B.E.
De Silva, Sir (Albert) Ernest, Kt.
De Soysa, Sir (Lambert) Wilfrid (Alexander), Kt.
De Stein, Sir Edward, Kt.
De Trafford, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1841).
Deverell, Sir Colville Montgomery, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Devitt, Sir Thomas Gordon, Bt. (1916).
Devlin, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Patrick Arthur, Kt.
Dew, *Prof.* Sir Harold Robert, Kt.
Dewey, Sir Anthony Hugh, Bt., (1917).
D'Eyncourt, Sir (Eustace) Gervais Tennyson-, Bt. (1930).
De Zoysa, *Hon.* Sir Cyril, Kt.
Dhrangadhra, H.H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb of, K.C.I.E.
Dick, Sir William Reid, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Dickens, *Admiral* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Dickson, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir William Forster, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Dilke, Sir John Fisher Wentworth, Bt. (1862).
Dill, Sir Nicholas Bayard, Kt., C.B.E.
Dillon, Sir Robert William Chariler, Bt. (1801).
Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth, Bt. (1902).
Diplock, *Hon.* Sir (William John) Kenneth, Kt.
Dixie, Sir (Alexander Archibald Douglas) Wolstan, Bt. (1660).
Dixon, Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Dixon, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Dixon, Sir Francis Netherwood, Kt., C.B.
Dixon, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Francis Wilfred) Peter, K.B.E.
Dixon, Sir John, Bt. (1919).
Dixon, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Owen, G.C.M.G.
Dixon, Sir Pierson John, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Dixon, Sir Samuel Gurney-, Kt.
Doak, Sir James, Kt.
Dobbie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William George Shedden, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Dobson, Sir Roy Hardy, Kt., C.B.E.
Docker, Sir Bernard Dudley Frank, K.B.E.
Dodd, Sir John Samuel, Kt.
Dodds, Sir (Edward) Charles, Kt., M.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S.
Dodds, Sir James Leishman, K.C.M.G.
Dodson, Sir Gerald, Kt.
Dodsworth, Sir John Christopher Smith-, Bt. (1784).
Dodsworth, Sir (Leonard) Lumley (Savage), Kt.
Dollan, Sir Patrick Joseph, Kt.
Domvile, *Admiral* Sir Barry Edward, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Domville, Sir (Gerald) Guy, Bt. (1814).
Don, *Very Rev.* Alan Campbell, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Donald, *Air Marshal* Sir Grahame, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Donner, Sir Patrick William, Kt.
Donovan, *Hon.* Sir Terence Norbert, Kt.
Dorman, *Maj.* Sir Charles Geoffrey, Bt., M.C. (1923).
Dorman, Sir Maurice Henry, K.C.M.G.
Dormer, Sir Cecil Francis Joseph, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Dos Santos, Sir Errol Lionel, Kt., C.B.E.
Doubleday, Sir Leslie, Kt.
Douglas, Sir James Boyd, Kt., C.B.E.
Douglas, Sir James Louis Fitzroy Scott, Bt. (1786).
Douglas, Sir Sholto Courtenay Mackenzie, Bt., M.C. (1831).
Dow, Sir Hugh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Dowbiggin, Sir Herbert Layard, Kt., C.M.G.
Dowding, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Ninian, K.B.E., C.B.
Dowler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Arnold Bullick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Dowling, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Roy Russell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Down, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Downie, Sir Harold Frederick, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Dowse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice Brian, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Dowson, Sir Oscar Follett, Kt., C.B.E.
Dowty, Sir George Herbert, Kt.
Doyle, *Capt.* Sir John Francis Reginald William Hastings, Bt. (1828).
D'Oyly, Sir Charles Hastings, Bt. (1663).
Drake, Sir Eugen (John Henry Vanderstegen) Millington-, K.C.M.G.
Drake, Sir (Hugh) Garrard Tyrwhitt-, Kt.
Drax, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Reginald Aylmer Ranfurly Plunkett-Ernle-Erle-, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Drayton, Sir Robert Harry, Kt., C.M.G.
Drew, Sir Ferdinand Caire, Kt., C.M.G.
Drewe, Sir Cedric, K.C.V.O.
Dring, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur John, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Drummond, Sir James Hamlyn Williams Williams-, Bt. (1828).
Drummond, Sir Walter James, Kt.
Drummond, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (William) Alexander (Duncan), K.B.E., C.B.
Drury, Sir Alan Nigel, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Dryden, Sir Noel Percy Hugh, Bt. (1733 and 1795).
Drysdale, Sir Matthew Watt, Kt.
Duckworth, *Maj.* Sir Richard Dyce, Bt. (1909).
Du Cros, Sir Philip Harvey, Bt. (1916).
Duff, Sir (Charles) Michael (Robert Vivian), Bt. (1911).
Duff, Sir (Charles) Patrick, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Duff, Sir James Fitzjames, Kt.
Duffy, *Hon.* Sir Charles Leonard Gavan-, Kt.
Dugdale, Sir William (Francis Stratford), Bt., F.S.A. (1930).
du Heaume, Sir Francis Herbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Duhig, *Most Rev.* James, K.C.M.G.
Duke, Sir Charles Beresford, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Duke, Sir (Robert) Norman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
Dumas, Sir Lloyd, Kt.
Dumas, Sir Russell John, Kt. C.M.G.
Dunbar, Sir Adrian Ivor, Bt., (S 1694).
Dunbar, Sir (Archibald) Edward, Bt., M.C. (S 1700).
Dunbar, Sir Basil Douglas Hope-Bt. (S 1664).
Dunbar, Sir Drummond Cospatrick Ninian, Bt., M.C. (S 1698).

Dunbar, Sir George Duff-Sutherland-, Bt. (s 1706).
Duncalfe, Sir Roger, Kt.
Duncan, *Col.* Sir Alan Gomme Gomme-, Kt., M.C.
Duncan, Sir (Charles Edgar) Oliver, Bt. (1905).
Duncan, Sir Harold Handasyde, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Duncan, *Capt.* Sir James Alexander Lawson, Bt., M.P. (1957).
Duncan, *Hon.* Sir Walter Gordon, Kt.
Duncanson, Sir John McLean, Kt.
Duncombe, Sir Everard Philip Digby Pauncefort-, Bt., D.S.O. (1859).
Dundas, Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dundas, Sir Henry Matthew, Bt. (1898).
Dundas, Sir Robert Whyte Melville, Bt. (1821).
Dunfield, Sir Brian (Edward Spencer), Kt., Q.C.
Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Dunk, Sir William Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
Dunkley, Sir Herbert Francis, Kt.
Dunlop, *Prof.* Sir Derrick Melville, Kt., M.D.
Dunlop, *Brig.* Sir John Kinninmont, K.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Dunlop, Sir Robert William Layard, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O., V.D.
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1916).
Dunlop, Sir Thomas Dacre, K.C.M.G.
Dunn, Sir John Henry, Bt. (1917).
Dunn, *Maj.* Sir Philip Gordon, Bt. (1921).
Dunne, Sir Laurence Rivers, Kt., M.C.
Dunnett, Sir George Sangster, K.B.E., C.B.
Dunnett, Sir (Ludovic) James, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Dunning, Sir William Leonard, Bt. (1930).
Dunphie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Anderson Lane, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Duntze, Sir George Edwin Douglas, Bt., C.M.G. (1774).
Dupree, Sir Vernon, Bt. (1921).
Durand, *Col.* Sir Alan Algernon Marion, Bt., M.C. (1892).
Durrant, Sir William Henry Estridge, Bt. (1784).
Duthie, Sir William Smith, Kt., O.B.E., M.P.
Dutton, Sir Ernest Rowe-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Duveen, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., R.D.
Dwyer, Sir John Patrick, K.C.M.G.
Dyer, Sir Leonard Schroeder Swinnerton, Bt. (1678).
Dyett, Sir Gilbert (Joseph Cullen), Kt., C.M.G.
Dyke, Sir Oliver Hamilton Augustus Hart, Bt. (1677).
Dyson, Sir Cyril Douglas, Kt.
Dyson, Sir George, K.C.V.O., Mus.D.

Eades, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Eady, Sir Wilfrid Griffin, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Eager, Sir Clifden Henry Andrews, K.B.E., Q.C.
Earle, Sir George Foster, Kt., C.B.E.
Earle, Sir Hardman Alexander Mort, Bt. (1869).
Eastham, *His Hon.* Sir Tom, Kt., Q.C.
Easton, *Air Commodore* Sir James Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Eaton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Willson Musgrave, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Eborall, Sir (Ernest) Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
Ebrahim, Sir (Mahomed) Currimbhoy, Bt. (1910).
Eccles, *Rt. Hon.* Sir David McAdam, K.C.V.O., M.P.
Eccles, *Admiral* Sir John Arthur Symons, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Eccles, *Prof.* Sir John Carew, Kt., D.Phil., F.R.S.
Eccles, Sir Josiah, Kt., C.B.E., M.M.
Echlin, Sir Norman David Fenton, Bt. (I 1721).
Edden, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) Kaye, K.B.E., C.B.
Eddis, Sir Basil Eden Garth, Kt.
Eddy, Sir (Edward) George, Kt., O.B.E.
Edelsten, *Admiral* Sir John Hereward, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Eden, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Robert) Anthony, K.G., M.C.
Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert, Bt. (1672 and 1776).
Edge, Sir Knowles, Bt. (1937).
Edgell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.
Edmenson, Sir Walter Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
Edmonstone, Sir Archibald Bruce Charles, Bt. (1774).
Edwards, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Bartle Mordaunt Marsham, Kt., M.C.
Edwards, Sir David, Kt.
Edwards, Sir Eric Cyril Boyd, Kt., M.C.
Edwards, Sir George Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
Edwards, Sir Henry Charles Serrell Priestley, Bt. (1866).
Edwards, Sir Ifan ab Owen, Kt.
Edwards, Sir John Clive Leighton, Bt. (1921).
Edwards, *Prof.* Sir John Goronwy, Kt., D.Litt., F.B.A.
Edwards, Sir Lawrence, Kt., C.B.E.
Edwards, *Admiral* Sir Ralph Alan Bevan, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Edye, Sir Benjamin Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
Egerton, Sir Philip Reginald le Belward Grey-, Bt. (1617).
Elder, Sir Stewart Duke-, G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.
Elderton, Sir Thomas Howard, K.C.I.E.
Elderton, Sir William Palin, K.B.E.

Eldridge, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (William) John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Eliott, Sir Arthur Francis Augustus Boswell, Bt. (s 1666).
Elkins, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
Elkins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Francis, K.C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bt. (1905).
Ellerton, Sir (Frederick) Cecil, Kt.
Ellington, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Edward Leonard, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Elliot, Sir John Blumenfeld, Kt.
Elliot, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir William, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C.
Elliott, Sir Claude Aurelius, Kt., O.B.E.
Elliott, Sir Ivo D'Oyly, Bt. (1917).
Elliott, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Maurice Herbert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Ellis, Sir Alan Edward, K.C.B., Q.C.
Ellis, Sir Arthur William Mickle, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
Ellis, Sir Charles Drummond, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Ellis, Sir Thomas Hobart, Kt.
Ellwood, *Air Marshal* Sir Aubrey Beauclerk, K.C.B., D.S.C.
Elmhirst, *Air Marshal* Sir Thomas Walker, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Elphinstone, Sir Alexander Logie, Bt. (s 1701).
Elphinstone, Sir Howard (Graham), Bt. (1816).
Elphinstone, Sir Lancelot Henry, Kt.
Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam Rice, Bt. (1717).
Elwes, *Hon.* Sir Richard Everard Augustine, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
Emberton, Sir (John) Wesley, Kt.
Embry, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Basil Edward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Emerson, Sir Herbert William, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.
Emerson, *Col.* Sir Ralf Billing, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Emery, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
Emmerson, Sir Harold Corti, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Empson, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
Enever, Sir Francis Alfred, Kt., C.B., M.C.
Enfield, Sir Ralph Roscoe, Kt., C.B.
Engineer, Sir Noshirwan Phirozshah, Kt.
Engledow, *Prof.* Sir Frank Leonard, Kt., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Enright, *Admiral* Sir Philip King, K.B.E., C.B.
Entwistle, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Fullard, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
Errington, Sir Eric, Kt., M.P.
Erskine, *Col.* Sir Arthur Edward, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Erskine, *General* Sir George Watkin Eben James, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Erskine, Sir John Maxwell, G.B.E.
Erskine, Sir (Robert) George, Kt., C.B.E.

Erskine, Sir (Thomas) David, Bt. (1821).
Esmonde, Sir Anthony Charles, Bt. (I 1629).
Espien, Sir William Graham, Bt., (1921)
Evans, Sir Anthony Adney, Bt. (1920).
Evans, Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.
Evans, Sir (Benjamin) Ifor, Kt., D.Lit.
Evans, Sir Charles (Arthur) Lovatt, Kt., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir (David) Emrys, Kt.
Evans, Sir David Lewis, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.
Evans, Sir Evelyn Ward, Bt. (1902).
Evans, Sir Francis Edward, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Evans, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.I.E.
Evans, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Charles, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Evans, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-, K.C.M.G. C.B
Evans, Sir Ian William Gwynne-, Bt. (1913).
Evans, Sir John Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
Evans, Sir Lincoln, Kt., C.B.E.
Evans, Sir Robert Charles, Kt.
Evans, *His Hon.* Sir (William) Shirley (Worthington) Worthington-, Bt. (1916).
Eve, Sir (Arthur) Malcolm Trustram, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C. (1943).
Everard, Sir Nugent Henry, Bt. (1911).
Every, Sir John Simon, Bt. (1641).
Eves, Sir Hubert Heath, Kt.
Evetts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Fullerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Evill, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Douglas Claude Strathern, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Ewart, Sir William Ivan Cecil, Bt., D.S.C. (1887).
Ewbank, Sir Robert Benson, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Ewing, *Prof.* Sir Alexander William Gordon, Kt., Ph.D.
Ewing, Sir Ronald Archibald Orr-, Bt. (1886).
Ezra, Sir Alwyn, Kt.
Faber, Sir Geoffrey Cust, Kt.
Fadden, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Arthur William, G.C.M.G.
Fagge, Sir John William Frederick, Bt. (1660).
Fair, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt., M.C.
Fairbairn, Sir William Albert, Bt. (1869).
Fairbank, Sir (Harold Arthur) Thomas, Kt., O.B.E., D.S.O.
Fairley, Sir Andrew Walker, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Fairley, Sir Neil Hamilton, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Fairweather, Sir Charles Edward Stuart, Kt., C.I.E.
Falconer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Falkiner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Terence Edmond Patrick, Bt. (I. 1778).
Faridkot, *Col.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Farquhar, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter (Walter), Bt., D.S.O. (1796).
Farquharson, Sir James Robbie, K.B.E.
Farrant, Sir Geoffrey Upcott, Kt., C.B.E.
Farren, Sir William Scott, Kt., C.B., M.B.E., F.R.S.
Farrer, Sir (Walter) Leslie, K.C.V.O.
Farrington, *Maj.* Sir Henry Francis Colden, Bt. (1818).
Fass, Sir (Herbert) Ernest, K.C.M.G. C.B., O.B.E.
Faulkner, Sir Alfred Edward, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Fawcett, Sir Luke, Kt., O.B.E.
Fayrer, Sir Joseph Herbert Spens, Bt., D.S.C. (1896).
Fedden, Sir Roy, Kt., M.B.E., D.Sc.
Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Randle Guy, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Feilden, Sir William Morton Buller, Bt., M.C. (1846).
Feiling, Sir Keith Grahame, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.
Fellowes, Sir Edward Abdy, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
Felton, Sir John Robinson, Kt., O.B.E.
Fennelly, Sir (Reginald) Daniel, Kt., C.B.
Fenton, *Col.* Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
Ferens, Sir Thomas Robinson, Kt., C.B.E.
Ferguson, Sir Edward Brown, Kt.
Ferguson, Sir Gordon, Kt., M.C.
Ferguson, *Maj.* Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Ferguson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Neil Edward Johnson-, Bt., T.D. (1906).
Fergusson, Sir Ewen MacGregor Field, Kt.
Fergusson of Kilkerran, Sir James, Bt. (S. 1703).
Fergusson, Sir (John) Donald (Balfour), G.C.B.
Fergusson, Sir Louis Forbes, K.C.V.C.
Fergusson, Sir James Herbert Hamilton Colyer-, Bt. (1866).
Ferranti, Sir Vincent Ziani de, Kt., M.C.
Festing, *General* Sir Francis Wogan, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Fetherstonhaugh, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Herbert Meade- G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Fetherstonhaugh, *Lt. Col.* Sir Timothy, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
ffolkes, Sir Robert Francis Alexander, Bt. (1774).
fforde, Sir Arthur Frederic Brownlow, Kt.
Fiddes, Sir James Raffan, Kt., C.B.E.
Field, Sir Ernest Wensley Lapthorn, Kt., C.B.E.
Fielden, *Air Commodore* Sir Edward Hedley, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Fieldhouse, Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
Fiennes, Sir Ranulph Twisleton-Wykeham-, Bt. (1916).
Fildes, Sir Paul, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S., Sc.D.
Finch, Sir Ernest Frederick, Kt.
Finch, *Col.* Sir William Heneage Wynne, Kt., M.C.
Findlay, Sir (John) Edmund (Ritchie), Bt. (1925).
Finlay, *Hon.* Sir George Panton, Kt.
Finnemore, *Hon.* Sir Donald Leslie, Kt.
Firebrace, *Cdr.* Sir Aylmer Newton George, Kt., C.B.E., R.N.
Fish, Sir (Eric) Wilfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc.
Fisher, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertie Drew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Douglas Blake, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Fisher, *Brig.* Sir Gerald Thomas, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fisher, Sir Godfrey Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Fisher, Sir John, Kt.
Fisher, Sir Ronald Aylmer, Kt., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Fisk, Sir Ernest Thomas, Kt.
Fison, Sir Frank Guy Clavering, Kt.
Fison, Sir (William) Guy, Bt., M.C. (1905).
Fitton, *Col.* Sir Charles Vernon, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Fitzgerald, Sir (Adolf) Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
FitzGerald, Sir Arthur Henry Brinsley, Bt., *The Knight of Kerry* (1880).
FitzGerald, Sir John Joseph, Bt. (1903).
Fitz-Gerald, Sir Patrick Herbert, Kt., O.B.E.
Fitzgerald, Sir William James, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
Fitzgerald, Sir (William) Raymond, Kt.
FitzHerbert, Sir William, Bt. (1784).
Fitzmaurice, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Desmond FitzJohn, Kt., C.I.E.
Fitzmaurice, Sir Gerald Gray, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Flavelle, Sir (Joseph) Ellsworth, Bt. (1917).
Fleck, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., D.Sc.
Fleming, Sir Arthur Percy Morris, Kt., C.B.E.
Fleming, *Instr. Rear-Adm.* Sir John, K.B.E., D.S.C.
Flemming, Sir Gilbert Nicolson, K.C.B.
Fletcher, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Edward) Lionel, Kt., C.B.E., R.M.
Fletcher, *Maj.* Sir Henry Lancelot Aubrey-, Bt., C.V.O., D.S.O. (1782).
Fletcher, *Hon.* Sir Patrick Bisset, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Flint, Sir William Russell, Kt., R.A.
Florey, *Prof.* Sir Howard Walter, Kt., F.R.S.
Floud, Sir Francis Lewis Castle, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Flower, Sir Cyril Thomas, Kt., C.B., F.S.A.

Flower, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fordham, Kt., O.B.E.
Flower, Sir (Walter) Newman, Kt.
Floyd, Sir Henry Robert Kincaid, Bt., C.B., C.B.E. (1816).
Fogarty, *Air Chief-Marshal* Sir Francis Joseph, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Foley, Sir (Ernest) Julian, Kt., C.B.
Follows, Sir (Charles) Geoffry (Shield), Kt., C.M.G.
Fooks, Sir Raymond Hatherell, Kt., C.B.E.
Foot, Sir Hugh Mackintosh, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Forbes, *Hon.* Sir Alastair Granville, Kt.
Forbes, Sir Archibald Finlayson, G.B.E.
Forbes of Pitsligo, Sir Charles Edward Stuart-, Bt., (S 1626).
Forbes, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Charles Morton, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Forbes, *Col.* Sir John Stewart, Bt., D.S.O. (1823).
Ford, *Capt.* Sir Aubrey St. Clair-, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1793).
Ford, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Sir Denys Chester, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Ford, *Prof.* Sir Edward, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
Ford, *Maj.* Sir Edward William Spencer, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Ford, Sir Henry Russell, Bt. (1929).
Ford, Sir Leslie Ewart, Kt., O.B.E.
Ford, *Admiral* Sir Wilbraham Tennyson Randle, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Forsdyke, Sir (Edgar) John K.C.B.
Forwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dudley Baines, Bt., C.M.G. (1895).
Foster, Sir Frank Savin, Kt., C.B.E.
Foster, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Harry Braustyn Hylton Hylton-, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
Foster, Sir John Gregory, Bt. (1930).
Foster, *Gen.* Sir Richard Foster Carter, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Foster, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Robert Mordaunt, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
Foulis, Sir Archibald Charles Liston-, Bt. (S 1634).
Fowke, Sir Frederick (Woollaston Rawdon), Bt. (1814).
Fox, Sir Cyril Fred, Kt., Ph.D., F.S.A.
Fox, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
Fox, *Maj.* Sir John St. Vigor, Kt.
Fox, Sir Lionel Wray, Kt., C.B., M.C.
Fox, Sir Sidney Joseph, Kt.
Foy, Sir Thomas Arthur Wyness, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Francis, Sir (Cyril Gerard) Brooke, Kt., Q.C.
Francis, Sir Frank Chalton, K.C.B., F.S.A.
Francis, *Hon.* Sir Josiah, Kt.
Frank, Sir Robert John, Bt. (1920).
Frankau, Sir Claude (Howard Stanley), Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Frankland, Sir James Assheton, Bt. (1660).
Franklin, Sir Eric Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
Franklyn, *General* Sir Harold Edmund, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Franks, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Oliver Shewell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.
Fraser, Sir Arthur Ronald, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Fraser, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
Fraser, Sir Francis Richard, Kt., M.D.
Fraser, Sir James David, Bt. (1943).
Fraser, Sir Keith Charles Adolphus, Bt. (1806).
Fraser, *Brig.* Sir Kenneth Barron, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
Fraser, Sir Robert Brown, Kt., O.B.E.
Fraser, Sir Stuart (Mitford), K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fraser, Sir (William) Robert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Frazer, Sir Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.
Frederick, *Maj.* Sir Charles Boscawen, Bt. (1723).
Freeman, Sir John Keith Noel, Bt. (1945).
French, Sir Henry Leon, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Fressanges, *Air Marshal* Sir Francis Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
Fretwell, Sir George Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
Frew, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Matthew Brown, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
Frew, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Sir Sydney Oswell, K.B.E., C.B.
Frome, Sir Norman Frederick, Kt., C.I.E., D.F.C.
Froom, Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
Fry, Sir Geoffrey Storrs, Bt., K.C.B., C.V.O. (1929).
Fry, Sir Leslie Alfred Charles, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Fry, Sir (Theodore) Penrose, Bt. (1894).
Fry, Sir William Kelsey, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Fryars, Sir Robert Furness, Kt.
Fuchs, Sir Vivian Ernest, Kt., Ph.D.
Fullagar, *Hon.* Sir Wilfred Kelsham, K.B.E.
Fuller, *Maj.* Sir (John) Gerard (Henry Fleetwood), Bt. (1910).
Fullerton, *Admiral* Sir Eric John Arthur, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Furlonge, Sir Geoffrey Warren, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Furness, Sir Christopher, Bt. (1913).
Furse, *Maj.* Sir Ralph Dolignon, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fyfe, Sir William Hamilton, Kt.
Fysh, Sir (Wilmot) Hudson, K.B.E., D.F.C.
Gadsdon, Sir Lawrence Percival, Kt.
Gage, Sir Berkeley Everard Foley, K.C.M.G.
Gaggero, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
Gainer, Sir Donald St. Clair, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Gairdner, *General* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.
Gaisford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Philip, Kt., C.I.E.
Gale, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Humfrey Myddelton, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
Gale, *General* Sir Richard Nelson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Galer, Sir (Frederic) Bertram, Kt.
Galloway, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Gallwey, Sir Reginald Frankland Payne-, Bt. (1812).
Galpern, Sir Myer, Kt., M.P.
Gamage, Sir Leslie Carr, Kt., M.C.
Gamble, Sir David Arthur Josias, Bt. (1897).
Game, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Philip Woolcott, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gammell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Andrew Harcourt, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Gane, Sir Irving Blanchard, K.C.V.O.
Garbett, Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Gardener, Sir Alfred John, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Gardiner, Sir Alan Henderson, Kt., D.Litt.
Gardiner, Sir Chittampalam Abraham, Kt.
Gardiner, Sir Thomas Robert, G.C.B., G.B.E.
Gardner, Sir Charles Bruce-, Bt. (1945).
Gardner, Sir George William Hoggan, K.B.E., C.B.
Garner, Sir Harry Mason, K.B.E., C.B.
Garner, Sir (Joseph John) Saville, K.C.M.G.
Garrett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Alwyn) Ragnar, K.B.E., C.B.
Garrett, Sir (Arthur) Wilfrid, K.B.E.
Garrett, Sir (Joseph) Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Garrett, Sir Ronald Thornbury, Kt.
Garrett, Sir William Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
Garrod, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Guy (Roland), G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
Garthwaite, Sir William Francis Cuthbert, Bt., D.S.C. (1910).
Garvey, Sir Ronald Heroert, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
Gascoigne, Sir Alvary Douglas Frederick, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julian Alvery, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Gass, Sir Neville Archibald, K.B.E., M.C.
Gasson, Sir Lionel Bell, Kt.
Gater, Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gault, *Brig.* Sir James Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Gauntlett, Sir (Mager) Frederic, K..C.I.E., K.B.E.
Gavin, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.

Gaye, Sir Arthur Stretton, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Gemmell, Sir Arthur Alexander, Kt., M.C., T.D., M.D.
Gentle, Sir Frederick (William), Kt., Q.C.
Gentry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
George, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Robert Allingham, K.C.M.G. K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Gepp, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Ernest) Cyril, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Geraghty, Sir Charles Cyril, Kt., Q.C.
German, Sir Ronald Ernest, Kt., C.M.G.
Gerrard, Sir Albert Denis, Kt.,
Gethin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Patrick St. Lawrence, Bt. (I 1665).
Gibb, *Prof.* Sir Hamilton Alexander Roskeen, Kt., F.B.A.
Gibbon, Sir Douglas Stuart, Kt., M.C.
Gibbons, Sir John Edward, Bt. (1752).
Gibbs, Sir Frank Stannard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Gibbs, *Hon.* Sir Geoffery Cokayne, K.C.M.G.
Gibbs, *Air Marshal* Sir Gerald Ernest, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
Gibbs, Hon. Sir Humphrey Vicary, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Gibbs, Sir Philip, K.B.E.
Gibson, Sir Christopher Herbert, Bt. (1931).
Gibson, Sir Edmund Currey, K.C.I.E.
Gibson, Sir (Ernest) Basil, Kt., C.B.E.
Gibson, *Hon.* Sir Frank Ernest, Kt.
Gibson, Sir (Horace) Stephen, Kt., C.B.E.
Gibson, Sir Kenneth Lloyd, Bt. (1926).
Gibson, Sir William, Waymouth, Kt.
Gidney, Sir Claude Henry, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gielgud, Sir (Arthur) John, Kt.
Giffard, *General* Sir George James, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Gilbert, Sir Ian Anderson Johnson-, Kt., C.B.E.
Gilbert, *Hon.* Sir (Joseph) Trounsell, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
Gilbey, Sir (Walter) Derek, Bt. (1893).
Gilchrist, Sir James Albert, Kt., Q.C.
Giles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Oswald Bissill, Kt.
Gill, Sir Archibald Joseph, Kt.
Gill, *Commodore* Sir Roy, K.B.E., R.D.
Gillan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George van Baerle, K.C.I.E.
Gillan, Sir (James) Angus, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Gillett, Sir Edward Bailey, Kt.
Gillett, Sir Stuart, Kt., C.M.G.
Gillett, Sir (Sydney) Harold, Bt., M.C. (1959).
Gillies, Sir Alexander, Kt.
Gillies, Sir Harold Delf, Kt., C.B.E.
Gilmour, Sir John Edward, Bt., D.S.O. (1897).
Gilmour, Sir John Little, Kt., (1926).
Gimson, Sir Franklin Charles, K.C.M.G.
Ginwala, Sir Padamji Pestonji, Kt.
Girdwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eric Stanley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Gladstone, Sir Albert Charles, Bt., M.B.E. (1846).
Gladstone, *Admiral* Sir Gerald Vaughan, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Glanville, Sir William Henry, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Glen, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Glenday, Sir Vincent Gonçalves, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Glennie, *Admiral* Sir Irvine Gordon, K.C.B.
Glover, *Col.* Sir Douglas, Kt., T.D., M.P.
Glover, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Guy de Courcy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Glover, Sir Harold Matthew, Kt.
Glubb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Bagot, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
Gluckstein, Sir Louis Halle, Kt., T.D., Q.C.
Glyn, Sir Anthony Geoffrey Leo Simon, Bt. (1927).
Glyn, Sir Francis Maurice Grosvenor, K.C.M.G.
Glyn, *Col.* Sir Richard Hamilton, Bt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P. (1759 and 1800).
Goddard, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert) Victor, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Godfrey, Sir John Albert, Kt.
Godfrey, Sir William Maurice, Bt. (I 1785).
Godley, *Brig.* Sir Francis William Crewe Fetherston-, Kt., O.B.E.
Goenka, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Badridas, Kt., C.I.E.
Goff, Sir Ernest (William) Davis-, Bt. (1905).
Goldie, Sir Noel Barré, Kt., Q.C.
Goldney, Sir Henry Hastings, Bt., M.C. (1880).
Goldsmid, Sir Henry Joseph D'Avigdor-, Bt., D.S.O., M.C., M.P. (1934).
Gomes, Sir Stanley Eugene, Kt.
Gonzi, *Most Rev. Monsignor* Michael, K.B.E., D.D. (*Archbishop of Malta*).
Gooch, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (1866).
Gooch, *Col.* Sir Robert Eric Sherlock, Bt., D.S.O. (1746).
Goodale, Sir Ernest William, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Goodall, Sir Stanley Vernon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Goodbody, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Wakefield, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Goode, Sir William Allmond Codrington, K.C.M.G.
Goodenough, Sir Richard Edmund, Bt. (1943).
Goodeve, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt., O.B.E., V.D., F.R.S.
Goodfellow, Sir William, Kt.
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Frederic, Bt. (1911).
Goodman, Sir Victor Martin Reeves, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
Goodman, Sir William George Toop, Kt.
Goodson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred Lassam, Bt. (1922).
Goodwin, Sir Stuart Coldwell, Kt.
Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Thomas Herbert) John (Chapman), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goold, Sir George Ignatius, Bt., (1801).
Goonetilleke, Sir Oliver Ernest, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Goossens, Sir (Aynsley) Eugene, Kt.
Gordon, Sir (Archibald) Douglas, Kt., C.I.E.
Gordon, Sir Archibald McDonald, Kt., C.M.G.
Gordon, Sir Douglas Frederick Duff-, Bt. (1813).
Gordon, Sir Eyre, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Gordon, *Capt.* Sir Henry Robert, Kt., D.S.C.
Gordon, Sir John Charles, Bt. (S 1706).
Gordon, Sir Lionel Eldred Pottinger Smith-, Bt. (1838).
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George Claude, Bt. (I 1622).
Goring, Sir William Burton Nigel, Bt. (1627).
Gorman, *Hon.* Sir William, Kt.
Goschen, Sir Edward Christian, Bt., D.S.O. (1916).
Gosling, Sir Arthur Hulin, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
Gothard, Sir Clifford Frederic, Kt., O.B.E.
Gott, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
Gouge, Sir Arthur, Kt.
Gough, *General* Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Gould, Sir Robert Macdonald, K.B.E., C.B.
Gould, Sir Ronald, Kt.
Goulding, Sir William Basil, Bt. (1904).
Gower, Sir (Robert) Patrick (Malcolm), K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur, G.C.B., G.B.E.
Graaff, Sir de Villiers, Bt., M.B.E. (1911).
Grace, Sir (Oliver) Gilbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Grace, Sir Raymond Eustace, Bt. (1795).
Gracey, *General* Sir Douglas David, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C.
Graeme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond-, Bt., T.D. (1783).
Graham, *Admiral* Sir Angus Edward Malise Bontine Cunninghame, K.B.E., C.B.
Graham, Sir Clarence Johnston, Kt.
Graham, Sir (Frederick) Fergus, Bt., K.B.E., T.D. (1783).

Graham, Sir George Goldie, Kt.
Graham, Sir John Gibson, Kt., M.C.
Graham, Sir John Reginald Noble, Bt., *VC*, O.B.E. (1906).
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Miles William Arthur Peel, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart, Bt. (1629).
Graham, Sir Richard Bellingham, Bt., O.B.E. (1662).
Gransden, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
Grant, Sir (Albert) William, Kt., C.B.E.
Grant, *Air Marshal* Sir Andrew, K.B.E., C.B.
Grant, Sir Duncan Alexander, Bt. (S 1688).
Grant, *Maj.* Sir Ewan George Macpherson-, Bt. (1838).
Grant, Sir Francis Cullen, Bt. (S 1705).
Grant, Sir Kerr, Kt.
Grantham, Sir Alexander William George Herder, G.C.M.G.
Grantham, *Admiral* Sir Guy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Grasett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Arthur) Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Gravely, Sir Walter Booth-, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Graves, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Gray, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
Gray, Sir Alexander George, Kt.
Gray, Sir Archibald (Montague Henry), K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D.
Gray, *Prof.* Sir James, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
Gray, Sir John Milner, Kt.
Gray, Sir William, Bt. (1917).
Gray, *Maj.* Sir William John Anstruther, Bt., M.C., M.P. (1956).
Grayson, Sir Ronald Henry Rudyard, Bt. (1922).
Greaves, Sir John Bewley, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Greaves, Sir John Brownson, Kt., C.B.E.
Green, Sir (Edward) Stephen (Lycett), Bt. (1886).
Green, Sir John, Kt.
Green, *Hon.* Sir (Richard) Kenneth, K.B.E.
Green, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (William) Wyndham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Greenaway, Sir Derek Burdick, Bt. (1933).
Greene, Sir Edward Allan, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1900).
Greenfield, Sir Harry, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Greenfield, Sir Henry Challen, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Greenwell, Sir Peter McClinbock, Bt. (1906).
Greeson, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Clarence Edward, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
Greeves, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Gregg, Sir Norman McAlister, Kt., M.C.
Gregory, Sir Theodore, Kt., D.Sc.
Gresley, Sir Nigel, Bt. (1612).
Gresson, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Macfarlane, K.B.E.
Grey, Sir Henry Martin, Bt. (1814).
Grey, Sir Ralph Francis Alnwick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Grierson, Sir Richard Douglas, Bt. (S 1685).
Grieve, Sir (Herbert) Ronald (Robinson), Kt.
Griffin, Sir Arthur Cecil, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Griffin, Sir Charles James, Kt.
Griffin, Sir Herbert John Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
Griffin, Sir John Bowes, Kt., Q.C.
Griffin, Sir (Lancelot) Cecil (Lepel), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph Edwin Hotchkin, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Griffiths, Sir Hugh Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
Griffiths, Sir Percival Joseph, Kt., C.I.E.
Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton-, Bt. (1922).
Grigg, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Percy) James, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Grime, Sir Harold Riley, Kt.
Grimston, Sir Robert Villiers, Bt., M.P. (1952).
Groom, *Air Marshal* Sir Victor Emmanuel, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Grotrian, Sir John (Appelbe) Brent, Bt. (1934).
Grove, Sir Geraud, Bt. (1874).
Grubb, Sir Kenneth George, Kt., C.M.G.
Gubbins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin McVean, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Guest, *Air Marshal* Sir Charles Edward Neville, K.B.E., C.B.
Guest, *Col. Hon.* Sir Ernest Lucas, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Guinness, Sir Alec, Kt., C.B.E.
Guinness, Sir Kenelm Ernest Lee, Bt. (1867).
Guise, Sir Anselm William Edward, Bt. (1783).
Gull, Sir Richard Cameron, Bt. (1872).
Gunning, Sir (Orlando) Peter, Kt., C.M.G.
Gunning, Sir Robert Charles, Bt. (1778).
Gunson, Sir James Henry, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Gunston, *Maj.* Sir Derrick Welleslley, Bt., M.C. (1938).
Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon, Bt. (1901).
Gurney, Sir Hugh, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Gutch, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Guthrie, Sir Giles Connop M'Eacharn, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C. (1936).
Guttery, Sir Norman Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
Gwalior, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Gwatkin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Gwatkin, *Brig.* Sir Norman Wilmshurst, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Gwynn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles William, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gwynne, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Roland Vaughan, Kt., D.S.O.
Hacking, Sir John, Kt.
Haddon, Sir Richard Walker, Kt., C.B.E.
Hadow, Sir Gordon, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Hadow, Sir Raymond Patrick, Kt., C.I.E.
Hadow, Sir Robert Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Haggard, Sir Godfrey, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Haggerston, Sir (Hugh) Carnaby de Marie, Bt. (1642).
Hague, Sir (Charles) Kenneth (Felix), Kt.
Hague, Sir Harry, Kt.
Hale, Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Hale, Sir William Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
Haley, Sir William John, K.C.M.G.
Halid Bey, Sir Mehmed, Kt.
Hall, Sir Arnold Alexander, Kt., F.R.S.
Hall, Sir Douglas Basil, K.C.M.G.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Douglas Montgomery Bernard, Bt., D.S.O. (1919).
Hall, Sir Frederick John Frank, Bt. (1923).
Hall, Sir Herbert Hall, K.C.M.G.
Hall, Sir John Hathorn, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
Hall, Sir Julian Henry, Bt. (S 1687).
Hall, Sir Noel Frederick, Kt.
Hall, Sir Robert de Zouche, K.C.M.G.
Hall, *Air Marshal* Sir Robert Hamilton Clark-, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hall, Sir Robert Lowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hall, Sir Roger Evans, Kt., C.B.E.
Hall, *Cdr.* Sir (William) Stephen (Richard) King-, Kt.
Hallam, Sir Clement Thornton, Kt.
Hallett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil Charles Hughes-, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Hallett, Sir Hugh Imbert Periam, Kt., M.C.
Hallett, Sir Maurice Garnier, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Halliday, *General* Sir Lewis Stratford Tollemache, *VC*, K.C.B., R.M.
Halliday, Sir William Reginald, Kt., LL.D.
Hallinan, Sir Eric, Kt.
Hallstrom, Sir Edward John Lees, Kt.
Hallsworth, Sir Joseph, Kt.
Halsey, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Edgar, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1920).
Hambling, Sir (Herbert) Guy (Musgrave), Bt. (1924).
Hambro, Sir Charles Jocelyn, K.B.E., M.C.

Hamer, Sir George Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Hames, Sir George Colvile Hayter, Kt., C.B.E.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Lord Claud Nigel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Rt. Rev.* Eric Knightley Chetwode, K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Hew George Dalrymple-, K.C.B.
Hamilton, Sir George Rostrevor, Kt.
Hamilton, Sir Horace Perkins, G.C.B.
Hamilton, Sir Patrick George, Bt. (1937).
Hamilton, Sir (Robert Charles) Richard Caradoc, Bt. (S 1646).
Hamilton, *Capt.* Sir Robert William Stirling-, Bt., R.N. (S 1673).
Hamilton, Sir (Thomas) Sydney (Perceval), Bt. (1776 and 1819).
Hammick, Sir George Frederick, Bt. (1834).
Hammond, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Hampson, Sir Cyril Aubrey Charles, Bt. (1642).
Hancock, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cyril Percy, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
Hancock, Sir Henry Drummond, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Hancock, *Prof.* Sir (William) Keith, Kt., F.B.A.
Hanham, Sir Henry Phelips, Bt. (1667).
Hankey, Hon. Sir Robert Maurice Alers, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Hankinson, Sir Walter Crossfield, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Hanmer, Sir (Griffin Wyndham) Edward, Bt. (1774).
Hannay, Sir Hugh Augustus Macnish, Kt., V.D.
Hannay, Sir Walter Fergusson Leisrinck, Kt.
Hannays, Sir Leonard Courtney, Kt., Q.C.
Hannon, Sir Patrick Joseph Henry, Kt.
Hanson, Sir Anthony Leslie Oswald, Bt. (1887).
Hanson, Sir (Charles) John, Bt. (1918).
Happell, Sir Alexander John, Kt., O.B.E.
Happell, Sir Arthur Comyn, Kt.
Harcourt, Sir (Robert) John (Rolston), Kt.
Hardinge, Sir Charles Edmund, Bt. (1801).
Hardman, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (James) Donald (Innes), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
Hardwicke, Sir Cedric Webster, Kt.
Hardy, *Prof.* Sir Alister Clavering, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hardy, *General* Sir Campbell Richard, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.M.
Hardy, Sir Edward, Kt.
Hardy, Sir Harry, Kt.
Hardy, Sir Rupert John, Bt., (1876).
Hare, Sir Ralph Leigh, Bt. (1818).
Harford, Sir (George) Arthur, Bt. (1934).
Harford, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Har Govind Misra, Sir, Kt., O.B.E.
Hargreaves, *His Hon.* Sir Gerald De La Pryme, Kt.
Hargreaves, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Harington, Sir Charles Robert, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Harington, Sir Richard Dundas, Bt. (1611).
Harkness, Sir Douglas Alexander Earsman, K.B.E.
Harkness, Sir Joseph Welsh Park, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Harley, Sir Stanley Jaffa, Kt.
Harley, Sir Thomas Winlack, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
Harman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Anthony Ernest) Wentworth, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Harman, Sir Cecil William Francis Stafford-King-, Bt. (1914).
Harman, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Eustace, Kt.
Harmsworth, Sir Alfred Leicester St. Barbe, Bt. (1918).
Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand Alfred Beresford, Bt. (1922).
Harper, Sir Arthur Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Harper, Sir Kenneth Brand, Kt.
Harper, Sir Richard Stephenson, Kt.
Harragin, Sir Walter, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
Harries, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Douglas, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Harris, Sir Archibald, Kt.
Harris, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Arthur Travers, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (1953).
Harris, Sir Charles Joseph William, Kt., C.B.E.
Harris, Sir Douglas Gordon, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Harris, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Q.H.S.
Harris, Sir Jack Wolfred Ashford, Bt. (1932).
Harris, Sir Lionel Herbert, K.B.E., T.D.
Harris, Sir Percy Wyn, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Harris, Sir Ronald Montague Joseph, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Harris, Sir Sidney West, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
Harris, Sir William Henry, K.C.V.O., D.Mus.
Harrison, Sir Archibald Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Harrison, Sir (Bernard) Guy, Kt.
Harrison, Sir Edward Richard, Kt.
Harrison, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Eric John, K.C.V.O.
Harrison, Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood, K.C.M.G.
Harrison, Sir Robert Colin, Bt. (1922).
Harrod, Sir (Henry) Roy Forbes, Kt., F.B.A.
Harston, *Maj.* Sir Ernest Sirdefield, Kt., C.B.E.
Hart, Sir (Edgar) Bruce, Bt. (1893).
Hart, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Hartigan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Andrew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.Ch.
Hartley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Harold, G.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
Hartopp, Sir John Edmund Cradock-, Bt. (1796).
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick William Charles Elwin, Bt. (1805).
Hartwell, Sir Charles Herbert, Kt., C.M.G.
Harvey, *Air Commodore* Sir Arthur Vere, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
Harvey, *Col.* Sir (Charles) Malcolm Barclay-, K.C.M.G.
Harvey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Offley, Kt., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
Harvey, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir George David, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Harvey, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Gordon, K.B.E., C.B.
Harvey, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bt. (1933).
Harvey, Sir Robert James Paterson, K.B.E., C.B.
Harwood, Sir Edmund George, K.B.E., C.B.
Haslam, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Robert) Humphrey, Kt., O.B.E.
Hatton, Sir Ronald George, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Havelock, Sir Thomas Henry, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Havers, *Hon.* Sir Cecil Robert, Kt.
Havers, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Ephraim) William, K.B.E., C.B.
Hawes, Sir Richard Brunel, Kt., C.M.G.
Hawes, Sir Ronald Nesbitt-, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
Hawke, Sir (Edward) Anthony, Kt.
Hawker, Sir (Frank) Cyril, Kt.
Hawkey, Sir Roger Pryce, Bt. (1945).
Hawkins, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Alan Brooke, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
Hawkins, Sir Humphry Villiers Caesar, Bt. (1778).
Hawley, *Maj.* Sir David Henry, Bt. (1795).
Haworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey, Bt. (1911).
Hawton, Sir John Malcolm Kenneth, K.C.B.
Hawtrey, Sir Ralph George, Kt., C.B., F.B.A.
Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll, Bt. (S 1663).
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn, Bt. (S 1635).
Hay, Sir Frederick Baden-Powell, Bt. (S 1793).
Hay, Sir James Brian Dalrymple-, Bt., (1798).
Hay, Sir John George, Kt.

Hay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.I.E.
Hay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Rupert, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Haygarth, *Col.* Sir Joseph Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Hayman, Sir (Cecil George) Graham, Kt.
Hayter, Sir William Goodenough, K.C.M.G.
Hayward, Sir Isaac James, Kt.
Hayward, Sir Maurice Henry Weston, K.C.S.I.
Head, Sir Francis David Somerville, Bt. (1838).
Headlam, *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Cuthbert Morley, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D. (1935).
Heald, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Lionel Frederick, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
Healey, *Maj.* Sir Edward Randal Chadwyck-, Bt., M.C. (1919).
Hearne, Sir Hector, Kt.
Heathcote, *Rt. Rev.* Sir Francis Cooke Caulfield, Bt., D.D. (1733).
Heaton, Sir Herbert Henniker, K.C.M.G.
Heaton, Sir John Henniker, Bt. (1912).
Heinze, *Prof.* Sir Bernard Thomas, Kt., LL.D.
Helm, Sir (Alexander) Knox, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Helmore, Sir James (Reginald Carroll), K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Helsby, Sir Laurence Norman, K.B.E., C.B.
Henderson, Sir Alan Gerald Russell, Kt.
Henderson, Sir Charles James, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir David Kennedy, Kt., M.D.
Henderson, Sir Guy Wilmot McLintock, Kt., Q.C.
Henderson, Sir Ian Leslie, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Henderson, Sir James, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir James Thyne, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Henderson, Sir (John James) Craik, Kt.
Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Vivian Leonard, Kt., M.C.
Hendy, Sir Philip, Kt.
Heneage, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Pelham, Kt., D.S.O.
Hennessy, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Theodore, K.B.E.
Hennessy, Sir Patrick, Kt.
Henniker, *Brig.* Sir Mark Chandos Auberon, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (1813).
Henriques, Sir Basil Lucas Quixano, Kt., C.B.E.
Henry, Sir David, Kt.
Henry, Sir James Holmes, Bt., C.M.G., M.C., T.D., Q.C. (1923).
Hepburn, Sir John Karslake Thomas Buchan-, Bt. (1815).
Herbert, Sir Alan Patrick, Kt.
Herbert, Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Herbert, Sir Edward Dave Asher, Kt., O.B.E.
Herbert, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edwin) Otway, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Herbert, Sir Edwin Savory, K.B.E.
Herbert, *Rt. Rev.* Percy Mark, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Herchenroder, Sir (Marie Joseph Barnabe) Francis, Kt., Q.C.
Hercus, Sir Charles Ernest, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., M.D.
Heron, *Col.* Sir George Wykeham, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Herring, *Lt.-Gen. Hon.* Sir Edmund Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., Q.C.
Hetherington, Sir Hector James Wright, K.B.E., LL.D.
Hewett, Sir John George, Bt., M.C. (1813).
Hewitt, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Edgar Rainey Ludlow-, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Hewitt, Sir Joseph, Bt. (1921).
Hewson, *Hon.* Sir Joseph Bushby, Kt.
Heyes, Sir Tasman Hudson Eastwood, Kt., C.B.E.
Heygate, Sir John Edward Nourse, Bt. (1831).
Heysen, Sir Hans, Kt., O.B.E.
Heywood, Sir Oliver Kerr, Bt. (1838).
Hickinbotham, Sir Tom, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Hickman, Sir (Alfred) Howard (Whitby), Bt. (1903).
Hicks, Sir (Cedric) Stanton, Kt., M.D., Ph.D.
Hilbery, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Malcolm, Kt.
Hildred, Sir William Percival, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Hildyard, *Gen.* Sir Reginald John Thoroton, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hiles, Sir Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
Hill, Sir (George) Cyril Rowley, Bt. (1779).
Hill, Sir James, Bt. (1917).
Hill, Sir (James William) Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
Hill, Sir Reginald Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
Hill, Sir Robert Erskine-, Bt. (1945).
Hill, Sir (Thomas St.) Quintin, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Hillary, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
Hills, Sir Reginald Playfair, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Himsworth, Sir Harold Percival, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Hinchcliffe, *Hon.* Sir George Raymond, Kt.
Hinchliffe, Sir (Albert) Henry (Stanley), Kt.
Hincks, *Hon.* Sir Cecil Stephen, Kt.
Hinde, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Robert (Norris), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Hinshelwood, Sir Cyril Norman, Kt., O.M., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hinton, Sir Christopher, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Hirst, Sir (Frank) Wyndham, K.B.E.
Hitchman, Sir (Edwin) Alan, K.C.B.
Hoare, Sir Archer, Kt., C.B.E.
Hoare, Sir Edward O'Bryen, Bt. (1784).
Hoare, Sir Frederick Alfred, Kt.
Hoare, Sir Peter William, Bt. (1786).
Hoare, Sir Samuel, Kt., C.B.
Hobart, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Robert Hampden, Bt., R.N. (1914).
Hobbs, Sir John Berry, Kt.
Hobhouse, Sir Arthur Lawrence, Kt.
Hobhouse, Sir Charles Chisholm, Bt., T.D. (1812).
Hobhouse, Sir John Richard, Kt., M.C.
Hobson, Sir Henry Arthur, K.B.E.
Hobson, Sir Oscar Rudolf, Kt.
Hochoy, Sir Solomon, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Hodge, Sir John Rowland, Bt., M.B.E. (1921).
Hodge, *Prof.* Sir William Vallance Douglas, Kt., Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
Hodges, Sir Reginald John, Kt.
Hodgson, Sir Gerald Hassall, Kt.
Hodgson, Sir Harold (Kingston) Graham-, K.C.V.O.
Hodgson, Sir Mark, Kt., O.B.E.
Hodsoll, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir John, Kt., C.B.
Hodson, *Maj.* Sir Edmond Adair, Bt., D.S.O. (1789).
Hodson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Francis Lord) Charlton, Kt., M.C.
Hogan, Sir Michael Joseph Patrick, Kt., C.M.G.
Hogg, Sir Anthony Henry Lindsay-, Bt. (1905).
Hogg, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Kenneth Weir, Bt., O.B.E. (1846).
Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Claude Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
Holcroft, Sir Reginald Culcheth, Bt. (1921).
Holden, Sir George, Bt. (1919).
Holden, Sir Harry Cassie, Bt. (1909).
Holden, Sir Isaac Holden, Bt. (1893).
Holder, Sir Frank Wilfred, Kt., C.M.G.
Holder, Sir John Eric Duncan, Bt. (1898).
Holderness, Sir Ernest William Elsmie, Bt., C.B.E. (1920).
Holford, *Pro.* Sir William Graham, Kt.
Holland, Sir Alfred Herbert, Kt.
Holland, Sir Eardley Lancelot, Kt., M.D.
Holland, Sir Edward Milner, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
Holland, Sir George William Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., M.M.
Holland, Sir Henry Tristram, Kt., C.I.E.
Holland, Sir Jim Sothern, Bt. (1917).
Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O., V.D.
Holland, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Sidney George, G.C.B., C.H.
Hollely, Sir Arthur Newton, Kt.

Hollinghurst, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Leslie Norman, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
Hollins, Sir Frank Hubert, Bt. (1907).
Hollis, Sir (Alfred) Claud, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hollis, *General* Sir Leslie Chasemore, K.C.B., K.B.E., R.M.
Hollis, Sir Roger Henry, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Holloway, Sir Ernest, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Holman, Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Holmes, Sir Gordon Morgan, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Holmes, Sir Leonard Stanistreet, Kt.
Holmes, Sir Maurice Gerald, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Holmes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Noel Galway, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Holmes, Sir Stephen Lewis, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Holmes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Holt, Sir Edward, Bt. (1916).
Holt, Sir James Arthur, Kt.
Home, Sir David George, Bt. (S 1671).
Home, Sir John Hepburn Milne, Kt.
Hone, Sir Evelyn Denison, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Hone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Herbert) Ralph, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.
Honywood, *Col.* Sir William Wynne, Bt., M.C. (1660).
Hood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Hood, Sir Harold Joseph, Bt., T.D. (1922).
Hooke, Sir Lionel Alfred George, Kt.
Hooper, Sir Frederic Collins, Kt.
Hope, Sir Archibald Philip, Bt., O.B.E., D.F.C. (S 1628).
Hope, Sir James, Bt., M.M. (1932).
Hope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Mirehouse, Kt., O.B.E.
Horlick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Nockells, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1914).
Hornby, Sir (Henry) Russell, Bt. (1899).
Hornby, Sir Roger Antony, Kt.
Horne, Sir Alan Edgar, Bt., M.C. (1929).
Hornibrook, Sir Manuel Richard, Kt., O.B.E.
Horobin, Sir Ian Macdonald, Kt.
Horrocks, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian Gwynne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Horsfall, Sir (John) Donald, Bt. (1909).
Horsman, Sir Henry, Kt., M.C.
Hort, Sir James Fenton, Bt. (1767).
Horwill, Sir Lionel Clifford, Kt.
Hoskins, Sir Cecil Harold, Kt.
Hoskyns, Sir Benedict Leigh, Bt. (1676).
Hotham, *Admiral* Sir Alan Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Houldsworth, *Brig.* Sir Henry Walter, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Houldsworth, Sir (Harold) Basil, Bt. (1956).
Houldsworth, Sir William Thomas Reginald, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1887).
Houlton, Sir John Wardle, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
How, Sir Friston Charles, Kt., C.B.
Howard, Sir Algar Henry Stafford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C., T.D.
Howard, Hon. Sir Arthur Jared Palmer, K.B.E., C.V.O.
Howard, Sir Douglas Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Howard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Weston, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Howard, Sir Harold Walter Seymour, Bt. (1955).
Howard, *Maj.* Sir Henry (George), Kt., C.I.E., M.C.
Howard, Sir John Alfred Golding, Kt.
Howard, Sir John Curtois, Kt.
Howard, Sir (Stanley) Herbert, Kt.
Howe, Sir Robert George, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Howe, Sir Ronald Martin, Kt., C.V.O., M.C.
Howell, Sir Evelyn Berkeley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Howitt, Sir Harold Gibson, G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Howorth, Sir Rupert Beswicke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
Htoon Aung Gyaw, Sir, Kt.
Hubback, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Gordon (Voules), K.B.E., C.B.
Hubback, Sir John Austen, K.C.S.I.
Hudleston, *Air Marshal* Sir Edmund Cuthbert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Hudson, *Hon.* Sir Robert James, K.C.M.G., M.C., Q.C.
Hudson, Sir William, K.B.E.
Hugessen, Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-, K.C.M.G.
Huggins, Sir John, G.C.M.G., M.C.
Hughes, Sir Richard Edgar, Bt. (1773).
Hughes, *Hon.* Sir Wilfred Selwyn Kent, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D.
Huish, Sir Raymond Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
Hulbert, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Norman John, Kt., M.P.
Hull, Sir Hubert, Kt., C.B.E.
Hull, Sir Percy Clarke, Kt., MUS.DOC.
Hull, *General* Sir Richard Amyatt, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hulse, Sir (Hamilton) Westrow, Bt. (1739).
Hulton, Sir Edward George Warris, Kt.
Hulton, Sir Geoffrey Alan, Bt. (1905).
Hume, Sir (Hubert) Nutcombe, K.B.E., M.C.
Humphrys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hungerford, Sir (Alexander) Wilson, Kt.
Hunt, *Brig.* Sir (Henry Cecil) John, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Hunt, Sir Reuben James, Kt.
Hunt, Sir William Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hunter, Sir Ellis, Kt.
Hunter, *Col.* Sir Herbert Patrick, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Hunter, Sir John Adams, K.C.M.G.
Hunter, Sir Summers, Kt.
Hunting, Sir Percy Llewellyn, Kt.
Hunton, *General* Sir Thomas Lionel, K.C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.M.
Hurd, Sir Anthony Richard, Kt., M.P.
Hurst, Sir Alfred (William), K.B.E., C.B.
Hurst, Sir Cecil James Barrington, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Q.C.
Hurst, *His Hon.* Sir (James Henry) Donald, Kt.
Hutchings, Sir Robert Howell, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Hutchinson, Sir Arthur Sydney, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
Hutchinson, Sir Geoffrey Clegg, Kt., M.C., T.D., Q.C.
Hutchinson, Sir Herbert John, K.B.E., C.B.
Hutchinson, Sir Joseph Burtt, Kt., C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Hutchinson, Sir Lewis Bede, K.B.E., C.B.
Hutchison, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Balfour Oliphant, K.B.E., C.B.
Hutchison, *Brig.* Sir Eric Alexander Ogilvy, Bt. (1923).
Hutchison, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir (George) Ian Clark, Kt., R.N.
Hutchison, *Hon.* Sir James Douglas, Kt.
Hutchison, Sir James Riley Holt, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1956).
Hutchison, Sir John Colville, K.B.E.
Hutchison, Sir Peter, Bt. (1939).
Hutchison, Sir William Oliphant, Kt., P.R.S.A.
Hutt, Sir (Alexander McDonald) Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Hutton, Sir Leonard, Kt.
Hutton, Sir Maurice Inglis, Kt., C.M.G.
Hutton, Sir Noel Kilpatrick, K.C.B.
Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
Huxley, Sir Julian Sorell, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hyde, Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Hyderabad and Berar, *Lt.-Gen.* H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Royal Victorian Chain.
Hyland, *Hon.* Sir Herbert John Thornhill, Kt.
Hyne, *Hon.* Sir Ragnar, Kt.
Ilott, Sir John Moody Albert, Kt.
Imrie, Sir John Dunlop, Kt., C.B.E.
Ince, Sir Godfrey Herbert, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Indore, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Indore, H.H. *ex*-Maharaja Holkar of, G.C.I.E.

Indra Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Sir Kt.

Ingilby, Sir Joslan William Vivian, Bt. (1866).

Inglis, Sir Claude Cavendish, Kt., C.I.E., F.R.S.

Inglis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Drummond, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Inglis, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Gilchrist Thesiger, K.B.E., C.B.

Inglis of Glencorse, Sir Maxwell Ian Hector, Bt. (s 1703).

Inglis, Sir Robert John Mathison, Kt., C.I.E., T.D.

Ingold, *Prof.* Sir Christopher Kelk, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Ingram, *Capt.* Sir Bruce Stirling, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.

Ingram, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1893).

Innes, Sir Andrew Lockhart, K.B.E., C.B., Q.C.

Innes, Sir Charles Alexander, K.B.E.

Innes, Sir Peter David, Kt., C.B.E.

Innes of Learney, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O.

Innes, Sir Walter James, Bt. (s 1628).

Iqbal Ahmad, Sir, Kt.

Iredell, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alfred William, K.B.E., C.B.

Irving, Sir Miles, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Irving, Sir Stanley Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Irwin, Sir Samuel Thompson, Kt., C.B.E.

Isaachsen, Sir Oscar Lionel, Kt.

Islam, Sir Gyles, Bt. (1627).

Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Sir, Kt.

Isitt, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leonard Monk, K.B.E.

Ismay, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.

Izat, Sir (James) Rennie, Kt., V.D.

Jack, Sir Robert Ernest, Kt.

Jackman, *Air Marshal* Sir (Harold) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.

Jackson, Sir Barry Vincent, Kt.

Jackson, Sir Donald Edward, Kt.

Jackson, Sir Edward St. John, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Q.C.

Jackson, *Col.* Sir Francis James Gidlow, Kt., M.C., T.D.

Jackson, Sir George Christopher Mather-, Bt. (1869).

Jackson, Sir Harold Warters, Kt.

Jackson, *General* Sir Henry Cholmondeley, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Jackson, Sir Hugh Nicolas, Bt. (1913).

Jackson, Sir John Montrésor, Bt. (1815).

Jackson, Sir Michael Roland, Bt. (1902).

Jackson, *Cmdr.* Sir Robert Gillman Allen, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.

Jackson, Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis, G.C.M.G.

Jackson, Sir Willis, Kt., D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.

Jacob, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edward) Ian (Claud), G.B.E., C.B.

Jacob, *Hon.* Sir George Harold Lloyd-, Kt.

Jaffray, Sir William Otho, Bt. (1892).

Jagdish Prasad, *Kunwar* Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Jaipur, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

James, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Archibald William Henry, K.B.E., M.C.

James, *Hon.* Sir Claude Ernest Weymouth, Kt.

James, Sir David John, Kt.

James, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt., O.B.E.

James, Sir Gerard Bowes Kingston, Bt. (1823).

James, Sir John Ernest, Kt.

James, *Admiral* Sir William Milbourne, G.C.B.

Jameson, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir William Scarlett, K.B.E., C.B.

Jameson, Sir (William) Wilson, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D.

Jamkhandi, Raja of, K.B.E.

Jammu and Kashmir, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

Janes, Sir Herbert Charles, Kt.

Jansz, Sir Herbert Eric, Kt., C.M.G.

Jardine, *Maj.* Sir Ian Liddell, Bt., M.C. (1916).

Jardine, Sir John, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1919).

Jardine, *Capt.* Sir John William Buchanan-, Bt. (1885).

Jardine, Sir William Edward, Bt. (s 1672).

Jarratt, Sir William Smith, Kt.

Jarrett, Sir Clifford George, K.B.E., C.B.

Jarvis, Sir (Arnold) Adrian, Bt. (1922).

Jatar, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Nilkanth Shriram, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.

Jayasundera, Sir Ukwatte Acharige, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Q.C.

Jayetileke, *Hon.* Sir Edward George Perera, Kt., Q.C.

Jefferis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Millis Rowland, K.B.E., M.C.

Jefferson, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.

Jefferson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Alexander Dunnington-, Bt., D.S.O. (1958).

Jeffreys, *Prof.* Sir Harold, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Jeffries, Sir Charles Joseph, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Jeffries, *Hon.* Sir Shirley Williams, Kt.

Jehanghir, Sir Cowasjee, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.I.E. (1908).

Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bt. (1857).

Jenkin, Sir William Norman Prentice, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Jenkins, Sir Evan Meredith, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Jenkins, Sir Owain Trevor, Kt.

Jenkins, Sir (Thomas) Gilmour, K.C.B., K.B.E. M.C.

Jenkins, Sir William Albert, Kt.

Jenkinson, Sir Anthony Banks, Bt. (1661).

Jenkinson, Sir (Charles) Hilary, Kt., C.B.E., F.S.A.

Jenks, Sir Richard Atherley, Bt. (1932).

Jennings, Sir Roland, Kt.

Jennings, Sir (William) Ivor, K.B.E., Q.C., Litt.D.

Jenour, Sir (Arthur) Maynard (Chesterfield), Kt., T.D.

Jensen, Sir John Klunder, Kt., O.B.E.

Jephcott, Sir Harry, Kt.

Jerram, Sir (Cecil) Bertrand, K.C.M.G.

Jerram, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir Rowland Christopher, K.B.E., D.S.O.

Jessel, Sir George, Bt., M.C. (1883).

Jessel, Sir Richard Hugh, Kt.

Jivanjee, Sir Yusufali Alibhai Karimjee, Kt.

John, *Admiral* Sir Caspar, G.C.B.

Johnson, Sir Ernest James, Kt.

Johnson, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.

Johnson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Frederick, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Johnson, Sir Henry Allen Beaumont, Bt. (1818).

Johnson, Sir John Paley, Bt., M.B.E. (1755).

Johnson, Sir Philip Bulmer, Kt.

Johnson, Sir William Clarence, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Johnston, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B.

Johnston, Sir Charles Hepburn, K.C.M.G.

Johnston, Sir Gaston, Kt., Q.C.

Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexander, Bt. (s 1626).

Johnston, Sir William Wallace Stewart, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., M.D.

Johnstone, Sir Frederic Allan George, Bt. (s. 1700).

Joint, Sir (Edgar) James, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Jolly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon Gray, K.C.I.E.

Jolly, *Rear-Adm.* (S). Sir William E. H. . K.C.B.

Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Arthur) Guy Salisbury-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.

Jones, *Hon.* Sir Austin Ellis Lloyd, Kt., M.C.

Jones, *Prof.* Sir (Bennett) Melvill, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C., F.R.S.

Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.

Jones, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Phibbs, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Jones, Sir Clement Wakefield, Kt., C.B.

Jones, Sir Cyril Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cyril Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.

Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E.

Jones, Sir Edward Redmayne-, Kt.

Jones, Sir Eric Malcolm, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.

Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir George, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.

Jones, Sir (George) Basil Todd-, Kt.

Jones, Sir Harold Spencer, K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Jones, *Hon.* Sir Harry Vincent Lloyd-, Kt.

Jones, Sir Henry Frank Harding, Kt., M.B.E.

Jones, *Hon.* Sir Hildreth Glyn-, Kt., T.D.
Jones, Sir James, Kt., C.I.E.
Jones, Sir (John) Henry Morris-, Kt., M.C.
Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir (John) Humphrey Edwardes, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Jones, Sir John Prichard-, Bt. (1910).
Jones, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Whitworth, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Jones, Sir Lawrence Evelyn, Bt., M.C., T.D., (1831).
Jones, Sir Lewis, Kt.
Jones, Sir Owen Haddon Wansbrough-, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D.
Jones, *Capt.* Sir Pryce Victor Pryce-, Bt. (1918).
Jones, Sir Reginald Watson-, Kt.
Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert) Owen, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Vincent Strickland, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Walter Benton, Bt. (1910).
Jones, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
Jones, Sir (William John) Andrew, Kt., C.M.G.
Jones, Sir Wynne Cemlyn-, Kt.
Jordan, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard Bowen, K.C.B., D.F.C.
Joseph, *Maj.* Sir (Herbert) Leslie, Kt.
Joseph, Sir Keith Sinjohn, Bt., M.P. (1943).
Joubert de la Ferté, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Philip Bennet, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Joy, Sir George Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Julian, Sir (Kenneth) Ivor, Kt., C.B.E.
Jungwirth, Sir William John, Kt., C.M.G.
Kaberry, Sir Donald, Bt., T.D., M.P. (1960).
Kalat, *Maj.* H.H. the Khan of, G.C.I.E.
Kano, The Emir of, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Kariamanikkam Srinivasa Krishnan, Sir, Kt.
Karimjee, Sir Tayabali Hassanali Alibhoy, Kt.
Karminski, *Hon.* Sir Seymour Edward, Kt.
Kater, *Hon.* Sir Norman William, Kt.
Kaula, Sir Ganga, Kt., C.I.E.
Kay, Sir James Reid, Kt.
Kaye, Sir Lister Lister-, Bt., (1812).
Kaye, Sir Stephen Henry Gordon, Bt. (1923).
Keane, Sir Richard Michael, Bt., (1801).
Kearns, Sir Henry Ward Lionel, Kt., C.B.E.
Keatinge, Sir Edgar Mayne, Kt., C.B.E.
Keay, Sir John, Kt.
Keay, Sir Lancelot Herman, K.B.E.
Keefe, Sir Ronald Barry, Kt.
Keeling, Sir John Henry, Kt.
Keen, Sir Bernard Augustus, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Keevil, *Col.* Sir Ambrose, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Keightley, *General* Sir Charles Frederick, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.
Keir, Sir David Lindsay, Kt.
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres, Bt. (1801).
Kelly, Sir Gerald Festus, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Kelly, Sir Patrick Aloysius, Kt., C.I.E.
Kemp, Sir Leslie Charles, K.B.E.
Kemsley, *Col.* Sir Colin Norman Thornton-, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.
Kendal, Sir Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
Kendrick, Sir Thomas Downing, K.C.B., F.B.A., F.S.A.
Kennard, Sir Lawrence Ury Charles, Bt. (1891).
Kennaway, Sir John Lawrence, Bt. (1791).
Kennedy, Sir (Henry Charles) Donald (Cleveland) Mackenzie-, K.C.M.G.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Noble, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Kennedy, Sir John Ralph Bayly, Bt. (1830).
Kennedy, *Hon.* Sir Robert, Kt.
Kent, Sir Harold Simcox, K.C.B.
Kerr, Sir Hamilton William, Bt., M.P. (1957).
Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Harold) Reginald, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Howard, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Kettle, Sir Russell, Kt.
Key, Sir Charles Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Key, Sir Neill Cooper-, Kt., M.P.
Keynes, Sir Geoffrey Langdon, Kt., M.D.
Killick, *Brig.* Sir Alexander Herbert, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Kimber, Sir Charles Dixon, Bt. (1904).
Kimmins, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian Charles Hannam, K.B.E., C.B.
Kinahan, *Admiral* Sir Harold Richard George, K.B.E., C.B.
King, Sir Alexander Boyne, Kt., C.B.E.
King, Sir Alexander William, Bt. (1815).
King, *Hon.* Sir Archibald John, Kt.
King, Sir Arthur Henry William, K.B.E.
King, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles John Stuart, K.B.E., C.B.
King, Sir Clifford Robertson, K.B.E.
King, Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
King, Sir James Granville Le Neve, Bt., T.D. (1888).
King, Sir John Richard Duckworth-, Bt. (1792).
King, Sir Norman, K.C.M.G.
Kingdon, Sir Donald, Kt.
Kingham, Sir Robert Dixon, Kt., C.B.E.
Kinloch, Sir Alexander Davenport, Bt. (S 1686).
Kinloch, Sir John, Bt. (1873).
Kipping, Sir Norman Victor, Kt.
Kirby, Sir Arthur Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Kirkbride, Sir Alec Seath, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Kirkman, *General* Sir Sidney Chevalier, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Augustine, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Elliott, Bt. (S. 1685).
Kirkwood, Sir Robert Lucien Morrison, Kt.
Kisch, Sir Cecil, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Kitson, Sir George Vernon, K.B.E.
Kitto, *Hon.* Sir Frank Walters, K.B.E.
Kleinwort, Sir Alexander Santiago, Bt. (1909).
†Knill, Sir Stuart, Bt. (1893).
Knowles, Sir Francis Gerald William, Bt. (1765).
Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William Fortescue, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Knox, Sir Edward Ritchie, Kt., M.C.
Knox, *General* Sir Harry Hugh Sidney, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Knox, Sir Robert Uchtred Eyre, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Knox, Sir Robert Wilson, Kt.
Koelle, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Harry Philpot, K.C.B.
Kolhapur, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I.
Kotalawala, Sir Don Henry, Kt.
Kotalawala, *Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir John Lionel, C.H., K.B.E.
Krebs, *Prof.* Sir Hans Adolf, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
Krishnamachariar, *Rao Bahadur* Sir Vangal Thiruvenkatachari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kukday, *Col.* Sir Krishnaji Vishnoo, Kt., C.I.E.
Kyle, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Wallace Hart, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
Labouchere, Sir George Peter, K.C.M.G.
Lacey, Sir Ralph Wilfred, K.B.E.
Lacon, Sir George Vere Francis, Bt. (1818).
Lacy, Sir Maurice John Pierce, Bt. (1921).
Laidlaw, Sir George Palmer, Kt., O.B.E.
Laing, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.
Laird, Sir Patrick Ramsay, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
Laithwaite, Sir (John) Gilbert, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lake, *Capt.* Sir Atwell Henry, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., R.N. (1711).
Lakin, Sir Henry, Bt. (1909).
Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot, Kt.
Lala Gujjar Mal, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
Lamb, Sir Lionel Henry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Lamb, Sir Walter Rangeley Maitland, K.C.V.O.
Lambart, Sir Oliver Francis, Bt. (1911).

Lambe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Charles Edward, G.C.B., C.V.O.

Lambert, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir David Sidney, K.C.B., O.B.E.

Lambert, Sir Edward Thomas, K.B.E., C.V.O.

†Lambert, Sir Greville Foley, Bt. (1711).

Lamond, Sir William, Kt.

Lampson, Sir Curtis George, Bt., (1866).

Lane, Sir Allen Lane Williams, Kt.

Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Reginald Cambridge, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Lane, Sir Charlton Adelbert Gustavus, Kt.

Lane, Sir William Arbuthnot, Bt., C.B.E. (1923).

Lang, Sir John Gerald, G.C.B.

Langham, Sir John Charles Patrick, Bt. (1660).

Langley, Sir Carleton George, Kt.

Langman, Sir John Lyell, Bt. (1906).

Langrishe, Sir Terence Hume, Bt. (I 1777).

Larcom, Sir Philip, Bt. (1868).

Larmor, Sir (John) Graham, Kt.

Lascelles, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alan Frederick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.

Lascelles, Sir Daniel William, K.C.M.G.

Lascelles, Sir Francis William, K.C.B., M.C.

Latham, *Hon.* Sir Charles George, Kt.

Latham, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Greig, G.C.M.G., Q.C.

Latham, Sir Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.

Latham, Sir Richard Thomas Paul, Bt. (1919).

Lathbury, *General* Sir Gerald William, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.

Lauder, *Maj.* Sir George Andrew Dick-, Bt. (S. 1690).

Laurence, *Admiral* Sir Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Laurent, Sir Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.

Laurie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Emilius, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1834).

Laurie, *Brig.* Sir Percy Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Law, Sir Charles Ewan, Kt.

Lawes, Sir John Claud Bennet, Bt. (1882).

Lawrance, *Maj.* Sir Arthur Salisbury, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Lawrence, Sir David Roland Walter, Bt. (1906).

Lawrence, Sir Henry Eustace Waldemar, Bt. (1858).

Lawrence, Sir William, Bt. (1867)

Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Charles Arthur Digby, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).

Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter Grant, Bt. (1905).

Lawson, Sir Ralph Henry, Bt. (1841).

Lawther, Sir William, Kt.

Laycock, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Layton, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lea, Sir Thomas Claude Harris, Bt. (1892).

Leadbitter, Sir Eric Cyril Egerton, K.C.V.O.

Leale, *Rev.* Sir John, Kt.

Leane, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Raymond Lionel, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.

Learmonth, *Prof.* Sir James Rögnvald, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.

Le Breton, *Col.* Sir Edward Philip, Kt., M.V.O.

Lechmere, Sir Ronald Berwick Hungerford, Bt. (1818).

Lee, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Albert) George, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.

Lee, Sir Frank Godbould, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Lee Hau Shik, *Col.* Sir, K.B.E.

Lee, Sir Kenneth, Bt., LL.D. (1941).

Lee, *Hon.* Sir Walter Henry, K.C.M.G.

Leeds, *Cdr.* Sir Reginald Arthur St. John, Bt., R.N. (1812).

Leeper, Sir Reginald Wildig Allen, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

Lees, *Air Marshal* Sir Alan, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Lees, Sir Charles Archibald Edward Ivor, Bt. (1804).

Lees, Sir Thomas Edward, Bt., (1897).

Lees, Sir (William) Hereward Clare, Bt. (1937).

Leese, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Oliver William Hargreaves, Bt., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1908).

Le Fleming, Sir Frank Thomas, Bt. (1705).

Lefroy, Sir Edward Henry Bruce, Kt.

Legard, Sir Digby Algernon Hall, Bt. (1660).

Leggatt, *Col. Hon.* Sir William Watt, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

Leggett, Sir Frederick William, K.B.E., C.B.

Leicester, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Byrne Warren, Bt. (I 1671).

Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (1918).

Leighton, Sir Michael John Bryan, Bt. (1693).

Leitch, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.

Leith, Sir (Robert) Ian (Algernon) Forbes-, Bt., M.B.E. (1923).

Le Marchant, Sir Denis, Bt. (1841).

Lennard, Sir Fiennes Cecil Arthur Barrett-, Kt.

Lennard, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stephen Arthur Hallam Farnaby, Bt. (1880).

Lennard, Sir Thomas Richard Fiennes Barrett-, Bt. (1801).

Leon, Sir Ronald George, Bt. (1911).

Le Rougetel, Sir John Helier, K.C.M.G., M.C.

Leslie, Sir (Henry John) Lindores, Bt. (S 1625).

Leslie, Sir (John Randolph) Shane, Bt. (1876).

Letch, Sir Robert, Kt.

Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Hector Wroth, Bt. (1804).

Lethem, Sir Gordon James, K.C.M.G.

Lett, Sir Hugh, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (1941).

Lever, Sir Ernest Harry, Kt.

Lever, Sir Tresham (Joseph Philip), Bt. (1911).

Levinge, *Maj.* Sir Richard Vere Henry, Bt., M.B.E. (I 1704).

Levy, Sir (Enoch) Bruce, Kt., O.B.E.

Levy, Sir Ewart Maurice, Bt. (1913).

Lewey, Sir Arthur Werner, Kt.

Lewis, *Prof.* Sir Aubrey Julian, Kt., M.D.

Lewis, *Brig.* Sir Clinton Gresham, Kt., O.B.E.

Lewis, Sir (John) Duncan Orr-, Bt. (1920).

Lewis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard George, K.C.M.G., C.B., Q.B.E.

Lewis, Sir (William) Hawthorne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

Lewthwaite, Sir William Anthony, Bt. (1927).

Ley, Sir Gerald Gordon, Bt., T.D. (1905).

Leyland, Sir Vivyan Edward Naylor-, Bt. (1805).

Liardet, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Claude Francis, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.

Lidbury, Sir Charles, Kt.

Lidbury, Sir David John, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Liddall, Sir Walter Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.

Lienhop, *Hon.* Sir John Henry, Kt.

Liesching, Sir Percivale, G.C.M.G. K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Ligertwood, *Hon.* Sir George Coutts, Kt.

Light, Sir Edgar William, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.

Lighton, Sir Christopher Robert, Bt., M.B.E. (I 1791).

Lillicrap, Sir Charles Swift, K.C.B., M.B.E.

Lim, Sir Han Hoe, Kt., C.B.E.

Lind, *Hon.* Sir Albert Eli, Kt.

Lindsay, Sir Ernest Daryl, Kt.

Lindsay, *Maj.* Sir (George) Humphry (Maurice) Broun-, Kt., D.S.O.

Lindsay, Sir Harry Alexander Fanshawe, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

Lindsay, Sir Lionel Arthur, Kt.

Lindsay, Sir William O'Brien, K.B.E.

Lindsell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid Gordon, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

Linstead, Sir Hugh Nicholas, Kt., O.B.E., M.P.

Linstead, Sir (Reginald) Patrick, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Lintott, Sir Henry John Bevis, K.C.M.G.

Lister, Sir (Charles) Percy, Kt.

Lithgow, Sir William James, Bt., (1925).

Little, *Admiral* Sir Charles James Colebrooke, G.C.B., G.B.E.

Little, Sir (Rudolf) Alexander, K.C.B.

Littlewood, Sir Sydney Charles Thomas, Kt.

Livingston, *Air Marshal* Sir Philip Clermont, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Livingstone, Sir Richard Winn, Kt.
Llewellyn, Sir David Treharne, Kt.
Llewellyn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys, Bt. (1922).
Llewellyn, *Col.* Sir (Robert) Godfrey, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1959).
Llewelyn, Sir Charles Michael Dillwyn-Venables-, Bt., M.V.O., (1890).
Lloyd, *Maj.* Sir (Ernest) Guy (Richard), Bt., D.S.O. (1960).
Lloyd, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh Pughe, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
Lloyd, Sir Robert Owen, Kt., O.B.E.
Lloyd, Sir Thomas Ingram Kynaston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Loch, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Morley, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
Lockhart, Sir Allan Robert Eliot, Kt., C.I.E.
Lockhart, Sir John Beresford Sinclair-, Bt., E.D. (S 1636).
Lockhart, *General* Sir Rob (McGregor Macdonald), K.C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
Lockhart, Sir Robert (Hamilton) Bruce, K.C.M.G.
Lockspeiser, Sir Ben, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Lockwood, Sir Joseph Flawith, Kt.
Locock, Sir Charles Bird, Bt. (1857).
Loder, Sir Giles Rolls, Bt. (1887).
Loewen, *General* Sir Charles Falkland, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Logan, Sir Douglas William, Kt., D.Phil.
Logan, Sir William Marston, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Lomax, Sir John Garnett, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Lombe, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edward Malcolm Evans-, K.C.B.
Long, Sir Bertram, Kt., M.C., T.D.
Longmore, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur Murray, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Loraine, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Percy Lyham, Bt., G.C.M.G. (1664).
Lord, Sir Frank, Kt., O.B.E.
Lord, Sir Leonard Percy, K.B.E.
Lothian, Sir Arthur Cunningham, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Low, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Toby, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., M.P.
Low, Sir Francis, Kt.
Low, Sir Henry Telfer, Kt., C.B.E.
Low, Sir James Richard Morrison-, Bt. (1908).
Lowe, *Hon.* Sir Charles John, K.C.M.G.
Lowe, Sir Francis Gordon, Bt. (1918).
Lowe, Sir Lionel Harold Harvey, Kt.
Lowles, Sir John Geoffrey Nelson, Kt.
Lowson, Sir Denys Colquhoun Flowerdew, Bt. (1951).
Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Guy, Bt., O.B.E. (1824).
Loyd, *General* Sir Henry Charles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
Lucas, *Maj.* Sir Jocelyn Morton, Bt., K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (1887).
Luce, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (John) David, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Luce, Sir William Henry Tucker, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Lucy, *Capt.* Sir (Henry) Montgomerie (Ramsay) Fairfax-, Bt., M.C. (1836).
Luke, Sir Harry Charles, K.C.M.G.
Luke, Sir Stephen Elliot Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.
Lumley, Sir Dudley Owen, K.B.E., C.B.
Lund, Sir Thomas George, Kt., C.B.E.
Lunn, Sir Arnold Henry Moore, Kt.
Lushington, Sir Herbert Castleman, Bt. (1791).
Lydford, *Air Marshal* Sir Harold Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Lyle, Sir Gavin Archibald, Bt. (1929).
Lyle, Sir Ian Duff, Kt., D.S.C.
Lyle, Sir Oliver, Kt., O.B.E.
Lyon, *Hon.* Sir David Bowes-, K.C.V.O.
Lyons, Sir William, Kt.
Lythgoe, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
Mabane, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William, K.B.E.
Maby, Sir Charles George, Kt., C.B.E.
Macadam, Sir Ivison Stevenson, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
Macalister, Sir Robert Lachlan, Kt.
McAlpine, Sir (Alfred) Robert, Bt. (1918).
McAlpine, Sir (Thomas) Malcolm, K.B.E.
Macara, Sir (Charles) Douglas, Bt. (1911).
McArthur, Sir Gordon Stewart, Kt.
MacArthur, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Porter, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Macartney, Sir Alexander Miller, Bt. (I 1799).
Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingston, K.B.E., Q.C.
Macaulay, Sir Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E.
McBride, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Philip Albert Martin, K.C.M.G.
McCall, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.D.
McCall, *Admiral* Sir Henry William Urquhart, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
MacCallum, Sir Peter, Kt., M.C.
McCance, Sir Andrew, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
McCarthy, *Admiral* Sir (Edward) Desmond (Bewley), K.C.B., D.S.O.
McCarthy, Sir Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.,
M'Carthy, Sir Leslie Ernest Vivian, Kt.
McCauley, *Air Marshal* Sir John Patrick Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
McCay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ross Cairns, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
McColl, Sir Alexander Lowe, Kt.
McConnell, *Cdr.* Sir Robert Melville Terence, Bt., V.R.D. (1900).
McCowan, Sir David James Cargill, Bt. (1934).
McCreery, *General* Sir Richard Loudon, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
McCullagh, Sir (Joseph) Crawford, Bt. (1935).
McCulloch, Sir Malcolm McLeod, Kt., C.B.E.
McDavid, Sir Edwin Frank, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
McDavid, Sir Herbert Gladstone, Kt., C.B.E.
McDonald, *Air Marshal* Sir Arthur William Baynes, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Macdonald of Sleat, Sir Ian Godfrey Bosville, Bt. (S 1625).
Macdonald, Sir John, Kt.
McDonald, *Hon.* Sir John Gladstone Black, Kt.
Macdonald, Sir John Ronald Maxwell-, Bt. (S 1682 and S 1707).
Macdonald, *Capt.* Sir Peter Drummond, K.B.E.
McDonald, Sir (Robert) Ross, Kt., Q.C.
McDonald, *Hon.* Sir William John Farquhar, Kt.
MacDonald, *Air Marshal* Sir William Laurence Mary, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
Macdougall, Sir (George) Donald (Alastair), Kt., C.B.E.
McElwaine, Sir Percy Alexander, Kt.
McEvoy, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Theodore Newman, K.C.B., C.B.E.
McEwen, *Capt.* Sir John Helias Finnie, Bt. (1953).
McEwin, *Hon.* Sir (Alexander) Lyell, K.B.E.
McFadyean, Sir Andrew, Kt.
Macfadyen, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Douglas, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Macfadyen, Sir Eric, Kt.
McFadzean, Sir William Hunter, Kt.
McFarland, Sir Basil (Alexander Talbot), Bt., C.B.E. (1914).
MacFarquhar, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.I.E.
MacGeagh, *Col.* Sir Henry Foster, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
MacGillivray, Sir Donald Charles, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
McGlashan, *Rear-Adm.* (E) Sir Alexander Davidson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
McGlashan, Sir George Talt, Kt., C.B.E.
McGovern, Sir Patrick Silvesta, Kt., C.B.E.
MacGregor, Sir Alexander Stuart Murray, K.B.E., M.D.

MacGregor, Sir Colin Malcolm, Kt.
MacGregor of MacGregor, Sir Gregor, Bt. (1795).
McGregor, *Air Marshal* Sir Hector Douglas, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
McGregor, Sir James Robert, K.B.E.
Macgregor, Sir Robert James McConnell, Bt., M.M. (1828).
McGrigor, *Capt.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt. (1831).
Machtig, Sir Eric Gustav, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
McIlrath, Sir Martin, Kt.
McIntosh, *Hon.* Sir Malcolm, K.B.E.
Macintosh, *Prof.* Sir Robert Reynolds, Kt., M.D.
Mack, Sir (William) Henry (Bradshaw), G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
McKaig, *Col.* Sir John Bickerton, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
Mackay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Iven Giffard, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. V.D.
McKean, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Lionel Douglas Dalzell, K.B.E., C.B.
McKee, *Air Marshal* Sir Andrew, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
McKee, *Maj.* Sir William Cecil, Kt., E.R.D.
McKell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William John, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
Mackenzie, Sir (Alexander George Anthony) Allan, Bt. (1890).
Mackenzie, Sir Clutha Nantes, Kt.
Mackenzie, Sir Duncan George, K.C.I.E.
Mackenzie, Sir (Edward Montague) Compton, Kt., O.B.E.
Mackenzie, Sir (James) Moir, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Mackenzie, *Surg. Vice-Adm.* Sir (Kenneth) Alexander Ingleby, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
Mackenzie, Sir (Lewis) Roderick Kenneth, Bt (s. 1703).
Mackenzie, Sir Robert Evelyn, Bt. (s 1673).
Mackenzie, *Capt.* Sir Robert Henry Muir, Bt. (1805).
MacKereth, Sir Gilbert, K.C.M.G., M.C.
McKerron, Sir Patrick Alexander Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Mackeson, *Brig.* Sir Harry Ripley, Bt. (1954).
McKie, Sir William Neil, Kt., M.V.O., D.Mus.
Mackinlay, Sir George Mason, Kt.
McKinnon, Sir James, Kt.
McKisack, Sir Audley, Kt.
Macklin, Sir Albert Sortain Romer, Kt.
Mackworth, *Cdr.* Sir David Arthur Geoffrey, Bt. (1776).
McLaggan, Sir (John) Douglas, K.C.V.O.
Maclaren, Sir Hamish Duncan, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
McLarty, *Hon.* Sir (Duncan) Ross, K.B.E., M.M.
Maclean, *Maj.* Sir Charles Hector Fitzroy, Bt. (s 1631).
Maclean, Sir Fitzroy Hew, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. (1957).
McLean, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Graeme, K.C.B., K.B.E.
McLean, Sir Robert, Kt.
Maclean, Sir Robert Alexander, Kt.
McLean, Sir William Hannah, K.B.E.
Maclennan, Sir Ian Morrison Ross, K.C.M.G.
MacLennan, Sir Robert Laing, Kt., C.I.E.
McLeod, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1925).
McLeod, *Rev.* Sir George Fielden, Bt., M.C., D.D. (1924).
McLeod, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Roderick William, K.C.B., C.B.E.
McLintock, Sir William Traven, Bt. (1934).
Maclure, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John William Spencer, Bt., O.B.E. (1898).
McMahon, Sir (William) Patrick, Bt. (1817).
MacMichael, Sir Harold (Alfred), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Macmillan, Sir Ernest Campbell, Kt., Mus. Doc.
MacMillan, *General* Sir Gordon Holmes Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
McMullen, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Jay, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
McMullin, *Hon.* Sir Alister Maxwell, K.C.M.G.
Macnaghten, Sir Antony, Bt. (1836).
McNair, Sir (George) Douglas, Kt., M.B.E.
McNair, *Hon.* Sir William Lennox, Kt.
MacNalty, Sir Arthur Salusbury, K.C.B., M.D.
McNaughton, Sir George Mathew, Kt., C.B.
Macneal, Sir Hector Murray, K.B.E.
McNee, Sir John William, Kt., D.S.O., M.D., D.Sc.
McNeice, Sir (Thomas) Percy (Fergus), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
McNeill, Sir James McFadyen, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
Maconachie, Sir Richard (Roy), K.B.E., C.I.E.
Maconochie, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
McPherson, Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Macpherson, Sir John Stuart, G.C.M.G.
Macready, Sir Nevil John Wilfrid, Bt. (1923).
McRobert, *Col.* Sir George Reid, Kt., C.I.E.
MacTaggart, Sir Andrew McCormick, Kt.
Mactaggart, Sir Ian Auld, Bt. (1938).
McTiernan, *Hon.* Sir Edward Aloysius, K.B.E.
McVey, Sir Daniel, Kt., C.M.G.
McWatters, Sir Arthur Cecil, Kt., C.I.E.
Madden, *Admiral* Sir Alexander Cumming Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Madden, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt., C.B. (1919).
Maddex, Sir George Henry, K.B.E.
Maddocks, Sir Kenneth Phipson, K.C.M.G.
Madge, Sir Frank William, Bt. (1919).
Madhorao Genesh Deshpande *Rao Bahadur* Sir, K.B.E.
Madsen, *Prof.* Sir John Percival Vissing, Kt., D.Sc.
Magill, Sir Ivan Whiteside, K.C.V.O.
Maginness, Sir Greville Simpson, K.B.E.
Magnay, *Maj.* Sir Christopher Boyd William, Bt., M.C. (1844).
Magnus, Sir Philip, Bt. (1917).
Mahadeva, Sir Arunachalam, K.C.M.G.
Mahon, Sir George Edward John, Bt. (1819).
Mahoney, Sir John Andrew, Kt., O.B.E.
Maihar, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Maini, Sir Amar Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
Maitland, *Cdr.* Sir John Francis Whitaker, Kt., M.P.
Maitland, Sir Keith Richard Felix Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. (1917).
Maitland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Ramsay, Bt., D.S.O. (1818).
Makhdum Murid Hussain Quraishi, *Khan Bahadur Nawab* Sir, Kt.
Makgill, *Maj.* Sir (John) Donald (Alexander Arthur), Bt. (s 1627).
Makins, Sir (Alfred) John (Ware) Kt.
Makins, Sir Roger Mellor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Makins, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Vivian, Bt. (1903).
Malcolm, Sir Michael Albert James, Bt. (s 1665).
Malet, *Col.* Sir Edward William St. Lo, Bt., O.B.E. (1791).
Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, *Lt.-Col. Nawab* Sir, K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
Mallaby, Sir (Howard) George (Charles), K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Mallet, Sir Victor Alexander Louis, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Mallet, Sir (William) Ivo, C.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Mallinson, *Col.* Sir Stuart Sidney, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Mallinson, Sir William Paul, Bt. (1935).
Malone, Sir Clement, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Maltby, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Paul Copeland, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Maltby, Sir Thomas Karran, Kt.
Mamo, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., O.B.E.
Mance, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir H. Osborne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mander, Sir Charles Marcus, Bt. (1911).
Mander, Sir Frederick, Kt.
Mander, Sir Geoffrey Le Mesurier, Kt.

Mandi, *Col.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Manifold, *Hon.* Sir (Thomas) Chester, Kt.
Manilal Balabhai Nanavati, Sir, Kt.
Manisty, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir (Henry Wilfred) Eldon, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Manktelow, Sir (Arthur) Richard, K.B.E., C.B.
Mann, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1905).
Mann, Sir James Gow, K.C.V.O.
Manning, *Hon.* Sir Henry Edward, K.B.E., Q.C.
Mansel, Sir Philip, Bt. (1622).
Mansergh, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Cecil) Aubrey (Lawson), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Mansergh, *General* Sir (Eric Carden) Robert, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Mansergh, *Admiral* Sir Maurice James, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Mansfield, *Hon.* Sir Alan James, K.C.M.G.
Manuwa, Sir Samuel Layinka Ayodeji, Kt.
Manzoni, Sir Herbert John Baptista, Kt., C.B.E.
Mappin, Sir Frank Crossley, Bt. (1886).
Margai, Sir Milton Augustus Strieby, Kt., M.B.E.
Margetson, *Maj.* Sir Philip Reginald, K.C.V.O., M.C.
Markar, Haji Sir Mohammed Macan-, Kt.
Markham, Sir Charles John, Bt. (1011).
Markham, Sir (Sydney) Frank, Kt., M.P.
Marks, Sir Simon, Kt., D.Sc.
Marling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Stanley Vincent, Bt., O.B.E. (1882).
Marnham, Sir Ralph, K.C.V.O.
Marr, *Hon.* Sir Charles William Clanan, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
Marr, Sir Leslie Lynn, Bt. (1919).
Marriott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Charles Oakes, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Marriott, Sir Ralph George Cavendish Smith-, Bt. (1774).
Marriott, Sir Robert Ecklin, Kt., V.D.
Marsden, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
Marsden, Sir John Denton, Kt. (1924).
Marsh, Sir Percy William, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Marshall, *Hon.* Sir Archie Pellow, Kt.
Marshall, Sir Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D.
Marshall, Sir Hugo Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Marshall, Sir James, Kt.
Marshall, Sir Sidney Horatio, Kt.
Marshall, Sir William Marchbank, Kt.
Marten, Sir Amberson Barrington, Kt.
Martin, Sir Alec, K.B.E.
Martin, Sir Charles Carnegie, Kt., C.B.E.
Martin, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Douglas Eric Holland-, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Martin, Sir George William, K.B.E.
Martin, *Prof.* Sir (John) Leslie, Kt., Ph.D.
Martin, Sir John Miller, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Martin, *Prof.* Sir Leslie Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
Martin, *Hon.* Sir Norman (Angus), Kt.
Martin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Edmund, Kt., C.M.G., T.D.
Martineau, Sir Wilfrid, Kt., M.C., T.D.
Masani, Sir Rustom Pestonji, Kt.
Mason, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Sir Frank Trowbridge, K.C.B.
Mason, Sir Laurence, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
Mason, Sir Paul, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Massey, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
Massey, *Prof.* Sir Harrie Stewart Wilson, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Massiah, Sir Hallam Grey, Kt., C.B.E.
Masson, Sir (James) Irvine Orme, Kt., M.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Masson, Sir John Robertson, Kt.
Masterman, Sir Christopher Hughes, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Masterman, Sir John Cecil, Kt., O.B.E.
Matheson, *General* Sir Torquhil George, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G. (1882).
Mathew, Sir Charles, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
Mathew, Sir Theobald, K.B.E., M.C.
Mathias, Sir Richard Hughes, Bt. (1917).
Matthews, Sir Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
Matthews, Sir Bryan Harold Cabot, Kt., C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Matthews, *Very Rev.* Walter Robert, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Matthews, Sir William Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
Maud, Sir John Primatt Redcliffe, G.C.B., C.B.E.
Maude, Sir (Evelyn) John, K.C.B., G.B.E.
Maufe, Sir Edward Brantwood, Kt., R.A.
Maxwell, Sir Alexander, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Maxwell, Sir Alexander Hyslop, K.C.M.G.
Maxwell, Sir Aymer, Bt. (s. 1681).
Maxwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Aymer, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Maxwell, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Hon. Sir Denis Crichton, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Maxwell, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
Maxwell, Sir Patrick Ivor Heron-, Bt. (s 1683).
Maxwell, Sir Reginald Maitland, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Maxwell, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Wellwood George Courtenay, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.C.L.
May, *Surg. Vice-Adm.* Sir (Robert) Cyril, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Mayer, Sir Robert, Kt.
Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
Mayo, *Hon.* Sir Herbert, Kt.
Mayurbhanj, *Flight-Lt.* The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Meagher, Sir Thomas, Kt.
Mealing, Sir Kenneth William, Kt.
Mears, Sir Grimwood, K.C.I.E.
Measures, Sir Philip Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
Medley, Sir John Dudley Gibbs, Kt.
Medlicott, *Brig.* Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
Medlycott, Sir Hubert Mervyn, Bt. (1808).
Meek, Sir David Burnett, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Meere, Sir Francis Anthony, Kt., C.B.E.
Mehta, Sir Chunilal Baichand, Kt.
Mehta, Sir Chunilal Vijbhukhandas, K.C.S.I.
Mehta, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Manekji Navrosji, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
Meiklejohn, Sir Roderick Sinclair, K.B.E., C.B.
Meiklereid, Sir (Ernest) William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Mellor, Sir John Serocold Paget, Bt. (1924).
Melville, Sir Harry Work, K.C.B., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Melville, Sir Leslie Galfreid, K.B.E.
Menson, Sir Charles William Tachie-, Kt., C.B.E.
Menteth, Sir James Wallace Stuart-, Bt. (1838).
Menzies, *Hon.* Sir Douglas Ian, K.B.E.
Menzies, Sir Robert, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
Menzies, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stewart Graham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Mercer, *Prof.* Sir Walter, Kt.
Mercieca, *Hon.* Sir Arturo, Kt., LL.D.
Meredith, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Warburton, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Meredith, Sir Vincent Robert Sissons, Kt.
Merriam, Sir Laurence Pierce Brooke, Kt., M.C.
Merrick, Sir John Edward Siegfried, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Merriman, Sir Walter Thomas, Kt.
Merton, Sir Thomas Ralph, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Merton, *Air Marshal* Sir Walter Hugh, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Messent, Sir Philip Santo, Kt.
Messer, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Messervy, *General* Sir Frank Walter, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Metcalfe, Sir Frederic William, K.C.B.
Metcalfe, Sir Ralph Ismay, Kt.
Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus John, Bt. (1802).

Methven, Sir Harry Finlayson, Kt.
Meyer, Sir Anthony John Charles, Bt. (1910).
Meynell, Sir Francis, Kt.
Meyrick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George David Elliott Tapps-Gervis-, Bt., M.C. (1791).
Meyrick, *Admiral* Sir Sidney Julius, K.C.B.
Meyrick, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Frederick, Bt. (1880).
Michaelis, *Brig. Hon.* Sir Archie, Kt.
Michelmore, Sir Walter Harold Strachan, Kt., M.B.E.
Michelmore, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Godwin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Middlebrook Sir Harold, Bt. (1930).
Middlemore, Sir William Hawkslow, Bt. (1919).
Middleton, Sir George Humphrey, K.C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir Stephen Hugh, Bt. (1662).
Miers, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Cecil Capel, V.C., C.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Miéville, Sir Eric Charles, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Milbank, Sir Frederick Richard Powlett, Bt. (1882).
Milburn, Sir John Nigel, Bt. (1905).
Mildmay, Sir Verus Arundell Maunder St. John-, Bt. (1772).
Miles, Sir Charles Watt, Kt., O.B.E.
Miles, Sir Charles William, Bt., O.B.E. (1859).
Miles, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey John Audley, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Miles, Sir John Charles, Kt.
Millais, Sir Ralph Regnault, Bt. (1885).
Millar, Sir Frederick Robert Hoyer, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Millbourn, Sir (Philip) Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
Miller, Sir Alastair George Lionel Joseph, Bt. (1788).
Miller, Sir Ernest Henry John, Bt. (1705).
Miller, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Euan Alfred Bews, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Miller, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Christie-, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Miller, Sir James, Kt.
Miller, *Col.* Sir James MacBride, Kt., M.C., T.D.
Miller, Sir Richard Hope, Kt.
Miller, Sir Stanley Norie-, Bt., M.C. (1936).
Mills, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Mordaunt, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
Mills, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir George Holroyd, G.C.B., D.F.C.
Mills, *Col.* Sir John Digby, Kt., T.D.
Mills, Sir Peter Frederick Leighton, Bt. (1921).
Milman, Sir William Ernest, Bt., M.M. (1800).
Milne, Sir David, G.C.B.
Milne, Sir James Allan, Kt., C.B.E.
Milne, Sir John (Sydney) Wardlaw-, K.B.E.
Milner, Sir George Edward Mordaunt, Bt. (1717).
Minter, Sir Frederick Albert, G.C.V.O.
Misra, Sir Lakshmipati, Kt.
Missenden, Sir Eustace James, Kt., O.B.E.
Mitchell, Sir Angus Sinclair, Kt.
Mitchell, Sir David George, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D.
Mitchell, Sir Godfrey Way, Kt.
Mitchell, *Col.* Sir Harold Paton, Bt. (1945).
Mitchell, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
Mitchell, Sir Kenneth Grant, K.C.I.E.
Mitchell, *Prof.* Sir Mark Ledingham, Kt.
Mitchell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Euen, G.C.M.G., M.C.
Mitchell, Sir (Seton) Steuart Crichton, K.B.E., C.B.
Mitra, Sir Dhirendra Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
Moberly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertrand Richard, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Moberly, Sir Walter (Hamilton), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.Litt.
Mockett, Sir Vere, Kt., M.B.E.
Mody, Sir Hormasji Peroshaw, K.B.E.
Moffat, Sir John Smith, Kt., O.B.E.
Moir, Sir Ernest Ian Royds, Bt. (1916).
Mole, Sir Charles Johns, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Molony, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1925).
Monck, Sir John Berkeley, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moncreiffe, Sir (Rupert) Iain (Kay), Bt. (s 1685).
Moncrieff, *Admiral* Sir Alan Kenneth Scott-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Monson, Sir Edmund St. John Debonnaire John, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1905).
Monteath, Sir David Taylor, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Montgomery, Sir Basil Purvis-Russell-Hamilton-, Bt. (1801).
Montgomery, Sir Frank Percival, Kt., M.C.
Mookerjee, Sir Birendra Nath, Kt.
Moon, Sir (Peter) Wilfred Giles, Bt. (1855).
Moon, Sir Richard, Bt. (1887).
Moore, Sir Edward Stanton, Bt. (1923).
Moore, Sir Harold (John de Courcy), Kt.
Moore, Sir Henry Monck-Mason, G.C.M.G.
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Henry Ruthven, G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Moore, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (James Newton) Rodney, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Moore, Sir Norman Winfrid, Bt. (1919).
Moore, Sir Richard Greenslade, Kt., O.B.E.
Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Cecil Russell, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. (1956).
Moore, *Hon.* Sir Walter K., Kt., C.B.E.
Moore, Sir William Samson, Bt. (1932).
Mooring, Sir (Arthur) George (Rixson), Kt., C.M.G.
Mordaunt, Sir Nigel John, Bt., M.B.E. (1611).
Morgan, Sir Edward James Ranembe, Kt.
Morgan, Sir Frank William, Kt., M.C.
Morgan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Edgworth, K.C.B.
Morgan, Sir John Kenyon Vaughan-, Bt., M.P., (1960).
Morgan, Sir John Vernon Hughes-, Bt. (1925).
Morgan, *Admiral* Sir Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
Morgan, *General* Sir William Duthie, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Morison, Sir Ronald Peter, Kt., Q.C.
Morland, Sir Oscar Charles, K.C.M.G.
Morley, Sir Alexander Francis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Morrell, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Routley Hutson, K.B.E.
Morren, Sir William Booth Rennie, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Morris, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Samuel, K.B.E., C.B.
Morris, Sir Charles Richard, Kt.
Morris, Sir Cedric Lockwood, Bt. (1806).
Morris, *General* Sir Edwin Logie, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
Morris, Sir Harold, Kt., M.B.E., Q.C.
Morris, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Dalton-, K.B.E., C.B.
Morris, Sir Parker, Kt.
Morris, Sir Philip Robert, K.C.M.G. C.B.E.
Morrow, Sir Arthur William, Kt., D.S.O., E.D.
Morse, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
Morsnead, Sir Owen Frederick, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Mortimer, *Rev.* Sir Charles Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
Morton, *Maj.* Sir Desmond John Falkiner, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
Morton, Sir Ralph John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Mosley, Sir Oswald Ernald, Bt. (1781).
Moss, Sir Eric de Vere, Kt., C.I.E.
Moss, Sir John Herbert Theodore Edwards-, Bt. (1868).
Mossop, Sir Allan George, Kt.
Mostyn, Sir Jeremy John Antony, Bt. (1670).
Mott, Sir Adrian Spear, Bt. (1930).
Mounsey, Sir George Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
Mount, Sir William Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
Mountain, Sir Brian Edward Stanley, Bt. (1922).
Mountford, Sir James Frederick, Kt., D.Litt.

Mowat, *Col.* Sir Alfred Law, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (1932).
Mowbray, Sir George Robert, Bt., K.B.E. (1880).
Moxham, Sir Harry Cuthbertson, Kt.
Moylan, Sir John FitzGerald, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Mudaliar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot Ramaswami, K.C.S.I.
Mudie, Sir (Robert) Francis, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Muhamad Noor, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Khaja, Kt., C.B.E.
Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan *Nawab* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Nawaz, *Col.* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Muir, Sir Edward Francis, K.C.B.
Muir, Sir John Haring, Bt. (1892).
Muirhead, Sir John Spencer, Kt. D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
Mulholland, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry George Hill, Bt. (1945).
Mulholland, Sir William Walter, Kt., O.B.E.
Mullings, Sir Clement Tudway, Kt., C.S.I.
Munro, Sir Arthur Herman, Bt. (S. 1634).
Munro, *Hon.* Sir Leslie Knox, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Munro, Sir (Richard) Gordon, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Munro, Sir Torquil (Thomas Alfonso), Bt. (1825).
Murphy, Sir Alexander Paterson, Kt.
Murphy, Sir George Francis, Bt. (1912).
Murphy, Sir William Lindsay, K.C.M.G.
Murrant, Sir Ernest Henry, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Murray, Sir Alan John Digby, Bt. (S 1628).
Murray, Sir Andrew Hunter Arbuthnot, Kt., O.B.E.
Murray, *Brig.* Sir George David Keith, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Murray, *General* Sir Horatius, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Murray, Sir John, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D., F.S.A.
Murray, *Hon.* Sir John Murray, K.B.
Murray, Sir (John) Stanley, Kt.
Murray, Sir Keith Anderson Hope, Kt., Ph.D.
Murray, Sir Kenneth, Kt.
Murray, Sir Patrick Ian, Bt. (S 1673).
Murray, Sir Rowland William Patrick, Bt. (S 1630).
Murrie, Sir William Stuart, K.B.E., C.B.
Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Musgrave, Sir Charles, Bt. (1611).
Musgrave, Sir (Frank) Cyril, K.C.B.
Musgrave, Sir Richard James, Bt. (I 1782).
Musker, Sir John, Kt.
Muspratt, *General* Sir Sydney Frederick, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Mussen, Sir Gerald, Kt.
Musto, Sir Arnold Albert, Kt., C.I.E.
Mutta Venkatasubba Rao, Sir, Kt.
Mya Bu, Sir, Kt.
Myers, Sir James Eckersley, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc.
Mysore, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Naesmith, Sir Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.
Nair, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Chettur Madhavan, Kt.
Nairac, Sir George Edouard, Kt., Q.C.
Nairn, Sir (Michael) George, Bt. (1904).
Nairn, *Maj.* Sir Robert Spencer-, Bt., T.D. (1933).
Nall, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Michael Joseph, Bt., R.N. (1954).
Namier, Sir Lewis Bernstein, Kt., F.B.A.
Napier, Hon. Sir Albert Edward Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C.
Napier, *Hon.* Sir John Mellis, K.C.M.G.
Napier, Sir Joseph William Lennox, Bt., O.B.E. (1867).
Napier, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt. (S 1627).
Narang, Sir Gokul Chand, Kt., Ph.D.
Nasmith, *Admiral* Sir Martin Eric Dunbar-, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Nawanagar, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. Maharaja Jam Sahib of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Nayudu, *Sri Diwan Bahadur* Sir Madura Balasundram, Kt., C.I.E.
Neale, *Prof.* Sir John Ernest, Kt., F.B.A.
Neale, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Walter) Gordon, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Neame, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Philip, V.C., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Neame, Sir Thomas, Kt., F.S.B.
Neave, Sir Arundell Thomas Clifton, Bt. (1795).
Neden, Sir Wilfred John, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Needham, Sir Raymond Walter, Kt., Q.C.
Negus, Sir Victor Ewings, Kt.
Neill, *Col.* Sir Frederick Austin, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
Nelson, Sir Frank, K.C.M.G.
Nelson, *Maj.* Sir William Vernon Hope, Bt., O.B.E. (1912).
Nepean, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Evan Yorke, Bt. (1802).
Nethersole, Sir Michael (Henry Braddon), K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Nevile, Sir Sydney Oswald, Kt.
Nevill, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Arthur de Terrotte, K.B.E., C.B.
Neville, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (James) Edmund (Henderson), Bt., M.C. (1927).
Neville, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Arthur Ross, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., R.M.
Newboult, Sir Alexander Theodore, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., E.D.
Newland, Sir Henry Simpson, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Newman, Sir Gerard Robert Henry Sigismund, Bt. (1912).
Newman, Sir Ralph Alured, Bt. (1836).
Newsam, Sir Frank Aubrey, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.C.
Newton, Sir Basil Cochrane, K.C.M.G.
Newton, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
Newton, Sir Edgar Henry, Bt. (1924).
Newton, Sir (Harry) Michael (Rex), Bt., (1900).
Nicholetts, *Air Marshal* Sir Gilbert Edward, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
Nicholls, Sir John Walter, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Nicholls, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Burtonshaw, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Nicholls, *Hon.* Sir Robert Dove, Kt.
Nichols, Sir Philip Bouverie Bowyer, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Nicholson, *General* Sir Cameron Gordon Graham, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Nicholson, Sir Godfrey, Bt., M.P. (1958).
Nicholson, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1859).
Nicholson, Sir John Norris, Bt., C.I.E. (1912).
Nicholson, *Admiral* Sir Randolph Stewart Gresham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Nicol, Sir Thomas Drysdale, K.B.E.
Nicoll, Sir John Fearns, K.C.M.G.
Nicolls, Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Nicolson, Hon. Sir Harold George, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Nicolson, Sir Harold Stanley, Bt. (S 1629).
Nicolson, Sir Kenneth, Kt., M.C.
Nield, Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
Niemeyer, Sir Otto (Ernst), G.B.E., K.C.B.
Nightingale, Sir Geoffrey Slingsby, Bt. (1628).
Nihill, *Hon.* Sir (John Harry) Barclay, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
Nimmo, Sir Robert, Kt.
Niven, Sir Cecil Rex, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
Nixon, Sir (Charles) Norman, Kt.
Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher John Louis Joseph, Bt., M.C. (1906).
Nixon, Sir Frank Horsfall, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Niyogi, *Hon.* Sir Machraj Bhowani Shanker, Kt., C.I.E.
Noble, *Cmdr. Rt. Hon.* Sir Allan Herbert Percy, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Noble, Sir Andrew Napier, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1923).
Noble, Sir Humphrey Brunel, Bt., M.B.E., M.C. (1902).

Nock, Sir Norman Lindfield, Kt.
Norman, Sir Edward James, Kt.
Norman, Sir Mark Annesley, Bt. (1915).
Normand, Sir Charles William Blyth, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc.
Norris, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Fred Wivell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Norris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frank Kingsley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
Norritt, Sir James Henry, Kt.
North, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Kingsley, Kt.
North, *Admiral* Sir Dudley Burton Napier, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
North, Sir George, Kt., C.B., M.C.
North, Sir (William) Jonathan (Frederick), Bt. (1920).
Northcott, *General* Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Northey, Sir Armand Hunter Kennedy Wilbraham, Kt.
Norton, Sir Clifford John, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Norton, Sir (Walter) Charles, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
Norwood, Sir Charles John Boyd, Kt.
Nosworthy, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis Poitiers, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Nosworthy, Sir Richard Lysle, K.C.M.G.
Nott, *Cmdr.* Sir James Grenville Pyke-, Kt., C.M.G., R.N.
Nottidge, Sir William Rolfe, Kt.
Nugent, Sir (George) Guy (Bulwer), Bt. (1806).
Nugent, Sir (George) Richard (Hodges), Bt., M.P. (1960).
Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles, Bt. (I 1795).
Nugent, *Maj.* Sir Peter Walter James, Bt. (1831).
Nugent, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Roland Thomas, Kt.
Nugent, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Terence Edmund Gascoigne, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Nussey, Sir Thomas Moore, Bt. (1909).
Nuttall, Sir James, Kt.
Nuttall, Sir Nicholas Keith Lillington, Bt. (1922).
Nutting, Sir Harold Stansmore, Bt. (1903).
Nye, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Archibald Edward, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Nye, Sir Geoffrey Walter, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Oakeley, Sir Edward Atholl, Bt. (1790).
Oakes, Sir Sydney, Bt. (1939).
Oakshott, Sir Hendrie Dudley, Bt., M.B.E., M.P. (1959).
Obeyesekere, Sir James Peter, Kt.
O'Brien, Sir (Frederick) Lucius, Kt.
O'Brien, Sir John Edmond Noel, Bt., M.C. (1849).
O'Brien, Sir Tom, Kt.
O'Bryan, *Hon.* Sir Norman, Kt.
Ochterlony, Sir Charles Francis, Bt. (1823).
O'Connell, Sir Morgan Donal Conail, Bt. (1869).
O'Connor, Sir Kenneth Kennedy, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
O'Connor, *General* Sir Richard Nugent, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Odgers, Sir Charles Edwin, Kt.
O'Dowda, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Wilton, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Oehlers, Sir George Edward Noel, Kt., O.B.E.
Officer, Sir (Frank) Keith, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Ogden, Sir Alwyne George Neville, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ogg, Sir William Gammie, Kt.
Ogilvie, Sir Charles (MacIvor Grant) Kt., C.S.I., C.B.E.
Ogilvie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Drummond, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Ogilvie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Heneage, K.B.E.
Ogilvy, Sir David John Wilfrid, Bt. (S 1626)
Ohlson, Sir Eric James, Bt. (1920).
Ojukwu, Sir Odumegwu, Kt., O.B.E.
Okeover, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Ian Peter Andrew Monro Walker-, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1886).
Oliphant, Sir Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Oliphant, Sir Marcus Laurence Elwin, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Oliver, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Nigel, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Oliver, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Henry Francis, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Oliver, Sir Roland Giffard, Kt., M.C.
Oliver, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pasfield, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Olivier, Sir Laurence Kerr, Kt.
O'Loghlen, Sir Coleman Michael, Bt. (1838).
Olver, *Col.* Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B., C.M.G.
O'Malley, Sir Owen St. Clair, K.C.M.G.
Onslow, Sir Geoffrey Henry Hughes-, K.B.E., D.S.C.
Onslow, *Admiral* Sir Richard George, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Onslow, Sir Richard Wilmot, Bt. T.D. (1797).
Oppenheim, Sir Duncan Morris, Kt.
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Oppenheimer, Sir Michael Bernard Grenville, Bt. (1921).
Oram, Sir Matthew Henry, Kt., M.B.E.
Orde, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G.
Orde, Sir Percy Lancelot, Kt., C.I.E.
Orde, *Maj.* Sir Simon Arthur Campbell-, Bt. (1790).
Ormerod, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Berkeley, K.B.E.
Ormerod, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Benjamin, Kt.
Orr, Sir Samuel, Kt.
Orton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Frederick, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Osborn, Sir Danvers Lionel Rouse, Bt. (1662).
Osborn, Sir Frederic James, Kt.
Osborne, Sir (Francis) D'Arcy Godolphin, K.C.M.G.
Osborne, Sir Peter George, Bt. (I 1629).
Osbourne, *Air Commodore* Sir Henry Percy Smyth-, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
O'Sullivan, *Hon.* Sir Neil, K.B.E.
Oulsnam, Sir (Samuel) Harrison (Yardley), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Outerbridge, *Col. Hon.* Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Outram, Sir Alan James, Bt. (1859).
Overton, Sir Arnold Edersheim, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C.
Overy, Sir Thomas Stuart, Kt.
Ovey, Sir Esmond, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Owen, Sir (Arthur) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
Owen, Sir Dudley Herbert Cunliffe-, Bt. (1920).
Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Goronwy, Kt., D.S.O.
Owen, Sir John Arthur, Bt. (1813).
Owen, *Hon.* Sir William Francis Langer, K.B.E.
Owen, Sir (William) Leonard, Kt., C.B.E.
Owens, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., R.D., R.N.R.
Owo, The Olowo of, Kt.
Packard, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (Charles) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Packer, Sir (Douglas) Frank (Hewson), Kt., C.B.E.
Packer, *Admiral* Sir Herbert Annesley, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Paddon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stanley Somerset Wreford, Kt., C.I.E.
Padmore, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
Page, Sir (Charles) Max, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Page, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Earle Christmas Grafton, G.C.M.G., C.H.
Page, Sir Frederick Handley, Kt., C.B.E.
Paget, *General* Sir Bernard Charles Tolver, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Paget, *Capt.* Sir James Francis, Bt., R.N. (1871).
Paget, Sir John Starr, Bt. (1886).
Pain, Sir Charles John, Kt.
Paine, Sir (Herbert) Kingsley, Kt., C.M.G.
Paley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Alexander George) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Palitana, Thakore Saheb of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Palmer, Sir Charles Mark, Bt. (1886).
Palmer, Sir Geoffrey Christopher John, Bt. (1660).
Palmer, Sir John Archdale, Bt. (1791).
Palmer, *Brig.* Sir Otho Leslie Prior-, Kt., D.S.O., M.P.
Palmer, Sir William, G.B.E., C.B.
Panabokke, Sir Tikiri Banda, Kt.

Panna, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Papworth, *Rev.* Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
Pararajasingam, Sir Sangarapillai, Kt.
Parham, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Robertson, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Paris, Sir Edward Talbot, Kt., C.B., D.Sc.
Park, Sir Archibald Richard, Kt., C.M.G.
Park, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Keith Rodney, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
Parker, Sir Harold, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Parker, Sir Karl Theodore, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.B.A.
Parker Sir Richard (William) Hyde, Bt. (1681).
Parker, *Capt.* Sir William Lorenzo, Bt., O.B.E. (1844).
Parkes, Sir Fred, Kt.
Parkes, Sir Roderick Wallis, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Parkes, Sir Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
Parkin, Sir Ian, Kt., C.B.E.
Parkinson, Sir (Arthur Charles) Cosmo, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
Parkinson, Sir Harold, K.B.E.
Parkinson, Sir John, Kt., M.D.
Parkinson, Sir Kenneth Wade, Kt.
Parlakimedi, *Capt.* Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Parr, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Parry, *Prof.* Sir David Hughes, Kt., Q.C.
Parry, Sir Henry Wynn, Kt.
Parry, *Brig.* Sir Richard Gambier-, K.C.M.G.
Parry, *Admiral* Sir (William) Edward, K.C.B.
Parsons, Sir (Alfred) Alan Lethbridge, K.C.I.E.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Edward Broadbent, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Part, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Dealtry Charles, Kt., O.B.E.
Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawab of, K.C.S.I.
Pascoe, Sir (Frederick) John, Kt.
Paskin, Sir (Jesse) John, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Pasley, Sir Rodney Marshall Sabine, Bt. (1794).
Patch, Sir Edmund Leo Hall-, G.C.M.G.
Patch, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hubert Leonard, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Paterson, Sir (Alexander) Swinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Paterson, Sir George Mutlow, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Patiala, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Patkar, Sir Sitaram Sunderrao, Kt.
Patna, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Paton, *Prof.* Sir George Whitecross, Kt.
Paton, Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Patrick, Sir Paul Joseph, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Patterson, Sir John Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Paul, Sir Aubrey Edward Henry Dean, Bt. (1821).
Paul, *Ven.* Sir William Edmund Jeffrey, Bt. (1794).
Paull, *Hon.* Sir Gilbert James, Kt.
Pavlides, Sir Paul George, Kt., C.B.E.
Pawsey, Sir Charles Ridley, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C.
Payne, Sir William Labatt, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Peacock, Sir Edward Robert, G.C.V.O.
Peake, Sir Francis Harold, Kt.
Pearce, Sir (Charles) Frederick (Byrde), Kt., C.B.E.
Pearce, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Edward) Holroyd, Kt.
Pearce, Sir George Alfred, Kt., O.B.E.
Peard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenyon Harry Terrell, K.B.E.
Pearson, *Hon.* Sir Colin Hargreaves, Kt., C.B.E.
Pearson, Sir James Reginald, Kt., O.B.E.
Pearson, Sir Neville, Bt. (1916).
Pease, Sir Edward, Bt. (1882).
Pease, Sir Richard Arthur, Bt. (1920).
Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Paul, Bt., M.C. (1797).
Peck, Sir James Wallace, Kt., C.B.
Pedder, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Reid, K.B.E., C.B.
Peek, Sir Francis Henry Grenville, Bt. (1874).
Peel, Sir Edward Townley, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Peel, *Capt.* Sir (Francis Richard) Jonathan, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Peel, Sir John Harold, K.C.V.O.
Peile, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Lancelot Arthur Babington, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Peirse, Sir Henry Campbell de la Poer Beresford-, Bt., C.B. (1814).
Peirse, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Richard Edmund Charles, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Pelham, Sir (George) Clinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Pelly, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Claude Bernard Raymond, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
Pelly, Sir Harold Alwyne, Bt., M.C. (1840).
Pendred, *Air Marshal* Sir Lawrence Fleming, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Pengilly, Sir Alexander, Kt.
Penn, Sir Arthur Horace, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Pennant, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Cyril Eustace Douglas-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Penney, Sir William George, K.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Penney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Ronald Campbell, K.B.E., C.B. D.S.O., M.C.
Penny, Sir James Downing, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Pennycuick, *Hon* Sir John, Kt.
Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.
Peppiatt, Sir Kenneth Oswald, K.B.E., M.C.
Peppiatt, Sir Leslie Ernest, Kt., M.C.
Pereira, Sir Horace Alvarez de Courcy, Kt.
Peren, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Sylvester, K.B.E.
Perez, Sir Joseph Leon Mathieu-, Kt.
Peries, Sir (Pattiya Pathirannahalage) Albert Frederick, K.B.E.
Perkins, Sir (Walter) Robert Dempster, Kt.
Perks, Sir (Robert) Malcolm Mewburn, Bt. (1908).
Perring, Sir Ralph Edgar, Kt.
Perrott, Sir Donald Cyril Vincent, K.B.E.
Perry, *Hon.* Sir Frank Tennyson, Kt., M.B.E.
Perry, *Hon.* Sir William, Kt.
Peters, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.C.
Peters, *Prof.* Sir Rudolph Albert, Kt., M.C., F.R.S.
Peters, Sir William, Kt., C.M.G.
Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Bt. (1890).
Peto, *Cdr.* Sir (Henry) Francis (Morton), Bt., R.N. (1855).
Peto, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (James) Michael, Bt. (1927).
Petrie, Sir Charles Alexander, Bt., C.B.E. (1918).
Petrie, Sir David, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Peyton, Sir Algernon, Bt. (1776).
Phaltan, *Maj.* the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Phibbs, Sir Charles, Kt.
Phillimore, *Hon.* Sir Henry Josceline, Kt., O.B.E.
Philipps, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Grismond Picton, Kt., C.V.O.
Philipps, Sir Richard Foley Foley-, Bt. (1887).
Phillips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Cecil) Farndale, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.M.
Phillips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Phillips, Sir (Edward) Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
Phillips, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Clarmont, K.B.E., C.B.
Phillips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Phillips, Sir Robin Francis, Bt. (1912).
Phillips, Sir Thomas Williams, G.B.E., K.C.B.,
Phillipson, Sir Sidney, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Philp, *Hon.* Sir Roslyn Foster Bowie, K.B.E.
Pickering, Sir George Hunter, Kt.
Pickering, *Prof.* Sir George White, Kt., F.R.S.
Pickford, Sir Anthony Frederick Ingham, Kt.
Pickles, Sir John Sydney, Kt.
Pickthorn, Sir Kenneth William Murray, Bt., Litt.D., M.B. (1959).
Pierre, Sir Joseph Henry, Kt.
Piers, Sir Charles Robert Fitzmaurice, Bt. (1661).

Pierssené, Sir Stephen Herbert, Kt., T.D.
Pigot, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1764)
Pigott, *Maj.* Sir Berkeley, Bt. (1808).
Pike, Sir Theodore Ouseley, K.C.M.G.
Pike, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Thomas Geoffrey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
Pilcher, *Hon.* Sir Gonne St. Clair, Kt., M.C.
Pilditch, Sir Denys, Kt., C.I.E.
Pilditch, Sir Richard Edward, Bt. (1929).
Pile, *General* Sir Frederick Alfred, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).
Pilkington, Sir Thomas Henry Milborne - Swinnerton-, Bt. (S 1635).
Pilkington, Sir (William) Henry, Kt.
Pim, *Capt.* Sir Richard Pike, K.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R.
Pinsent, Sir Roy, Bt. (1938)
Pipon, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Murray, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Pirbhai, Sir Eboo, Kt., O.B.E.
Pirie, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir George Clark, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
Pizey, *Admiral* Sir (Charles Thomas) Mark, G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Plant, *Prof.* Sir Arnold, Kt.
Platt, Sir Harry, Bt., M.D. (1958).
Platt, *Prof.* Sir Robert, Bt., M.D. (1959).
Platt, Sir Thomas Comyn-, Kt.
Platt, *General* Sir William, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Playfair, Sir Edward Wilder, K.C.B.
Playfair, *Air Marshal* Sir Patrick Henry Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
Playford, *Hon.* Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
Pleass, Sir Clement John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Plummer, Sir Leslie Arthur, Kt., M.P.
Poate, *Group-Capt.* Sir Hugh Raymond Guy, Kt., M.V.O.
Pode, Sir Edward Julian, Kt.
Poett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Joseph Howard) Nigel, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Poland, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Albert Lawrence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Pole, *Col.* Sir John Gawen Carew, Bt., D.S.O. (1628).
Pole, Sir Peter Van Notten-, Bt. (1791).
Pollen, Sir John Michael Hungerford, Bt. (1795).
Pollen, *Capt.* Sir Walter Michael Hungerford, Kt., M.C.
Pollock, Sir George, Kt., Q.C.
Pollock, Sir George Seymour Montagu-, Bt. (1872).
Pollock, Sir John, Bt. (1866).
Pollock, Sir (John) Donald, Bt., O.B.E., M.D., LL.D. (1939).
Pollock, Sir Ronald Evelyn, Kt.
Pollock, Sir William Horace Montagu-, K.C.M.G.
Polson, *Hon.* Sir William John, K.C.M.G.
Ponnambala Tyaga Rajan, Sir, Kt.
Ponsonby, *Col.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt., T.D. (1956).
Ponsonby, Sir George Arthur, K.C.V.O.
Poole, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard Hayden Owen Lane-, K.B.E., C.B.
Pooley, Sir Ernest Henry, Bt., G.C.V.O. (1953).
Poore, Sir Herbert Edward, Bt. (1795).
Pope, Sir Sidney Barton, Kt.
Porbandar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Porritt, Sir Arthur Espie, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Portal, Sir Francis Spencer, Bt. (1901).
Portal, *Admiral* Sir Reginald Henry, K.C.B., D.S.C.
Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall Horsbrugh-, Bt., D.S.O. (1902).
Porter, Sir George Swinburne, Bt. (1880).
Potter, Sir Alan Graeme, Kt.
Potter, Sir Henry Steven, K.C.M.G.
Potter, *Air Marshal* Sir Patrick Brunton Lee, K.B.E., M.D.
Pound, Sir Derek Allen, Bt. (1905).
Powell, *Maj.* Sir Richard George Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1897).
Powell, Sir Richard Royle, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Power, Sir John Patrick McLannahan, Bt. (1924).
Power, *Admiral* Sir Manley Laurence, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Powicke, Sir (Frederick) Maurice, Kt., D.Litt., LL.D.
Powlett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peveril Barton Reibey Wallop William-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Pownall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Royds, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward, Bt. (1902).
Poynton, Sir (Arthur) Hilton, K.C.M.G.
Prain, Sir Ronald Lindsay, Kt., O.B.E.
Pratt, Sir (Edward) Bernard, Kt.
Pratt, Sir John Thomas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Prempeh II., Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyeman, K.B.E.
Prescott, Sir Richard Stanley, Bt. (1938).
Prestige, *Maj.* Sir John Theodore, Kt.
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hulton, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1815).
Preston, Sir Kenneth Huson, Kt.
Preston, *Admiral* Sir Lionel George, K.C.B.
Prevost, *Capt.* Sir George James Augustine, Bt. (1805).
Preziosi, Sir Luigi, Kt., M.D.
Price, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles James Napier Rugge-, Bt. (1804).
Price, Sir (Charles) Roy, K.C.M.G.
Price, Sir Henry Philip, Bt. (1953).
Price, *Maj.* Sir Robert Henry Green-, Bt. (1874).
Price, Sir Rose Francis, Bt. (1815).
Prichard, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
Pridham, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Francis, K.B.E., C.B.
Pridie, Sir Eric Denholm, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Priestley, Sir Gerald William, K.C.I.E.
Priestley, Sir Raymond Edward, Kt., M.C.
Primrose, Sir John Ure, Bt. (1903).
Primrose, Sir John Ure, Kt.
Pringle, Sir Norman Hamilton, Bt. (S 1683).
Prior, Sir Charles Geoffrey, K.C.I.E.
Prior, Sir Henry Carlos, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Pritchard, Sir Fred Eills, Kt., M.B.E.
Pritchard, Sir Harry Goring, Kt.
Pritchett, Sir Theodore Beal, Kt., M.C.
Proby, *Maj.* Sir Richard George, Bt., M.C. (1952).
Proctor, Sir (Philip) Dennis, K.C.B.
Pryke, Sir David Dudley, Bt. (1926).
Pryse, Sir Pryse Loveden Saunders-, Bt. (1866).
Puckey, Sir Walter Charles, Kt.
Puckle, Sir Frederick Hale, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Pugh, *His. Hon.* Sir (John) Alun, Kt.
Pugh, *Prof.* Sir William John, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Pugsley, *Prof.* Sir Alfred Grenville, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Pugsley, Sir Reuben James, Kt., O.B.E.
Purchase, Sir (William) Bentley, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Puttick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Pym, *Maj.* Sir Charles Evelyn, Kt., C.B.E.
Pyman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold English, K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O.
Quartermaine, Sir Allan Stephen, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Quilter, Sir Anthony Raymond Leopold Cuthbert, Bt. (1897).
Quinan, *General* Sir Edward Pellew, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Raby, Sir Victor Harry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Radcliffe, Sir Clifford Walter, Kt., C.B.E.
Radcliffe, Sir Everard Joseph, Bt. (1813).
Radclyffe, Sir Charles Edward Mott-, Kt., M.P.
Radhakrishnan, Sir Sarvepalli, Kt.
Radley, Sir (William) Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., Ph.D.
Rae, Sir Alexander Montgomery Wilson, K.C.M.G., M.D.
Rae, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.
Raeburn, Sir Colin, Kt., C.B.E.

Raeburn, Sir Edward Alfred, Bt. (1923).
Raffray, Sir Philippe, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
Ragg, Sir Hugh Hall, Kt.
Raghunandan Prashad Singh, *Raja* Sir, Kt.
Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye, Sir, Kt.
Rahimtoola, Sir Fazil Ibrahim, Kt., C.I.E.
Raikes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Taunton, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
Raikes, Sir (Henry) Victor (Alpin MacKinnon), K.B.E.
Railing, Sir Harry, Kt.
Raisman, Sir (Abraham) Jeremy, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Rajagopalachari, Sir Srinivas Prasonna, Kt.
Rajapakse, Sir Lalita Abhaya, Kt., Q.C.
Ralli, Sir Strati, Bt., M.C. (1912).
Ram, Sir Shri, Kt.
Ram Chandra Mardarai Deo, *Raja Bahadur*, Sir, Kt.
Ramage, Sir Richard Ogilvy, Kt., C.M.G.
Raman, Sir (Chandrasekhara) Venkata, Kt., F.R.S.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir Chetpat P. A., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Ramesam, Sir Vepa, Kt.
Rampur, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Ramsay, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
Ramsay, Sir Alexander Burnett, Bt. (1806).
Ramsay, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Alexander Robert Maule, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Ramsay, Sir Neis Alexander, Bt. (S 1666).
Ramsay, Hon. Sir Patrick William Maule, K.C.M.G.
Ramsden, Sir Geoffrey Charles Freschevilie, Kt., C.I.E.
Ramsden, Sir Geoffrey William Pennington-, Bt. (1689).
Ramsey, *Admiral* Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.
Ranasinha, Sir Arthur Godwin, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Rance, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert Elvin, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B.
Randall, Sir Alec Walter George, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Rankin, Sir Hugh (Charles Rhys), Bt. (1898).
Rankin, Sir Robert, Bt. (1937).
Rankine, Sir John Dalziel, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Rankine, Sir Richard Sims Donkin, K.C.M.G.
Ransford, *Col.* Sir Alister John, Kt., C.I.E.
Rapp, Sir Thomas Cecil, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Rasch, *Col.* Sir (Frederic) Carne, Bt. (1903).
Rashleigh, Sir Harry Evelyn Battie, Bt. (1831).
Rattray, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Rullion, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.
Rau, Sir Benegal Rama, Kt., C.I.E.
Raw, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Sydney Moffat, K.B.E., C.B.
Rawlings, *Admiral* Sir (Henry) Bernard (Hughes), G.B.E., K.C.B.
Rawlinson, Sir (Alfred) Frederick, Bt. (1891).
Rawson, Sir Stanley Walter, Kt.
Rayner, *Brig.* Sir Ralph Herbert, Kt.
Read, Sir Herbert, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
Reade, Sir Clyde Nixon, Bt. (1661).
Readhead, Sir James Templeman, Bt. (1922).
Rebbeck, Sir Frederick Ernest, K.B.E.
Rebbeck, *Rear-Adm.* Sir (Leopold) Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
Reddish, Sir Halford Walter Lupton, Kt.
Redfern, Sir (Arthur) Shuldham, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Redgrave, Sir Michael Scudamore, Kt., C.B.E.
Redman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton, Bt. (1911).
Reece, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Reed, Sir Arthur Conrad, Kt.
Reed, Sir Carol, Kt.
Reed, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Sandford, Kt.
Reed, Sir John Seymour Blake-, Kt., O.B.E.
Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.
Rees, Sir Frederic Tavinor, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
Rees, Sir Hugh Ellis-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Rees, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
Rees, Sir Richard Lodowick Edward Montagu, Bt. (1919).
Reid, Sir Alexander James, Kt., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Reid, Sir Charles Carlow, Kt.
Reid, Sir Douglas Neilson, Bt. (1922).
Reid, Sir Edward James, Bt., O.B.E. (1897).
Reid, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (George) Ranald Macfarlane, K.C.B., D.S.O. M.C.
Reid, Sir George Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
Reid, *Admiral* Sir (John) Peter (Lorne), K.C.B., C.V.O.
Reid, Sir Robert Nicl, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Bernard Rawdon, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Reilly, Sir (D'Arcy) Patrick, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Renals, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1895).
Rendel, Sir George William, K.C.M.G.
Renison, Sir Patrick Muir, K.C.M.G.
Rennie, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Baillie, Kt.
Rennie, Sir Gilbert (McCall), G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
Renold, Sir Charles Garonne, Kt.
Renshaw, Sir (Charles) Stephen (Bine), Bt. (1903).
Renwick, Sir Eustace Deuchar, Bt. (1921).
Renwick, Sir Robert Burnham, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).
Rey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Fernand, Kt., C.M.G.
Reynolds, *Air Marshal* Sir Bryan Vernon, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Reynolds, Sir David James, Bt. (1923).
Reynolds, Sir Jeffery Fellowes Crofts, Kt., C.I.E., M.C.
Reynolds, *Maj.* Sir Percival Reuben, K.B.E.
Rhodes, Sir Christopher George, Bt. (1919).
Rhodes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey Dean, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Rhydderch, Sir William Edmund Hodges, K.B.E., C.B.
Ricardo, Sir Harry Ralph, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S.
Rich, Sir Almeric Frederic Conness, Bt. (1791).
Richards, Sir Gordon, Kt.
Richardson, *Prof.* Sir Albert Edward, K.C.V.O., R.A., F.S.A.
Richardson, *Air Marshal* Sir (Albert) Victor (John), K.B.E., C.B.
Richardson, Sir (Horace) Frank, Kt.
Richardson, Sir Ian Rory Hay Stewart-, Bt. (S 1630).
Richardson, Sir (John) Henry (Swain), Kt.
Richardson, Sir John Samuel, Kt., M.V.O., M.D.
Richardson, Sir Leslie Lewis, Bt. (1924).
Richardson, Sir Ralph David, Kt.
Richardson, Sir William Wigham, Bt., M.B.E. (1929).
Riches, Sir Eric William, Kt., M.C.
Riches, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ian Hurry, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Richmond, Sir Arthur Cyril, Kt., C.B.E.
Richmond, Sir Bruce Lyttelton, Kt.
Richmond, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1929).
Richmond, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
Richmond, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Rickett, Sir Denis Hubert Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ricketts, Sir Robert Cornwallis Gerald St. Leger, Bt. (1828).
Riddell, Sir John Charles Buchanan-, Bt. (S 1628).
Rideal, Sir Eric Keightley, Kt., M.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc.
Ridley, Sir Sidney, Kt.
Rieu, Sir (Jean) Louis, K.C.S.I.
Rigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Hugh) John (Macbeth), Bt. (1920).
Rigg, Sir Theodore, K.B.E.
Riley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Henry) Guy, K.B.E., C.B.
Ripley, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1880).
Ritchie, Sir James Edward Thomson, Bt. (1918).
Ritchie, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt., M.C.

Ritchie, *Capt.* (S) Sir Lewis Anselm, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., R.N.
Ritchie, *General* Sir Neil Methuen, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Ritchie, Sir Thomas Malcolm, Kt.
Ritson, Sir Edward Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
Rivett, Sir (Albert Cherbury) David, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Road, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
Robb, Sir (George) Douglas, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
Robb, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir James Milne, G.C.B., K.B.E. D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alexander Fowler, K.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman, Kt., Q.C.
Roberts, Sir Frank Kenyon, K.C.M.G.
Roberts, Sir George William Kelly, Kt., C.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Harold Charles West, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Roberts, Sir James Denby, Bt. (1909).
Roberts, Sir (James Reginald) Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
Roberts, Sir John, Kt.
Roberts, Sir Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Norman Stanley, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Roberts, *General* Sir Ouvry Lindfield, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Roberts, Sir Peter Geoffrey, Bt., M.P. (1919).
Roberts, Sir Sydney Castle, Kt.
Roberts, *Col.* Sir Thomas Langdon Howland, Bt. (1899).
Roberts, Sir Walter St. Clair Howland, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Roberts, Sir William, Kt., C.I.E.
Robertshaw, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ballin Illingworth, K.B.E., C.B.
Robertson, *General* Sir Brian Hubert, Bt., G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (1919).
Robertson, Sir Carrick Hey, Kt.
Robertson, Sir David, Kt., M.P.
Robertson, *Prof.* Sir Dennis Holme, Kt., C.M.G., F.B.A.
Robertson, Sir Frederick Wynne, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Robertson, Sir George Stuart, Kt., Q.C., F.S.A.
Robertson, Sir Howard Morley, Kt., M.C., A.R.A.
Robertson, Sir James (Jackson), Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.
Robertson, Sir James Wilson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Robieson, Sir William Dunkeld, Kt., LL.D.
Robins, Sir Reginald Edwin, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Robinson, Sir Foster Gotch, Kt.
Robinson, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Villiers Laud, Bt., M.C. (1660).
Robinson, Sir George Gilmour, Kt.
Robinson, Sir Harold Ernest, Kt.
Robinson, Sir John Beverley, Bt. (1854).
Robinson, Sir John Edgar, Kt.
Robinson, Sir (John) Roland, Kt., M.P.
Robinson, Sir Leslie Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
Robinson, Sir Niall Bryan Lynch-, Bt., D.S.C. (1920).
Robinson, Sir Norman de Winton, Kt.
Robinson, Sir Robert, Kt., O.M., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Robinson, Sir Victor Lloyd, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
Robinson, Sir (Wilfred Henry) Frederick, Bt. (1908).
Robinson, Sir William, Kt.
Robinson, Sir William Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Robson, Sir Thomas Buston, Kt., M.B.E.
Robson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) Geoffrey (Arthur), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady, Bt., D.S.O. (1938).
Rodrigo, Sir (Senapathige Theobald) Philip, Kt., O.B.E.
Roe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Gordon, K.B.E., C.B.
Roger, Sir Alexander, K.C.I.E.
Rogers, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leonard, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Roll, *Rev.* Sir James William Cecil, Bt. (1921).
Rolland, *Very Rev.* Sir Francis William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Romer, *General* Sir Cecil Francis, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Romer, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Robert Ritchie, P.C., K.B.E.
Ronald, Sir Nigel Bruce, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Rook, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alan Filmer, K.B.E., C.B.
Roome, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Horace Eckford, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Rooney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Patrick James, K.B.E., C.B.
Rootes, Sir Reginald Claud, Kt.
Roper, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Ropner, Sir (Emil Hugo Oscar) Robert, Bt. (1904).
Ropner, *Col.* Sir Leonard, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1952).
Ropner, Sir Robert Desmond, Kt.
Ropner, Sir (William) Guy, Kt.
Rose, Sir Alan Edward Percival, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Rose, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1909).
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril, Bt. (1872).
Rose, Sir Hugh, Bt., T.D. (1935).
Rose, Sir Philip (Humphrey Vivian), Bt. (1874).
Roseveare, Sir Martin Pearson, Kt.
Roseway, Sir (George) David, K.B.E., C.B.
Ross, Sir Frederick William Leith-, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Ross, Sir Henry James, Kt.
Ross, *Prof.* Sir James Paterson, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1960).
Ross, Sir James Stirling, K.B.E., C.B.
Ross, Sir (William) David, K.B.E., D.Litt.
Rothenstein, Sir John Knewstub Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
Rous, Sir Stanley Ford, Kt., C.B.E.
Rouse, Sir Alexander Macdonald, Kt., C.I.E.
Rowan, Sir (Thomas) Leslie, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Rowcroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Eric) Bertram, K.B.E., C.B.
Rowell, Sir Andrew Herrick, Kt.
Rowell, Sir (Herbert Babington) Robin, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
Rowell, Sir Reginald Kaye, Kt.
Rowell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Sydney Fairbairn, K.B.E., C.B.
Rowland, Sir John Edward Maurice, Kt.
Rowland, Sir Wentworth Lowe, Bt. (1950).
Rowlands, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir (Richard) Alun, K.B.E., M.D.
Rowlandson, Sir (Stanley) Graham, Kt., M.B.E.
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Samuel, Bt., E.D. (1786).
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Joshua, Bt. (1836).
Roxburgh, Sir Ronald Francis, Kt.
Roxburgh, Sir (Thomas) James (Young), Kt., C.I.E.
Roy, Sir Asoka Kumar, Kt.
Roy, Sir Bijoy Prosad Singh, K.C.I.E.
Royden, Sir Ernest Bland, Bt. (1905).
Royle, Sir Lancelot Carrington, K.B.E.
Rucker, Sir Arthur Nevil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Ruddle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Kenneth (Fordham), Kt., T.D.
Rugg, Sir (Edward Percy, Kt.
Rumbal, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Campion) Aubrey, K.B.E.
Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Algernon (Fraser), K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Anthony (Claude), Bt., C.B., C.M.G. (1779).
Runciman, *Hon.* Sir James Cochran Stevenson, Kt.
Rundall, Sir Francis Brian Anthony, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Runganadhan, Sir Samuel Ebenezer, Kt.
Rupendra Coomar Mitter, Sir, Kt.
Russell, Sir Alexander West, Kt.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Russell, Sir Arthur Edward Ian Montagu, Bt. (1812).
Russell, Sir Charles Ian, Bt. (1916).
Russell, Hon. Sir Charles Ritchie, Kt.
Russell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Dudley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Russell, Sir (Edward) John, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
Russell, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Guy Herbrand Edward, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Russell, Sir John Weir, Kt.

Russell, Sir Robert Edwin, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Russell, Sir (Sydney) Gordon, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Russell, Sir (Thomas) Guthrie, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Russon, Sir (William) Clayton, Kt., O.B.E.
Rutherford, Sir John George, Kt.
Ryan, Sir Derek Gerald, Bt. (1919).
Rycroft, Sir Benjamin William, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
Rycroft, Sir (Richard) Newton, Bt. (1784).
Rymill, Sir Arthur Campbell, Kt.
Sa'adullah *Maulvi Syed*, Sir Muhammad, K.C.I.E.
Sachs, *Hon.* Sir Eric, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
Sadd, Sir Clarence Thomas Albert, Kt., C.B.E.
Safford, Sir Archibald, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
Sailana, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Saint, Sir (Sidney) John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
St. Aubyn, Sir John Molesworth-, Bt. (1689).
St. George, Sir Robert Alan, Bt. (1766).
Salisbury, Sir Edward James, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Salmon, *Hon.* Sir Cyril Barnet, Kt.
Salmon, Sir Samuel Isidore, Kt.
Salmond, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir John Maitland, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Salt, Sir David Shirley, Bt. (1869).
Salt, Sir Edward William, Kt.
Salt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Henry, Bt. (1899).
Samman, Sir Henry, Bt., M.C. (1921)
Samuel, Sir Edward Louis, Bt. (1898).
Samuelson, Sir Francis Henry Bernard, Bt. (1884).
Sanders, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur Penrose Martyn, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Sanders, Sir Percy Alan, Kt., C.B.E.
Sanderson, *Air Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Clifford, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard, Bt. (1920).
Sanderson, Sir Harold Leslie, Kt., D.C.M.
Sandford, Sir Folliott Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Sangli, Raja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Sansom, Sir George Bailey, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Sarat Kumar Ghose, *Hon.* Sir, Kt.
Sargent, Sir John Philip, Kt., C.I.E.
Sargent, Sir Malcolm, Kt., Mus.D.
Sargent, Sir Orme Garton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Sassoon, Sir (Ellice) Victor, Bt., G.B.E. (1909).
Sathe, Sir Jagannath Luxmon, Kt., C.I.E.
Satow, Sir Harold Eustace, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Saundby, *Air Marshal* Sir Robert Henry Magnus Spencer, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Saunders, Sir Alexander Morris Carr-, K.B.E.
Saunders, Sir Harold Leonard, Kt.
Saunders, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh William Lumsden, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.
Savage, Sir Alfred William Lungley, K.C.M.G.
Savage, Sir (Edward) Graham, Kt., C.B.
Savage, Sir William George, Kt.
Savill, Sir Eric Humphrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
Savory, Sir Douglas Lloyd, Kt.
Savory, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Savory, Sir William Borradaile, Bt. (1890).
Sayad Muhammad, *Nawab* Sir, Kt.
Sayer, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Guy Bourchier, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Sayers, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.I.E.
Scarlett, Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Scherger, *Air Marshal* Sir Frederick Rudolph William, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Schlink, Sir Herbert Henry, Kt.
Schonland, Sir Basil Ferdinand Jamieson, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Schreiber, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond Charles Acton, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Schuster, Sir (Felix) Victor, Bt. (1906).
Schuster, Sir George Ernest, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Scicluna, Sir Hannibal Publius, Kt., M.B.E.
Scobie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ronald Mackenzie, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Scoones, *General* Sir Geoffry Allen Percival, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.
Scoones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Scopes, Sir Frederick, Kt.
Scott, Sir David John Montagu-Douglas-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Douglas Winchester, Bt. (1913).
Scott, Sir Edward Arthur Dolman, Bt. (1806).
Scott, Sir Harold Richard, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Scott, *Brig.* Sir Henry (Lawrence), Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Scott, *Col.* Sir Malcolm Stoddart-, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.
Scott, Sir Oliver Christopher Anderson, Bt. (1909).
Scott, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Scott, Sir Robert Claude, Bt. (1821).
Scott, Sir (Robert) Donald, Kt.
Scott, Sir Robert Heatlie, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Scott, Sir Walter, Bt. (1907).
Scott, Sir William, Kt., O.B.E.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Arthur, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Scott, Sir William Dalgliesh, Kt., C.B.E.
Scrivener, Sir Patrick Stratford, K.C.M.G.
Scrivenor, Sir Thomas Vaisey, Kt., C.M.G.
Seaford, Sir Frederick Jacob, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Seager, Sir (George) Leighton, Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
Seal, Sir Eric Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
Seale, Sir John Carteret Hyde, Bt. (1838).
Sebright, Sir Hugo Giles Edmund, Bt. (1626).
Seeds, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Seel, Sir George Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Selby, Sir Walford Harmood Montague, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Self, Sir (Albert) Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Selleck, Sir Francis Palmer, K.B.E., M.C.
Sellers, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Frederic Aked, Kt., M.C.
Senter, Sir John Watt, Kt., Q.C.
Seton, Sir Alexander Hay, Bt. (S 1663).
Seton, Sir Claud Ramsay Wilmot, Kt., M.C.
Seton, Sir Robert James, Bt. (S 1683).
Seward, Sir Eric John, K.B.E.
Seymour, Sir George Seymour, Kt., O.B.E.
Seymour, Sir Horace James, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Seymour, *Cdr.* Sir Michael Culme-, Bt., R.N. (1809).
Shakerley, *Maj.* Sir Cyril Holland, Bt. (1838).
Shakespeare, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Hithersay, Bt. (1942).
Shankland, Sir Thomas Murray, Kt., C.M.G.
Shapcott, *Brig.* Sir Henry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Sharp, Sir Edward Harold Wilfred, Bt. (1922).
Sharp, Sir Milton Reginald, Bt. (1920).
Sharpe, Sir Reginald Taaffe, Kt., Q.C.
Sharpe, Sir William Rutton Searle, Kt.
Shaw, Sir (Archibald) Havergal Downes-, Kt., O.B.E.
Shaw, Sir Bernard Vidal, Kt.
Shaw, Sir Evelyn Campbell, K.C.V.O., LL.D.
Shaw, Sir John Houldsworth, Kt.
Shaw, *Cdr.* Sir John James Kenward Best-, Bt., R.N. (1665).
Shaw, Sir John Valentine Wistar, K.C.M.G.
Shaw, Sir Robert de Vere, Bt., M.C. (1821).
Shaw, Sir William Fletcher, Kt., M.D.
Shea, *General* Sir John Stuart Mackenzie, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shearer, Sir James Greig, Kt.
Shedden, Sir Frederick Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Sheehy, Sir Christopher, Kt., O.B.E.
Sheepshanks, Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Sheffield, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1755).
Sheldon, Sir Wilfrid Percy Henry, K.C.V.O.
Shelley, Sir James, K.B.E.
Shelley, *Brig.* Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1611).
Shelley, Sir Sydney Patrick, Bt. (1806).
Shenton, Sir William Edward Leonard, Kt.
Shepheard, Sir Victor George, K.C.B.
Shepherd, Sir (Edward) Henry Gerald, K.C.M.G.
Shepherd, Sir Francis Michie, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Sheppard, Sir John Tresidder, Kt., M.B.E.
Sheridan, Sir Joseph, Kt.
Sherwill, Sir Ambrose James, K.B.E., M.C.
Shiffner, Sir Henry David, Bt. (1818).
Shiner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Herbert, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
Shipway, Sir Francis Edward Shipway, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Shires, Sir Frank, Kt.
Shone, Sir Robert Minshull, Kt., C.B.E.
Shone, Sir Terence Allen, K.C.M.G.
Shoobert, Sir (Wilfred) Harold, Kt., C.I.E., E.D.
Shoobridge, *Hon.* Sir Rupert Oakley, Kt.
Shuckburgh, Sir (Charles Arthur) Evelyn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Shuckburgh, Sir Charles Gerald Stewkley, Bt. (1660).
Sikkim, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Sillitoe, Sir Percy Joseph, K.B.E.
Sim, Sir (George) Alexander (Strachan), Kt.
Sim, Sir Wilfrid Joseph, K.B.E., Q.C.
Simeon, Sir John Edmund Barrington, Bt. (1815).
Simmonds, Sir Oliver Edwin, Kt.
Simner, *Col.* Sir Percy Reginald Owen Abel, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
Simon, Sir Jocelyn Edward Salis, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
Simon, Sir Leon, Kt., C.B.
Simpson, Sir Basil Robert James, Bt., O.B.E. (1935).
Simpson, *General* Sir Frank Ernest Wallace, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Simpson, Sir George Clarke, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Simpson, Sir James Dyer, Kt.
Simpson, Sir James Fletcher, Kt.
Simpson, Sir John Hope, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Simpson, Sir John Roughton, Kt., C.B.
Simpson, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Sims, Sir Alfred John, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Sims, Sir Arthur, Kt.
Simson, *Capt.* Sir Donald Petrie, K.B.E.
Sinclair, Sir George Evelyn, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Sinclair, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
Sinclair, Sir John Rollo Norman Blair, Bt. (s. 1704).
Sinclair, Sir Kenneth Duncan Leckey, Kt.
Sinclair, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Laurence Frank, K.C.B., G.C., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Sinclair, Sir Leonard, Kt.
Sinclair, Sir Ronald Ormiston, Kt.
Sinclair, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
Sinderson, Sir Harry Chapman, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.V.O., M.D.
Singhania, Sir Padampat, Kt.
Sinker, Sir (Algernon) Paul, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sirmur, *Lt.-Col.* H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Sitamau, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Sita Ram, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
Sitwell, *Capt.* Sir (Francis) Osbert (Sacheverell), Bt., C.H., C.B.E. (1808).
Skiffington, Sir Donald MacLean, Kt., C.B.E.
Skinner, Sir (Thomas) Hewitt, Bt. (1912).
Skipwith, Sir Patrick Alexander D'Estoteville, Bt. (1622).
Skrine, Sir Clarmont Percival, Kt., O.B.E.
Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham, Bt. (1831).
Slade, *Hon.* Sir Gerald Osborne, Kt.
Slater, *Admiral* Sir Robin (Leonard Francis) Durnford- K.C.B.
Slater, Sir William Kershaw, K.B.E., D.Sc.
Slatter, *Air Marshal* Sir Leonard Horatio, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C., D.F.C.
Slattery, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Matthew Sausse, K.B.E., C.B.
Slayter, *Admiral* Sir William Rudolph, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
Sleeman, *Col.* Sir James Lewis, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D.
Sleight, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1920).
Slesser, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry, Kt.
Slessor, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir John Cotesworth, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Sloan, Sir Tennant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Smart, Sir Walter Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston, Bt. (1903).
Smirk, *Prof.* Sir Frederick Horace, K.B.E., M.D.
Smith Sir Alan Rae, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Allan Chalmers, Kt., M.C.
Smith, Sir (Alexander) Rowland, Kt.
Smith, *Brig.* Sir Alick Drummond Buchanan-, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
Smith, Sir Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.
Smith, Sir Anthony Paul Grafftey-, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
Smith, *Lieut-Gen.* Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Smith. *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ben, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Bracewell, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1947).
Smith, Sir Bryan Evers Sharwood-, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Cecil Furness-, Kt., Q.C.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil Miller, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Smith, Sir Christopher Sydney Winwood, Bt. (1809).
Smith, Sir Clifford Edward Heathcote-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Smith, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Derek Colclough Walker-, Bt., T.D., Q.C. (1960).
Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Edward Michael) Conolly Abel, G.C.V.O., C.B.
Smith, Sir Ernest Woodhouse, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc.
Smith, Sir Frank Edward, G.C.B., G.B.E., F.R.S.
Smith, Sir Frank Edwin Newson-, Bt. (1944).
Smith, Sir (Frank) Ewart, Kt.
Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey Thistleton-, K.B.E., C.B., G.M.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir (Harold) Gengoult, Kt., V.D.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Henry Abel, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Smith, Sir Henry Wilson, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1920).
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh Bateman Protheroe-, Kt., O.B.E.
Smith, Sir John Alfred Lucie-, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
Smith, Sir John Hamilton-Spencer-, Bt. (1804).
Smith, Sir Jonah Walker-, Kt.
Smith, Sir Laurence Barton Grafftey-, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Norman Percival Arthur, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Smith, *Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-, G.B.E.
Smith, Sir Richard Rathborne Vassar-, Bt. (1917).
Smith, *Prof.* Sir Sydney Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
Smith, Sir Thomas, Kt., V.D.
Smith, Sir Thomas Dalrymple Straker-, Kt.
Smith, *Maj.* Sir Thomas (Gabriel Lumley) Lumley-, Kt., D.S.O.
Smith, Sir Thomas Turner, Bt. (1897).
Smith, Sir Tom Elder Barr, Kt.
Smith, Sir (William) Gordon, Bt., V.R.D. (1945).
Smith, Sir William Prince-, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1911).
Smith, Sir William Proctor, Kt.
Smith, Sir William Reardon Reardon-, Bt. (1920).
Smith, Sir (William) Reginald Verdon, Kt.
Smith, *Capt.* Sir (William Robert) Dermot (Joshua) Cusack-, Bt. (1799).
Smithers, Sir Arthur Tennyson, Kt., C.B.E.
Smout, Sir Arthur John Griffiths, Kt.

Smyth, *Brig.* Sir John George, Bt., *V.C.*, M.C., M.P. (1955).
Smyth, *Capt.* Sir Philip Weyland Bowyer-, Bt., R.N. (1661).
Snedden, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
Snelling, Sir Arthur Wendell, K.C.M.G.
Snelson, Sir Edward Alec Abbott, K.B.E.
Snow, Sir Charles Percy, Kt., C.B.E.
Soame, Sir Charles Burnett Buckworth-Herne-, Bt. (1697).
Sobha Singh, *Hon. Sardar Bahadur* Sir Sardar, Kt., O.B.E.
Sokhey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sahibsingh, Kt., M.D.
Sokoto, *Hon.* The Sardauna of, K.B.E.
Somerville, Sir John Livingston, Kt., F.R.S.E.
Sonti Venkata Ramamurty, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sopwith, Sir Thomas Octave Murdoch, Kt., C.B.E.
Sorley, *Air Marshal* Sir Ralph Squire, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C.
Soskice, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Frank, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
Soulsby, Sir Llewellyn T. G., Kt.
Soundy, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
Souter, Sir William Alfred, Kt.
Southby, *Cdr.* Sir Archibald Richard James, Bt., R.N. (1937).
Southwell, Sir (Charles Archibald) Philip, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Southwell, Sir Richard Vynne, Kt., F.R.S.
Souttar, Sir Henry Sessions, Kt., C.B.E.
Soysa, Sir Warusahennedige Abraham Bastian, Kt., C.B.E.
Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Spearman, Sir Alexander Bowyer, Bt. (1840).
Spearman, Sir Alexander (Cadwallader) Mainwaring, Kt., M.P.
Spears, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward (Louis), Bt., K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (1953).
Speed, Sir Eric Bourne Bentinck, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
Speed, Sir Robert William Arney, Kt., C.B.
Speelman, *Jonkheer* Sir Cornelis Jacob, Bt. (1686).
Spence, *Maj.* Sir Basil Hamilton Hebden Neven-, Kt.
Spence, Sir Basil Urwin, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., R.A.
Spence, Sir George Hemming, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Spence, Sir Reginald, Kt.
Spencer, Sir Kelvin Tallent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Spencer, Sir Thomas George, Kt.
Spender, *Hon.* Sir Percy Claude, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., Q.C.
Spender, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wilfrid Bliss, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Spens, Sir Will, Kt., C.B.E.
Sperling, Sir Rowland Arthur Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Spicer, Sir (Albert) Dykes, Bt. (1906).
Spreckley, *Air Marshal* Sir Herbert Dorman, K.B.E., C.B.
Spriggs, Sir Frank Spencer, K.B.E.
Spurling, Sir Stanley, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., V.D.
Spurrier, Sir Henry, Kt.
Srinivasa Varadachariar, Sir, Kt.
Stable, *Hon.* Sir Wintringham Norton, Kt., M.C.
Stacey, Sir Ernest, Kt.
Stamer, Sir (Lovelace) Anthony, Bt. (1809).
Stanier, *Brig.* Sir Alexander Beville Gibbons, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
Stanier, Sir William Arthur, Kt., F.R.S.
Stanley, Sir Robert Christopher Stafford, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stanton, *Hon.* Sir Joseph, Kt.
Stapledon, Sir (Reginald) George, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Stapledon, Sir Robert de Stapeldon, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Staples, Sir Robert George Alexander, Bt. (1628).
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot, Bt. (1679).
Starkey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Randle, Bt. (1935).
Stead, Sir Charles, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Stedeford, Sir Ivan Arthur Rice, K.B.E.
Stedman, Sir George Foster, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Steel, Sir Christopher Eden, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Steel, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Miles, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Steel, *Maj.* Sir Samuel Strang, Bt., T.D. (1938).
Steele, *Air-Marshal* Sir Charles Ronald, K.C.B., D.F.C.
Steele, Sir Henry, Kt.
Steele, *General* Sir James Stuart, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Stenton, Sir Frank Merry, Kt., LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A.
Stephen, Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., M.C.
Stephen, Sir James Alexander, Bt. (1891).
Stephens, Sir Leon Edgar, Kt., C.B.E.
Stephenson, Sir Arthur George, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
Stephenson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Gilbert Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Stephenson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Henry) Francis (Blake), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1936).
Stephenson, Sir Hugh Southern, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., O.B.E.
Stephenson, Sir William Samuel, Kt., M.C., D.F.C.
Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stern, *Col.* Sir Frederick Claude, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Stevens, *Air Marshal* Sir Alick Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
Stevens, *Hon.* Sir Bertram Sydney Barnsdale, K.C.M.G.
Stevens, Sir Harold Samuel Eaton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
Stevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jack Edwin Stawell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
Stevens, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Felgate, K.B.E., C.B.
Stevens, Sir Roger Bentham, K.C.M.G.
Stevenson, *Hon.* Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed), Kt.
Stevenson, Sir Hubert Craddock, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Stevenson, Sir Ralph (Clarmont) Skrine, G.C.M.G.
Steward, Sir William Arthur, Kt.
Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser, Bt. (1920).
Stewart, *Hon.* Sir Frederick Harold, Kt.
Stewart, Sir Herbert Kay, Kt., C.I.E.
Stewart, Sir Hugh Charlie Godfray, Bt. (1803).
Stewart, Sir James Henderson-, Bt., M.P. (1957).
Stewart, Sir James Watson, Bt. (1920).
Stewart, Sir Jocelyn Harry, Bt. (1 1623).
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Keith Lindsay, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Stewart, Sir Kenneth Dugald, Bt., G.B.E. (1960).
Stewart, Sir Robert Sproul, Kt., C.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Ronald Compton, Bt. (1937).
Stewart, Sir Thomas Alexander, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Walter) Guy Shaw-, Bt., M.C. (S 1667).
Stirling, Sir Charles Norman, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Stirling, Sir John, K.T., M.B.E., T.D.
Stockdale, Sir Edward Villiers Minshull, Kt.
Stocks, Sir (Andrew) Denys, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Stockwell, *General* Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Stone, Sir Gilbert, Kt.
Stone, Sir (John) Leonard, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Stoneham, Sir Ralph Thompson, K.B.E.
†Stonhouse, Sir Arthur Allan, Bt. (1628).
Stooke, Sir George Beresford-, K.C.M.G.
Stopford, *General* Sir Montagu George North, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Storey, Sir Samuel, Bt., M.P. (1960).
Storrar, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Stott, Sir Philip Sidney, Bt., (1920).
Stow, Sir Frederic Lawrence Philipson-, Bt. (1907).
Stow, Sir John Montague, K.C.M.G.
Stracey, Sir Michael George Motley, Bt. (1818).
Strachan, Sir Andrew Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Strangman, Sir Thomas Joseph, Kt., Q.C.
Strath, Sir William, K.C.B.

Stratton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Henry, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Streat, Sir (Edward) Raymond, K.B.E.
Streatfield, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow, Kt., M.C.
Street, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Whistler, K.C.M.G.
Strohmenger, Sir Ernest John, G.B.E., C.B.
Strong, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth William Dobson, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Stronge, *Capt. Rt. Hon.* Sir (Charles) Norman (Lockhart), Bt., M.C. (1803).
Stronge, Sir Herbert Cecil, Kt., Q.C.
Strutt, Sir (Henry) Austin, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Stuart, Sir Alexander Moody, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Stuart, Sir Campbell, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Stuart, Sir Houlton John, Bt. (1660).
Stuart, Sir Dennis Frederic Bankes, Bt. (1859).
Studd, Sir Eric, Bt., O.B.E. (1929).
Studdy, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
Studholme, Sir Henry Gray, Bt., C.V.O., M.P. (1956).
Sturdee, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Lionel Arthur Doveton, Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
Sturdee, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Vernon Ashton Hobart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Sturges, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Grice, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.M.
Style, Sir William Montague, Bt. (1627).
Subbarayalu Kumaraswami Avargal Reddiyar, Sir, Kt.
Sugden, *General* Sir Cecil Stanway, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Sugden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Haskins Clapham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Suleman Cassum Mitha, *Hon. Sardar Sahib* Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
Sullivan, Sir Richard Benjamin Magniac, Bt. (1804).
Sullivan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Sullivan, Sir William John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Summerhayes, Sir Christopher Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Summers, Sir Geoffrey, Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
Summers, Sir (Gerard) Spencer, Kt., M.P.
Summerscale, Sir John Percival, K.B.E.
Summerson, Sir John Newenham, Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.
Surridge, Sir (Ernest) Rex (Edward), Kt., C.M.G.
Sutherland, Sir Benjamin Ivan, Bt. (1921).
Sutherland, Sir Gordon Brims Black McIvor, Kt., F.R.S.
Suttie, Sir George Philip Grant-, Bt. (S 1702).
Sutton, Sir (Oliver) Graham, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Sutton, Sir Robert Lexington, Bt. (1772).
Sutton, Sir Stafford William Powell Foster-, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.
Swan, Sir Kenneth Raydon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Swann, Sir (Charles) Duncan, Bt. (1906).
Swat, The Wali of, K.B.E.
Swayne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John George Des Réaux, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Swift, Sir Brian Herbert, Kt., M.C., M.D.
Swinburne, Sir Spearman Charles, Bt. (1660).
Swiney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Alexander Neville, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Syers, Sir Cecil George Lewis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Syfret, *Admiral* Sir (Edward) Neville, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Sykes, Sir (Benjamin) Hugh, Bt. (1921).
Sykes, Sir Francis Godfrey, Bt. (1781).
Sykes, Sir (Mark Tatton) Richard, Bt. (1783).
Sykes, Sir William Edmund, Kt., M.C.
Sylvester, Sir (Arthur) Edgar, K.B.E.
Syme, *Prof.* Sir Ronald, Kt., F.B.A.
Symes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Stewart, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Symon, Sir Alexander Colin Burlington, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Symonds, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Putnam, K.B.E., C.B.
Symonette, Sir Roland Theodore, Kt.
Synge, Sir Robert Carson, Bt. (1801).
Tait, Sir Frank Samuel, Kt.
Tait, Sir John, Kt.
Tait, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Victor Hubert, K.B.E., C.B.
Talbot, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil Ponsonby, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Tancred, Sir Henry Lawson-, Bt. (1662).
Tange, Sir Arthur Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
Tangye, *Capt.* Sir Basil Richard Gilzean, Bt. (1912).
Tansley, Sir Eric Crawford, Kt., C.M.G.
Tapp, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nigel Prior Hanson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Tarbat, Sir John Allan, Kt.
Targett, Sir Robert William, Kt., C.I.E.
Tasker, Sir Theodore James, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Tate, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, Bt. (1898).
Tayler, *Admiral* Sir Richard Victor Symonds-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Taylor, *Hon.* Sir Alan Russell, K.B.E.
Taylor, Sir Charles Stuart, Kt., M.P.
Taylor, Sir (Eric) Stuart, Bt., O.B.E., M.D. (1917).
Taylor, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ernest Augustus, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Taylor, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Ingram, Kt., F.R.S.
Taylor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (George) Brian (Ogilvie), K.B.E., C.B.
Taylor, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Gordon Gordon-, K.B.E., C.B.
Taylor, *Prof.* Sir Hugh Stott, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Taylor, Sir John, Kt.
Taylor, Sir John William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Taylor, Sir Lionel Goodenough, Kt.
Taylor, *Capt.* Sir Patrick Gordon, Kt., G.C., M.C.
Taylor, Sir Reginald William, Kt., C.M.G.
Taylor, Sir Thomas Murray, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C., D.D., LL.D.
Taylor, Sir William Ling, Kt., C.B.E.
Teale, Sir Edmund Oswald, Kt., D.Sc.
Teasdale, Sir John Smith, Kt., C.B.E.
Tek Chand, Sir, Kt.
Temple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Durand, Bt., D.S.O. (1876).
Templer, *Field-Marshal* Sir Gerald Walter Robert, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Tennant, *Admiral* Sir William George, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Tennant, Sir William Robert, Kt., C.I.E.
Tennyson, Sir Charles Bruce Locker, Kt., C.M.G.
Terrell, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Antonio Reginald, Kt.
Terry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Bouhier Imbert-, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
Tew, Sir Mervyn Lawrence, Kt.
Tewson, Sir (Harold) Vincent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Thesiger, *Admiral* Sir Bertram Sackville, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Thesiger, *Hon.* Sir Gerald Alfred, Kt., M.B.E.
Thirkill, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Thomas, Sir (Arwyn) Lynn Ungoed-, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
Thomas, Sir Ben Bowen, Kt.
Thomas, Sir Clement Price-, K.C.V.O.
Thomas, Sir Frederick William, Kt.
Thomas, Sir George Alan, Bt. (1766).
Thomas, Sir George Hector, Kt.
Thomas, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Godfrey John Vignoles, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. (1694).
Thomas, *General* Sir (Gwilym) Ivor, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Thomas, Sir (James William) Tudor, Kt., D.Sc., M.D.
Thomas, Sir Percy Edward, Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.
Thomas, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald Aneurin, Kt., C.B.E.
Thomas, Sir Roger, Kt., C.I.E.
Thomas, Sir (Thomas) Shenton (Whitelegge), G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Thomas, *Hon.* Sir (Walter) Eric, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Thomas, Sir William James Cooper, Bt. (1929).

Thomas, Sir (William) Michael (Marsh), Bt. (1918).
Thomas, Sir (William) Miles (Webster), Kt., D.F.C.
Thompson, *Capt.* Sir Algar de Clifford Charles Meysey-, Bt. (1874).
Thompson, *Capt.* Sir (Cyril) Ivan, Kt.
Thompson, Sir Edward Walter, Kt.
Thompson, Sir Geoffrey Haringtón, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Thompson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Thompson, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, Kt., C.I.E.
Thompson, Sir (Louis) Lionel (Harry), Kt., C.B.E.
Thompson, Sir Peile Beaumont, Bt. (1890).
Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett, Bt., M.C. (1805).
Thompson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Treffry Owen, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E.
Thompstone, Sir Eric Westbury, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Thomson, Sir (Arthur) Landsborough, Kt., C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc.
Thomson, *Prof.* Sir Arthur Peregrine, Kt., M.C., M.D.
Thomson, Sir George Paget, Kt., F.R.S.
Thomson, Sir Ivo Wilfrid Home, Bt. (1925).
Thomson, *Hon.* Sir James Beveridge, Kt.
Thomson, Sir (James) Douglas (Wishart), Bt. (1929).
Thomson, Sir John Mackay, Kt., C.B.
Thomson, Sir Ronald (Jordan), Kt.
Thomson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
Thorne, *General* Sir (Augustus Francis) Andrew (Nicol), K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thorne, Sir John Anderson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Thornley, Sir Colin Hardwick, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Thornley, Sir Hubert Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
Thornton, Sir Henry Gerard, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Thornton, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Thornycroft, Sir John Edward, K.B.E.
Thorold, Sir Guy Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Thorold, Sir James (Ernest), Bt., (1642).
Thorp, Sir John Kingsmill Robert, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
Thorpe, Sir Fred Garner, Kt.
Throckmorton, Sir Robert George Maxwell, Bt. (1642).
Thumboo Chetty, Sir Bernard, Kt., O.B.E.
Thuraisingham, Sir Ernest Emmanuel Clough, Kt., C.B.E.
Thwin, Sir U, Kt.
Tibbits, Sir Cliff, Kt.
Tichborne, Sir Anthony Joseph Henry Doughty-, Bt., (1621).
Tickell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eustace Francis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Tillyard, Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
Tirikatene, *Hon.* Sir Eruera Tihema, K.C.M.G.
Titman, Sir George Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Tivey, Sir John Proctor, Kt.
Tod, Sir Alan Cecil, Kt., T.D.
Todd, *Prof.* Sir Alexander Robertus, Kt., D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.
Todd, Sir Geoffrey Sydney, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Todd, Sir Herbert John, Kt., C.I.E.
Tollemache, Sir (Cecil) Lyonel (Newcomen), Bt. (1793).
Tomkinson, Sir Geoffrey Stewart, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Tomlinson, Sir George (John Frederick), K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Tomlinson, Sir Thomas Symonds, Kt.
Tong, Sir Walter Wharton, Kt.
Toosh, Sir Hugh Veer Huntly Duff Lucas-, Bt., M.P. (1920).
Tory, Sir Geofroy William, K.C.M.G.
Tottenham, *Admiral* Sir Francis Loftus, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Tottenham, Sir (George) Richard (Frederick), Kt., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Totterdell, Sir Joseph, Kt.
Touche, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Gordon Cosmo, Kt., M.P.
Touche, Sir Norman George, Bt. (1920).
Tower, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Francis Thomas Butler, K.B.E., C.B.
Town, Sir (Hugh) Stuart, Kt.
Townley, Sir John Barton, Kt.
Townend, Sir Harry Douglas, Kt.
Tozer, *Maj.* Sir James Clifford, Kt.
Train, Sir (John Cumberland) Landale, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Travancore, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharajah of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Tredgold, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert Clarkson, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Trelawny, Sir John Barry Salusbury-, Bt. (1628).
Tremayne, *Air Marshal* Sir John Tremayne, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Trevelyan, Sir George Lowthian, Bt. (1874).
Trevelyan, Sir Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Trevelyan, Sir Willoughby John, Bt. (1662).
Trevor, Sir Cecil Russell, Kt., C.I.E.
Trimmer, Sir George (William Arthur), Kt.
Tritton, *Maj.* Sir Geoffrey Ernest, Bt., C.B.E. (1905).
Trivedi, Sir Chandulal Madhavlal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Trollope, Sir Anthony Owen Clavering, Bt. (1642).
Trott, *Hon.* Sir William James Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
Troubridge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Thomas) St. Vincent (Wallace), Bt., M.B.E. (1799).
Troup, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Andrew Gardiner, K.B.E., C.B.
Trout, Sir Herbert Leon, Kt.
Troutbeck, Sir John Monro G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Trower, Sir William Gosselin, Kt.
Troyte, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gilbert John Acland-, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Truscott, Sir Denis Henry, G.B.E., T.D.
Truscott, Sir Eric Homewood Stanham, Bt. (1909).
Trustam, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt.
Trusted, Sir Harry Herbert, Kt., Q.C.
Tuck, Sir Bruce Adolph Reginald, Bt. (1910).
Tucker, Sir Edward George, Kt.
Tucker, Sir James Millard, Kt., Q.C.
Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Henry) Hugh, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Tudsbery, Sir Francis Cannon Tudsbery, Kt., C.B.E.
Tuff, *Maj.* Sir Charles, Kt.
Tuite, Sir Brian Hugh Morgan, Bt. (1622).
Tuker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis Ivan Simms, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart, Bt., Q.C. (1888).
Turing, Sir Robert Andrew Henry, Bt. (S 1638).
Turnbull, Sir Alfred Clarke, K.B.E.
Turnbull, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Turnbull, Sir Richard Gordon, K.C.M.G.
Turnbull, Sir Roland Evelyn, K.C.M.G.
Turner, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir Frederick Richard Gordon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Turner, Sir George Wilfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Turner, Sir Henry Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
Turner, Sir Henry Samuel Edwin, Kt.
Turner, *Prof.* Sir Ralph Lilley, Kt., M.C., F.B.A.
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Ernest William, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Turner, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Ross, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Turner, Sir (Ronald) Mark (Cunliffe), Kt.
Turner, Sir Sidney, Kt., C.B.E.
Turner, Sir Victor (Alfred Charles), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.B.E.
Turner, Sir Walford Hollier, Kt.
Tuttle, *Air Marshal* Sir Geoffrey William, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Twiss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Louis Oberkirch, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Twyford, Sir Harry Edward Augustus, K.B.E.
Twynam, Sir Henry Joseph, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Twysden, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir William Adam Duncan, Bt., R.N. (1611).
Tyler, Sir Henry Hewey Francis Macdonald-, Kt., C.I.E.
Tymms, Sir Frederick, K.C.I.E., M.C.
Tyndall, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt., C.M.G.

Tyrrell, Sir Francis Graeme, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Tyrrell, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Tyrwhitt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir St. John Reginald, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1919).
Tyson, Sir John (Dawson), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
Tytler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Kerr Fraser-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
Unwin, Sir Stanley, Kt., LL.D.
Upcott, Sir Gilbert Charles, K.C.B.
Upjohn, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Gerald Ritchie, Kt., C.B.E.
Upjohn, Sir William George Dismore, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
Urquhart, Sir Robert William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Urton, Sir William Holmes Lister, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
Usher, Sir George Clemens, Kt.
Usher, Sir Robert Stuart, Bt. (1899).
Usman, *Hon. Khan Bahadur* Sir Mahomed, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Vaisey, Sir Harry Bevir, Kt.
Vandepeer, Sir Donald (Edward), K.C.B., K.B.E.
Van Ryneveld, *General* Sir Pierre, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Vasey, Sir Ernest Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Vavasour, *Capt.* Sir Leonard (Pius), Bt., R.N. (1828)
Veale, Sir Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
Venning, *General* Sir Walter King, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Vereker, Sir (George) Gordon (Medlicott), K.C.M.G., M.C.
Verity, Sir Edgar William, K.B.E., C.B.
Verity, Sir John, Kt.
Verner, Sir Edward Derrick Wingfield, Bt. (1846).
Verney, Sir Harry (Calvert Williams), Bt., D.S.O. (1818).
Verney, Sir John, Bt., M.C. 1946).
Vernon, Sir Sydney, Kt.
Vernon, Sir Wilfred Douglas, Kt.
Vernon, Sir (William) Norman, Bt. (1914).
Vesey, *General* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vestey, Sir (John) Derek, Bt. (1921).
Vian, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Philip, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Vickers, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey, Kt., *VC*.
Vickery, Sir Philip Crawford, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Victoria, Sir (Joseph Aloysius) Donatus, Kt., C.B.E.
Villiers, Sir (Francis) Edward (Earle), Kt.
Vincent, Sir Alfred, Kt.
Vincent, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Vincent, Sir (Harold) Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Vincent, Sir Lacey Eric, Bt. (1936).
Visvesvaraya, Sir Mokshagundam, K.C.I.E., D.Sc.
Vizianagram, Rajkumar of, Kt.
Vyse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Granville Hylton Howard-, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vyvyan, Sir Richard Philip, Bt. (1645).
Wace, Sir (Ferdinand) Blyth, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Wackett, Sir Lawrence James, Kt., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Waddell, Sir Alexander Nicol Anton, K.C.M.G., D.S.C.,
Waddell, *Hon.* Sir (Charles) Graham, K.B.E.
Wade, Sir Armigel de Vins, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Wade, *Col.* Sir George Albert, Kt., M.C.
Wadham, *Prof.* Sir Samuel McMahon, Kt.
Wadsworth, Sir Sidney, Kt.
Waechter, Sir Harry Leonard D'Arcy, Bt. (1911).
Waitialingam, Sir Duraiswamy, Kt.
Wake, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1621).
Wakefield, Sir (William) Wavell, Kt., M.P.
Wakeley, Sir Cecil Pembrey Grey, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., D.Sc. (1952).
Wakely, Sir Clifford Holland, K.B.E.
Wakely, Sir Leonard Day, K.C.I.E. C.B.
Wakeman, *Capt.* Sir Offley, Bt., C.B.E. (1828).
Walch, Sir Geoffrey Archer, K.B.E., C.V.O.
Wales, Sir (Alexander) George, Kt.
Waley, Sir (Sigismund) David, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
Walker, Sir Baldwin Patrick, Bt. (1856).
Walker, *Maj.* Sir Cecil Edward, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1906).
Walker, *Maj.* Sir George Ferdinand Forestier-, Bt. (1835).
Walker, *Admiral* Sir Harold Thomas Coulthard, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir Hubert Edmund, Kt., C.B.E.
Walker, Sir James Heron, Bt. (1868).
Walker, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Walker, Sir Ronald FitzJohn, Kt.
Walker, Sir William, Kt.
Walker, Sir William Giles Newsom, Kt., T.D.
Wall, Sir (George) Rolande (Percival), Kt., M.C.
Wallace, Sir John Stewart Stewart-, Kt., C.B.
Wallace, Sir Robert Strachan, Kt., LL.D.
Wallace, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
Waller, Sir John Stanier, Bt. (1815).
Waller, Sir Robert William, Bt. (1 1780).
Wallinger, Sir Geoffrey Arnold, K.C.M.G.
Wallington, *Hon.* Sir Hubert Joseph, Kt.
Walmsley, *Air Marshal* Sir Hugh Sydney Porter, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
Walsh, *Prof.* Sir John Patrick, K.B.E.
Walsham, *Cdr.* (E.) Sir John Scarlett Warren, Bt., O.B.E., R.N. (1831).
Walshe, Sir Francis Martin Rouse, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Walton, *Col.* Sir Cusack, Kt., D.S.O.
Walton, *Brig.* Sir George Hands, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.
Walton, Sir Richmond, K.B.E., C.B.
Walton, Sir William Turner, Kt., Mus., Doc.
Wand, *Rt. Rev.* John William Charles, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D.
Ward, *General* Sir (Alfred) Dudley, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Ward, Sir John Guthrie, K.C.M.G.
Ward, Sir Joseph George Davidson, Bt. (1911).
Ward, *Cdr.* Sir Melvill Willis, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1914).
Ward, Sir (Victor) Michael Barrington-, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Wardlaw, Sir Henry, Bt. (s 1631).
Wardrop, *General* Sir Alexander, G.C.B., C.M.G.
Ware, Sir Frank, Kt., C.I.E,
Waring, Sir Alfred Harold, Bt. (1935).
Waring, Sir Arthur Bertram, Kt.
Waring, Sir Douglas Tremayne, Kt., C.B.E.
Warmington, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Marshall George Clitheroe, Bt., R.N. (1908).
Warner, *Hon.* Sir Arthur George, Kt.
Warner, Sir Edward Courtenay Henry, Bt. (1910).
Warner, Sir George Redston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Warner, Sir Pelham Francis, Kt., M.B.E.
Warr, *Very Rev.* Charles Laing, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Warren, *Hon.* Sir Edward Emerton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Warren, Sir (Henry William) Hugh, Kt., D.Sc.
Warren, Sir Mortimer Langton, Kt.
Warren, *Col.* Sir Thomas Richard Pennefather, Bt., C.B.E. (1784).
Warter, Sir Philip, Kt.
Warwick, Sir Norman Richard Combe, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Waterer, Sir (Robert) Bernard, Kt., C.B.
Waterfield, Sir (Alexander) Percival, K.B.E., C.B.
Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas Edwin, K.B.E.
Waterlow, Sir Philip Alexander, Bt. (1873).
Waterlow, *Col.* Sir (William) James, Bt., M.B.E., F.D. (1930).
Waters, *Maj.* Sir Arnold Horace Santo, Kt., *VC*, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Waters, Sir George Alexander, Kt., LL.D.
Watherston, Sir David Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Watkinson, Sir (George) Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

Watney, *Col.* Sir Frank Dormay, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D.
Watson, Sir Alfred Henry, Kt.
Watson, Sir Angus, Kt.
Watson, Sir Arthur Egerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
Watson, *General* Sir Darit Gerrard, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Watson, Sir (David) Ronald Milne-, Bt. (1937).
Watson, *Capt.* Sir Derrick William Inglefield Inglefield-, Bt., T.D. (1895).
Watson, Sir Hugh, Kt.
Watson, Sir James Anderson Scott, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
Watson, Sir James Andrew, Bt. (1866).
Watson, Sir Norman James, Bt. (1912).
Watson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Robert) Dymock, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Watt, Sir Alan Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
Watt, *Brig.* Sir George Steven Harvie-, Bt., T.D., Q.C. (1945).
Watt, Sir Robert Alexander Watson-, Kt., C.B.
Watt, *Prof.* Sir Robert Dickie, Kt.
Wauchope, Sir Patrick George Don-, Bt. (S 2667).
Waugh, Sir Arthur Allen, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Weatherby, Sir Francis, Kt., M.C.
Weatherhead, Sir Arthur Trenham, Kt., C.M.G.
Webb, Sir (Ambrose) Henry, Kt.
Webb, Sir Charles Morgan, Kt., C.I.E.
Webb, *Hon.* Sir (Thomas) Clifton, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
Webb, *Hon.* Sir William Flood, K.B.E.
Webbe, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
Webber, Sir Robert John, Kt.
Webster, Sir Charles Kingsley, K.C.M.G., Litt.D.
Webster, Sir David Lumsden, Kt.
Webster, *General* Sir Thomas Sheridan Riddell-, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Wedderburn, *Cdr.* Sir John Peter Ogilvy-, Bt., R.N. (1803).
Wedderspoon, Sir Thomas Adam, Kt.
Wedgwood, Sir John Hamilton, Bt., T.D. (1942).
Weedon, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Colin Winterbotham, K.B.E., C.B.
Weir, Sir Cecil McAlpine, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C.
Weir, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cyril Ettrick, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Weir, Sir John, G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.
Weir, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Norman (William McDonald), K.B.E., C.B.
Welby, Sir Oliver Charles Earle, Bt. (1801).
Welch, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George James) Cullum, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1957).
Weldon, Sir Anthony Edward Wolseley, Bt. (I 1723).
Welensky, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Roland, K.C.M.G.
Wells, Sir Charles Maltby, Bt. (1944).
Wells, Sir Frederick Michael, Bt. (1948).
Wells, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Wells, *Admiral* Sir Lionel Victor, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Welsh, *Air Marshal* Sir William Laurie, K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
Wenham, Sir John Henry, Kt.
Wernher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold Augustus, Bt., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1905).
West, Sir Frederick John, Kt., O.B.E.
West, Sir Harold Ernest Georges, Kt.
West, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Michael Montgomerie Alston Roberts, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Westall, *General* Sir John Chaddesley, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.M.
Westlake, Sir Charles Redvers, Kt.
Weston, Sir Arthur Reginald Astley, Kt., C.B.E.
Weston, Sir Eric, Kt.
Wetherall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Harry) Edward de Robillard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. M.C.
Wheatley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mervyn James, K.B.E.
Wheeler, Sir Arthur (Frederick Pullman Derek), Bt. (1920).
Wheeler, Sir Charles Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., P.R.A.
Wheeler, *Brig.* Sir (Edward) Oliver, Kt., M.C.
Wheeler, Sir (Robert Eric) Mortimer, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., F.B.A., F.S.A.
Wheldon, Sir Wynn Powell, K.B.E., D.S.O.
Wheler, *Capt.* Sir Trevor Wood, Bt. (1660).
Whishaw, Sir Ralph, Kt., C.B.E.
Whistler, *General* Sir Lashmer Gordon, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Whitaker, Sir (Frederick) Arthur, K.C.B.
Whitaker, *Maj.* Sir James Herbert Ingham, Bt. (1936).
Whitby, Sir Bernard James, Kt.
White, Sir Bernard Kerr, K.B.E.
White, *Brig.* Sir Bruce Gordon, K.B.E.
White, Sir Dick Goldsmith, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
White, Sir (Eric) Richard Meadows, Bt. (1937).
White, Sir (George) Stanley, Bt. (1904).
White, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Henry Arthur Dalrymple-, Bt., D.F.C. (1926).
White, *Surgeon Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry Ellis Yeo, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D.
White, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Maurice Fitzgibbon Grove-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
White, *Maj.* Sir (Rudolph) Dymoke, Bt. (1922).
White, Sir Thomas Astley Woollaston, Bt. (1802).
Whitehead, *Hon.* Sir Edgar Cuthbert Fremantle, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Whitehead, Sir Rowland John Rathbone, Bt. (1889).
Whiteley, *Capt.* Sir (Herbert) Maurice Huntington-, Bt., R.N. (1918).
Whiteley, *General* Sir John Francis Martin, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert William, Kt.
Whitford, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
Whitley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Whitley, *Air Marshal* Sir John René, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Whitmore, *Col.* Sir Francis Henry Douglas Charlton, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (1954).
Whittingham, *Air Marshal* Sir Harold Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Whittington, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Whittle, *Air Commodore* Sir Frank, K.B.E., C.B.
Whitworth, *Admiral* Sir William Jock, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Whyatt, Sir John, Kt., Q.C.
Whyte, Sir (Alexander) Frederick, K.C.S.I.
Wickham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Wigan, Sir Frederick Adair, Bt. (1808).
Wiggin, Sir Charles Richard Henry, Bt., T.D. (1892).
Wigglesworth, *Air Marshal* Sir (Horace Ernest) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Wight, Sir Gerald Robert, Kt.
Wigley, Sir Wilfrid Murray, Kt., O.B.E.
Wigram, *Rev.* Sir Clifford Woolmore, Bt. (1805).
Wijeyeratne, Sir Edwin Aloysius Perera, K.B.E.
Wijeyewardene, *Hon.* Sir (Edwin) Arthur (Lewis), Kt.
Wilbraham, Sir Randle John Baker, Bt. (1776).
Wildish, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry William, K.B.E., C.B.
Wiles, Sir Gilbert, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Wiles, Sir Harold Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
Wilkinson, Sir George Henry, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1941).
Wilkinson, Sir Robert Pelham, Kt.
Wilkinson, Sir Russell Facey, K.C.V.O.
Wilkinson, Sir Thomas Crowe Spenser-, Kt.
Willan, Sir Harold Curwen, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
Willcox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Beresford Dennitts, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Williams, Sir Alexander Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Williams, Sir Brandon Meredith Rhys-, Bt. (1918).
Williams, Sir (Daniel) Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.
Williams, Sir David Philip, Bt. (1915).
Williams, *Hon.* Sir Dudley, K.B.E., M.C.

Williams, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
Williams, Sir Ernest Hillas, Kt.
Williams, Sir (Evan) Owen, K.B.E.
Williams, Sir Griffith Goodland, K.B.E., C.B.
Williams, Sir Gwilym Ffrangcon, Kt., C.B.E.
Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
Williams, Sir Harold Herbert, Kt., F.B.A.
Williams, Sir Hugh Grenville, Bt., M.C. (1798).
Williams, Sir Ifor, Kt., D.Litt.
Williams, Sir John Coldbrook Hanbury-, K.V.O.
Williams, Sir John Francis, Kt.
Williams, Sir John Lias Cecil Cecil-, Kt.
Williams, Sir John Rolleston Lort-, Kt., Q.C.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Hamlyn, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Williams, Sir Osmond, Bt., M.C. (1909).
Williams, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Williams, Sir Robert Ernest, Bt. (1866).
Williams, Sir Robin Philip, Bt. (1953).
Williams, Sir Roy Ellis Hume-, Bt. (1922).
Williams, Sir (Sydney) Charles Stuart-, Kt.
Williams, Sir Thomas Herbert Parry-, Kt., D.Litt.
Williams, Sir William Emrys, Kt., C.B.E.
Williams, Sir William Richard, Kt.
Williamson, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
Williamson, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
Williamson, Sir Horace, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
Williamson, Sir (Nicholas Frederick) Hedworth, Bt. (1642).
Williamson, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
Willink, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry Urmston, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L. (1957).
Willis, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Algernon Usborne, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Willis, Sir (Zwinglius) Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
Willmer, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Henry) Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
Willmott, Sir Maurice Gordon, Kt., M.C.
Wills, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Ernest) Edward de Winton, Bt. (1904).
Wills, Sir Gerald, Kt., M.B.E., M.P.
Wills, Sir John Vernon, Bt. (1923).
Wills, *Brig.* Sir Kenneth Agnew, K.B.E., M.C. E.D.
Wilmot, *Capt.* Sir John Eardley-, Bt. (1821).
Wilmot, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1759).
Wilshaw, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Arton, K.B.E., C.B.
Wilson, Sir Bertram, Kt.
Wilson, *Capt.* Sir Frank O'Brien, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir Garnet Douglas, Kt.
Wilson, Sir George, K.B.E.
Wilson, *Rev.* Sir (George) Percy (Maryon) Maryon-, Bt. (1661).
Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Wilson, Sir Horace John, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Wilson, Sir James Robertson, Bt. (1906).
Wilson, Sir (James) Steuart, Kt.
Wilson, Sir John Mitchell Harvey, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1920).
Wilson, Sir Leonard, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, Sir Mathew Martin, Bt. (1874).
Wilson, Sir Reginald Holmes, Kt.
Wilson, *General* Sir Roger Cochrane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Wilson, Sir Roland, Kt., C.B.E.
Windeyer, *Hon.* Sir (William John) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
Windham, *Hon.* Sir Ralph, Kt.
Windham, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
Windley, Sir Edward Henry, K.C.M.G.
Wingate, *Col.* Sir Ronald Evelyn Leslie, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1920).
Winn, *Hon.* Sir (Charles) Rodger (Noel), Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Winneke, Sir Henry Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
Winnifrith, Sir (Alfred) John (Digby), K.C.B.
Winnington, Sir Francis Salwey William, Bt. (1755).
Winstedt, Sir Richard (Olaf), K.B.E., C.M.G., F.B.A.
Winter, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Ormonde de l'Epee, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winterbotham, Sir Geoffrey Leonard, Kt.
Winterton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Thomas) John (Willoughby), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Wise, Sir John Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Wiseman, Sir William George Eden, Bt., C.B., C.M.G. (1628).
Wolfenden, Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Wolff, *Hon.* Sir Albert Asher, K.C.M.G.
Wolfit, Sir Donald, Kt., C.B.E.
Wolseley, Sir Charles Garnet Mark Richard, Bt. (1628).
Wolseley, Sir Garnet, Bt. (1745).
Wombwell, Sir (Frederick) Philip (Alfred William), Bt., M.B.E. (1778).
Womersley, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Walter James, Bt. (1945).
Wood, Sir Anthony John Page, Bt. (1837).
Wood, Sir David Basil Hill-, Bt. (1921).
Wood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
Wood, Sir John Arthur Haigh, Bt., M.C., D.S.C. (1918).
Wood, Sir Robert Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
Wood, Sir William Wilkinson, Kt.
Woodall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Dane, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Woodhead, Sir John Ackroyd, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Woodhouse, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.C.B.
Woodley, Sir (Frederick George) Richard, Kt.
Woods, Sir John Harold Edmunds, G.C.B., M.V.O.
Woods, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wilfrid John Wentworth, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Woodward, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Eric Winslow, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Woodward, Sir (Ernest) Llewellyn, Kt.
Woolford, Sir Eustace Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
Woolley, Sir Charles Campbell, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
Wootten, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
Worboys, Sir Walter John, Kt.
Wordie, Sir James Mann, Kt., C.B.E.
Worley, Sir Newnham Arthur, K.B.E., Q.C.
Worledge, Sir John Leonard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Worsley, *Col.* Sir William Arthington, Bt. (1938).
Wort, Sir Alfred William Ewart, Kt.
Worthington, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Luis, K.B.E., C.B.
Worthington, Sir (John) Hubert, Kt., O.B.E., R.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Wrangham, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Walter, Kt.
Wraxall, Sir Morville William Lascelles, Bt. (1813).
Wray, Sir Kenneth Owen Roberts-, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
Wrench, Sir (John) Evelyn (Leslie), K.C.M.G.
Wrey, Sir (Castel) Richard Bourchier, Bt. (1628).
Wright, Sir Andrew Barkworth, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Wright, Sir Geoffrey Cory-, Bt. (1903).
Wright, Sir Bernard Swanwick, Kt.
Wright, Sir Charles Seymour, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
Wright, Sir Leonard Morton, Kt.
Wright, Sir Michael Robert, G.C.M.G.
Wrightson, Sir John Garmondsway, Bt. (1900).
Wrigley, Sir John Crompton, K.B.E., C.B.
Wrisberg, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick George, K.B.E., C.B.
Wunderly, Sir Harry Wyatt, Kt., M.D.
Wyatt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Guy (Norris), K.B.E., C.B.
Wyatt, Sir Stanley, Kt.
Wycherley, Sir (Robert) Bruce, Kt., M.C.

Wylie, Sir Francis Verner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Wynn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Owen Watkin Williams-, Bt. (1688).
Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E.
Yarrow, Sir Harold Edgar, Bt., G.B.E. (1916).
Yates, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
Yeabsley, Sir Richard Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
Yeaman, Sir Ian David, Kt.
Young, Sir Alastair Spencer Templeton, Bt. (1945).
Young, Sir George Samuel Knatchbull, Bt. (1813).
Young, Sir James Reid, Kt.
Young, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt.
Young, Sir John William Roe, Bt. (1821).
Young, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Julian Mayne, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Young, Sir Mark Aitchison, G.C.M.G.
Young, Sir (Thomas) Eric (Boswell), Kt.
Young, Sir William Neil, Bt. (1769).
Younger, Sir William Robert, Bt. (1911).
Yusuf, Sir Mohamad, Kt.
Yusuf, *Nawab* Sir Muhammad, Kt.
Zealley, Sir Alec Thomas Sharland, Kt.
Zuckerman, *Prof.* Sir Solly, Kt., C.B., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Baronetcies Extinct (Since last issue)—

Dunnell (U.K. 1921); Foster of Norwich (U.K. 1838); Hume-Campbell (formerly Purves) (S. 1665); Lawson of Brayton (U.K. 1831); Snadden (U.K. 1955); Watson of Newport (U.K. 1918).

Baronetcies Created—

Barber; Butcher; Gillett; Kaberry; Lloyd; Nugent of Dunsfold; Ross; Stewart of Strathgarry; Storey; Vaughan-Morgan; Walker-Smith.

Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order and of the Order of the British Empire

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G.C.V.O. or G.B.E.) and Dames Commanders (D.C.V.O. or D.B.E.) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, *e.g.* "Miss Florence Smith," after receiving the honour would be addressed as "Dame Florence," and in writing, as "Dame Florence Smith, G. (or D.) C.V.O., or G. (or D.) B.E." Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, *e.g.* "The Countess of ——, G.C.V.O." Dames Grand Cross rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS

H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, K.G., K.T., C.I. G.M.V.O.
H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, C.I., G.C.V.O.
H.R.H. The Princess Royal, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Acton, Dame (Ellen) Marian, D.B.E.
Albemarle, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Alexander of Tunis, The Countess, G.B.E.
Anderson, Dame Judith, D.B.E.
Ashcroft, Dame Peggy (Mrs. Hutchinson), D.B.E.
Atholl, Duchess of, D.B.E.
Baden-Powell, Olave St. Clair, Baroness, G.B.E.
Bailey, Hon. Dame Mary (Lady Bailey), D.B.E.
Barnett, *Air Commandant* Dame (Mary) Henrietta, D.B.E.
Beale, Dame Doris Winifred, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Berry, Dame Alice Miriam, D.B.E.
Bevin, Dame Florence Anne, D.B.E.
Blair, *Matron in Chief* Dame Emily Mathieson, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Bridgeman, Caroline Beatrix, Viscountess, D.B.E.
Brock, Dame (Madeline) Dorothy, D.B.E., Litt.D.
Brooke, Dame Barbara Muriel, D.B.E.
Brookeborough, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Brookes, Mabel Balcombe, Lady, D.B.E.
Bryans, Dame Anne Margaret, D.B.E.
Buckley, *Hon.* Dame Ruth Burton, D.B.E.
Cargill, *Air Commandant* Dame Helen Wilson, D.B.E.
Carter, Lady (Helen) Violet Bonham, D.B.E.
Cavan, Joan, Countess of, D.B.E.
Chick, Dame Harriette, D.B.E., D.Sc.
Churchill, Clementine, Lady, G.B.E.
Cockayne, Dame Elizabeth, D.B.E.
Colville, Lady (Helen) Cynthia, D.C.V.O., D.B.E.
Colvin, *Brig.* Dame Mary Katherine Rosamund, D.B.E., T.D.
Connor, Dame (Annie) Jean, D.B.E., M.D.
Cook, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Cosgrove, Dame Gertrude Ann, D.B.E.
Coulshed, *Brig.* Dame (Mary) Frances, D.B.E., T.D.
Courtney, Dame Kathleen D'Olier, D.B.E.
Cox, Dame Marjorie Sophie, D.B.E.
Cripps, Hon. Isobel, Lady, G.B.E.
Crowdy, Dame Rachael Eleanor (Mrs. Thornhill), D.B.E.
Curtis, Dame Myra, D.B.E.
Curwen, Dame (Anne) May, D.B.E.
Daly, Dame Mary Dora, D.B.E.
Davenport, Dame Lilian Emily Isabel Jane Bromley-, D.B.E.
Davidson, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady, D.B.E.
de Valois, Dame Ninette, D.B.E.
Devonshire, Mary Alice, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.,
Dixon, Edith, Lady, D.B.E.
Elgin & Kincardine, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Elphinstone, Mary, Baroness, D.C.V.O.
Evans, Dame Edith Mary (Mrs. Booth), D.B.E.
Evans, Dame Regina Margaret, D.B.E.
Farrer, Hon. Dame Frances Margaret, D.B.E.
Fonteyn, Dame Margot, D.B.E.
Forbes, *Air Chief Commandant* Dame Katherine Trefusis, D.B.E.
Forster, The Baroness, G.B.E.
Freyberg, The Baroness, G.B.E.
Genée, Dame Adeline (Mrs. Genée-Isitt), D.B.E., Mus. DOC.
Gillespie, *Brig.* Dame Helen Shiels, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Gilmore, Dame Mary, D.B.E.
Gilmour, Lady Susan, D.B.E.
Goodrich, Dame Matilda, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Granville, Rose, Countess, G.C.V.O
Greenwood, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Halifax, Dorothy, Countess of, D.C.V.O.
Hambleden, Patricia, Viscountess, D.C.V.O.
Hanbury, *Air Commandant* Dame Felicity Hyde, D.B.E.
Hancock, Dame Florence May, D.B.E.
Harcourt, Mary Ethel, Viscountess, G.B.E.

Hardy, Lady Isobel Constance Mary Gathorne-, D.C.V.O.
Harlech, The Baroness, D.C.V.O.
Herring, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Hess, Dame Myra, D.B.E., Mus.D.
Hillingdon, Edith Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Hudson, Mary Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Humphrys, Gertrude Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Johnson, *Brig.* Dame (Cecilie) Monica, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Jones, Dame Katharine Henrietta, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Jones, Dame Mary Latchford Kingsmill, D.B.E.
Kelly, Dame Elisabeth Hariott, D.B.E.
Kilroy, Dame Alix Hester Marie (Lady Meynell), D.B.E.
Kilmuir, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E., R.A.
Limerick, The Countess of, G.B.E.
Livingstone, Dame Adelaide Lord, D.B.E.
Lloyd, Dame Hilda Nora, D.B.E.
Lloyd, *Commandant* Dame Mary Kathleen, D.B.E.
Lonsdale, *Prof.* Dame Kathleen, D.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Loughlin, Dame Anne, D.B.E.
Lowrey, *Air Commandant* Dame Alice, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Lyons, Dame Enid Muriel, G.B.E.
McIlroy, Dame Louise, D.B.E., M.D.
Macleod of Macleod, Dame Flora, D.B.E.
Marsham, Dame Joan (Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham), D.B.E.
Maxse, Dame Marjorie, D.B.E.
Menzies, Dame Pattie Maie, G.B.E.
Millar, *Commandant* Dame (Evelyn Louisa) Elizabeth Hoyer-, D.B.E.
Monro, Hon. Mary Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
Musson, Dame Ellen Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C., LL.D.
Myer, Dame Margery Merlyn Bailliéu, D.B.E.
Northumberland, Helen, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Oliver, Beryl, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Oliver, *Hon.* Dame Annie Florence Gillies Cardell-, D.B.E.
Oudendyk, Dame Margaret, D.B.E.
Parker, *Rt. Hon.* Dame Dehra, G.B.E.
Peel, Lady Adelaide Margaret, D.C.V.O.
Penson, Dame Lillian Margery, D.B.E., LL.D., D.Litt, Ph.D.
Pentland, Marjorie Adeline, Baroness, D.B.E.
Portland, The Duchess of, D.B.E.
Railton, *Brig.* Dame Mary, D.B.E.
Rankin, Dame Annabelle Jane Mary, D.B.E.
Richmond and Gordon, Hilda Madeleine, Duchess of, D.B.E.
Robertson, *Commandant* Dame Nancy Margaret, D.B.E.
Robson, Dame Flora McKenzie, D.B.E.
Rosebery, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Salmon, *Air Commandant* Dame Nancy Marion, D.B.E.
Sharp, Dame Evelyn Adelaide, D.B.E.
Sitwell, Dame Edith Louisa, D.B.E.
Smieton, Dame Mary Guillan, D.B.E.
Smith, Dame Enid Mary Russell Russell-, D.B.E.
Spencer, The Countess, D.C.V.O.
Strickland, Barbara, Lady, D.B.E.
Templewood, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Teyte, Dame Maggie (Mrs. Cottingham), D.B.E.
Thomson, *Brigadier* Dame Anne, D.B.E.
Thorndike, Dame Sybil, D.B.E. (Lady Casson).
Tonga, *Queen* Salote Tubou of, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Tyrwhitt, *Brigadier* Dame Mary Joan Caroline, D.B.E.
Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne-, G.B.E., D.Sc.
Vaughan, Dame Janet Maria, (Mrs. Gourlay), D.B.E.
Walwyn, Eileen Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
Ward, Dame Irene Mary Bewick, D.B.E.
Watt, Dame Katherine Christie, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Welsh, *Air Chief Commandant* Ruth Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
West, Dame Rebecca (Mrs. Andrews), D.B.E.
Whateley, *Chief Controller* Dame Leslie Violet, D.B.E.
Wheeler, Dame Olive Annie, D.B.E.
Whyte, *Air Commandant* Dame Roberta Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Wilkinson, *Matron-in-Chief* Dame Louisa Jane, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Williams, Juliet Evangeline, Lady Rhys-, D.B.E.
Williamson, *Air Commandant* Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.
Wills, Dame Violet Edith, D.B.E.
Woollcombe, Dame Jocelyn May, D.B.E.

NOTABLE HONOURS OF THE YEAR

Among the honours notified in the New Year and Birthday Honours Lists, 1960, were the following: (For Peerages and Baronetcies created, *see* pp. 220 and 298).

ORDER OF MERIT
(conferred April, 1960)
Sir Cyril Hinshelwood.
Graham Sutherland.

COMPANION OF HONOUR
Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox-Boyd.

G.C.B. (Military)
General Sir Geoffrey Bourne.
Air Chief Marshal Sir Harry Broadhurst.
Admiral Sir Caspar John.

G.C.B. (Civil)
Sir Roger Makins.

G.C.M.G.
Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray.
Sir Christopher Steel.

G.B.E. (Military)
Admiral Sir Gerald Gladstone.
General Sir Cecil Sugden.

G.B.E. (Civil)
Lord Cottesloe.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian Jacob.
Sir Ivo Mallet.

K.C.B. (Military)
Vice-Adm. D. E. Holland-Martin.
Lieut.-Gen. C. P. Jones.
Air Marshal W. H. Kyle.
Vice-Adm. J. D. Luce.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rodney Moore.
Air Marshal H. D. McGregor.
Lieut.-Gen. I. H. Riches, R.M.
Vice-Adm. W. J. W. Woods.

K.C.B. (Civil)
L. J. Dunnett.
F. C. Francis.
A. J. Sims.

K.C.M.G.
R. H. S. Allen.
M. J. Cresswell.
P. M. Crosthwaite.
Hon. Humphrey Gibbs.
Viscount Hood.
Sir Philip Morris.
G. W. Nye.
R. W. Parkes.
A. M. W. Rae.
H. A. F. Rumbold.
A. W. Snelling.
Sir Dick White.
Sir Evelyn Wrench.

K.C.V.O.
R. M. J. Harris.
I. W. Magill.

K.B.E. (Military)
Vice-Adm. W. K. Edden.
Instructor Rear-Adm. J. Fleming.
Vice-Adm. L. A. B. Peile.
Maj.-Gen. W. G. Roe.
Air Vice-Marshal C. A. Rumball.
Air Marshal H. D. Spreckley.
Maj.-Gen. H. H. C. Sugden.
Maj.-Gen. N. P. H. Tapp.
Lieut.-Gen. G. S. Thompson.
Air Vice-Marshal G. L. Worthington.

K.B.E. (Civil)
R. E. Alford.
A. A. T. Balewa.
Air Vice-Marshal W. A. B. Bowen-Buscarlet.
Robert Cockburn.
Lord Forbes.
G. W. Furlonge.
J. R. Farquharson.
R. J. P. Harvey.
Brig. H. W. Houldsworth.
C. R. King.
Maj. E. A. H. Legge-Bourke, M.P.
Maj. C. B. Ormerod.
Sir Richard Pim.
E. J. Seward.
Sir Ambrose Sherwill.

Rear-Adm. Sir Matthew Slattery.
J. P. Summerscale.

D.B.E. (Military)

Commandant E. L. E. Hoyer-Millar.
Air Commandant Alice Lowrey.

D.B.E. (Civil)

Mrs. Barbara Brooke.
Miss Flora Robson.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

R. S. Aitken.
Prof. H. W. Bailey.
R. P. Baulkwill.
J. M. Bemrose.
Frank Bower.
A. F. Bradbeer.
J. D. K. Brown.
R. F. Burnand.
Sik-nin Chau.
W. E. Chiesman.
Prof. A. M. Claye.
Harold Clowes.
E. McN. Cooper-Key, M.P.
Brig. M. H. Cox.
G. B. Craddock, M.P.
R. A. W. Dent.
Prof. D. M. Dunlop.
Prof. J. G. Edwards.
Lieut.-Col. Timothy Fetherston-haugh.
A. G. Forbes.
Myer Galpern, M.P.
W. H. Glanville.
Col. D. Glover, M.P.
John Hammond.
Thomas Hargreaves.
T. W. Harley.
C. H. Hartwell.
R. H. Hollis.
R. A. Hornby.
P. L. Hunting.
R. H. Jessel.
E. M. Keatinge.
Joseph Latham.
D. T. Llewellyn.
J. F. Lockwood.
Hamilton Macaulay.
M. McL. McCulloch.
W. H. McFadzean.
Cdr. J. F. W. Maitland, M.P.
A. J. Mamo.
Prof. H. S. W. Massey.
H. G. Massiah.
R. P. Morison, Q.C.
M. C. E. C. Nageon de Lestang.
Thomas Neame.
C. R. Niven.
Odumegwu Ojukwu.
D. M. Oppenheim.
The Olowo of Owo.
K. T. Parker.
R. E. Perring.
Colin Raeburn.
Maj.-Gen. G. T. Raikes.
A. B. Rennie.
J. S. Richardson.
B. W. Rycroft.
S. I. Salmon.
B. F. J. Schonland.
T. V. Scrivenor.
T. M. Shankland.
G. E. Sinclair.
Andrew Smith.
Basil Spence, R.A.
L. E. Stephens.
A. M. Stuart.
G. B. B. M. Sutherland.
H. G. Thornton.
J. B. Townley.
C. F. Trustam.
E. G. Tucker.
W. H. L. Urton.
W. D. Vernon.
A. B. Waring.
A. T. Weatherhead.
D. L. Webster.
F. J. West.
G. F. Williams.
Ralph Windham.
Col. W. H. Wynne Finch.



THE VICTORIA CROSS, *VC*



The ribbon is *Crimson* for all Services (until 1918 it was *Blue* for Royal Navy).

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *January 29th*, 1856.

The *VC* is worn before all other decorations, on the left breast, and consists of a cross-pattee of bronze, 1½ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." Holders of the *VC* receive a tax-free annuity of £100, irrespective of need or other conditions. In 1911, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Crown.

Surviving Recipients of the Victoria Cross

Addison, Rev. W. R. F. (C.F.), *Gt. War*... 1916
Adlam, *Lt.-Col.* T. E. (Bedf. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Agansing Raj, *Rifleman* (5th R. Gurkha Rifles), *World War*..... 1944
Agar, *Commodore* Augustine W. S., D.S.O. (R.N.), *Gt. War*.. 1919
Ali Haidar, *Sepoy* (13th Frontier F. Rifles), *World War*..... 1945
Amey, *Corpl.* W. (R. War. R.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* C. G. W. (Australian M.F.), *World War* 1942
Andrew, *Brig.* Leslie W., D.S.O. (N. Z. Inf.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Annand, *Lt.* R. W. (Durham L.I.), *Wld. War* 1940
Archibald, *Sapper* Adam (R.E.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Auten, *Capt.* H., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), *Gt. War*. 1918
Axford, *L.-Corpl.* T. L., M.M. (A.I.F.), *Gt. War*..... 1918

Barrett, *Lt.-Col.* John C. (R. Leic. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Barron, *Corpl.* C. (Canad. Infy.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Bassett, *Lt.* Cyril R. G. (N.Z.), *Gt. War*.... 1915
Beak, *Maj.-Gen.* Daniel M. William, D.S.O., M.C. (R. Scots. Fus.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Beattie, *Capt.* S. H. (R.N.), *World War*..... 1942
Beesley, *Pte.* W. (Rif. Bgde.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Bellew, *Capt.* E. D. (Brit. Col. R.), *Gt. War*. 1915
Bennett, *Capt.* E. P., M.C. (Wor. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Bent, *C.-S.-M.* S. J. (East Lancs. R.), *Gt. War* 1914
Bhanbhagta Gurung, *Rifleman* (2nd Gurkha Rifles), *World War*..... 1945
Bhandari Ram, *Sepoy* (10th Baluch R.), *World War*..... 1944
Bissett, *Lt.* W. D. (A. & S. H.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Blackburn, *Brig.* A. S., C.M.G., C.B.E. (Australia), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Booth, *Capt.* F. C., D.C.M. (S. Africa), *Gt. War* 1917
Borella, *Lt.* A. C., M.M. (Australia), *Gt. War*. 1918
Boyle, *Rear-Adm.* E. C. (R.N.), *Gt. War*... 1915
Brereton, *Pte.* A. (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Brooks, *C.-Sgt.-M.* E. (O.B.L.I.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Brown, *Corpl.* W. E., D.C.M. (A.I.F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Burman, *Sergt.* W. F. (Rif. Bgde.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Burt, *Corpl.* A. A. (Herts. R.), *Gt. War*.... 1915

Burton, *Pte.* R. H. (Duke of Wellington's R.), *World War* 1944
Butler, *Pte.* Wm. B. (W. Yorks. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Bye, *Sergt.* Robert (Welsh Gds.), *Gt. War*.. 1917

Cain, *Maj.* R. H. (R. Northumberland Fus.), *World War* 1944
Caldwell, *Sergt.* Thomas (Lanark Yeo. & R. Scots Fus.), *Gt. War* 1918
Calvert, *Sergt.* L., M.M. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Cameron, *Lt.* D. (R.N.R.), *World War*..... 1943
Campbell, *Brigadier* L. M., D.S.O., T.D. (A. & S. Highrs.), *World War*..... 1943
Carmichael, *Sergt.* J. (N. Staff. R.), *Gt. War*. 1917
Carne, *Col.* J. P., D.S.O. (Glos. R.), *Korea*... 1951
Carroll, *Pte.* John (Aus. Inf.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Carton de Wiart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (4th Dn. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1916
Cartwright, *Pte.* George (Aust.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Cator, *Sergt.* Harry (E. Surr. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Chafer, *Pte.* G. W. (E. York. R.), *Gt. War*. 1916
Chapman, *Corpl.* E. T. (Monmouthshire R.), *World War* 1945
Chatta Singh, *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf.), *Gt. War*. 1916
Cheshire, *Group Capt.* G. L., D.S.O., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), *World War*..... 1944
Christian, *Pte.* H. (K. O. Royal R.), *Gt. War*. 1916
Christie, *L.-Cpl.* J. A. (Lond. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Clarke, *Sergt.-Maj.* J. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Clements, *Corpl.* J. J. (Rimington's Guides), *S. Africa*..... 1900
Cloutman, His Honour Sir Brett M., M.C., Q.C. (R.E.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Coltman, *L.-Cpl.* William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Colvin, *Maj.* Hugh (Chesh. R.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Cooper, *and Lt.* E. (K.R.R.C.), *Gt. War*... 1917
Coppins, *Corpl.* F. G. (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Counter, *Corpl.* Jack T. (King's R.), *Gt. War*. 1918
Cox, *Pte.* Christopher (Bedf. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Craig, *Lt.* J. M. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Crichton, *Pte.* J. (Auckland R., N.Z.), *Gt. War* 1918
Cross, *Corpl.* Arthur H. (M.G.C.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Crowe, *Capt.* John (Worc. R.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Cruickshank, *Fl. Lt.* J. A. (R.A.F.V.R.), *World War*..... 1944
Cruickshank, *Pte.* R. E. (Lond. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Crutchley, *Admiral* Sir Victor Alexander, K.C.B., D.S.C. (R.N.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Cumming, *Brig.* A. E., O.B.E., M.C. (Indian Army), *World War*..... 1942
Currie, *Maj.* D. V., C.B.E. (S. Alberta R., Canada), *World War*..... 1944
Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E. (E. Surrey R.), *S. Africa*. 1900
Curtis, *Sergt.* H. A. (R. Dub. Fus.), *Gt. War*. 1918
Cutler, *Lt.* A. R. (Australia), *World War*.... 1941

Dalziel, *Driver* Henry (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War*. 1918
Darwan Sing Negi, *Naik* (Garnwai R.), *Gt. War* 1914
Davey, *Corpl.* P., M.M. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Davies, *Corp.* J. T. (S. Lancs. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Davies, *Sergt.* J. (R. Welch Fus.), *Gt. War*.. 1916
Davies, *Maj.-Gen.* L. A. E. Price-, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa*..... 1901
Davies, *Vice-Adm.* Richard B., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C., *Gt. War*..... 1915
Dawson, *Maj.* James Lennox (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1915
Dean, *Col.* D. J. (R. W. Kent R.), *Gt. War*. 1918
De L'Isle, *Maj.* Viscount, P.C. (*Hon.* W. P. Sidney) (Gren. Gds.), *World War*..... 1944
Dinesen, *Lt.* T. (Roy. Highlanders of Canada), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Dobson, *L.-Corpl.* F. W. (Coldstr Gds.) *Gt. War*..... 1914

Dorrell, *Lt.-Col.* G. T., M.B.E. (R.H.A.), *Gt. War*..... 1914
Downie, *Sergt.* R. (R. Dub. F.), *Gt. War*.. 1916
Drain, *Sergt.* J. H. C. (R.H.A.), *Gt. War*.... 1914
Dresser, *Pte.* T. (Green Howards), *Gt. War*. 1914
Duffy, *Pte.* James (R. Innis. Fus.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, D.S.O., M.V.O. (26th Lrs.), *Upper Swat*..... 1897
Dwyer, *Lt.* John J. (Aust. M.G.C.), *Gt. War* 1917

Eardley, *Sergt.* G. H., M.M. (K.S.L.I.), *World War* 1944
Edwards, *Corpl.* F. J. (Middx. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1916
Edwards, *Air Commodore* H. I., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), *World War*..... 1941
Edwards, *and Lt.* W. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Egerton, *Sergt.* E. A. (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War* 1917
Elliott, *Lt.* K. (N.Z.M.F.), *World War*..... 1942
Ervine-Andrews, *Maj.* H. M. (E. Lancs. R.), *World War* 1940
Evans, *C.-S.-M.* G. (Man. Regt.), *Gt. War* 1916
Evans, *Brig.-Gen.* Lewis Pugh, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Black Watch), *Gt. War*..... 1917

Faulds, *Capt.* W., M.C. (S. Africa), *Gt. War*.. 1916
Finch, *Sergt.* N. A. (R.M.A.), *Gt. War* 1918
Findlay, *Col.* George de C. E., M.C. (R.E.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Foote, *Maj.-Gen.* H. R. B., C.B., D.S.O. (R. Tank R.), *World War* 1942
Foote, Rev. J. W. (Canada), *World War*... 1942
Foster, *Corpl.* E. (E. Surr. R.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Fraser, *Lt.* I. E., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), *World War*. 1945
Freyberg, *Lt.-Gen.* Lord, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. (Gren. Gds.), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Frickleton, *Capt.* Samuel (N.Z.), *Gt. War*... 1917
Frisby, *Maj.* Cyril H. (Cold. Gds.), *Gt. War*. 1918
Fuller, *Sgt.* W. (Welch Regt.), *Gt. War*... 1914

Ganju Lama, M.M., *Rifleman* (7th Gurkha Rifles), *World War*..... 1944
Gardner, *Capt.* P. J., M.C. (R.T.R.), *World War*..... 1941
Garforth, *Sergt.* C. E. (15th Hrs.), *Gt. War*.. 1914
Geary, Rev. B. H., C.F. (E. Surr. R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Ghale, *Jemadar*, Gaje (Gurkha Rif.), *Wld. War* 1943
Gian Singh, *Naik* (15 Punjab R.), *Wld. War*. 1945
Gobind Singh, *Dafadar* (Ind. Cav.), *Gt. War*. 1918
Good, *Corpl.* H. J. (Quebec R.), *Gt War*.... 1918
Gordon, *L.-Cpl.* B. S., M.M. (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1917
Gordon, *Pte.* J. H. (Australia), *World War*... 1941
Gould, *P.O.* T. W. (R.N.), *World War* 1942
Gourley, *and Lt.* C. E., M.M. (R.F.A.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Graham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald, Bt., O.B.E. (M.G.C.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Grant, *Col.* John D., C.B., D.S.O. (I.A.), *Thibet* 1904
Grant, *Lt.* J. G. (Well. R.. N.Z.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Greaves, *Sergt.* Fred. (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War* 1917
Gregg, *Brig.* Hon. Milton F., C.B.E., M.C. (Nova Scotia R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Gregg, *Sergt.* W., D.C.M., M.M. (R.B.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Grimshaw, *Lt.* John (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War*... 1917
Grogan, *Brig.-Gen.* G. W. St. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Worc. Regt.), *Gt. War*..... 1918

Haine, *Capt.* R. L., M.C. (H.A.C.), *Gt. War*. 1917
Hall, *Sergt.* Arthur (Australia), *Gt. War* 1918
Halliday, *Gen.* Sir Lewis S. T., K.C.B. (R.M.L.I.), *China*..... 1900
Halton, *Pte.* A. (K. O. Royal R.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Hamilton, *and. Lt.* J. (Australia), *Gt. War*... 1915
Hamilton, *Sergt.* I. B. (H.L.I.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Hanna, *Lt.* Robert (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War*.... 1914
Harvey, *Capt.* F. M. W. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917

Harvey, *Pte.* Jack (Lond. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Harvey, *Pte.* Norman (R. Innis.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Harvey, *Pte.* S. (Y. & L. Regt.), *Gt. War*... 1915
Hayward, *Lt.-Col.* Reginald F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Heaton, *Corpl.* W. (King's R.), *S Africa*... 1900
Heaviside, *Pte.* M. (Durh. L. I.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Herring, *Maj.* A. C. (N'thants R.), *Gt. War*.. 1913
Hewitson, *Corpl.* J. (K. O. Roy. R.), *Gt. War* 1913
Hewitt, *2nd Lieut.* William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Hill, *Pte.* Albert (R. Welch Fus.), *Gt. War*.. 1916
Hinton, *Sergt.* J. D. (N.Z.M.F.), *World War*.. 1941
Hogan, *Sergt.* J. (Manchester R.), *Gt. War*.. 1914
Holbrook, *Com.* N. D. (R.N.), *Gt. War*.... 1914
Holland, *Capt.* John V. (Leinster R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Hollis, C.S.M. S. E. (Green Howards), *World War*..... 1914
Holmes, *Lt.* F. W. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Gt. War*... 1914
Howell, *Corpl.* G. J., M.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Huffam, *Maj.* J. P. (Duke of Wellington's R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Hull, *Shoeing-Smith* C. (21st Lrs.), *Gt. War*.. 1916
Hulme, *Sergt.* A. C. (N.Z.M.F.), *World War*. 1941
Hunter, *Corpl.* D. F. (H.L.I.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Hutchinson, *L.-Corpl.* J. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1915
Hutt, *Corpl.* A. (R. Warwick. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1917

Ingram, *Lt.* G. M., M.M. (Australia), *Gt. War* 1918
Insall, *Group Capt.* Gilbert S. M., M.C. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Inwood, *Pte.* R. R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.), *Gt. War* 1917
Ishar Singh, *Lt.* (28th Punjabis), *Waziristan*.. 1921

Jackson, *W.O.* N. C. (R.A.F.V.R.), *Wld. War* 1945
Jackson, *Pte.* W. (Australia), *Gt. War*..... 1916
James, *Brig.* Manley Angell, D.S.O., M.C. (Glouc. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Jamieson, *Maj.* D. A. (R. Norfolk R.), *World War*..... 1944
Jefferson, *Fusilier* F. A. (Lancs. Fus.), *Wld. War* 1944
Jerrard, *Flg.-Offr.* Alan (R.A.F.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Johnson, *Maj.-Gen.* Dudley G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (S. Wales B.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Joynt, *Maj.* W. D. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Judson, *Capt.* Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.), *Gt. War*..... 1918

Kamal Ram, *Sepoy* (8th Punjab R.), *Wld. War* 1944
Karanbahadur Rana, *Naik* (Gurkha Rifles), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Kelliher, *Pte.* R. (Australia), *World War*.... 1943
Kelly, *Capt.* H. E., M.C. (Duke of Wellington's R.), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Kenna, *Pte.* E. (Australian M.F.), *Wld. War*. 1945
Kenneally, *L.-Cpl.* J. P. (Irish Gds.), *Wld. War* 1943
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* W. H. Clark-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Quebec R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Kenny, *Pte.* H. E. (Loyal R.), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Kenny, *Pte.* T. (Durham L. I.), *Gt. War*.... 1916
Kenny, *Pte.* T. J. B. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Kerr, *Pte.* J. Chipman (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War*... 1916
Khudadad Khan, *Naik* (129th Bal.), *Gt. War*.. 1914
Knight, *2nd Lt.* A. J., M.B.E. (Sher. F.), *Gt. War* 1917
Knight, *Capt.* H. J. (King's R.), *S. Africa*... 1900
Konowal, *Corpl.* P. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Kulbir Thapa, *Rflmn.* (Gurkha R.), *Gt. War* 1915

Lachiman Gurung, *Rifleman* (8th Gurkha Rifles), *World War*..... 1945
Lalbahadur Thapa, *Subadar* (2nd Gurkha Rifles), *World War*..... 1943
Lauder, *Pte.* D. R. (R. Scots Fus.), *Gt. War*. 1916
Laurent, *Sergt.* H. J. (N.Z. Rif. Bgde.), *Gt. War*..... 1918

Leak, *Pte.* John (Australia), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Learoyd, *Wing-Cmdr.* R. A. B. (R.A.F.), *World War*..... 1940
Le Patourel, *Maj.* H. W. (R. Hampshire R.), *World War*..... 1942
Lewis, *Pte.* H. W. (Welch R.), *Gt. War*.... 1916
Lister, *Sergt.* J. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Lowerson, *Sergt.* A. D. (Aust.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Luke, *Driver* F. (R.H.A.), *Gt. War*..... 1914

McAulay, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.)... 1918
McCarthy, *Lt.* L. D. (Aust.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
McDougall, *Sergt.* S. R. (A.I.F.), *Gt. War*... 1916
MacDowell, *Lt.-Col.* Thain W., D.S.O. (Can. Inf.). *Gt. War*..... 1917
Macintyre, *Lt.* David Lowe, C.B. (Arg. & Suth. High.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
McNally, *Sergt.* William, M.M. (Green Howards), *Gt. War*..... 1918
McNamara, *Air Vice-Marshal* Frank H., C.B., C.B.E., (Aust. R.F.C.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
McNamara, *Corpl.* John (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
McNess, *L.-Sergt.* Fred (Scots G.), *Gt. War*. 1916
Magennis, *L/S* J. J. (R.N.), *World War*..... 1945
Mahony, *Lt.-Col.* J. K. (Westminster R., Canada), *World War*..... 1944
Malleson, *Com.* W. St. A. (R.N.), *Gt. War*.. 1915
Martin, *Brig.* C. G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Masters, *Pte.* R. G. (R.A.S.C.), *Gt. War*.... 1918
Maxwell, *Lt.* J., M.C., D.C.M. (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1918
Meckosha, *Capt.* S. (W. Yorks. R.), *Gt. War*. 1915
Mellish, Rev. E. N., M.C. (C.F.), *Gt. War*... 1916
Melvin, *Pte.* Charles (R. Highrs.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Merritt, *Lt.-Col.* C. C. I. (S. Saskatchewan R.), *World War*..... 1942
Metcalf, *L.-Corpl.* William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Miers, *Rear-Adm.* Sir A. C. C., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), *World War*..... 1942
Miles, *Pte.* Francis G. (Glouc. R.), *Gt. War*. 1918
Mitchell, *Lt.-Col.* Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Moiyneux, *Sergt.* John (R. Fus.), *Gt. War*... 1917
Moon, *Lt.* Rupert V. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Moore, *Capt.* M. S. S. (R. Hants. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Mott, *Sergt.* E. J., D.C.M. (Border R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Mountain, *Sergt.* A. (W. Yorks. R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Moyney, *Sergt.* John (Irish Gds.), *Gt. War*... 1917
Mullin, *Capt.* G. H., M.M. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1918
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Myles, *Capt.* E. K., D.S.O. (Worc. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1916

Namdeo Jadhao, *Sepoy* (5th Mahratta L. I.), *World War*..... 1945
Nand Sing, *Naik* (11th Sikh R.). *World War*. 1944
Nasmith, *Adm.* Sir M. E. Dunbar-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., (R.N.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Neame, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Newland, *Maj.* James E. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Newman, *Lt.-Col.* A. C., O.B.E., T.D. (Essex R.), *World War*..... 1942
Nicholls, *L.-Cpl.* H. (G. Gds.), *World War*.. 1940
Norton, *Capt.* G. R., M.M. (S.A.M.F.), *World War*..... 1944

Ockenden, *Sergt.* J. (R. Dub. Fus.), *Gt. War*. 1917
O'Leary, *Capt.* M. J. (Connaught Rangers), *Gt. War*..... 1915
O'Meara, *Pte.* Martin (Australia), *Gt. War*.. 1916

Parkash Singh, *Havildar* (8th Punjab R.), *World War* 1943
Parridge, *Pte.* F. J. (Australia), *World War* ... 1945
Pearkes, *Maj.-Gen.* George Randolph, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Can. Ind.), *Gt. War* 1918
Peeler, *Sergt.* Walter (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Phillips, *Capt.* R. E. (R. War. R.), *Gt. War*. 1917
Pitcher, *Petty Off.* E., D.S.M. (R.M.), *Gt. War* 1917
Place, *Capt.* B. C. G., D.S.C. (R.N.), *Wld. War* 1943
Pollard, *Capt.* Alfred O., M.C., D.C.M. (H.A.C.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Pooll, *Capt.* A. H. Batton-, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), *Gt. War* 1916
Porteous, *Maj.* P. A. (R. A.), *World War*.... 1942
Premindra Singh Bhagat, *and Lt.* (Corps. of Ind. Engineers), *World War* 1941
Procter. Rev. A. H. (King's R.), *Gt. War* .. 1916

Ramsden, *Lt.* H. E. (Protect Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ratcliffe, *Pte.* W., M.M. (S. Lanc. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
Rattey, *Sergt.* R. R. (Australia), *World War*. 1945
Rayfield, *Lt.* W. (Brit. Col. R.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Readitt, *Sergt.* John (S. Lanc. R.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Rees. *Sergt.* Ivor (S. Wales Bord.), *Gt. War*. 1917
Reid, *Fl.-Lt.* W. (R.A.F.V.R.), *World War* . 1943
Ricketts, *Sgt.* T. (R. Newf'land R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Ritchie, *Corpl.* W. (Seaforth H.), *Gt. War*.. 1916
Roberts, *Maj.-Gen.* F. C., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (Worc. R.), *Gt. War* 1913
Roberts, *Lt.-Com.* P. S. W., D.S.C. (R.N.), *World War* 1942
Robinson, *Rear-Adm.* E. G., O.B.E. (R.N.), *Gt. War* 1915
Robson, *Pte.* H. H. (Royal Scots), *Gt. War*.. 1914
Rogers, *Lt.* J. (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa*.... 1901
Roupell, *Brig.* G. R. P., C.B. (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War* 1915
Rutherford, *Capt.* C. B., M.C., M.M. (Quebec R), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Ruthven, *Lt.* William (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Ryder, *Sergt.* Robert (Middx. R.), *Gt. War* 1916
Ryder, *Capt.* R. E. D. (R.N.), *World War* 1942

Sadlier, *Lt.* C. W. K. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Sage, *Pte.* T. H. (Som. L. I.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Sandes, *Lt.* Arthur J. T. Fleming- (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Scott, Q.-M.-*Sergt.* R. (Man. R.), *S. Africa*. 1900
Shahamad Khan, *Naik* (Punjabis), *Gt. War*.. 1915
Shankland, *Lt.-Col.* Robert, D.C.M. (Can. inf.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Sharpe, *Sergt.* C. (Lincs. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Shepherd, *Rflm.* A. E. (K.R.R.C.), *Gt. War*. 1918
Sherbrooke, *Rear-Adm.* R. St. V., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), *World War* 1942
Smith, *Pte.* E. A. (Seaforth Highrs. of Canada), *World War* 1944
Smith, *Pte.* James (Border R.), *Gt. War*.... 1914
Smyth, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir J. G., Bt., M.C., M.P. (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Gt. War* 1915
Smythe, *Lt.* G. Q. M. (S.A.M.F.), *Wld. War* 1942
Spackman, *Sergt.* Charles Edward (Border R.), *Gt. War* 1918
Speakman, *Pte.* W. (Black Watch), *Korea*... 1951
Stannard, *Capt.* R. B., D.S.O., R.D. (R.N.R.), *World War*..... 1940
Starcevich, Pte. L. T. (Australia), *World War*. 1945
Steele, *Com.* G. C. (R.N.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Steele, *Sergt.* T. (Seaforth H.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
Stone, *Gunner* C. E., M.M. (R.F.A.), *Gt. War* 1918
Storkey, *Capt.* P. V. (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Strachan, *Maj.* H., M.C. (Can. Cav.), *Gt. War* 1917
Stratton, *Sergt.* P. C., M.M. (Aust. I.F.), *Gt. War* 1918
Stringer, *Pte.* G. (Manch. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1916
Sykes, *Pte.* Ernest (Northd. Fus.), *Gt. War* . 1917

Tandey, *Pte.* H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Thomas, *Sergt.* J. (N. Staffs R.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Tilston, *Maj.* F. A. (Essex Scottish, Canada), *World War* 1945
Tombs, *L.-Corpl.* J. (King's R.), *Gt. War*... 1915
Topham, *Corpl.* F. G. (1st Canadian Parachute Bn.), *World War* 1945
Towers, *Pte.* james (Cameronians), *Gt. War*. 1918
Towner, *Maj.* Edgar Thomas, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), *Gt. War* 1918
Train, *Corpl.* C. W. (Lond. R.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Trent, *Group Capt.* L. H., D.F.C. (R.N.Z.A.F.), *World War* 1943
Triquet, *Lt.-Col.* P. (R. 22R. of Canada), *World War*..... 1943
Tulbahadur Pun, *Havildar* (6th Gurkha Rifles), *World War*..... 1944
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Africa*.. 1900
Turner, *Lt.-Col.* V. B. (R.B.), *World War* .. 1942
Turrall, *Pte.* Thos. G. (Worc. R.), *Gt. War*. 1916

Umrao Singh, *Havildar* (I.A.), *World War*... 1917
Upham, *Capt.* C. H. (and Bar, 1942), (N.Z.M.F.) *World War* 1941
Upton, *Pte.* J. (Sherwood F.), *Gt. War*..... 1915

Veale, *Corpl.* T. W. H. (Devon R.), *Gt. War* 1919
Vickers, *Capt.* Sir C. Geoffrey (Sherwood For.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Vickery, *Sergt.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah*..... 1897

Wakeford, *Maj.* R. (R. Hampshire R.), *World War*..... 1944
Wallace, *Capt.* S. T. D. (R.F.A.), *Gt. War*.. 1917
Waters, *Maj.* Sir Arnold, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1918
Watkins, *Maj.* T. (Welch R.), *World War* .. 1944
Watt, *Ch. Skipper* J. (R.N.R.), *Gt. War*.... 1917
Weale, *Sgt.* H. (R. Welch Fus.) *Gt. War*... 1918
Welch, *Sgt.* J. (R. Berk. R.), *Gt. War*..... 1917
West, *Air Commodore* Ferdinand M. F., C.B.E., M.C. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
White, *Col.* Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green Howards), *Gt. War* 1916
White, *Pte.* J. (K. O. Royal R.), *Gt. War*... 1917
White, *Lt.* Wm. A. (M. G. Corps), *Gt. War* 1913
Whitfield, *Sergt.* H. (K. Shrop. L. I.), *Gt. War* 1918
Whittle, *Sergt.* John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
Wilcox, *L.-Corpl.* A. (O.B.L.I.), *Gt. War*... 1918
Williams, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* John H., D.C.M., M.M. (S. Wales Bord.), *Gt. War*..... 1918
Williams, *Seaman* W. (R.N.R.), *Gt. War*... 1917
Willis, *Maj.* R. R. (Lancs. Fus.), *Gt. War*.. 1915
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* E. C. T. (E. Surrey R.), *World War*..... 1940
Wood, *Pte.* W. (R. Northd. Fus.), *Gt. War*. 1918
Woodall, *and Lt.* J. E. (Rif. Brig.), *Gt. War* . 1918
Woods, *Pte.* James P. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War*.. 1918
Woolley, Rev. Geoffrey H., O.B.E., M.C., Q.H.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), *Gt. War*..... 1915
Wright, *C.S.M.* P. H. (Coldstream Gds.), *World War*..... 1944
Wyat, *L.-Sergt.* G. H. (Cold. Gds.), *Gt. War* 1915
Wylly, *Col.* Guy G. E., C.B., D.S.O. (Tasmania), *S. Africa*..... 1900

Young, *Pte.* T. (Durh. L.I.), *Gt. War*..... 1918

Zengel, *Sergt.* Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.), *Gt. War*..... 1918

THE GEORGE CROSS, G.C.

The ribbon is *dark blue* threaded through a bar adorned with laurel leaves

FOR GALLANTRY

INSTITUTED *September 24th*, 1940 (with amendments, *November 3rd*, 1942)

The George Cross is worn before all other decorations (except the VC) on the left breast § and consists of a plain silver cross with four equal limbs, the cross having in the centre a circular medallion bearing a design showing St. George and the Dragon. The inscription "For Gallantry" appears round the medallion and in the angle of each limb of the cross is the Royal cypher "G VI" forming a circle concentric with the medallion. The reverse is plain and bears the name of the recipient and the date of the award. The cross is suspended by a ring from a bar adorned with laurel leaves on dark blue ribbon 1¼ inches wide.

The cross is intended primarily for civilians and awards to the fighting services are confined to actions for which purely military honours are not normally granted. It is awarded only for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger.

§ When worn by a woman it may be worn on the left shoulder from a ribbon of the same width and colour fashioned into a bow.

Empire Gallantry Medal.—The Royal Warrant which ordained that the grant of the Empire Gallantry Medal should cease authorized holders of that medal to return it to the Central Chancery of the Order of Knighthood and to receive in exchange the George Cross. A similar provision applied to posthumous awards of the Empire Gallantry Medal made after the outbreak of war in 1939.

THE GRAND PRIORY IN THE BRITISH REALM OF THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

(INCORPORATED MAY 14, 1888, WITH ADDENDA 1888, 1890, 1907, 1926, 1955 and 1958), St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.

Sovereign Head .....H.M. the Queen.

Grand Prior.....H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Lord Prior.....The Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem where a hospice for the relief of Christian pilgrims was founded in the eleventh century. Initially a monastic order, it later became militarized and its Knights fought alongside the Crusaders against the spread of Islam. After the loss of the Holy Land, the Order became sovereign in Rhodes and then in Malta. Like other ancient Orders of Chivalry, the Order of St. John was represented in most European countries, though its Priories in England and Scotland were dissolved at the same time as the monasteries. The Order was expelled from Malta by Napoleon in 1798 and the Grand Magistracy eventually settled in Rome.

In 1827 the Knights of France, with the authority of the Grand Magistracy, assisted in the revival of what is now the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, whose Chancery is at St. John's Gate, the surviving gatehouse of the former Priory of England in Clerkenwell. A Royal Charter was granted to the Order in 1888 by Queen Victoria, and the first Grand Prior was King Edward VII, while Prince of Wales. The Badge is a white eight-pointed cross, embellished in alternate angles with a lion and an unicorn; the riband is of black watered silk. By a Royal Charter of March 15, 1955, members are divided into six grades:—(1) Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross; (2) Knights and Dames of Justice and of Grace; (3) Commanders; (4) Officers; (5) Serving Brothers and Sisters; and (6) Esquires. The Chaplains of the Order form a special class, taking precedence between the Knights and Commanders. A notification of these distinctions having been conferred appears in the London Gazette, but they do not confer any rank, title or precedence.

The work of the Order consists of the maintenance of its three Foundations—The Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem (founded 1882); The St. John Ambulance Association, which is concerned with education in First Aid and kindred subjects; and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the main object of which is to provide trained personnel for attendance on the public where the rendering of First Aid may be required.

Prelate—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Chancellor—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Pownall, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Vice-Chancellor—H. F. Parshall, T.D.
Secretary-General—C. T. Evans, C.M.G.
Director-General, St. John Ambulance Association—Sir Philip Southwell, M.C.
Receiver-General—L. G. Whyte.
Hospitaller—Brig. Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.
Almoner—Sir Gerald Creasy, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Librarian—Major R. Williams, F.S.A.
Registrar—Sir Harry Luke, K.C.M.G., D.Litt., LL.D.
Genealogist—The Hon. Sir George Bellew, K.C.V.O.
Director of Ceremonies—Maj. A. Urquhart, D.S.O.
Commissioner-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade—Maj.-Gen. J. M. Kirkman, C.B., C.B.E.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1961

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1961, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 37*s.* 6*d.* net.

The British Constitution

THE EXECUTIVE

The Crown (the Queen in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Sovereign entrusts the executive power to Ministers of the Crown, appointed on the advice of the accredited leader of the party in Parliament which enjoys, or can secure, a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet has no corporate existence, but under the *Ministers of the Crown Act* (1937), provision is made for 17 Ministers of the first rank (Cabinet Ministers) of whom not more than 15 may be members of the House of Commons, and for 23 *Parliamentary Secretaries* of whom not more than 21 may be members of the House of Commons and not fewer than 2 of the Lords.

The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Sovereign. When a party is in opposition and its leadership becomes vacant it makes its free choice among the various personalities available; but if the party is in office, the Sovereign's choice may anticipate, and in a certain sense forestall, the decision of the party. In 1905 the office of Prime Minister, which had been in existence for nearly 200 years, was officially recognized and its holder was granted a place in the Table of Precedence.

The Leader of the Opposition

In 1937 the office of Leader of the Opposition was similarly recognized and a salary of £2,000 per annum was assigned to the post, thus following a practice which had prevailed in the Dominion of Canada since 1906. In 1957 the salary was increased to £3,000.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT

(1900–1959)

General Election	Conservative and Unionist	Liberal	Labour
1900.....	402	185	11
1906.....	158	387	41
1910 (Jan.).....	273	275	40
1910 (Dec.).....	272	272	42
1918.....	382 (*a*)	161 (*b*)	74 (*c*)
1922.....	347	118 (*d*)	142
1923.....	258	151	191
1924.....	414	39	150
1929.....	260	59	287
1931.....	471	72 (*e*)	65 (*f*)
1935.....	387	54 (*g*)	166 (*h*)
1945.....	189	25 (*i*)	396 (*j*)
1950.....	298 (*k*)	9	315 (*l*)
1951.....	320 (*m*)	6	296 (*l*)
1955.....	344 (*m*)	6	277 (*n*)
1959.....	365 (*m*)	6	258 (*o*)

NOTES.—(*a*) Including 48 Non-Coalition Unionists. (*b*) Including 28 Non-Coalition Liberals. (*c*) Including 63 Non-Coalition Labour. (*d*) Liberal National 59; Liberal 59. (*e*) Liberal National 35 (Simon); Liberal 33 (Samuel); 4 (Lloyd George). (*f*) National Labour 13 (MacDonald); Labour 52 (Henderson). (*g*) Liberal National 33; Liberal 21. (*h*) National Labour 8; Labour 154; I.L.P. 4. (*i*) Liberal National 13. Liberal 12. (*j*) Labour 393; I.L.P. 3. (*k*) Incl. Nat. Liberal. (*l*) Irish Nationalists (2) and Speaker make total of 625. (*m*) Including associates. (*n*) Sinn Fein (2) and Speaker make total of 630. (*o*) Independent (1) makes total of 630.

Conservatives and associates have subsequently gained one seat from Labour at a by-election.

LEGISLATION

Legislation is initiated in the Houses of Parliament in the form of Bills. Public Bills are of two kinds, those introduced by the Government of the day, and those introduced by a private member. A Bill (except a Money Bill, which must originate in the House of Commons) can be introduced in either House and when presented receives its *First Reading*, after which it is printed and circulated to members. The next stage is the *Second Reading*, in the debate on which the broad issues raised are discussed. If passed it reaches the *Committee Stage* and is referred to a Committee (of the whole House, Select, or Standing—*see* "Committees," pp. 312–3). Bills of major importance are usually, and Money Bills are always, sent to a Committee of the whole House. In committee, a Bill is discussed clause by clause, and is returned to the House with or without amendment. A Private Bill, which is introduced to enable an individual or a body corporate to acquire or vary certain powers, is referred to a *Select Committee*, and if opposed, witnesses may be called and counsel heard by the Committee. The next step is the *Report Stage*, when the Bill is accepted by the House, or sent back to the same, or sent back to another, Committee for further consideration. Finally the Bill receives its *Third Reading* (during which, in the House of Commons, only verbal amendments are permissible) and is sent to the other House. When a Bill has been passed by both Houses it becomes an *Act of Parliament*, on receiving the *Royal Assent*, which is signified by the Sovereign on the Throne, or by Commissioners (normally three Peers), in the Chamber of the House of Lords. The power to withhold assent (colloquially known as the *Royal Veto*) resides in the Sovereign, but has not been exercised in the United Kingdom since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

COUNCILLORS OF STATE

On every occasion that the Sovereign leaves the realm for distant parts of the Commonwealth or a foreign country, it is necessary to appoint Councillors of State under Letters Patent to carry out the chief functions of the monarch, including the holding of Privy Councils and the signature of Acts passed by Parliament. The normal procedure is to appoint as Councillors three or four members of the Royal Family who are next in succession to the Throne among those remaining in the United Kingdom. For instance, during the Queen's Canadian tour in 1959, the Councillors of State were Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent and Princess Alexandra.

In the event of the Sovereign on accession being under the age of eighteen years or at any time unavailable or incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body for the performance of the royal functions, provision is made for a Regency. The Regency Act, 1953, has designated the Duke of Edinburgh as Regent, should a Regency become necessary during the minority of the children of her present Majesty.

GOVERNMENT BY PARTY

Towards the close of Charles II's reign the Exclusion Bill debates in Parliament (1679–80) were marked by the rise of two parties in the political life of the nation and they became known as *Whigs* and *Tories*, names given by the opponents to each other but afterwards mutually accepted, to continue as political labels until Whig was changed to *Liberal* and Tory to *Conservative*.

The Oxford English Dictionary explains the terms as follows:—

Whig [origin obscure; probably shortening of *Whiggamore*].—An adherent of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland in the seventeenth century. Applied to the Exclusioners who opposed the succession of James, Duke of York, to the crown, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic.

Tory [Anglicized spelling of Irish *toraidhe* "pursuer"] . . . applied to any Irish Papist or Royalist in arms. A nickname given 1679–80 by the Exclusionists to those who opposed the exclusion of James, Duke of York (a Roman Catholic), from the succession to the crown.

Before the reign of William and Mary (1688–1702) the principal Officers of State were chosen by and were responsible to the Sovereign alone and not to Parliament or the nation at large. Such officers acted sometimes in concert with one another, but more often independently, and the fall of one did not, of necessity, involve that of others, although all were liable to be dismissed at any moment.

In 1693 the Earl of Sunderland recommended to William III the advisability of selecting a Ministry from the political party which enjoyed a majority in the House of Commons and the first united Ministry was drawn in 1696 from the Whigs, to which party the King owed his throne, the principal members being Russell (the Admiral), Somers (the Advocate), Lord Wharton and Charles Montague (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer). This group became known as the *Junto* and was regarded with suspicion as a novelty in the political life of the nation, being a small section meeting in secret apart from the main body of Ministers. It may be regarded as the forerunner of the *Cabinet* and in course of time it led to the establishment of the principle of joint responsibility of Ministers, so that internal disagreement caused a change of *personnel* or resignation of the whole body of Ministers.

The *Act of Settlement* (1701) secured the Protestant succession to the throne and with the accession of George I (1714) the main cause of the political division was removed, leaving the Whigs as the dominant party for many years, the Tories being regarded as Jacobites in permanent opposition to the Hanoverians; but before the close of George II's reign (1760) they had become reconciled to the dynasty and during the French wars they secured an ascendency in Parliament.

The accession of a King unfamiliar with the English language led to a disinclination on the part of the Sovereign to preside at meetings of his Ministers and caused the appearance of a *Prime Minister*, a position first acquired by Robert Walpole in 1721 and retained without interruption for 20 years and 326 days.

In 1828 the old party of the Whigs became known as *Liberals*, a name originally given to it by its opponents to imply laxity of principles, but gradually accepted by the party to indicate its claim to be pioneers and champions of political reform and progressive legislation. In 1861 a Liberal Registration Association was founded and Liberal Associations became widespread. As the outcome of a conference at Birmingham in 1877 a National Liberal Federation was formed, with headquarters in London. The Liberal Party was in power for long periods during the second half of the nineteenth century in spite of the set-back during the Home Rule crisis of 1886, which resulted in the secession of the Liberal Unionists, and for several years during the first quarter of the twentieth century, but after a further split into National and Independent Liberals it numbered only 59 in all after the General Election of 1929, with a further fall to 12 (excluding National Liberals) after the 1945 Election, 9 after the 1950 Election and 6 after the 1951, 1955 and 1959 Elections.

Soon after the change from Whig to Liberal the Tory Party became known as *Conservative*, a name traditionally believed to have been invented by John Wilson Croker in 1830 and to have been generally adopted about the time of the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 to indicate that the preservation of national institutions was the leading principle of the party. After the Home Rule crisis of 1886 the dissentient Liberals entered into a compact with the Conservatives, under which the latter undertook not to contest their seats, but a separate *Liberal Unionist* organization was maintained until 1912, when it was united with the Conservatives under the title of National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organizations, the members of which became known as *Unionists*.

The Labour Party.—Labour candidates for Parliament made their first appearance at the General Election of 1892, when there were 27 standing as "Labour" or "Liberal-Labour." Of this number John Burns (Battersea) and J. Keir Hardie (West Ham) were elected "Labour" Members of Parliament and 13 others as "Liberal-Labour" members. At the General Election of 1895 the number of successful candidates fell to 12, with a further fall to 11 at the election of 1900.

On Feb. 27, 1900, as a result of a resolution passed by the Trades Union Congress in the previous September, a Conference of Trade Union and Socialist bodies was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, and an organization called the *Labour Representative Committee* was set up in order to establish a distinct Labour Group in Parliament, with its own whips, its own policy, and a readiness to co-operate with any party which may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of labour. In 1906 the L.R.C. became known as *The Labour Party*.

Parliamentary Whips

In order to secure the attendance of Members of a particular party in Parliament on all occasions, and particularly on the occasion of an important division, *Whips* (originally known as "Whippers-in") are appointed for the purpose. The written appeal or circular letter issued by them is also known as a "whip," its urgency being denoted by the number of times it is underlined. Neglect to respond to a five-lined whip, headed "Most Important," is tantamount to secession (at any rate temporarily) from the party.

Whips are officially recognized by Parliament and are provided with office accommodation in both Houses. Government Whips receive salaries from public funds, the Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip in the Commons*) receiving £3,750; the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms (*Chief Whip in the Lords*), the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (*Assistant*

do.) and the first of the Junior Lords of the Treasury (*Deputy Chief Whip in the Commons*), each £2,200; the (Political) Lords in Waiting and the remaining Junior Lords of the Treasury, each £2,000.

The House of Lords

The *Government Whips* are: The Captain of the Honourable Corps of the Gentlemen at Arms (The Earl St. Aldwyn), the Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard and the Yeomen of the Guard (The Earl of Onslow) and the (Political) Lords in Waiting (Earl Bathurst and Lord St. Oswald).

The *Labour Whips* are: The Earl of Lucan (*Chief Whip*); The Lords Burden, Kershaw and Haden-Guest.

The *Liberal Whip* is The Lord Amulree.

The House of Commons

The *Government Whips* are: The Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip*) and the Junior Lords of the Treasury. *Assistant Whips* (who are unpaid) are also usually appointed.

The *Labour Whips* are: H. W. Bowden (*Chief Whip*); J. Taylor; G. H. R. Rogers; E. W. Short; J. D. Cronin; C. A. Howell; G. Darling; G. M. Lawson; A. R. Probert; S. Irving; E. C. Redhead; S. Mahon.

The *Liberal National Whip* is Sir Herbert Walter Butcher, Bt.

The *Liberal Whip* is D. W. Wade.

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

(Elected at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, Oct, 1959).

Sixteen Representative Peers are elected for each Parliament by the entire adult Peerage of Scotland specially convened for that purpose.

Duke of Atholl.	Lord Forbes.
Earl of Caithness.	Lord Saltoun.
Earl of Perth.	Lord Sempill.
Earl of Haddington	Lord Balfour of
Earl of Airlie.	Burleigh.
Earl of Selkirk.	Lord Fairfax of
Earl of Mar and Kellie.	Cameron.
Earl of Northesk.	Lord Polwarth.
Earl of Dundonald.	Lord Sinclair.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

No further elections have been held since the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1920.

Peer	*Date of Election*
Earl of Kilmorey	Feb. 14, 1919

(And 27 vacancies.)

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1802

Assembled	Dissolved	Duration yrs.	m.	d.
	George III			
1802 Oct. 29	1806 Oct. 25	3	11	26
1806 Dec. 15	1807 April 29	0	4	14
1807 June 22	1812 Sept. 29	5	3	7
1812 Nov. 24	1818 June 10	5	6	16
1819 Jan. 14	1820 Feb. 29	1	1	15
	George IV			
1820 April 23	1826 June 2	6	1	10
1826 Nov. 14	1830 July 24	3	8	10
	William IV			
1830 Oct. 26	1831 April 22	0	5	27
1831 June 14	1832 Dec. 3	1	5	19
1833 Jan. 29	1834 Dec. 30	1	11	1
1835 Feb. 19	1837 July 17	2	4	28
	Victoria			
1837 Nov. 15	1841 June 23	3	7	8
1841 Aug. 19	1847 July 23	5	11	4
1847 Nov. 18	1852 July 1	4	7	13
1852 Nov. 4	1857 March 21	4	4	17
1857 April 30	1859 April 23	1	11	23
1859 May 31	1865 July 6	6	1	6
1866 Feb. 1	1868 Nov. 11	2	9	10
1868 Dec. 10	1874 Jan. 25	5	1	16
1874 March 5	1880 March 25	6	0	20
1880 April 29	1885 Nov. 18	5	6	20
1886 Jan. 12	1886 June 26	0	5	14
1886 Aug. 5	1892 June 28	5	10	24
1892 Aug. 4	1895 July 7	2	11	5
1895 Aug. 12	1900 Sept. 25	5	1	14
	Victoria and Edward VII			
1900 Dec. 3	1906 Jan. 8	5	1	6
	Edward VII			
1906 Feb. 13	1910 Jan. 15	3	11	2
	Edward VII and George V			
1910 Feb. 15	1910 Nov. 28	0	9	13
	George V			
1911 Jan. 31	1918 Nov. 25	7	9	25
1919 Feb. 4	1922 Oct. 26	3	8	22
1922 Nov. 20	1923 Nov. 16	0	11	27
1924 Jan. 8	1924 Oct. 9	0	9	1
1924 Dec. 2	1929 May 10	4	5	7
1929 June 25	1931 Oct. 6	2	3	11
1931 Nov. 3	1935 Oct. 25	3	11	22
	George V, Edward VIII and George VI			
1935 Nov. 16	1945 June 15	9	6	25
	George VI			
1945 Aug. 1	1950 Feb. 3	4	6	3
1950 March 1	1951 Oct. 5	1	7	4
	George VI and Elizabeth II			
1951 Oct. 31	1955 May 6	3	6	6
	Elizabeth II			
1955 June 9	1959 Sept. 18	4	3	9
1959 Oct. 27	..			

MAJORITIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(*Since the Reform Bill*, 1832)

Year	Party	Majority
1833	*Whig*	307
1835	*Whig*	107
1837	*Whig*	51
1841	*Conservative*	81
1847	*Whig*	1
1852	*Liberal*	13
1857	*Liberal*	79
1859	*Liberal*	43
1865	*Liberal*	67
1868	*Liberal*	128
1874	*Conservative*	46
1880	*Liberal*	62
1885 *Liberal* (84) and *Irish Nationalist* (82)		166
1886	*Unionist*	114
1892	*Liberal*	40
1895	*Unionist*	152
1900	*Unionist*	134
1906	*Liberal*	356
1910 (Jan.)	*Liberal*	124
1910 (Dec.)	*Liberal*	126
1918	*Coalition*	263
1922	*Conservative*	79
1923	No Majority.	
1924	*Conservative*	225
1929	No Majority.	
1931	*National Government* ...	425
1935	*National Government* ...	247
1945	*Labour*	186
1950	*Labour*	8
1951	*Conservative*	16
1955	*Conservative*	59
1959	*Conservative*	100

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

1660. Sir H. Grimston.
1661. Sir E. Turner.
1673. Sir J. Charlton.
1673. Edwd. Seymour.
1678. Sir Robt. Sawyer.
1679. Serjeant William Gregory.
1680. W. Williams.
1685. Sir John Trevor.
1688. H. Powle.
1694. Paul Foley.
1698. Sir T. Lyttleton.
1700. Robert Harley (*Earl of Oxford and Mortimer*).
1702. John Smith.

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1708 Sir Richard Onslow (*Lord Onslow*).
1710. Wm. Bromley.
1713. Sir Th. Hanmer.
1715. Spencer Compton (*Earl of Wilmington*).
1727. Arthur Onslow.
1761. Sir John Cust.
1770. Sir F. Norton.
1780. C. W. Cornwall.
1788. Hon. W. Grenville (*Lord Grenville*).
1789. Henry Addington (*Viscount Sidmouth*).

PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1801. Sir John Mitford (*Lord Redesdale*).
1802. Charles Abbot (*Lord Colchester*).
1817. Charles M. Sutton (*Viscount Canterbury*).
1835. James Abercomby (*Lord Dunfermline*).
1839. Charles Shaw-Lefevre (*Viscount Eversley*).
1857. J. Evelyn Denison (*Viscount Ossington*).
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (*Viscount Hampden*).
1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel (*Viscount Peel*).
1895. William Court Gully (*Viscount Selby*).
1905. James W. Lowther (*Viscount Ullswater*).
1921. John Henry Whitley.
1928. Hon. Edward Algernon FitzRoy.
1943. Col. D. Clifton Brown (*Viscount Ruffside*).
1951. William Shepherd Morrison (*Viscount Dunrossil*).
1959. Sir Harry Hylton-Foster.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

A movement to grant parliamentary franchise to women was supported in the mid-nineteenth century by Richard Cobden, Benjamin Disraeli and John Stuart Mill, but the vote was not accorded to women until 1918, although they had been included in the County Councils electorate by the Local Government Act of 1888. After a *Speaker's Conference* of all parties, which reported in favour of a limited form of women's suffrage, a clause enfranchising women was carried in both Houses and the *Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act* containing the clause which removed the sex disqualification for membership of the House of Commons, and conferred the franchise on women at the age of 30, received the Royal Assent in 1918. A further Act of 1928 granted them the vote on the same terms as men at the age of 21. Twenty-four women were elected at the 1959 Election (12 Labour, 11 Conservative and 1 Ulster Unionist), 2 fewer than at the Dissolution.

FORFEITED DEPOSITS

Candidates at parliamentary elections who fail to obtain more than one-eighth of the total votes cast in their constituencies forfeit the deposit of £150 which all candidates must lodge. This law has been in force since the 1918 election.

Deposits forfeited at the 1959 Election totalled 116, 16 more than in 1951. Deposits were lost by 55 Liberal candidates, 17 Communists, 14 Welsh Nationalists, 7 Sinn Fein, 3 Scottish Nationalists, 2 Conservatives, 1 Labour and 17 others. Seventeen out of 18 Communist candidates forfeited their deposits. In 1950 the record number of 443 deposits was lost.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

6 Rue Constantin, Geneva, Switzerland.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union has been in existence since 1889; originally started to popularize the idea of International Arbitration, it achieved its object very substantially in helping to create the Permanent Court of Arbitration by the First Hague Conference and to bring about the convocation of the Second Conference of The Hague. In 1945, the Union resumed work on all questions connected with peace and reconstruction, which have been studied under various aspects. Some of them are as follows:—

The development of international law; economic development; national sovereignty; principles of international morality; social problems; immigration and emigration; intellectual relations.

In addition to member groups in national Parliaments, the Union works largely through standing study committees, which meet each Spring, and annual plenary conferences, which meet in the late summer.

BRITISH GROUP.

Hon. Presidents, The Lord Chancellor; Mr. Speaker.
President, The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P.
Vice-Presidents, The Viscount Stansgate, D.S.O., D.F.C.; The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G.; The Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. H. T. N. Gaitskell, C.B.E., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. Clement Davies, Q.C., M.P.
Chairman, J. D. R. T. Tilney, T.D., M.P.
Secretary, Maj-Gen. W. A. Dimoline, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. M.C.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was formed under the title "Empire Parliamentary Association" in 1911, Its object was, then as now, to facilitate the exchange of information, closer understanding and more frequent intercourse between those engaged in the parliamentary government of the Commonwealth. In 1949, the Association was reorganized as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and a General Council was instituted as the governing body.

The Association now consists of nine main branches in the Parliaments of the self-governing countries of the Commonwealth—the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Ghana, and the Federation of Malaya—and four auxiliary branches, in the Parliaments of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Federation of Nigeria, the Federation of the West Indies, and Singapore. There are also branches in State, Provincial and Territorial Legislatures, as well as in the Parliaments of Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the States of Jersey. In addition, there are thirteen affiliated branches in Legislatures of those Commonwealth countries which are not completely self-governing, making a total of 67 branches. The branches in Pakistan and Malta are at present in abeyance. Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences and General Meetings are held in alternate years and meetings of the General Council every year, in different countries of the Commonwealth.

Chairman of the General Council, Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G. (President of the Senate, Commonwealth of Australia).
Secretary-General and Editor of Publications, S. A. Pakeman, C.B.E., M.C., E.D. (*Acting*), Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.
Secretary, United Kingdom Branch, R. V. Vanderfelt, O.B.E., Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

Her Majesty's Ministry

(As reconstructed in Oct. 1959 and July 1960)

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, THE RT. HON. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P., *born* Feb. 10, 1894.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Home, *born* July 2, 1903.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. (John) Selwyn (Brooke) Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P., *born* July 28, 1904.
Lord President of the Council, Minister for Science and Leader of the House of Lords, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hailsham, Q.C., *born* Oct. 9, 1907.
Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Kilmuir, G.C.V.O., *born* May 29, 1900.
Lord Privy Seal, The Rt. Hon. Edward Richard George Heath, M.B.E., M.P., *born* July 9, 1916.
Secretary of State for the Home Department and Leader of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. Richard Austen Butler, C.H., M.P., *born* Dec. 9, 1902.
Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P., *born* Jan. 24, 1908.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Rt. Hon. Iain Norman Macleod, M.P., *born* Nov. 11, 1913.
Secretary of State for Scotland, The Rt. Hon. John Scott Maclay, C.M.G., M.P., *born* Oct. 26, 1905.
Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. John Hugh Hare, O.B.E., M.P., *born* Jan. 22, 1911.
President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling, M.P., *born* March 7, 1917.
Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister for Welsh Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Henry Brooke, M.P., *born* April 9, 1903.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Rt. Hon. Charles Hill, M.D., M.P., *born* Jan. 15, 1904.
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, The Rt. Hon. (Arthur) Christopher (John) Soames, C.B.E., M.P., *born* Oct. 12, 1920.
Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. Sir David McAdam Eccles, K.C.V.O., M.P., *born* Sept. 18, 1904.
Minister of Transport, The Rt. Hon. Ernest Marples, M.P., *born* Dec. 9, 1907.
Minister of Aviation, The Rt. Hon. (George Edward) Peter Thorneycroft, M.P., *born* July 26, 1909.
Paymaster-General, The Rt. Hon. Lord Mills, K.B.E., *born* Jan. 4, 1890.
Minister of Defence, The Rt. Hon. Harold Arthur Watkinson, M.P., *born* Jan. 25, 1910.

The above form the Cabinet

MINISTERS OF CABINET RANK

First Lord of the Admiralty, The Lord Carrington, K.C.M.G., M.C., *born* June 6, 1919.
Secretary of State for War, The Rt. Hon. John Dennis Profumo, O.B.E., M.P., *born* Jan. 30, 1915.
Secretary of State for Air, The Rt. Hon. George Reginald Ward, M.P., *born* Nov. 20, 1907.
Minister of State (Foreign Affairs), The Rt. Hon. (William) David Ormsby-Gore, M.P., *born* May 20, 1918.
Minister of State (Commonwealth Relations), The Rt. Hon. Cuthbert James McCall Alport, T.D., M.P., *born* March 22, 1913.
Minister of State (Colonial Affairs), The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Perth, *born* May 13, 1907.
Minister of State (Scottish Office), The Lord Craigton, C.B.E., *born* Sept. 3, 1904.
Minister of State (Board of Trade), The Rt. Hon. Frederick James Erroll, M.P., *born* May 27, 1914.
Minister of State (Welsh Affairs), The Rt. Hon. Lord Brecon, *born* 1905.
Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, The Rt. Hon. John Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, M.P., *born* June 2, 1908.
Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. John Reginald Bevins, M.P., *born* August 20, 1908.
Minister of Health, The Rt. Hon. (John) Enoch Powell, M.B.E., M.P., *born* June 16, 1912.
Minister of Works, The Rt. Hon. Lord John Hope, M.P., *born* April 7, 1912.
Minister of Power, The Rt. Hon. Richard Frederick Wood, M.P., *born* Oct. 5, 1920.
Minister without Portfolio, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dundee, *born* May 3, 1902.

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES AND OTHER MINISTERS

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Bt., Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Sir Jocelyn Simon, Q.C., M.P.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. W. Grant, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, D. C. Anderson, Q.C.
Admiralty (Civil Lord), C. I. Orr-Ewing, M.P.
Agriculture and Fisheries (Joint), The Earl Waldegrave, T.D.; J. B. Godber, M.P.
Air, W. J. Taylor, O.B.E., M.P.
Aviation, A. G. F. Rippon, M.P.
Colonies, J. Amery, M.P.
Commonwealth Relations, R. H. M. Thompson, M.P.
Education, K. P. Thompson, M.P.
Foreign (Joint), The Marquess of Lansdowne; R. A. Allan, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.P.
Health, Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E., M.P.
Home (Joint), Rt. Hon. D. F. Vosper, M.P.; D. L. M. Renton, T.D., Q.C., M.P.
Housing and Local Govt., Sir Keith Joseph, Bt., M.P.
Labour, P. J. M. Thomas, M.P.
Pensions and National Insurance (Joint), The Rt. Hon. Patricia Hornsby-Smith, M.P.; W. M. F. Vane, T.D., M.P.
Post Office (Asst. P.M.G.), Miss I. M. P. Pike, M.P.
Power, J. C. George, M.P.
Scottish Office (Joint), N. M. S. Macpherson, M.P.; Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, M.P.; W. G. Leburn, T.D., M.P.
Trade, J. C. Rodgers, M.P.
Transport (Joint), J. A. Hay, M.P.; The Lord Chesham.
Treasury, Rt. Hon. M. Redmayne, D.S.O., M.P.; *(do.) Financial Secretary*, Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P.; *(do.) Economic Secretary*, A. P. L. Barber, T.D., M.P.
Junior Lords, P. E. O. Bryan, M.C., M.P.; M. H. C. Hughes-Young, M.C., M.P.; G. B. Finlay, M.P.; J. D. Gibson-Watt, M.P.; R. Chichester-Clark, M.P.
War Office, Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser, M.B.E., M.P.
Works, H. Nicholls, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition, The Rt. Hon. Hugh Todd Naylor Gaitskell, C.B.E., M.P., *born* April 9, 1906.

MINISTRIES SINCE 1924

Date	Prime Minister	Exchequer	Lord President	Foreign	Home	Commonwealth*	Board of Trade
1924 Jan. 22	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	Parmoor	J. R. MacDonald	A. Henderson	J. H. Thomas, *C.*	S. Webb
1924 Nov. 4	S. Baldwin	W. S. Churchill	Curzon Balfour	Sir A. Chamberlain	Sir W. Joynson-Hicks	L. C. M. S. Amery, *C.*	Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister
1929 June 8	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	Parmoor	A. Henderson	J. R. Clynes	J. H. Thomas, *D* Passfield, *C*	W. Graham
1931 Aug. 25	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden N. Chamberlain	S. Baldwin	Reading Sir J. Simon	Sir H. Samuel Sir J. Gilmour	J. H. Thomas, *D* Sir P. C.-Lister, *C*	Sir P. C.- Lister W. Runciman
1935 June 7	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	J. R. MacDonald	Sir S. Hoare	Sir J. Simon	J. H. Thomas, *D* M. MacDonald, *C*	W. Runciman
1935 Nov. 22	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	J. R. MacDonald	Sir S. Hoare R. A. Eden	Sir J. Simon	M. MacDonald, *D* J. H. Thomas, *C* W. Ormsby-Gore, *C*	W. Runciman
1937 May 28	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Halifax Hailsham Runciman	R. A. Eden Halifax	Sir S. Hoare	W. O.-Gore, *C* Stanley, *D* M. MacDonald, *C* Sir T. Inskip, *D*	O. Stanley
1939 Sept. 3	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Stanhope	Halifax	Sir J. Anderson	A. Eden, *D* M. MacDonald, *C*	O. Stanley Sir A. Duncan
1940 May 11	W. S. Churchill	Sir K. Wood Sir J. Anderson	N. Chamberlain Sir J. Anderson C. R. Attlee	Halifax A. Eden	Sir J. Anderson H. Morrison	Caldecote, *D* Cranborne, *D* Lloyd, *C* Moyne, *C* C. R. Attlee, *D* Cranborne, *D* O. Stanley, *C*	Sir A. Duncan O. Lyttelton Sir A. Duncan H. Dalton J. J. Llewellin
1945 May 23	W. S. Churchill	Sir J. Anderson	Woolton	A. Eden	Sir D. Somervell	Cranborne, *D* O. Stanley, *C*	O. Lyttelton
1945 July 26	C. R. Attlee	H. Dalton Sir S. Cripps H. T. N. Gaitskell	H. Morrison Addison	E. Bevin H. Morrison	J. Chuter Ede	Addison, *D* G. H. Hall, *C* A. C. Jones, *C* P. Noel-Baker, *C-R* P. C. Gordon-Walker, *C-R*	Sir S. Cripps I. H. Wilson Sir H. Shawcross
1951 Oct. 26	W. S. Churchill	R. A. Butler	Woolton Salisbury	Sir A. Eden	Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe G. Lloyd-George	O. Lyttelton, *C* A. T. Lennox-Boyd Ismay, *C-R* [*C* Salisbury, *C-R* Swinton, *C-R*	G. E. P. Thorney-croft
1955 April 7	Sir A. Eden	R. A. Butler H. Macmillan	Salisbury	H. Macmillan J. S. B. Lloyd	G. Lloyd-George	Home, *C-R* [*C* A. T. Lennox-Boyd	G. E. P. Thorney-croft
1957 Jan. 13	H. Macmillan	G. E. P. Thorney-croft D. H-Amory J. S. B. Lloyd	Salisbury Home Hailsham Home Hailsham	J. S. B. Lloyd Home	R. A. Butler	Home, *C-R*. [*C* A. T. Lennox-Boyd I. N. Macleod, *C* D. Sandys, *C-R*	Sir D. Eccles R. Maudling

* *C*=Secretary of State for the Colonies (1854); *D*=for the Dominions (1925–1947); *C-R*=for Commonwealth Relations (1947).

Date	Ld. Chancellor	Admiralty (1673)	War (1794)	Air 1922)	Health (1854)	Agriculture (1890)	Education (1857)
1924 Jan. 22	Haldane	Chelmsford	S. Walsh	Thomson	J. Wheatley	N. Buxton	C. P. Trevelyan
1924 Nov. 4.....	Cave Hailsham	W. C. Bridgeman	Sir L. Worthington-Evans	Sir S. Hoare	N. Chamberlain	E. F. L. Wood W. E. Guinness	Lord E. Percy
1929 June 8	Sankey	A. V. Alexander	T. Shaw	Thomson Amulree	A. Greenwood	N. Buxton C. Addison	Sir C. P. Trevelyan H. B. Lees-Smith
1931 Aug. 25	Sankey	Sir A. Chamberlain Sir B. E.-Monsell	Crewe Hailsham	Amulree Londonderry	N. Chamberlain Sir E. Hilton-Young	Sir J. Gilmour W. E. Elliot	Sir D. Maclean Irwin
1935 June 7	Hailsham	Sir B. E.- Monsell	Halifax	Sir P. C.-Lister	Sir K. Wood	W. E. Elliot	O. Stanley
1935 Nov. 22	Hailsham	Monsell Sir S. Hoare	A. Duff-Cooper	Swinton	Sir K. Wood	W. S. Morrison	O. Stanley
1937 May 28	Hailsham Maugham	A. Duff-Cooper Stanhope	L. Hore-Belisha	Swinton Sir K. Wood	Sir K. Wood W. E. Elliot	W. S. Morrison Sir R. Dorman-Smith	Stanhope De la Warr
1939 Sept. 3.....	Caldecote	W. S. Churchill	L. Hore-Belisha O. Stanley	Sir K. Wood Sir S. Hoare	W. E. Elliot	Sir R. Dorman-Smith	De La Warr
1940 May 11.....	Simon	A. V. Alexander	A. Eden D. Margesson Sir J. Grigg	Sir A. Sinclair	M. MacDonald E. Brown H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	H. Ramsbotham R. A. Butler
1945 May 23.....	Simon	B. Bracken	Sir J. Grigg	H. Macmillan	H. U. Willink	R. S. Hudson	R. K. Law
1945 July 26.....	Jowitt	A. V. Alexander Hall Pakenham	J. J. Lawson F. J. Bellenger E. Shinwell E. J. St. L. Strachey	Stansgate P. J. Noel Baker A. Henderson	A. Bevan H. A. Marquand	T. Williams	Ellen Wilkinson G. Tomlinson
1951 October 26...	Simonds Kilmuir	J. P. L. Thomas	A. H. Head	De L'Isle and Dudley	H. F. C. Crookshank I. N. Macleod	Sir T. L. Dugdale D. Heathcoat-Amory	Florence Horsbrugh Sir D. Eccles
1955 April 7	Kilmuir	J. P. L. Thomas (Cilcennin) Hailsham	A. H. Head J. H. Hare	De L'Isle and Dudley E. N. C. Birch	I. N. Macleod R. H. Turton	D. Heathcoat-Amory	Sir D. Eccles
1957 Jan. 13.....	Kilmuir	Selkirk Carrington	J. H. Hare A. C. J. Soames J. D. Profumo	G. R. Ward	D. F. Vosper D. C. Walker-Smith J. E. Powell	D. Heathcoat-Amory J. H. Hare A. C. J. Soames	Hailsham G. W. Lloyd Sir D. Eccles

PRIME MINISTERS.—Sir Robert Walpole, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1721 to 1742, rose to a power no Minister had ever before attained and was the subject of a protest entered in the journal of the House of Lords, the grievance being that the Sovereign should repose confidence in any one Minister to the exclusion of the remainder. He is usually regarded as the first Prime Minister and the eminence he achieved was repeated in the reign of George III, when the illness of the Sovereign necessitated the appearance of a leading and presiding minister, the Prince Regent not taking the Sovereign's place in this respect. After the Regency the Sovereign ceased to preside at Cabinet Meetings and the leading Minister became, in fact, Prime Minister.

MINISTRIES SINCE 1940

Date	Lord Privy Seal	Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster	Scotland	Labour	Works
1940 May 11	C. R. Attlee Sir S. Cripps Cranborne Beaverbrook	Hankey Duff Cooper E. Brown	L. Brown T. Johnston	E. Bevin	Tryon Reith Portal D. Sandys
1945 May 23	Beaverbrook	Sir A. Salter	Rosebery	R. A. Butler	D. Sandys
1945 July 26	A. Greenwood Inman Addison E. Bevin R. R. Stokes	J. B. Hynd Pakenham H. Dalton Alexander of Hillsborough	J. Westwood A. Woodburn H. McNeil	G. A. Isaacs A. Robens	G. Tomlinson C. W. Key R. R. Stokes G. A. Brown
1951 October 26	Salisbury H. F. C. Crookshank	Swinton Woolton	J. G. Stuart	Sir W. Monckton	D. M. Eccles E. N. C. Birch
1955 April 7	H. F. C. Crookshank R. A. Butler	Woolton Selkirk	J. G. Stuart	Sir W. Monckton I. N. Macleod	E. N. C. Birch P. G. T. Buchan-Hepburn
1957 Jan. 13	R. A. Butler Hailsham E. R. G. Heath	C. Hill	J. S. Maclay	I. N. Macleod E. R. G. Heath J. H. Hare	A. H. E. Molson Lord John Hope

Date	Defence	Supply§	Transport*	Fuel and Power (from 1942)†	Postmaster-General
1940 May 11	W. S. Churchill	H. Morrison Sir A. Duncan Beaverbrook Sir A. Duncan	Sir J. Reith J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon Leathers	G. Lloyd-George	W. S. Morrison H. F. C. Crookshank
1945 May 23	W. S. Churchill	Sir A. Duncan	Leathers	G. Lloyd-George	H. F. C. Crookshank
1945 July 26	C. R. Attlee A. V. Alexander E. Shinwell	J. C. Wilmot G. R. Strauss	A. Barnes	E. Shinwell H. T. N. Gaitskell P. J. Noel-Baker	Listowel W. Paling N. Edwards
1951 October 26	W. S. Churchill Alexander of Tunis H. Macmillan	D. Sandys J. S. B. Lloyd	J. S. Maclay A. T. Lennox-Boyd I. A. Boyd-Carpenter	G. W. Lloyd	De La Warr
1955 April 7	J. S. B. Lloyd Sir W. Monckton A. H. Head	R. Maudling	I. A. Boyd-Carpenter H. A. Watkinson	G. W. Lloyd A. Jones	C. Hill
1957 Jan. 13	D. Sandys H. A. Watkinson	A. Jones D. Sandys G. E. P. Thorneycroft	H. A. Watkinson A. E. Marples	Mills R. F. Wood	A. E. Marples J. R. Bevins

* Transport and Civil Aviation Oct. 1951 to Oct, 1959, † Power since Jan. 1957. § Aviation since Oct, 1959.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament originated in the demand of the King's Great Council, consisting of prelates, earls and barons, that there should be discussion about the affairs of state, and in 1242 the word "parliament" was first used in an official document to describe such an assembly. In 1265 Simon de Montfort in the king's name summoned to a parliament not only the great men but also for the first time two representatives elected by each county, city and town, and by the end of the reign of Edward I it had become usual to summon the Commons.

The House of Lords is the ultimate Court of Appeal for all Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Lords surrendered the ancient right of peers to be tried for treason or felony by their peers in 1948. Each House has the right to control its own internal proceedings and to commit for contempt.

The Commons claim exclusive control in respect of national taxation and expenditure and in respect of local rates and charges upon them. The Finance Bill, which imposes taxation, and Consolidated Fund Bills, which authorise expenditure, must begin in the Commons and may not be amended by the Lords in any respect whatever. A bill of which the financial provisions are subsidiary may begin in the Lords; and the Commons may waive their rights in regards to Lords amendments affecting finance.

Normally a bill must be agreed to by both Houses before it receives the Royal Assent, but under the Parliament Acts, 1911 and 1948—(*a*) a bill which the Speaker has certified as a Money Bill, i.e. as concerned solely with national taxation, expenditure or borrowing, if not agreed to by the Lords within one month of its being sent to them, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law without their concurrence; (*b*) any other public bill (except one to extend the life of a Parliament) which has been passed by the Commons in two successive sessions and twice rejected by the Lords, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law, provided that one year has elapsed between its Second Reading in the first session and its Third Reading in the second session in the Commons.

The Parliament Act of 1911 also limited the duration of Parliament, if not previously dissolved, to 5 years. The term is reckoned from the date given on the writs for the new Parliament. During the War of 1914–18 the duration of Parliament was extended by successive Acts from 5 to 8 years, but a General Election was held before the end of the term finally prescribed and the Parliament which first met on Jan. 31, 1911, was dissolved on Nov. 25, 1918, fourteen days after the Armistice At the outbreak of war in 1939 a similar course was followed and Parliament which first met on Nov. 26, 1935, was not dissolved until June 15, 1945.

Parliament is dissolved (as it is summoned) by the Sovereign, and until the passing of the Representation of the People Act (1867), Parliament was dissolved by the Demise of the Crown, but in that Act provision was made for its continuance to the normal duration, unless previously dissolved.

The longest recorded sitting of the House of Commons is 41 hours 30 minutes (from 4 p.m., Jan. 31 to 9.30 a.m. Feb. 2, 1881), that of the House of Lords is 11 hrs. 57 minutes (from 4.15 p.m. to 4.12 a.m. Nov. 1934).

Since 1803 reports of the proceedings of Parliament in open session have been published. From 1803–1888 these were known as *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, and in 1943 the word "Hansard" was restored to the title page. Copies are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office and periodical issues are on sale throughout the country.

Payment of Members.—Members of the House of Lords are unpaid but are entitled to a daily expense allowance of up to £3 3s. and to travelling expenses from their homes to the House.

Since 1911 members of the House of Commons have received payments and travelling facilities, the payment of £400 being increased in 1937 to £600, and in 1946 to £1,000 per annum. In 1954 a sessional expense allowance of £2 for each Parliamentary day, excluding Fridays, was introduced. Since 1957, members may claim income-tax relief for expenses incurred, up to a total of £1,750. Members of Parliament contribute at the rate of £18 per annum towards a Fund to provide pensions or grants to ex-members, their widows and orphans whose incomes are below certain limits; income from investments in 1958-59 was £3,670 and expenditure in grants £15,970. The Capital Account (1959) stood at £105,275. An Act was passed in 1957 enabling the Treasury to make an annual contribution to the fund. £10,000 was so contributed in 1958–59.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords consists of some 900 Lords Spiritual and Temporal. The Lords Spiritual are the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, and the 21 senior Bishops from the remaining English sees. The Lords Temporal are: Peers by descent of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, peers of new creation, Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (who are life peers), one Irish Representative Peer (elected before 1921 for life), Scottish Representative Peers (16 elected for duration of Parliament) and life Peers and Life Peeresses created under the Life Peerages Act, 1958. An Irish Peer not in the House of Lords is eligible for election as a member of the House of Commons for an English, Welsh or Scottish constituency.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

By the *Representation of the People Act* (1885) membership was increased from 658 (at which it had stood since 1801 through the *Act of Union with Ireland*) to 670, and by a similar Act (1918) it was increased to 707. By the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920) and the *Irish Free State Agreement Act* (1922) membership was decreased to 615, Irish representation being reduced from 105 to 13 members. By the *Representation of the People Act* of 1945 25 new constituencies were created, making the total 640; and by a similar Act of 1948 the total membership was reduced to 625. As the result of Orders in Council made in 1955 under the *House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act*, 1949, the total membership has now been increased to 630.

Elected by	General Elections 1950 and 1951	General Elections 1955 and 1959
London Boroughs	43	42
English Boroughs	248	247
English Counties	215	222
Welsh Boroughs	10	10
Welsh Counties	26	26
Scottish Burghs	32	32
Scottish Counties	39	39
N. Irish Boroughs	4	4
N. Irish Counties	8	8
Total	625	630

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

An ordnance issued in the reign of Richard II stated that "Parliament shall be holden or kepid wheresoever it pleaseth the King" and at the present day the Sovereign summons parliament to meet and prescribes the time and place of meeting. The royal palace at Westminster, built according to legend by Edward the Confessor, and enlarged by William the Conqueror (Westminster Hall being added by William Rufus) was the normal place of Parliament from about 1340. St. Stephen's Chapel (originally built for King Stephen) was used from 1547 for the meetings of the House of Commons, which had previously been held in the Chapter House or Refectory of Westminster Abbey. The House of Lords met in an apartment of the royal palace.

The disastrous fire of 1834 destroyed the whole palace, except Westminster Hall, and the present Houses of Parliament were erected on the site from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, between the years 1840 and 1867, at a cost of £2,198,000.

The Victoria Tower of the House of Lords is 330 feet high and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies from sunrise to sunset from its flagstaff. The clock tower of the House of Commons is 320 feet high and contains "Big Ben," the 13½-ton Hour Bell named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. The dials of the clock are 22½ feet in diameter, the hands being 11 feet (hour) and 14 feet (minute) in length. The chimes and strike of "Big Ben" have achieved world-wide fame from broadcasting.

A light is displayed in the clock tower from sundown to sunrise during the hours the House is in session.

The Chamber of the House of Commons was destroyed by enemy action in 1941 and the foundation stone of a new building, from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, was laid by the Speaker on May 26, 1948. The new Chamber was used for the first time on Oct. 26, 1950.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord High Chancellor of England is (although not addressed as such) the Speaker of the House of Lords. Unlike the Speaker of the House of Commons, he takes part in debates and votes in divisions. He sits on one of the *Woolsacks*, couches covered with red cloth and stuffed with wool. If the Lord Chancellor wishes to address the House in any way except formally as Speaker, he leaves the Woolsack and steps towards his proper place as a peer, below the Royal Dukes.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

Number 10, Downing Street, S.W.1, is the official town residence of the Prime Minister. No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. The street was named after Sir George Downing, Bt., soldier and diplomatist, who was M.P. for Morpeth from 1660 to 1684.

Chequers, a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, was presented together with a maintenance endowment by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham in 1917 to serve, from Jan. 1, 1921, as a country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, the Chequers estate of 700 acres being added to the gift by Lord Lee in 1921. The mansion contains a famous collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRIME MINISTERS

Sir Robert Walpole, *Whig*, April 3, 1721.
Earl of Wilmington, *Whig*, Feb. 16, 1742.
Henry Pelham, *Whig*, Aug. 25, 1743.
Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, May 18, 1754.
Duke of Devonshire, *Whig*, Nov. 15, 1756.
Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, July 2, 1757.
Earl of Bute, *Tory*, May 28, 1762.
George Grenville, *Whig*, April 15, 1763.
Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, July 10, 1765.
Earl of Chatham, *Whig*, Aug. 2, 1766.
Duke of Grafton, *Whig*, Dec. 1767.
Lord North, *Tory*, Feb. 6, 1770.
Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, March 27, 1782
Earl of Shelburne, *Whig*, July 13, 1782.
Duke of Portland, *Coalition*, April 4, 1783.
William Pitt, *Tory*, Dec. 7, 1783.
Henry Addington, *Tory*, March 21, 1801.
William Pitt, *Tory*, May 16, 1804.
Lord Grenville, *Whig*, Feb. 10, 1806.
Duke of Portland, *Tory*, March 31, 1807.
Spencer Perceval, *Tory*, Dec. 6, 1809.
Earl of Liverpool, *Tory*, June 16, 1812.
George Canning, *Tory*, April 30, 1827.
Viscount Goderich, *Tory*, Sept. 8, 1827.
Duke of Wellington, *Tory*, Jan. 26, 1828.
Earl Grey, *Whig*, Nov. 24, 1830.
Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, July 13, 1834.
Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Dec. 26, 1834.
Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, March 14, 1835.
Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Sept. 6, 1841.
Lord John Russell, *Whig*, July 6, 1846.
Earl of Derby, *Tory*, Feb. 28, 1852.
Earl of Aberdeen, *Peelite*, Dec. 28, 1852.
Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, Feb. 10, 1855.
Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, Feb. 25, 1858.
Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, June 18, 1858.
Earl Russell, *Liberal*, Nov. 6, 1865.
Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, July 6, 1866.
Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 27, 1868.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Dec. 9, 1868.
Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 21, 1874.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, April 28, 1880.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, June 24, 1885.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Feb. 6, 1886.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, Aug. 3, 1886.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Aug. 18, 1892.
Earl of Rosebery, *Liberal*, March 3, 1894.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, July 2, 1895.
A. J. Balfour, *Conservative*, July 12, 1902.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, *Liberal*, Dec. 5, 1905.
H. H. Asquith, *Liberal*, April 8, 1908.
H. H. Asquith, *Coalition*, May 26, 1915.
D. Lloyd George, *Coalition*, Dec. 7, 1916.
A. Bonar Law, *Conservative*, Oct. 23, 1922.
S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, May 22, 1923.
J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, Jan. 22, 1924.
S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, Nov. 4, 1924.
J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, June 8, 1929.
J. R. MacDonald, *Coalition*, Aug. 25, 1931.
S. Baldwin, *Coalition*, June 7, 1935.
N. Chamberlain, *Coalition*, May 28, 1937.
W. S. Churchill, *Coalition*, May 11, 1940.
W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, May, 23, 1945.
C. R. Attlee, *Labour*, July 26, 1945.
Sir W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, Oct. 26, 1951.
Sir A. Eden, *Conservative*, April 6, 1955.
H. Macmillan, *Conservative*, Jan. 13, 1957.

Of the 43 Prime Ministers 18 sat in the House of Lords and 24 in the House of Commons during their term of office. One, Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell) sat in his first Ministry in the House of Commons, and in his second in the House of Lords. Benjamin Disraeli was raised to the peerage as Earl of Beaconsfield during his second term of office.

Lord Palmerston, as an Irish peer, and Lord North, as the holder of a courtesy title, both sat in the House of Commons.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Speaker, The Rt. Hon. David Patrick Maxwell Fyfe, Viscount Kilmuir, G.C.V.O. (+£8,000 *as Lord Chancellor*) £4,000

Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, C. L. Breitmeyer.

Lord Chairman of Committees, The Lord Merthyr, T.D. £3,250

Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Victor Martin Reeves Goodman, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.... £7,000

Clerk Assistant, A. H. Jeffreys..... £4,450

Reading Clerk and Clerk of the Journals, H. M. Burrows, C.B.E..... £3,000

Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, T.G. Talbot, C.B., Q.C..... £3,800

Principal Clerks, R.W. Perceval (*Public Bills*); R. P. Cave (*Judicial Office*) ... £2,400 to £3,000

Chief Clerks, P. Stuart-Heaton (*Committee and Private Bill Office*); E. D. Graham (*Office of Chairman of Committees*) £2,400 to £2,700

Senior Clerk, P. G. Henderson.. £1,500 to £2,120

Clerks, J. V. D. Webb; J. E. Grey; J. C. Sainty; J. A. Roberts; M. A. J. Wheeler-Booth..... £730 to £1,205

Clerk of the Records, M. F. Bond, O.B.E. £1,975 to £2,400

Assistant Clerks of the Records, Miss E. R. Poyser; H. S. Cobb..... £1,310 to £2,190

Accountant, R. W. Hill..... £1,490 to £1,850

Assistant Accountant, E. W. Field. £1,065 to £1,415

Examiner of Private Acts, etc., Miss R. J. Griffith, M.B.E..... £855 to £1,360

Librarian, C. S. A. Dobson..... £2,400 to £2,700

Asst. Librarian, R. M. Price..... £975 to £1,420

Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, H. R. M. Farmer; P. Stuart-Heaton.

Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C..... £2,400

Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod and Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. K. L. Mackintosh, R.N..... £2,255

Staff Superintendent, Lt.-Cdr. S. E. Glover, M.B.E., D.S.C..... £1,000 to £1,267

Serjeant-at-Arms, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Paul Maltby, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C..... £2,400

Shorthand Writer, A. R. Kennedy..... *fees*

Editor, Official Report (*Hansard*), S. C. Ireland M.B.E..... £1,695

Asst. do., W. M. Stuart..... £1,272 to £1,430

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker (*First elected* Oct. 20, 1959), Rt. Hon. Sir Harry (Braustyn Hylton) Hylton-Foster, Q.C., M.P. for Cities of London and Westminster..... £5,000

Chairman of Ways and Means, Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Touche, M.P. for Dorking..... £3,250

Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means, Sir William Anstruther-Gray, Bt., M.C., M.P. for Berwick and East Lothian..... £2,500

DEPT. OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Edward Fellowes, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C..... £7,000

Clerk Asst., T. G. B. Cocks, O.B.E..... £4,750

Second do., D. W. S. Lidderdale..... £3,000

Principal Clerks—

Public Bills, K. R. Mackenzie..... £3,000

Journals, S. C. Hawtrey..... £3,000

Financial and Miscellaneous Committees, B. St. G. Drennan..... £3,000

Fourth Clerk at the Table, R. D. Barlas, O.B.E. £2,750 to £3,000

Private Bills, H. R. M. Farmer..... £2,750

Standing Committees, A. C. Marples..... £2,750

Senior Clerks, T. G. Odling; D. Scott; C. A. S. S. Gordon; E. S. Taylor, PH.D.; M. H. Lawrence; F. G. Allen; A. A. Birley; R. S. Lankester; K. A. Bradshaw; D. A. M. Pring, M.C.; J. H. Willcox; J. P. S. Taylor; C. A. James; H. M. Barclay; M. T. Ryle; D. McW. Millar; C. J. Boulton; J. F. Sweetman; A. A. Barrett. each £1,500 to £2,120

Assistant Clerks, R. V. R. James; D. W. Limon; J. R. Rose; R. K. Middlemas.

Examiners of Private Bills, H. R. M. Farmer; P. Stuart-Heaton.

Taxing Officer, H. R. M. Farmer.

DEPT. OF THE SPEAKER

Speaker's Secretary, Brig. F. S. Reid, C.B.E. £1,785 to £2,305

Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Alan Ellis, K.C.B., Q.C..... £3,800

Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev. Canon J. McLeod Campbell, M.C., D.D..... £544

Librarian, Strathcarn Gordon, O.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Senior Library Clerks, R. F. C. Butcher; D. C. L. Holland; E. C. Thompson; R. H. V. C. Morgan; A. B. Pepin; D. J.T. Englefield; D. Menhennet; B. J. Enright; H. J. Palmer; G. F. Lock.... £1,217 to £1,925

Accountant, A. J. Moyes, C.B.E. . £1,650 to £2,250

Deputy Accountant, F. J. Wilkin, D.F.M. £1,195 to £1,625

Editor, Official Report (*Hansard*), L. W. Bear £1,925 to £2,365

Shorthand Writer, A. R. Kennedy..... *fees*

Vote Office, Principal Clerk, P. K. Marsden £1,650 to £2,190

DEPT. OF THE SERJEANT-AT-ARMS

Serjeant-at-Arms, Maj.-Gen. I. T. P. Hughes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C..... £3,000

Deputy do., Lt.-Col. P. F. Thorne..... £2,120

Assistant do., Cdr. D. Swanston, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*)..... £1,630 to £1,907

HEIRS TO PEERAGES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Lord Balniel (*Crawford and Balcarres*) Hertford (*Conservative*); Hon. Anthony Benn (*Stansgate*), S.E. Bristol (*Labour*); Earl of Dalkeith (*Buccleuch*), Edinburgh, North (*Conservative*); Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith (*Strathclyde*), Glasgow, Hillhead (*Conservative*); Rt. Hon. W. D. Ormsby-Gore (*Harlech*), Oswestry (*Conservative*); Viscount Hinchingbrooke (*Sandwich*), South Dorset (*Conservative*); Viscount Lambton (*Durham*), Berwick-upon-Tweed (*Conservative*); Hon. Richard Stanley (*Derby*), North Fylde (*Conservative*).

NOTES ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

WRITS FOR A NEW PARLIAMENT, ETC.—Writs for a new Parliament are issued, on the Sovereign's warrant, by the Lord Chancellor to Peers individually, but in the case of the Commons to the returning officers of the various constituencies. A Writ of Summons to the House of Lords, before the time when baronies were created by Letters Patent, is held (should the writ be good and the Parliament legally summoned) to create a barony for the recipient and his heirs. The oldest English peerages, the baronies of De Ros and Mowbray, are founded on writs of summons issued in 1264 and 1283 respectively. The right to sit in the House of Lords is determined by the House. A newly-created Peer may not sit or speak in the House of Lords until he has been introduced by two sponsors of his own degree in the Peerage.

VACANT SEATS.—When a vacancy occurs in the House of Commons the Writ for a New Election is generally moved, during a session of Parliament, by the Chief Whip of the party to whom the member whose seat has been vacated belonged. If the House is in recess, the Speaker can issue a writ, should two members certify to him that a seat is vacant. He cannot, however, issue such a writ if the seat has been vacated through the former member's lunacy or his acceptance of the office of Bailiff of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or Steward of the *Manor of Northstead*, a legal fiction which enables a member to retire from the House, for it has long been established that a member cannot, by his own volition, relieve himself of the responsibilities to his constituents which his membership involves. Until 1926, however, it was necessary for a member to retire from the House on accepting an office of profit under the Crown, which, it may be noted, subjected a private member who accepted ministerial office to the trouble and expense of seeking re-election in his constituency. The Act of 1926, which removed this necessity, retained the Chiltern Hundreds and the Manor of Northstead as offices of profit and thus perpetuated the fiction.

HOURS OF MEETING, ETC.—The House of Lords normally meets during the Session at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 3 p.m. on Thursday. The House of Commons meets on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2.30, and on Friday at 11. *Strangers* are present during the debates of both Houses on sufferance, and may be excluded at any time; this applies equally to the *Press Gallery*. Time has modified what was once a rigid exclusion and strangers have in recent years generally been admitted except during the secret sessions of war time. The proceedings are opened by Prayers in both Houses. The *Quorum* of the House of Commons is forty members, including the Speaker, and should a member point out to the Speaker at any time that fewer than forty members are present, the division bells are rung, and if forty members have not appeared within four minutes, the House is said to be *Counted Out*, and the sitting is adjourned. The *Quorum* of the Lords is three.

PROROGATION AND DISSOLUTION.—A session of Parliament is brought to an end by its Prorogation to a certain date, while Parliament itself comes to an end either by Dissolution by the Sovereign or the expiration of the term of 5 years for which it was elected (*see* p. 309).

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The right of a member of the House of Commons to sit in Parliament can be challenged by petition on several grounds, *e.g.* ineligibility to sit owing to his bribery or corruption of the electors. Such petitions were originally decided by the House itself, but as party feeling was too much inclined to dictate the decision, their trial was in 1868 referred to the High Court of Justice.

STANDING ORDERS.—These are rules, which have from time to time been established by both Houses of Parliament, to regulate the conduct of business. These orders are not irrevocable, and like the Statutory Laws of England they can be easily revised, amended or repealed. The custom and precedents of Parliament, which dictate the bulk of Parliamentary procedure, have acquired, in seven centuries, prescriptive rights of obedience as firmly seated as the Common Law. *Sessional Orders* are applicable only to the session in which they are passed.

GENERAL PROCEDURE.—There are differences in the rules which govern the conduct of debates in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons. The Speaker in the Commons is responsible for the preservation of order and discipline in the House, but the only duty of the Lord Chancellor or the presiding Peer is to put the question. A Peer prefaces his remarks with "My Lords," whereas a member of the House of Commons addresses himself to Mr. Speaker.

A member of the House of Commons wishing to speak "rises in his place uncovered." When several members rise together the one whom the Speaker calls to continue the debate is described as *having caught the Speaker's eye*. In the House of Lords in similar circumstances, the House itself decides who shall speak.

Broadly speaking, a member may not, except in Committee, speak more than once to a question except in explanation or reply, and this privilege is granted only to the mover of a motion, or to the Minister or Member in charge of a bill.

A member may address the House from notes but must not read his speech, a distinction sometimes without a difference. In the Commons members must not be mentioned by name; the proceedings of the other House and matters *sub judice* must not be discussed; offensive words or epithets must not be used; a member may not speak after a question has been put, except on a point of order, and then he must address the Speaker "*seated and covered.*" He must bow to the Speaker on entering and leaving the House.

QUESTION TIME.—After Prayers the first business of importance in the House of Commons is Question Time, which lasts from 2.45 until 3.30. Two days' notice of questions must be given to the *Clerk of the House of Commons*, the senior official of the House, who presides over it in the brief interval between the first assembly of a new Parliament and the election of a Speaker, and whose counterpart in the House of Lords is the *Clerk of the Parliaments*. Members of the House may put an unlimited number of questions to Ministers, but forty-eight hours' notice must be given, and not more than two demanding an oral answer may be made in any one day. Supplementary questions may be put either by the member asking the original question, or by other members, to obtain clarification of a Minister's answer.

COMMITTEES.—On the Assembly of a new Parliament, after the election of the Speaker, the

House of Commons deals with the subject of Committees, which are of three kinds:—*Committees of the Whole House*, *Select Committees* (appointed for a specific purpose) and the *Standing Committees* which consider public bills and whose composition, though laid down by Standing Orders, is frequently modified by Sessional Orders. When a bill dealing *exclusively* with Scotland or with Wales and Monmouthshire is referred to a Standing Committee, in the first place all Scottish, and in the second, all Welsh, members are automatically members thereof. Two of the most important Committees of the whole House of Commons are the *Committee of Supply* and that of *Ways and Means*. The former votes the money to provide for the service of the State, the amount being based on the estimates presented by the Government for the Services. Twenty days are allotted for debates on Supply before August 5, and there may be three other days before or after that date. The other Committee decides the methods to be adopted to raise the money voted by the Committee of Supply. These methods are foreshadowed by the *Budget* and put into effect by the *Finance Act*, while the *Appropriation Act* ensures that money voted for a certain purpose is applied to that purpose only.

CLOSURE AND THE GUILLOTINE.—To prevent deliberate waste of Parliamentary time, a procedure known as the *Closure* (colloquially known as "The Gag") was brought into effect on Nov. 10, 1882. A motion may be made *that the question be now put*. If the Speaker decides that the rights of a minority are not being prejudiced and 100 members support the motion, it is put to the vote, and, if carried, the original motion is put to the House, without further debate. The *Guillotine* represents a more rigorous and systematic application of the Closure. Under this system, a bill proceeds in accordance with a rigid time table and discussion is limited to the time allotted to each group of clauses. If the number of amendments put down appears likely to require more time than has been allotted for their discussion, the Speaker selects those which he considers are most important. The guillotine was first put into use on June 17, 1887, after prolonged debates on the Crimes Bill.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.—When the House is disinclined to give a decision on a particular question it is possible to avoid the issue by moving the Previous Question, which is done by one of several motions, *e.g.* "That the Question be not now put" or "That the House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day."

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.—Adjournment ends the sitting of either House and takes place either under the provisions of a Standing Order or through an *ad hoc* resolution. In the Commons a method of obtaining immediate discussion of a matter of urgency is by moving *The adjournment on a matter of urgent public importance*. A member may ask leave to make this motion by giving written notice to the Speaker after Question Time and if it obtains the support of 40 members and the Speaker considers the matter of sufficient importance, it is discussed at 7 p.m. on that day. A Committee of the Whole House cannot adjourn but its proceedings may be interrupted by a motion *That the Chairman report Progress*. This brings the Speaker back to the House and the Committee seeks permission to sit on a future date.

PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.—There are certain rights and jurisdictions peculiar to each House of Parliament, but privileges in their accepted meaning are common to both Houses. The right of imprisoning persons who commit what are in the opinion of the House breaches of privilege is beyond question, and such persons cannot be admitted to bail nor is any Court competent to investigate the causes of commitment. Each House is the sole and absolute judge of its own privileges and where law and privilege have seemed to clash a conflict of jurisdiction has arisen between Parliament and the Courts. Breaches of privilege may be described briefly as disobedience to the orders of either House; assaults or insults to Members or libels on them; and interference with the officers of the House in the carrying out of their duties. The House of Lords may imprison for a period, or may inflict a fine, but the House of Commons only commits generally and the commitment ceases on the prorogation of Parliament. The Bill of Rights established the principle that "freedom of speech and debates and proceedings in Parliament should not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament." Consequently the House itself is the only authority which can punish a member for intemperance in debate. Freedom from arrest was a much prized privilege, but it applied only to civil arrest for debt (now abolished) and arbitrary arrest by the Government; members are amenable to all other processes of the Law. Freedom from arrest, in the case of members of the House of Commons, applies to the forty days after the prorogation and the forty days before the next meeting of Parliament.

THE SPEAKER.—The *Speaker of the House of Commons* is the spokesman and president of the Chamber. He is elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament. He was originally a partisan but throughout a century of development between Speaker Onslow (1728) and Speaker Shaw-Lefevre (1839), the theory of the non-partisan Speaker was perfected, and he now neither speaks in debates, nor votes in divisions, except when the voting is equal. His order in the precedence of the Kingdom is high, only the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council going before him. He takes precedence of all Peers, except the two Archbishops, and Speakers are almost invariably raised to the Peerage on vacating their office, though Speaker Whitley is believed to have declined the offer of a Viscountcy. The Speaker's most severe disciplinary measure against a member is to *Name* him. When a member has been named, i.e. contrary to the practice of the House called by surname and not addressed as the "Hon. Member for . . ." (his constituency), the Leader of the House moves that he "be suspended from the service of the House" for (in the case of a first offence) a period of a week. The period of suspension is increased, should the member offend again. Speaker Denison has left it on record that "The House is always kind and indulgent, but it expects its Speakers to be right. If he should be found tripping, his authority must soon be at an end." The Speaker's Deputy is the *Chairman of Committees*, officially the *Chairman* of *Ways and Means*, who presides in the absence of the Speaker and when the House has resolved itself into Committee by the passage of the motion *that the Speaker do now leave the Chair*. He, like the Speaker, is elected at the beginning of each Parliament, and when he is presiding as chairman of a committee neither speaks in debate nor votes. A *Deputy Chairman* of *Ways and Means* is also appointed, and several temporary chairmen, who frequently preside either over a Committee of the Whole House or over Standing Committees.

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1945, 1950, 1951, 1955 AND 1959 AND AT BY-ELECTIONS SINCE 1945

General Election, 1945

Labour	11,985,733
Conservative	8,693,858
Liberal	2,253,197
Liberal National	759,884
Ulster Unionist	441,109
Independent	287,345
Irish Nationalist	148,078
National	125,299
Communist	102,780
Common Wealth	96,247
Independent Conservative	40,948
Independent Labour Party	36,153
Scottish Nationalist	30,594
Welsh Nationalist	14,887
Democratic	1,809
Independent Socialist	472
Total	25,018,393

By-elections, 1945–50

At 50 by-elections between the General Elections of 1945 and 1950, the following votes were cast:—

Labour	740,914
Conservative and National Liberal	641,540
Ulster Unionist	87,435
Liberal	49,730
Independent	35,647
Irish Nationalist	24,422
Scottish Nationalist	13,040
Welsh Nationalist	12,775
Independent Labour Party	8,367
Communist	5,087

General Election, 1950

Labour	13,265,612
Conservative	11,166,026
National Liberal and Conservative	983,623
Ulster Unionist	352,334
Liberal	2,621,489
Independent	112,318
Communist	91,815
Irish Nationalist	65,211
Irish Labour	52,715
Labour Independent	26,021
Welsh Nationalist	17,680
Scottish Nationalist	10,630
Independent Labour Party	4,112
Total	28,769,577

By-elections, 1950–51

At 15 by-elections between the General Elections of 1950 and 1951 the following votes were cast:—

Conservative and Associate	265,535
Labour	264,977
Irish Labour	30,883
Liberal	2,752
Independent Labour Party	1,366
Communist	729
Independent	453

General Election, 1951

Labour	13,949,103
Conservative and Associate	*13,718,059
Liberal	730,552
Irish Nationalist	94,587
Communist	19,640
Welsh Nationalist	10,920
Scottish Nationalist	7,293
Independent Labour Party	4,388
Others	62,135
Total	28,596,693

* Four Ulster Unionists were returned unopposed.

By-elections 1951–55

At 45 contested by-elections between the General Elections of 1951 and 1955, the following votes were cast:—

Conservative and Associate	751,421
Labour	705,176
Liberal	28,216
Welsh Nationalist	10,243
Independent	3,405
Scottish Nationalist	2,931
Communist	1,457

General Election, 1955

Conservative and Associate	13,311,938
Labour	12,405,246
Liberal	722,395
Sinn Fein	152,310
Welsh Nationalist	45,119
Communist	33,144
Scottish Nationalist	12,112
Others	78,490
Total	26,760,754

By-elections, 1955–59

At 52 contested by-elections between the General Elections of 1955 and 1959, the following votes were cast:—

Labour	784,656
Conservative and Associate	779,577
Liberal	174,904
Sinn Fein	54,516
Independent	40,986
Welsh Nationalist	7,719
Anti-Partition	6,421

General Election, 1959

Conservative and Associate	13,750,965
Labour	12,195,765
Liberal	1,661,262
Welsh Nationalist	77,571
Sinn Fein	63,915
Communist	30,897
Scottish Nationalist	21,738
Others	61,225
Total	27,863,338

By–elections, 1959–60

At 3 by-elections since the General Election of 1959, the following votes have been cast:

Conservatives and Associate	53,107
Labour	34,611
Liberal	10,558
Independent	1,560

The Conservatives have gained one seat (Brighouse and Spenborough) from Labour.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS
(Elected October 8, 1959)

For abbreviations, see page 322. The number before the name of each constituency is for easy reference and corresponds to the number of that constituency given on pp. 322–342.

	Maj.
*Abse, L. (*b.* 1917), *Lab.*, 465*Pontypool*	17,852
*Agnew, Cmdr. Sir P. G., Bt. (*b.* 1900), C., 622*Worcs. S.*	14,940
*Ainsley, J. W. (*b.* 1889). *Lab.*, 198*Durham, N.W.*	14,892
*Aitken, W. T. (*b.* 1905), C., 117*Bury St. Edmunds*	7,962
*Albu, A. H. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 216*Edmonton*	461
*Allan, R. A. (*b.* 1914), C., 453*Paddington S.*	7,287
Allason, Lt.-Col. J. H. (*b.* 1912), C., 287 *Hemel Hempstead*	8,235
*Allaun, F. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 505*Salford, E.*	3,468
*Allen, S. S. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 161*Crewe*	3,781
*Alport, Rt. Hon. C. J. M. (*b.* 1912), C., 153 *Colchester*	7,496
*Amery, J. (*b.* 1919), C., 472*Preston, N.*	4,461
Anderson, Miss M. B. H. (*b.* 1915), C., 477 *Renfrew, E.*	15,093
*Arbuthnot, J. S. W. (*b.* 1912), C., 187 *Dover*	3,241
Arton, Maj. A. T. Bourne- (*b.* 1913), C., 167*Darlington*	4,417
*Ashton, Sir H. (*b.* 1898), C., 136*Chelmsford*	9,868
*Atkins, H.E. (*b.* 1922), C., 401*Merton and Morden*	8,159
*Awbery, S. S. (*b.* 1888), *Lab.*, 104*Bristol, Central*	2,696
*Bacon, Miss A. M., *Lab.*, 352*Leeds, S.E.*	9,649
*Baird, J. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 615*Wolverhampton, N.E.*	3,797
*Baker, F. E. Noel- (*b.* 1920), *Lab.*, 561 *Swindon*	3,909
*Baker, Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel- (*b.* 1889), *Lab.*, 174*Derby, S.*	3,431
*Balniel, Lord (*b.* 1927), C., 294*Hertford*	8,821
*Barber, A. P. L. (*b.* 1920), C., 181*Doncaster*	3,586
*Barlow, Sir J. D., Bt. (*b.* 1898), C., 404 *Middleton and Prestwich*	10,168
*Barter, J. W. (*b.* 1917), C., 199*Ealing, N.*	4,276
*Batsford, B. C. C. (*b.* 1910), C., 200*Ealing, S.*	12,722
*Baxter, Sir A. B. (*b.* 1891), C., 530*Southgate*	16,736
Baxter, W. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 540*Stirling, W.*	5,511
*Beach, Maj. W. W. Hicks (*b.* 1907), C., 138 *Cheltenham*	9,272
*Beamish, Col. T. V. H. (*b.* 1917), C., 361 *Lewes*	16,577
Beaney, A. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 288*Hemsworth*	35,365
*Bell, R. M. (*b.* 1914), C., 113*Bucks, S.*	21,104
*Bellenger, Rt. Hon. F. J. (*b.* 1894), *Lab.*, 30*Bassetlaw*	7,713
*Bence, C. R. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 192*Dunbarton, E.*	3,349
*Benn, Hon. A. N. W. (*b.* 1925), *Lab.*, 108 *Bristol, S.E.*	5,827
*Bennett, F. M. (*b.* 1918), C., 568*Torquay*	17,743
*Bennett, R. F. B. (*b.* 1912), C., 264*Gosport and Fareham*	16,154
*Benson, Sir G. (*b.* 1889), *Lab.*, 142*Chesterfield*	13,450
Berkeley, H. J. (*b.* 1926), C., 347*Lancaster*	5,528
*Bevins, Rt. Hon. J. R. (*b.* 1908), C., 373 *Toxteth*	3,915
*Bidgood, J. C. (*b.* 1914), C., 116*Bury and Radcliffe*	3,908
*Bingham, R. M. (*b.* 1915), C., 370*Liverpool, Garston*	14,157
*Birch, Rt. Hon. E. N. C. (*b.* 1906), C., 237*Flint, W.*	7,521
*Bishop, F. P. (*b.* 1900), C., 280*Harrow, Central*	9,764
*Black, Sir C. W. (*b.* 1902), C., 609*Wimbledon*	10,860
*Blackburn, F. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 537*Stalybridge and Hyde*	1,423
*Blyton, W. R. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 308 *Houghton-le-Spring*	24,562
*Boardman, H. (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 359*Leigh*	14,775
Bossom, Hon. C. (*b.* 1918), C., 360 *Leominster*	9,737
*Bourke, Maj. Sir E. A. H. Legge-(*b.* 1914), C., 325*Isle of Ely*	6,468
*Bowden, H. W. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 358 *Leicester, S.W.*	2,743
*Bowen, E. R. (*b.* 1913), *L.*, 130*Cardigan*	9,309
*Bowles, F. G. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 442*Nuneaton*	9,540
Box, D. S. (*b.* 1917), C., 127*Cardiff, N.*	10,683
Boyden, H. J. (*b.* 1910), *Lab.*, 76*Bishop Auckland*	8,329
*Boyle, Sir E. C. G., Bt. (*b.* 1923), C., 67 *Handsworth*	10,127
*Braddock, Mrs. E. M. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 369 *Liverpool, Exchange*	6,971
*Braine, B. R. (*b.* 1914), C., 223*Essex, S.E.*	10,133
*Brewis, H. J. (*b.* 1920), C., 241*Galloway*	9,042
*Brockway, A. F. (*b.* 1888), *Lab.*, 224*Eton and Slough*	88
*Brooke, Rt. Hon. H. (*b.* 1903), C., 277 *Hampstead*	12,006
*Broughton, A. D. D. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 41 *Batley and Morley*	7,666
Brown, A. G. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 571*Tottenham*	6,637
*Brown, Rt. Hon. G. A. (*b.* 1914), *Lab.*, 54 *Belper*	4,337
*Brown, T. J. (*b.* 1886), *Lab.*, 321*Ince*	18,957
*Brown, Sir W. Robson- (*b.* 1900), C., 222 *Esher*	24,221
Browne, P. B. (*b.* 1923), C., 569*Torrington*	2,265
*Bryan, P. E. O. (*b.* 1913), C., 310*Howden*	12,872
Bullard, D. G. (*b.* 1912), C., 338*King's Lynn*	1,765
*Buller, Rt. Hon. Sir R. E. Manningham-, Bt. (*b.* 1905), C., 433*Northants, S.*	5,934
*Bullus, Wing-Cdr. E. E. (*b.* 1906), C., 593*Wembley, N.*	11,080
*Burden, F. F. A. (*b.* 1905), C., 244 *Gillingham*	7,279
*Butcher, Sir H. W., Bt. (*b.* 1901), *Nat. L. and C.*, 302*Holland with Boston*	11,174
*Butler, H. W. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 272*Hackney, Central*	9,502
*Butler, Mrs. J. S. (*b.* 1910), *Lab.*, 618*Wood Green*	1,134
*Butler, Rt. Hon. R. A. (*b.* 1902), C., 499 *Saffron Walden*	6,782
*Callaghan, L. J. (*b.* 1912), *Lab.*, 128*Cardiff, S.E.*	868
*Campbell, Sir D. C. (*b.* 1891), *U.U.*, 52 *Belfast, S.*	20,846
Campbell, G. T. C. (*b.* 1921), C., 410 *Moray and Nairn*	7,203
*Carmichael, J. (*b.* 1894), *Lab.*, 245*Bridgeton*	8,909
*Carpenter, Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd- (*b.* 1908), C., 339 *Kingston-on-Thames*	16,241

	Maj.
*Carr, L. R. (*b.* 1916), *C.*, 407*Mitcham*	9,816
Carr, W. C. (*b.* 1918), *C.*, 35*Barons Court*	913
*Cary, Sir R. A., Bt. (*b.* 1898), *C.*, 394 *Withington*	9,694
*Castle, Mrs. B. A. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 77 *Blackburn*	2,866
*Channon, H. P. G. (*b.* 1935), *C.*, 528 *Southend, W.*	17,035
*Chapman, W. D. (*b.* 1923), *Lab.*, 69 *Birmingham, Northfield*	940
Chataway, C. J. (*b.* 1931), *C.*, 362 *Lewisham, N.*	4,613
*Chetwynd, G. R. (*b.* 1916), *Lab.*, 544 *Stockton on Tees*	3,277
*Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir. W. S. (*b.* 1874), *C.*, 617*Woodford*	14,797
Clark, H. (*b.* 1929), *U.U.*, 16*Antrim, N.*	40,527
*Clark, R. Chichester- (*b.* 1928), *U.U.*, 378*Londonderry*	23,657
Clark, W. G. A. (*b.* 1917), *C.*, 440 *Nottingham, S.*	7,372
*Clarke, Brig. T. H. (*b.* 1904), *C.*, 471 *Portsmouth, W.*	6,266
Cleaver, L. H. (*b.* 1909), *C.*, 75*Yardley*	1,385
*Cliffe, M. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 518*Shoreditch and Finsbury*	11,566
*Cole, N. J. (*b.* 1909), *L. and C.*, 48*Beds., S.*	4,759
Collard, R. C. M. (*b.* 1911), *C. and Nat. L.*, 427*Norfolk, Central*	6,787
*Collick, P. H. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 62*Birkenhead*	3,629
*Cooke, C. Fletcher- (*b.* 1914), *C.*, 169 *Darwen*	8,342
*Cooke, R. G. (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 573*Twickenham*	17,039
*Cooke, R. G. (*b.* 1930), *C.*, 109*Bristol, W.*	20,117
*Cooper, A. E. (*b.* 1910), *C.*, 319*Ilford, S.*	7,307
*Corbet, Mrs. F. K. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 122 *Peckham*	11,382
*Cordeaux, Lt.-Col. J. K. (*b.* 1902), *C.*, 438*Nottingham, Central*	2,135
Cordle, J. H. (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 89*Bournemouth, E. and Christchurch*	19,792
*Corfield, Capt. F. V. (*b.* 1915), *C.*, 261 *Glos., S.*	4,601
Costain, A. P. (*b.* 1910), *C.*, 238*Folkestone and Hythe*	12,380
Coulson, J. M. (*b.* 1927), *C.*, 314*Hull, N.*	702
*Courtney, Cmdr. A. T. (*b.* 1908), *C.*, 281 *Harrow, E.*	5,947
*Craddock, G. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 93*Bradford, S.*	3,014
*Craddock, Sir G. B. (*b.* 1898), *C.*, 535 *Spelthorne*	8,093
Critchley, J. M. G. (*b.* 1930), *C.*, 485 *Rochester and Chatham*	1,023
*Cronin, J. D. (*b.* 1916), *Lab.*, 379*Loughborough*	3,747
Crosland, C. A. R. (*b.* 1918), *Lab.*, 270 *Grimsby*	101
*Crossman, R. H. S. (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 158 *Coventry, E.*	7,762
*Crowder, F. P. (*b.* 1919), *C.*, 493*Ruislip-Northwood*	13,056
*Cullen, Mrs. A. (*b.* 1892), *Lab.*, 249 *Gorbals*	10,659
*Cunningham, S. K. (*b.* 1909), *U.U.*, 17 *Antrim, S.*	50,041
Curran, C. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 575*Uxbridge*	1,390
*Currie, G. B. H. (*b.* 1905), *U.U.*, 188 *Down, N.*	50,734
Dalkeith, Earl of (*b.* 1923), *C.*, 212 *Edinburgh, N.*	5,334
*Dance, J. C. G. (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 111*Bromsgrove*	9,040
*Daring, G. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 515*Hillsborough*	5,043
*Davenport, Lt.-Col. W. H. Bromley- (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 341*Knutsford*	19,153
*Davies, Rt. Hon. E. Clement (*b.* 1884), *L.*, 409*Montgomery*	2,794
Davies, G. E. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 479*Rhondda, E.*	15,985
*Davies, H. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 354*Leek*	1,149
Davies, I. (*b.* 1910), *Lab.*, 265*Gower*	17,604
*Davies, S. O. (*b.* 1886), *Lab.*, 400*Merthyr Tydfil*	18,723
*Davies, W. R. Rees- (*b.* 1916), *C.*, 326*Isle of Thanet*	11,898
*Davison, J. A. Biggs- (*b.* 1918), *C.*, 144 *Chigwell*	5,562
*Deedes, W. F. (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 22*Ashford*	10,400
*Deer, G. (*b.* 1890), *Lab.*, 417*Newark*	1,772
*de Ferranti, B. R. Z. (*b.* 1930), *C.*, 411 *Morecambe and Lonsdale*	15,975
*de Freitas, G. S. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 367*Lincoln*	4,389
*Delargy, H. J. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 565*Thurrock*	12,082
Dempsey, J. (*b.* 1917), *Lab.*, 152*Coatbridge and Airdrie*	794
*Diamond, J. (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 260*Gloucester*	2,771
*Digby, K. S. D. W. (*b.* 1910), *C.*, 186 *Dorset, W.*	8,211
*Dodds, N. N. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 221*Erith and Crayford*	5,760
*Donaldson, Cmdr. C. E. M. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 491*Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles*	9,513
*Donnelly, D. L. (*b.* 1920), *Lab.*, 455*Pembroke*	5,322
*Doughty, C. J. A. (*b.* 1902), *C.*, 556*Surrey, E.*	25,934
*Drayson, G. B. (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 520*Skipton*	9,100
Driberg, T. E. N. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 31 *Barking*	12,000
*du Cann, E. D. L. (*b.* 1924), *C.*, 562 *Taunton*	6,498
*Dugdale, Rt. Hon. J. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 595 *West Bromwich*	6,893
*Duncan, Capt. Sir. J. A. L., Bt. (*b.* 1899), *L. and C.*, 15*S. Angus*	11,296
*Duthie, Sir W. S. (*b.* 1892), *C.*, 30*Banff*	8,367
*Eccles, Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. (*b.* 1904), *C.*, 145*Chippenham*	8,785
*Ede, Rt. Hon. J. C. (*b.* 1882), *Lab.*, 532 *South Shields*	8,939
*Edelman, M. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 159*Coventry, N.*	1,241
*Eden, J. B. (*b.* 1925), *C.*, 90*Bournemouth, W.*	17,618
*Edwards, Rt. Hon. N. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 119 *Caerphilly*	20,973
*Edwards, R. J. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 61*Bilston*	3,545
*Edwards, W. J. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 538*Stepney*	18,309
*Elliott, R. W. (*b.* 1920), *C.*, 422*Newcastle, N.*	11,272
Emery, P. F. H. (*b.* 1926), *C.*, 475*Reading*	3,942
*Emmet, Mrs. E. V. E. (*b.* 1899), *C.*, 203 *East Grinstead*	21,655
*Errington, Sir E. (*b.* 1900), *C.*, 121*Aldershot*	12,891
*Erroll, Rt. Hon. F. J. (*b.* 1914), *C.*, 12 *Altrincham and Sale*	15,851
*Evans, A. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 330*Islington, S.W.*	10,388
*Ewing, C. I. Orr- (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 289 *Hendon, N.*	5,332
*Eyre, Col. O. E. Crosthwaite- (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 424*New Forest*	16,282
Farr, J. A. (*b.* 1922), *C.*, 278*Harborough*	12,514
*Fell, A. (*b.* 1914), *C.*, 628*Yarmouth*	3,579
*Fernyhough, E. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 331 *Jarrow*	10,352
*Ferris, Wing-Cdr. R. G. Grant- (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 414*Nantwich*	6,737
*Finch, H. J. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 49*Bedwellty*	23,880
*Finlay, G. B. (*b.* 1917), *C.*, 219*Epping*	4,393

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*Fisher, N. T. L. (*b.* 1913), C., 555*Surbiton*	12,425
*Fitch, E. A. (*b.* 1915), *Lab.*, 606*Wigan*	16,049
*Fletcher, E. G. M. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 328 *Islington, E.*	4,669
*Foot, D. M. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 324*Ipswich*	3,235
*Forman, J. C. (*b.* 1884), *Lab.*, 258*Springburn*	6,130
*Forrest, G. (*b.* 1922), *Ind. U.U.*, 406*Mid Ulster*	18,923
†Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. H. Hylton- (*b.* 1905), *The Speaker*, 149*Cities of London and Westminster*	17,188
*Foster, J. G. (*b.* 1904), C., 435*Northwich*	7,970
*Fraser, Hon. H. C. P. J. (*b.* 1918), C., 536 *Stafford and Stone*	10,073
Fraser, I. M. (*b.* 1916), C., 463*Plymouth, Sutton*	6,761
*Fraser, T. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 275*Hamilton*	15,913
*Freeth, D. K. (*b.* 1924), C., 38*Basingstoke*	11,244
*Gaitskell, Rt. Hon. H. T. N. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 351*Leeds, S.*	11,486
*Galbraith, Hon. T. G. D. (*b.* 1917), C., 251 *Hillhead*	10,777
Galpern, Sir M. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 257 *Shettleston*	8,173
*Gammans, Lady (*b.* 1898), C., 306*Hornsey*	12,338
Gardner, E. L. (*b.* 1912), C., 60*Billericay*	4,822
*George, J. C. (*b.* 1902), C., 254*Pollok*	7,266
*George, Lady M. Lloyd (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 133*Carmarthen*	6,633
Ginsburg, D. (*b.* 1923), *Lab.*, 180*Dewsbury*	3,669
*Glover, Col. Sir D. (*b.* 1908), C., 448 *Ormskirk*	18,251
Glyn, Dr. A. J. (*b.* 1918), C., 584*Clapham*	1,876
*Glyn, Col. Sir R. H., Bt. (*b.* 1907), C., 184 *Dorset, N.*	8,651
*Godber, J. B. (*b.* 1914), C., 266*Grantham*	6,615
*Goldsmid, Sir H. J. d'Avigdor-, Bt. (*b.* 1909), C., 580*Walsall, S.*	8,782
*Gooch, E. G. (*b.* 1889), *Lab.*, 428*Norfolk, N.*	658
*Goodhart, P. C. (*b.* 1925), C., 45*Beckenham*	23,133
Goodhew, V. H. (*b.* 1919), C., 500*St. Albans*	8,507
*Gordon, P. W. Wolrige- (*b.* 1935), C., 5*Aberdeenshire, E.*	8,002
*Gore, Rt. Hon. W. D. Ormsby- (*b.* 1918), C., 450*Oswestry*	10,524
*Gough, C. F. H. (*b.* 1901), C., 307*Horsham*	13,263
Gourlay, H. P. H. (*b.* 1916), *Lab.*, 340 *Kirkcaldy*	11,242
*Gower, H. R. (*b.* 1916), C., 37*Barry*	9,523
*Grant, Rt. Hon. W. (*b.* 1909), C., 259 *Glasgow, Woodside*	2,084
*Gray, Maj. Sir W. J. Anstruther-, Bt. (*b.* 1905), C., 56*Berwick and E. Lothian*	2,850
*Green, A. (*b.* 1911), C., 473*Preston, S.*	3,019
*Greenwood, A. W. J. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 487*Rossendale*	2,591
*Grey, C. F. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 197*Durham*	16,689
*Griffiths, D. (*b.* 1896), *Lab.*, 489*Rother Valley*	28,593
*Griffiths, Rt. Hon. J. (*b.* 1890), *Lab.*, 377 *Llanelly*	24,497
*Griffiths, W. D. (*b.* 1912), *Lab.*, 390 *Manchester, Exchange*	8,724
*Grimond, J. (*b.* 1913) *L.*, 447*Orkney and Zetland*	8,612
*Grimston, Sir. R. V., Bt. (*b.* 1897), C., 596*Westbury*	5,826
*Grosvenor, Lt.-Col. R. G. (*b.* 1919), *U.U.*, 232*Fermanagh and S. Tyrone*	24,732
Gunter, R. J. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 533*Southwark*	12,340
*Gurden, H. E. (*b.* 1903), C., 71*Selly Oak*	8,356
*Hale, C. L. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 446*Oldham, W.*	4,119
*Hall, J. (*b.* 1911), C., 627*Wycombe*	10,870

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*Hall, Rt. Hon. W. G. (*b.* 1887), *Lab.*, 154 *Colne Valley*	6,254
*Hallett, Vice-Adm. J. Hughes- (*b.* 1901), C., 163*Croydon, N.E.*	8,905
Hamilton, M. C. (*b.* 1918), C., 591 *Wellingborough*	606
*Hamilton, W. W. (*b.* 1917), *Lab.*, 234*Fife, W.*	14,297
*Hannan, W. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 253*Maryhill*	9,582
*Hare, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*b.* 1911), C., 552 *Sudbury and Woodbridge*	9,882
*Harris, F. W. (*b.* 1915), C., 164*Croydon, N.W.*	10,453
*Harris, R. R. (*b.* 1913), C., 296*Heston and Isleworth*	8,850
*Harrison, A. B. C. (*b.* 1921), C., 386 *Maldon*	2,240
*Harrison, Col. J. H. (*b.* 1907), C., 226*Eye*	2,484
Hart, Mrs. J. C. M. (*b.* 1924), *Lab.*, 345 *Lanark*	540
*Harvey, Air Cdre. Sir A. V. (*b.* 1906), C., 384*Macclesfield*	9,326
*Harvey, J. E. (*b.* 1920), C., 581*Walthamstow, E.*	2,901
*Hay, J. A. (*b.* 1919), C., 291*Henley*	9,403
*Hayman, F. H. (*b.* 1894), *Lab.*, 227 *Falmouth and Camborne*	4,197
*Heald, Rt. Hon. Sir L. F. (*b.* 1897), C., 139*Chertsey*	10,686
*Healey, D. W. (*b.* 1917), *Lab.*, 348*Leeds, E.*	4,785
*Heath, Rt. Hon. E. R. G. (*b.* 1916), C., 59*Bexley*	8,633
*Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (*b.* 1893), *Lab.*, 490*Rowley Regis and Tipton*	9,977
*Henderson, J. (*b.* 1888), C., 246*Cathcart*	9,574
Hendry, A. F. (*b.* 1908), C., 6*Aberdeenshire, W.*	12,395
*Herbison, Miss M. (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 346 *Lanark, N.*	6,269
*Hewitson, M. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 315*Hull, W.*	2,435
Hiley, J. (*b.* 1902), C., 474*Pudsey*	6,511
*Hill, Rt. Hon. C. (*b.* 1904), *L. and C.*, 383 *Luton*	5,019
*Hill, Mrs. E. (*b.* 1897), C., 395*Wythenshawe*	1,309
*Hill, J. E. B. (*b.* 1912), C., 429*Norfolk, S.*	2,733
Hill, J. M. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 405*Midlothian*	9,660
*Hilton, A. V. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 430*Norfolk, S.W.*	78
*Hinchingbrooke, Visct. (*b.* 1906), C., 185 *Dorset, S.*	6,693
*Hirst, G. A. N. (*b.* 1905), C., 517*Shipley*	5,511
*Hobson, J. G. S. (*b.* 1912), C., 588*Warwick and Leamington*	13,079
Hocking, P. N. (*b.* 1925), C., 160*Coventry, S.*	1,830
Holland, P. W. (*b.* 1917), C., 10*Action*	920
Hollingworth, J. H. (*b.* 1930), C., 63 *Birmingham, All Saints*	20
*Holman, P. (*b.* 1891), *Lab.*, 58*Bethnal Green*	16,816
*Holt, A. F. (*b.* 1914), L., 85*Bolton, W.*	3,988
*Holt, J. A. Langford- (*b.* 1916), C., 519 *Shrewsbury*	8,632
*Hope, Rt. Hon. Lord John (*b.* 1912), C., 213*Pentlands*	8,792
Hopkins, A. C. N. (*b.* 1926), *C. and Nat. L.*, 105*Bristol, N.E.*	2,684
Hopkins, J. S. R. Scott- (*b.* 1921), C., 157*Cornwall, N.*	989
*Hornby, R. P. (*b.* 1922), C., 567*Tonbridge*	10,506
*Houghton, A. L. N. D. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 534*Sowerby*	1,956
*Howard, G. R. (*b.* 1909), *Nat. L. and C.*, 502*St. Ives*	6,898
*Howard, J. M. (*b.* 1913), C., 526*Southampton, Test*	6,766

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*Howard, S. G. (*b.* 1896), *C.*, 124*Cambs.*	7,479
*Howell, C. A. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 70*Perry Bar*	183
*Hoy, J. H. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 211*Leith*	3,074
*Hughes, C. (*b.* 1916), *Lab.*, 13*Anglesey*	6,244
*Hughes, E. (*b.* 1894), *Lab.*, 28*Ayrshire, S.*	10,669
*Hughes, H. S. J. (*b.* 1887), *Lab.*, 3*Aberdeen, N.*	17,656
*Hulbert, Wing-Cdr. Sir N. J. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 542*Stockport, N.*	3,222
*Hunter, A. E. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 231*Feltham*	2,250
*Hurd, Sir A. R. (*b.* 1901), *C.*, 418 *Newbury*	9,916
*Hutchison, A. M. C. (*b.* 1914), *C.*, 214 *Edinburgh, S.*	11,514
*Hynd, H. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 9*Accrington*	600
*Hynd, J. B. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 511*Attercliffe*	18,372
*Iremonger, T. L. (*b.* 1916), *C.*, 318*Ilford, N.*	13,647
*Irvine, A. J. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 368*Edge Hill*	699
*Irvine, B. G. (*b.* 1909), *C.*, 498*Rye*	19,916
*Irving, S. (*b.* 1918), *Lab.*, 168*Dartford*	1,276
Jackson, F. L. J. (*b.* 1919), *C.*, 176*Derbyshire, S.E.*	12
James, D. P. (*b.* 1919), *C.*, 102*Brighton, Kemptown*	5,746
*Janner, B. (*b.* 1892), *Lab.*, 356*Leicester, N.W.*	1,773
*Jay, Rt. Hon. D. P. T. (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 42 *Battersea, N.*	10,306
*Jeger, G. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 263*Goole*	9,771
*Jenkins, R. C. D. (*b.* 1900), *C.*, 121 *Dulwich*	2,251
*Jenkins, R. H. (*b.* 1920), *Lab.*, 74*Stechford*	2,923
*Jennings, J. C. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 115*Burton*	5,894
Johnson, C. A. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 363 *Lewisham, S.*	3,081
*Johnson, Dr. D. M. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 131 *Carlisle*	1,998
*Johnson, E. S. T. (*b.* 1897), *C.*, 388 *Blackley*	4,373
*Johnston, D. H. (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 454 *Paisley*	7,269
*Jones, Rt. Hon. A. (*b.* 1911), *C.*, 66*Hall Green*	13,717
*Jones, Rt. Hon. A. Creech- (*b.* 1891), *Lab.*, 576*Wakefield*	9,591
Jones, D. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 114*Burnley*	6,773
*Jones, F. E. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 599*West Ham, S.*	22,829
*Jones, F. W. Farey- (*b.* 1904), *C.*, 589 *Watford*	2,901
*Jones, J. H. (*b.* 1894), *Lab.*, 488*Rotherham*	11,539
*Jones, J. I. J. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 626*Wrexham*	12,957
*Jones, T. W. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 309*Merioneth*	976
*Joseph, Sir K. S., Bt. (*b.* 1918), *C.*, 349 *Leeds, N.E.*	11,531
*Kaberry, Sir D., Bt. (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 350 *Leeds, N.W.*	16,702
Kelley, R. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 182*Don Valley*	24,148
*Kemsley, Sir C. N. Thornton- (*b.* 1903), *L. and C.*, 14*North Angus and Mearns*	9,050
*Kenyon, C. (*b.* 1896), *Lab.*, 147*Chorley*	676
Kerans, Cmdr. J. S. (*b.* 1915), *C.*, 283*The Hartlepools*	182
*Kerby, Capt. H. B. (*b.* 1914), *C.*, 20 *Arundel and Shoreham*	24,289
*Kerr, Sir H. W., Bt. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 123 *Cambridge*	6,807
*Kershaw, J. A. (*b.* 1915), *C.*, 551*Stroud*	5,112
*Key, Rt. Hon. C. W. (*b.* 1883), *Lab.*, 468 *Poplar*	15,871
*Key, Sir N. Cooper- (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 285 *Hastings*	8,882
*Kimball, M. R. (*b.* 1928), *C.*, 240 *Gainsborough*	6,809
*King, H. M. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 525*Southampton, Itchen*	3,733
*Kirk, P. M. (*b.* 1928), *C.*, 267*Gravesend*	2,162
Kitson, T. P. G. (*b.* 1931), *C.*, 482*Richmond, Yorks*	19,067
*Lagden, G. W. (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 305*Hornchurch*	7,322
*Lambton, Visct. (*b.* 1922), *C.*, 57*Berwick-on-Tweed*	8,267
*Lancaster, Col. C. G. (*b.* 1899), *C.*, 529 *South Fylde*	24,467
*Lawson, G. M. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 413*Motherwell*	4,396
*Leather, E. H. C. (*b.* 1919), *C.*, 523 *Somerset, N.*	6,783
*Leavey, J. A. (*b.* 1915), *C.*, 298*Heywood and Royton*	2,154
*Leburn, W. G. (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 458*Kinross and W. Perth*	12,248
*Ledger, R. J. (*b.* 1920), *Lab.*, 486*Romford*	607
*Lee, F. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 426*Newton*	7,976
*Lee, Miss J. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 125*Cannock*	7,139
*Lever, L. M. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 387*Ardwick*	6,742
*Lever, N. H. (*b.* 1914), *Lab.*, 389*Cheetham*	9,336
*Lewis, A. W. J. (*b.* 1917), *Lab.*, 598*West Ham, N.*	14,778
Lewis, K. (*b.* 1916), *C.*, 497*Rutland and Stamford*	4,941
Lilley, F. J. P. (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 252*Kelvingrove*	1,101
*Lindsay, M. A. (*b.* 1905), *C.*, 522*Solihull*	23,180
*Linstead, Sir H. N. (*b.* 1901), *C.*, 588*Putney*	5,121
*Lipton, Lt.-Col. M. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 342 *Brixton*	2,112
Litchfield, Capt. J. S. S. (*b.* 1903) *C.*, 137 *Chelsea*	14,677
*Lloyd, Rt. Hon. G. W. (*b.* 1902), *C.*, 558*Sutton Coldfield*	21,754
*Lloyd, Rt. Hon. J. S. B. (*b.* 1904), *C.*, 612*Wirral*	21,002
*Logan, D. G. (*b.* 1871). *Lab.*, 372*Liverpool, Scotland*	7,667
Longbottom, C. B. (*b.* 1930), *C.*, 630*York*	4,074
*Longden, G. J. M. (*b.* 1902), *C.*, 295 *Herts, S.W.*	10,237
Loughlin, C. W. (*b.* 1914), *Lab.*, 262 *Glos., W.*	5,411
*Loveys, W. H. (*b.* 1920), *C.*, 143*Chichester*	21,209
*Low, Rt. Hon. Sir T. (*b.* 1914), *C.*, 78 *Blackpool, N.*	15,857
*Lucas, Sir J. M., Bt. (*b.* 1889), *C.*, 470 *Portsmouth, S.*	15,913
*Mabon, Dr. J. D. (*b.* 1925), *Lab.*, 268 *Greenock*	9,082
*McAdden, S. J. (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 527*Southend, E.*	7,725
MacArthur, I. (*b.* 1925), *C.*, 459*Perth and E. Perthshire*	14,580
*McCann, J. (*b.* 1910), *Lab.*, 484*Rochdale*	2,740
*MacColl, J. E. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 605*Widnes*	1,598
*McInnes, J. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 247*Glasgow, Central*	7,206
*McKay, J. (*b.* 1885), *Lab.*, 578*Wallsend*	8,766
Mackie, J. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 217*Enfield, E.*	3,624
McLaren, M. (*b.* 1914), *C.*, 106*Bristol, N.W.*	1,919
*McLaughlin, Mrs. F. P. A. (*b.* 1916), *U.U.*, 53*Belfast, W.*	8,836
*Maclay, Rt. Hon. J. S. (*b.* 1905), *L. and C.*, 478*Renfrew, W.*	2,753
†Maclean, Sir F. H. R., Bt. (*b.* 1911), *C.*, 26*Bute and N. Ayrshire*	8,052
*McLean, N. L. D. (*b.* 1918), *C.*, 322 *Inverness*	4,075
*McLeavy, F. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 91*Bradford, E.*	5,527
*Macleod, Rt. Hon. I. N. (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 218*Enfield, W.*	13,803

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*Macleod, J. (*b.* 1913), *Nat. L.*, 323*Ross and Cromarty*	2,998
*McMaster, S. R. (*b.* 1927), *U.U.*, 50 *Belfast, E.*	10,098
*Macmillan, Rt. Hon. H. (*b.* 1894), *C.*, 110*Bromley*	15,452
*Macmillan, M. K. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 597 *Western Isles*	1,167
*Macmillan, M. V. (*b.* 1921), *C.*, 273 *Halifax*	2,515
*MacPherson, M. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 541 *Stirling and Falkirk*	2,626
*Macpherson, N. M. S. (*b.* 1908), *Nat. L. and C.*, 191*Dumfries*	7,430
*Maddan, M. F. M. (*b.* 1920), *C.*, 300 *Hitchin*	4,375
Maginnis, J. E. (*b.* 1919), *U.U.*, 19 *Armagh*	33,502
*Mahon, S. (*b.* 1914), *Lab.*, 86*Bootle*	2,915
*Maitland, Comdr. Sir J. F. W. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 304*Horncastle*	9,871
*Mallalieu, E. L. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 100*Brigg*	2,104
*Mallalieu, J. P. W. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 311 *Huddersfield, E.*	3,085
Manuel, A. C. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 27*Ayshire, Central*	1,676
Mapp, C. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 445*Oldham, E.*	1,830
*Markham, Sir S. F. (*b.* 1897), *C.*, 112 *Buckingham*	1,746
*Marlowe, A. A. H. (*b.* 1904), *C.*, 309*Hove*	23,944
*Marples, Rt. Hon. A. E. (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 577*Wallasey*	15,066
*Marquand, Rt. Hon. H. A. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 402*Middlesbrough, E.*	11,026
Marsh, R. W. (*b.* 1928), *Lab.*, 269*Greenwich*	5,525
*Marshall, D. (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 82*Bodmin*	2,801
Marten, H. N. (*b.* 1916), *C.*, 29*Banbury*	6,714
*Mason, R. (*b.* 1924), *Lab.*, 34*Barnsley*	27,376
*Mathew, R. (*b.* 1911), *C.*, 303*Honiton*	13,053
Matthews, G. R. (*b.* 1908), *C.*, 398 *Meriden*	263
*Maudling, Rt. Hon. R. (*b.* 1917), *C.*, 33 *Barnet*	13,399
*Mawby, R. L. (*b.* 1922), *C.*, 570*Totnes*	13,809
*Maydon, Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C. (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 592*Wells*	6,905
*Mayhew, C. P. (*b.* 1915), *Lab.*, 619 *Woolwich, E.*	9,715
*Mellish, R. J. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 55*Bermondsey*	14,341
*Mendelson, J. J. (*b.* 1917), *Lab.*, 456 *Penistone*	11,308
Millan, B. (*b.* 1927), *Lab.*, 248*Craigton*	602
Mills, W. S. (*b.* 1932), *U.U.*, 51*Belfast, N.*	13,533
*Mitchison, G. R. (*b.* 1890), *Lab.*, 335 *Kettering*	3,485
*Molson, Rt. Hon. A. H. E. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 299*High Peak*	4,911
*Monslow, W. (*b.* 1895), *Lab.*, 36*Barrow-in-Furness*	3,974
Montgomery, W. F. (*b.* 1927), *C.*, 421 *Newcastle, E.*	98
*Moody, A. S. (*b.* 1891), *Lab.*, 242*Gateshead, E.*	7,665
*Moore, Sir T. C. R., Bt. (*b.* 1886), *C.*, 25*Ayr*	3,356
*Morgan, Sir J. K. Vaughan-, Bt. (*b.* 1905), *C.*, 476*Reigate*	12,501
Morgan, W. G. O. (*b.* 1920), *C.*, 171 *Denbigh*	4,625
Morris, J. (*b.* 1929), *Lab.*, 1*Aberavon*	17,638
*Morrison, J. G. (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 507*Salisbury*	7,709
*Mort, D. L. (*b.* 1888), *Lab.*, 559*Swansea, E.*	20,130
*Moyle, A. (*b.* 1894), *Lab.*, 444*Oldbury and Halesowen*	2,383
*Mulley, F. W. (*b.* 1918), *Lab.*, 516*Sheffield, Park*	15,480
*Nabarro, G. D. N. (*b.* 1914), *C.*, 336 *Kidderminster*	9,343
*Neal, H. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 83*Bolsover*	23,460
*Neave, A. M. S. (*b.* 1916), *C.*, 8*Abingdon*	10,972
*Nicholls, H. (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 460*Peterborough*	4,584
*Nicholson, Sir G., Bt. (*b.* 1910), *C.*, 228 *Farnham*	13,738
*Noble, M. A. C. (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 18*Argyll*	9,243
*Nugent, Sir G. R. H., Bt. (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 271*Guildford*	13,442
*Oakshott, Sir H. D., Bt. (*b.* 1904), *C.*, 44 *Bebington*	9,861
*Oliver, G. H. (*b.* 1888), *Lab.*, 320 *Ilkeston*	21,644
*Oram, A. E. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 205*East Ham, S.*	6,808
*Orr, Capt. L. P. S. (*b.* 1918), *U.U.*, 189 *Down, S.*	29,947
Osborn, J. H. (*b.* 1922), *C. and L.*, 513 *Hallam*	16,809
*Osborne, C. (*b.* 1898), *C.*, 380*Louth*	8,803
*Oswald, T. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 209*Edinburgh, Central*	617
*Owen, W. J. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 412*Morpeth*	16,729
*Padley, W. E. (*b.* 1916), *Lab.*, 443*Ogmore*	23,265
Page, A. J. (*b.* 1919), *C.*, 282*Harrow, W.*	11,426
*Page, R. G. (*b.* 1911), *C.*, 162*Crosby*	15,056
*Paget, R. T. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 432*Northampton*	2,717
*Palmer, Brig. Sir O. L. Prior- (*b.* 1897), *C.*, 624*Worthing*	23,778
*Pannell, N. A. (*b.* 1901), *C.*, 371*Kirkdale*	2,747
*Pannell, T. C. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 353*Leeds, W.*	4,593
*Pargiter, G. A. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 524*Southall*	2,319
*Parker, J. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 166*Dagenham*	20,383
*Parkin, B. T. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 452*Paddington, N.*	768
*Partridge, E. (*b.* 1895), *C.*, 43 *Battersea, S.*	1,752
*Paton, J. (*b.* 1886), *Lab.*, 436*Norwich, N.*	6,483
Pavitt, L. A. (*b.* 1914), *Lab.*, 608*Willesden, W.*	7,734
*Pearson, A. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 466*Pontypridd*	15,957
Pearson, F. F. (*b.* 1911), *C.*, 151*Clitheroe*	6,211
*Peart, T. F. (*b.* 1914), *Lab.*, 623*Workington*	8,643
*Peel, W. J. (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 387*Leicester, S.E.*	14,630
*Pentland, N. (*b.* 1912), *Lab.*, 141*Chester-le-Street*	23,063
Percival, W. I. (*b.* 1921), *C.*, 531*Southport*	15,613
*Peyton, J. W. W. (*b.* 1919), *C.*, 629*Yeovil*	6,133
*Pickthorn, Sir K. W. M., Bt. (*b.* 1892), *C.*, 132*Carlton*	8,077
*Pike, Miss I. M. P. (*b.* 1918), *C.*, 397*Melton*	12,821
*Pilkington, Capt. R. A. (*b.* 1908), *C.*, 467*Poole*	11,631
*Pitman, I. J. (*b.* 1901), *C.*, 40*Bath*	6,533
*Pitt, Miss E. M. (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 65*Edgbaston*	14,928
*Plummer, Sir L. A. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 172 *Deptford*	8,188
*Popplewell, E. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 423*Newcastle, W.*	5,023
*Pott, H. P. (*b.* 1908), *C.*, 178*Devizes*	3,838
*Powell, Rt. Hon. J. E. (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 616 *Wolverhampton, S.W.*	11,167
*Prentice, R. E. (*b.* 1923), *Lab.*, 204*E. Ham, N.*	3,826
*Price, D. E. C. (*b.* 1924), *C.*, 206*Eastleigh*	3,256
*Price, H. A. (*b.* 1911), *C.*, 364*Lewisham, W.*	6,233
*Price, J. T. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 600*Westhoughton*	10,725
Prior, J. M. L. (*b.* 1927), *C.*, 381*Lowestoft*	1,489
*Probert, A. R. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 2*Aberdare*	24,305
*Proctor, W. T. (*b.* 1896), *Lab.*, 208*Eccles*	1,986
*Profumo, Rt. Hon. J. D. (*b.* 1915), *C.*, 549*Stratford-upon-Avon*	14,129
Proudfoot, G. W. (*b.* 1921), *C.*, 150 *Cleveland*	1,655

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*Pursey, Cmdr. H. (*b.* 1891), *Lab.*, 313 *Hull, E.*	13,019
*Radclyffe, Sir C. E. Mott- (*b.* 1911), *C.*, 611 *Windsor*	14,078
*Ramsden, J. E. (*b.* 1923), *C.*, 279 *Harrogate*	19,270
*Randall, H. E. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 243 *Gateshead, W.*	9,768
*Rankin, J. (*b.* 1890), *Lab.*, 250 *Govan*	9,820
*Rawlinson, P. A. G. (*b.* 1919), *C.*, 220 *Epsom*	24,445
*Redhead, E. C. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 582 *Walthamstow, W.*	8,108
*Redmayne, Rt. Hon. M. (*b.* 1910), *C.*, 495 *Rushcliffe*	4,440
Rees, J. E. H. (*b.* 1928), *C.*, 560 *Swansea, W.*	403
*Reid, W. (*b.* 1889), *Lab.*, 255 *Provan*	4,367
*Renton, D. L. M. (*b.* 1908), *Nat. L. & C.*, 316 *Hunts*	8,271
*Reynolds, G. W. (*b.* 1927), *Lab.*, 329 *Islington, N.*	3,898
*Rhodes, H. (*b.* 1895), *Lab.*, 23 *Ashton-under-Lyne*	2,752
Ridley, Hon. N. (*b.* 1929), *C.*, 148 *Cirencester and Tewkesbury*	11,855
*Ridsdale, J. E. (*b.* 1915), *C. and Nat. L.*, 284 *Harwich*	12,065
*Rippon, A. G. F. (*b.* 1924), *C.*, 437 *Norwich, S.*	2,244
*Roberts, A. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 431 *Normanton*	18,503
*Roberts, G. O. (*b.* 1913), *Lab.*, 118 *Caernarvon*	7,942
*Roberts, Sir P. G., Bt. (*b.* 1912), *C. and L.*, 514 *Heeley*	10,127
*Robertson, Sir D. (*b.* 1890), *Ind.*, 120 *Caithness and Sutherland*	5,725
*Robinson, Sir J. R. (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 79 *Blackpool, S.*	12,430
*Robinson, K. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 504 *St. Pancras, N.*	6,307
*Rodgers, J. C. (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 510 *Sevenoaks*	13,921
*Rogers, G. H. R. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 333 *Kensington, N.*	877
Roots, W. L. (*b.* 1911), *C.*, 334 *Kensington, S.*	21,940
*Ropner, Sir L., Bt. (*b.* 1895), *C.*, 32 *Barkston Ash*	7,553
*Ross, W. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 337 *Kilmarnock*	10,292
Royle, A. H. F. (*b.* 1927), *C.*, 481 *Richmond, Surrey*	14,186
*Royle, C. (*b.* 1896), *Lab.*, 506 *Salford, W.*	2,861
*Russell, R. S. (*b.* 1904), *C.*, 594 *Wembley, S.*	7,567
*Sandys, Rt. Hon. D. (*b.* 1908), *C.*, 586 *Streatham*	12,706
*Scott, Col. Sir M. Stoddart- (*b.* 1901), *C.*, 483 *Ripon*	12,966
Seymour, L. G. (*b.* 1900), *C.*, 73 *Sparkbrook*	886
*Sharples, R. C. (*b.* 1916), *C.*, 557 *Sutton and Cheam*	15,398
Shaw, M. N. (*b.* 1920), *L. & C.*, 101 *Brighouse and Spenborough*	666
*Shepherd, W. S. (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 135 *Cheadle*	17,318
*Shinwell, Rt. Hon. E. (*b.* 1884), *Lab.*, 201 *Easington*	27,293
*Short, E. W. (*b.* 1912), *Lab.*, 420 *Newcastle, Central*	11,566
*Silverman, J. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 64 *Aston*	2,534
*Silverman, S. S. (*b.* 1895), *Lab.*, 416 *Nelson and Colne*	1,264
*Simon, Sir J. E. S. (*b.* 1911), *C.*, 403 *Middlesbrough, W.*	8,710
Skeet, T. H. H. (*b.* 1918), *C.*, 607 *Willesden, E.*	2,210
*Skeffington, A. M. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 286 *Hayes and Harlington*	4,152
*Slater, Mrs. H. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 547 *Stoke, N.*	12,814
*Slater, J. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 509 *Sedgefield*	8,871
Small, W. W. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 256 *Scotstoun*	3,370
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir D. C. Walker-, Bt. (*b.* 1910), *C.*, 293 *Herts, E.*	10,181
Smith, D. G. (*b.* 1926), *C.*, 96 *Brentford and Chiswick*	2,919
*Smith, E. (*b.* 1896), *Lab.*, 548 *Stoke, S.*	9,260
Smith, G. Johnson (*b.* 1924), *C.*, 301 *Holborn and St. Pancras, S.*	656
*Smith, Rt. Hon. Patricia Hornsby- (*b.* 1914), *C.*, 146 *Chislehurst*	6,679
*Smithers, P. H. B. O. (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 610 *Winchester*	12,792
*Smyth, Brig. Sir J. G., Bt. (*b.* 1893), *C.*, 343 *Norwood*	6,983
*Snow, J. W. (*b.* 1910), *Lab.*, 366 *Lichfield and Tamworth*	1,550
*Soames, Rt. Hon. A. C. J. (*b.* 1920), *C.*, 46 *Bedford*	6,767
*Sorensen, R. W. (*b.* 1891), *Lab.*, 365 *Leyton*	3,919
*Soskice, Rt. Hon. Sir F. (*b.* 1902), *Lab.*, 425 *Newport*	3,648
*Spearman, Sir A. C. M. (*b.* 1901), *C.*, 508 *Scarborough and Whitby*	14,467
*Speir, R. M. (*b.* 1910), *C.*, 297 *Hexham*	10,520
*Spriggs, L. (*b.* 1910), *Lab.*, 501 *St. Helens*	14,005
*Stanley, Hon. R. O. (*b.* 1920), *C.*, 434 *North Fylde*	15,738
*Steele, T. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 193 *Dunbartonshire, W.*	2,141
*Stevens, G. P. (*b.* 1902), *C.*, 469 *Langstone*	18,281
*Steward, H. M. (*b.* 1904), *C.*, 543 *Stockport, S.*	2,540
*Stewart, Sir J. Henderson-, Bt. (*b.* 1897), *L. and C.*, 233 *Fife, E.*	15,164
*Stewart, R. M. M. (*b.* 1906), *Lab.*, 239 *Fulham*	2,944
Stodart, J. A. (*b.* 1916), *C.*, 215 *Edinburgh, W.*	11,932
*Stonehouse, J. T. (*b.* 1925), *Lab.* 590 *Wednesbury*	6,683
*Stones, W. (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 155 *Consett*	16,270
*Storey, Sir S., Bt. (*b.* 1896), *C.*, 550 *Stretford*	9,350
*Strachey, Rt. Hon. E. J. St.L. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 195 *Dundee, W.*	714
*Strauss, Rt. Hon. G. R. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 344 *Vauxhall*	7,125
*Stross, Dr. B. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 546 *Stoke, Central*	10,425
*Studholme, Sir H. G., Bt. (*b.* 1899), *C.*, 563 *Tavistock*	10,770
*Summers, Sir G. S. (*b.* 1902), *C.*, 24 *Aylesbury*	8,955
*Summerskill, Rt. Hon. Edith (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 587 *Warrington*	5,099
*Sumner, W. D. M. (*b.* 1913), *C.*, 449 *Orpington*	14,760
Swain, T. (*b.* 1912), *Lab.*, 175 *Derbyshire, N.E.*	15,332
*Swingler, S. T. (*b.* 1915), *Lab.*, 419 *Newcastle-under-Lyme*	6,002
*Sylvester, G. O. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 464 *Pontefract*	24,310
*Symonds, J. B. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 604 *Whitehaven*	6,130
Talbot, J. E. (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 99 *Brierley Hill*	4,133
Tapsell, P. H. B. (*b.* 1930), *C.*, 441 *Nottingham, W.*	164
*Taylor, Sir C. S. (*b.* 1910), *C.*, 202 *Eastbourne*	16,037
*Taylor, H. B. (*b.* 1895), *Lab.*, 396 *Mansfield*	16,366
*Taylor, J. (*b.* 1901), *Lab.*, 601 *West Lothian*	9,371

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*Taylor, W. J. (*b.* 1902), *C. and Nat. L.*, 92*Bradford, N.*	2,671
*Teeling, L. W. B. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 103 *Brighton, Pavilion*	15,974
*Temple, J. M. (*b.* 1910), *C.*, 140 *Chester*	10,355
Thatcher, Mrs. M. H. (*b.* 1925), *C.*, 235 *Finchley*	16,260
*Thomas, Sir A. L. Ungoed- (*b.* 1904), *Lab.*, 355*Leicester, N.E.*	1,431
*Thomas, I. R. (*b.* 1896), *Lab.*, 480 *Rhondda, W.*	16,152
*Thomas, L. M. (*b.* 1906), *C.*, 126*Canterbury*	15,100
*Thomas, P. J. M. (*b.* 1920), *C.*, 156*Conway*	4,535
*Thomas, T. G. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 129 *Cardiff, W.*	3,132
Thompson, Dr. A. E. (*b.* 1924), *Lab.*, 196 *Dunfermline*	8,734
*Thompson, K. P. (*b.* 1909), *C.*, 374*Walton*	4,034
*Thompson, R. H. M. (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 165 *Croydon, S.*	8,215
*Thomson, G. M. (*b.* 1921), *Lab.*, 194 *Dundee, E.*	4,181
*Thorneycroft, Rt. Hon. G. E. P. (*b.* 1909), *C.*, 408 *Monmouth*	6,257
*Thornton, E. (*b.* 1905), *Lab.*, 229*Farnworth*	8,037
Thorpe, J. j. (*b.* 1929), *L.*, 179*Devon, N.*	362
*Tiley, A. (*b.* 1910), *C. and Nat. L.*, 94 *Bradford, W.*	5,106
*Tilney, J. D. (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 375*Wavertree*	16,232
*Timmons, J. (*b.* 1891), *Lab.*, 88*Bothwell*	4,352
*Tomney, F. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 276*Hammersmith, N.*	6,747
*Tooth, Sir H. Lucas-, Bt. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 290*Hendon, S.*	11,955
*Touche, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. (*b.* 1895), *C.*, 183*Dorking*	14,959
Turner, C. W. C. (*b.* 1922), *C.*, 620 *Woolwich, W.*	3,695
*Turton, Rt. Hon. R. H. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 564*Thirsk and Malton*	15,095
*Tweedsmuir, Lady (*b.* 1915), *C.*, 4*Aberdeen, S.*	8,122
van Straubenzee, W. R. (*b.* 1924), *C.*, 614*Wokingham*	15,991
*Vane, W. M. F. (*b.* 1909), *C.*, 602*Westmorland*	11,692
*Vickers, Miss J. H. (*b.* 1907), *C. and Nat. L.*, 462*Devonport*	6,454
*Vosper, Rt. Hon. D. F. (*b.* 1916), *C.*, 494 *Runcorn*	12,778
*Wade, D. W. (*b.* 1904), *L.*, 312*Huddersfield, W.*	9,652
Wainwright, E. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 170 *Dearne Valley*	27,883
*Wakefield, E. B. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 177 *Derbyshire, W.*	8,109
*Wakefield, Sir W. W. (*b.* 1898), *C.*, 503 *St. Marylebone*	14,771
*Walker, Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon- (*b.* 1907), *Lab.*, 521*Smethwick*	3,544
*Wall, P. H. B. (*b.* 1916), *C.*, 274*Haltemprice*	16,352
*Warbey, W. N. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 21*Ashfield*	20,742
*Ward, Rt. Hon. G. R. (*b.* 1907), *C.*, 621 *Worcester*	7,192
*Ward, Dame Irene, *C.*, 574*Tynemouth*	13,944
*Watkins, T. E. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 95*Brecon and Radnor*	6,472
*Watkinson, Rt. Hon. H. A. (*b.* 1910), *C.*, 613*Woking*	17,311
*Watt, J. D. Gibson- (*b.* 1918), *C.*, 292 *Hereford*	7,578
Watts, J. (*b.* 1908), *C.*, 392*Moss Side*	8,719
*Webster, D. W. E. (*b.* 1923), *C.*, 603 *Weston-super-Mare*	16,904
*Weitzman, D. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 545*Stoke Newington and Hackney, W.*	8,435
Wells, J. J. (*b.* 1925), *C.*, 385*Maidstone*	10,463
*Wells, P. L. (*b.* 1891), *Lab.*, 230*Faversham*	253
*Wells, W. T. (*b.* 1908), *Lab.*, 579*Walsall, N.*	9,952
*Wheeldon, W. E. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 72*Small Heath*	4,931
*White, Mrs. E. L. (*b.* 1909), *Lab.*, 236 *Flint, E.*	75
*White, R. C. Broohan- (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 496*Rutherglen*	1,522
*Whitelaw, W. S. I. (*b.* 1918), *C.*, 457 *Penrith and the Border*	14,209
Whitlock, W. C. (*b.* 1918), *Lab.*, 439 *Nottingham, N.*	5,053
*Wigg, G. E. C. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 190*Dudley*	5,725
*Wilcock, Gp.-Capt. C. A. B. (*b.* 1898), *Lab.*, 173*Derby, N.*	2,407
*Wilkins, W. A. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 107 *Bristol, S.*	9,582
*Willey, F. T. (*b.* 1910), *Lab.*, 553*Sunderland, N.*	2,208
*Williams, D. J. (*b.* 1897), *Lab.*, 415*Neath*	20,206
*Williams, Rev. L. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 7 *Abertillery*	22,191
*Williams, P. G. (*b.* 1922), *C.*, 554*Sunderland, S.*	990
*Williams, R. D. (*b.* 1908), *C.*, 225*Exeter*	5,661
*Williams, W. R. (*b.* 1895), *Lab.*, 393 *Openshaw*	8,438
*Willis, E. G. (*b.* 1903), *Lab.*, 210*Edinburgh, E.*	312
*Wills, Sir G. (*b.* 1905), *C.*, 97*Bridgwater*	8,296
*Wilson, H. G. B. (*b.* 1903), *C.*, 572*Truro*	4,487
*Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*b.* 1916), *Lab.*, 317 *Huyton*	5,927
*Winterbotton, R. E. (*b.* 1899), *Lab.*, 512 *Brightside*	16,033
Wise, Lt.-Col. A. R. (*b.* 1901), *C.*, 492 *Rugby*	470
*Wood, Rt. Hon. R. F. (*b.* 1920), *C.*, 98 *Bridlington*	17,391
*Woodburn, Rt. Hon. A. (*b.* 1890), *Lab.*, 539*Clackmannan and E. Stirling*	7,872
Woodhouse, Hon. C. M. (*b.* 1917), *C.*, 451*Oxford*	8,488
Woodnutt, H. F. M. (*b.* 1918), *C.*, 327 *Isle of Wight*	12,832
*Woof, R. E. (*b.* 1911), *Lab.*, 80*Blaydon*	12,250
*Woollam, J. V. (*b.* 1927), *C.*, 376*Liverpool, West Derby*	3,333
Worsley, W. M. J. (*b.* 1925), *C.*, 332 *Keighley*	170
Wyatt, W. L. (*b.* 1918), *Lab.*, 87*Bosworth*	1,394
*Yates, V. F. (*b.* 1900), *Lab.*, 68*Ladywood*	6,323
*Yates, W. (*b.* 1921), *C.*, 625*The Wrekin*	2,978
*Young, M. H. C. Hughes- (*b.* 1912), *C.*, 583*Wandsworth, Central*	1,972
*Zilliacus, K. (*b.* 1894), *Lab.*, 391*Gorton*	857

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY CONSTITUENCIES

The figures following the name of the Constituency denote the total number of *Electors* in the Parliamentary Division at the General Election of 1959.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*C.* = Conservative; *Comm.* = Communist; *I.L.P.* = Independent Labour Party; *Ind.* = Independent; *L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *Nat. L.* = National Liberal; *Scot. Nat.* = Scottish Nationalist; *S.F.* = Sinn Fein; *U.U.* = Ulster Unionist; *Welsh Nat.* = Welsh Nationalist. An asterisk * denotes membership of the last House for the same division; an obelisk †, for a different division.

Aberavon (Glamorgan)
E. 56,316
1 *J. Morris, Lab.* 30,397
R. E. G. Howe, *C.* 12,759
I. M. Lewis, *Welsh Nat.*. 3,066
Lab. maj. *17,638*
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,297)

Aberdare (Welsh Borough)
E. 49,124
2**A. R. Probert, Lab.* 30,889
B. McGlynn, *C.* 6,584
K. P. Thomas, *Welsh Nat.* 3,367
Lab. maj. *24,305*
(1955 Lab. maj. 23,366)

Aberdeen (2)
NORTH *E.* 66,351
3**H. S. J. Hughes*, Q.C., *Lab.* 32,793
J. Stewart-Clark, *C.* 15,137
W. A. Milne, *Scot. Nat.*. 2,964
Lab. maj. *17,656*
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,796)
SOUTH *E.* 58,086
4**Lady Tweedsmuir, C.* 25,471
P. M. Doig, *Lab.* 17,349
Mrs. E. T. Dangerfield, *L.* 4,558
C. maj. *8,122*
(1955 C. maj. 7,190)

Aberdeenshire (2)
EAST *E.* 44,628
5**P. W. Wolrige-Gordon, C.* 18,982
J. B. Urquhart, *Lab.* 10,980
C. maj. *8,002*
(Nov. 1958, by-election, C. maj. 6,328) (1955 C. maj. 10,057)
WEST *E.* 46,429
6 *A. F. Hendry, C.* 22,937
W. Kemp, *Lab.* 10,542
C. maj. *12,395*
(1955 C. maj. 10,928)

Abertillery (Monmouthshire)
E. 38,674
7**Rev. L. Williams, Lab.*.. 26,931
R. J. Maddocks, *C.* 4,740
Lab. maj. *22,191*
(1955 Lab. maj. 21,518)

Abingdon (Berkshire)
E. 63,844
8**A. M. S. Neave*, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., *C.*.. 27,943
P. Picard, *Lab.* 16,971
Mrs. V. I. Perl, *L.* 6,651
C. maj. *10,972*
(1955 C. maj. 8,634)

Accrington (English Borough)
E. 49,933
9**H. Hynd, Lab.* 22,242
M. Henry, *C.* 21,642
Lab. maj. *600*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,345)

Acton (English Borough)
E. 46,835
10 *P. W. Holland, C.* 19,358
*J. A. Sparks, *Lab.* 18,438
C. maj. *920*
(1955 Lab. maj. 525)

Aldershot (Hampshire)
E. 56,820
11**Sir E. Errington, C.* 25,161
R. E. Brooks, *Lab.* 12,270
Miss E. Lakeman, *L.* 5,679
C. maj. *12,891*
(1955 C. maj. 9,572)

ALL SAINTS—*See* Birmingham

Altrincham and Sale (English Borough)
E. 64,860
12**Rt. Hon. F. J. Erroll, T.D., C.* 29,992
N. Atkinson, *Lab.* 14,141
D. F. Burden, *L.* 9,415
C. maj. *15,851*
(1955 C. maj. 18,412)

Anglesey
E. 36,281
13*C. Hughes, *Lab.* 13,249
O. M. Roberts, *C.* 7,005
Dr. R. T. Jones, *Welsh Nat.* 4,121
R. G. Lloyd, *L.* 3,796
Lab. maj. *6,244*
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,573)

Angus and Kincardine (2)
NORTH ANGUS AND MEARNS
E. 36,513
14**Sir C. N. Thornton-Kemsley*, O.B.E., T.D., *L. & C.* 17,536
R. Hughes, *Lab.* 8,486
L. & C. maj. 9,050
(1955 L. & C. maj. 10,193)
SOUTH *E.* 44,840
15**Capt. Sir J. A. L. Duncan, Bt., L. & C.* 19,435
G. Y. Mackie, *L.* 8,139
J. L. Stewart, *Lab.* 6,477
L. & C. maj. *11,296*
(1955 L. & C. maj. 14,971)

Antrim (2)
NORTH *E.* 69,880
16 *H. Clark, U.U.* 42,807
J. Dougan, *S.F.* 2,280
U.U. maj. *40,527*
(1955 U.U. maj. 34,954)
SOUTH *E.* 93,634
17**S. K. Cunningham, Q.C., U.U.* 52,786
M. Traynor, *S.F.* 2,745
U.U. maj. *50,041*
(1955 U.U. maj. 45,192)

ARDWICK—*See* Manchester

Argyll
E. 40,015
18**M. A. C. Noble, C.* 16,599
D. Nisbet, *Lab.* 7,356
Hon. G. E. W. Noel, *L.* 4,469
C. maj. *9,243*
(June 1958, by-election, C. maj. 5,166) (1955 C. maj. 10,028)

Armagh
E. 73,416
19 *J. E. Maginnis, U.U.* ... 40,325
J. Lynch, *S.F.* 6,823
U.U. maj. *33,502*
(1955 U.U. maj. 17,254)

Arundel and Shoreham (West Sussex) *E.* 75,601
20**Capt. H. B. Kerby, C.* ... 37,034
A. L. Bell, *Lab.* 12,745
A. L. Ford, *L.* 8,081
C. maj. *24,289*
(1955 C. maj. 19,992)

Ashfield (Nottinghamshire)
E. 67,139
21**W. N. Warbey, Lab.*... 35,432
J. G. W. Sandys, *C.* ... 14,690
Lab. maj. *20,742*
(1955 Lab. maj. 20,069)

Ashford (Kent)
E. 52,097
22**W. F. Deedes*, M.C., *C.* . 25,383
R. G. Ward, *Lab.* 14,983
C. maj. *10,400*
(1955 C. maj. 8,307)

Ashton under Lyne (English Borough)
E. 60,706
23* *H. Rhodes*, D.F.C., *Lab.* 25,991
R. Horrocks, *C.* 23,239
Lab. maj. *2,752*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,965)

ASTON—*See* Birmingham

ATTERCLIFFE—*See* Sheffield

Aylesbury (Buckinghamshire)
E. 54,089
24**Sir G. S. Summers, C.* . 22,504
H. Gray, *Lab.* 13,549
H. L. Fry, *L.* 7,897
C. maj. *8,955*
(1955 C. maj. 5,761)

Ayrshire and Bute (5)
AYR *E.* 45,444
25**Sir T. C. R. Moore, Bt., C.B.E., C.* 19,659
A. Eadie, *Lab.* 16,303
C. maj. *3,356*
(1955 C. maj. 6,140)

BUTE AND NORTH AYRSHIRE
E. 44,291
26†**Sir F. H. R. Maclean, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., C.* 20,270
D. Lambie, *Lab.* 12,218
C. maj. *8,052*
(1955 C. maj. 9,155)

CENTRAL *E.* 48,596
27 *A. C. Manuel, Lab.* 21,901
*D. L. Spencer-Nairn, *C.* 20,225
Lab. maj. *1,676*
(1955 C. maj. 167)

SOUTH *E.* 48,063
28**E. Hughes, Lab.* 24,774
W. H. Hunter, *C.* 14,105
Lab. maj. *10,669*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,209)

See also Kilmarnock

Banbury (Oxfordshire)
E. 64,414
29 *H. N. Marten, C.* 26,413
D. J. Buckle, *Lab.* 19,699
K. Colman, *L.* 6,074
C. maj. *6,714*
(1955 C. maj. 4,125)

Banff
E. 32,129
30 *Sir W. S. Duthie*, O.B.E., *C.*..... 14,359
R. W. Irvine, *Lab.*..... 5,992
C. maj...... *8,367*
(1955 C. maj. 8,306)

Barking (English Borough)
E. 51,654
31 *T. E. N. Driberg, Lab.*... 23,454
K. F. Dibben, *C.*..... 11,454
D. E. Evans, *L.*..... 5,648
Lab. maj...... *12,000*
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,047)

Barkston Ash (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 54,448
32**Sir L. Ropner, Bt.*, M.C., T.D., *C.*..... 26,200
R. W. Bowes, *Lab.*... 18,647
C. maj...... *7,553*
(1955 C. maj. 6,167)

Barnet (Hertfordshire)
E. 64,739
33**Rt. Hon. R. Maudling, C.*..... 33,136
R. M. Prideaux, *Lab.*.. 19,737
C. maj...... *13,399*
(1955 C. maj. 10,729)

Barnsley (English Borough)
E. 69,833
34**R. Mason, Lab.*..... 42,565
J. P. H. Bent, *C.*..... 15,189
Lab. maj...... *27,376*
(1955 Lab. maj. 24,709)

Barons Court (London Borough)
E. 50,032
35 *W. C. Carr, C.*..... 18,658
*W. T. Williams, *Lab.*.. 17,745
S. H. J. A. Knott, *Ind. L.* 1,766
C. maj...... *913*
(1955 Lab. maj. 125)

Barrow in Furness (English Borough) *E.* 51,904
36**W. Monslow, Lab.*..... 23,194
M. Metcalf, *C.*..... 19,220
Lab. maj...... *3,974*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,759)

Barry (Glamorgan)
E. 60,206
37**H. R. Gower, C.*..... 30,313
D. R. Evans, *Lab.*..... 20,790
C. maj...... *9,523*
(1955 C. maj. 7,363)

Basingstoke (Hampshire)
E. 60,979
38**D. K. Freeth, C.*..... 25,314
S. G. Conbeer, *Lab.*... 14,070
Dr. L. G. Housden, *L.*.. 9,126
C. maj...... *11,244*
(1955 C. maj. 6,290)

Bassetlaw (Nottinghamshire)
E. 59,907
39**Rt. Hon. F. J. Bellenger, Lab.*..... 27,875
M. J. Cowling, *C.*..... 20,162
Lab. maj...... *7,713*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,498)

Bath (English Borough)
E. 57,150
40**I. J. Pitman, C.*..... 24,048
G. E. Mayer, *Lab.*..... 17,515
G. R. Allen, *L.*..... 6,214
C. maj...... *6,533*
(1955 C. maj. 6,843)

Batley and Morley (English Borough) *E.* 56,031
41**A. D. D. Broughton, Lab.*..... 26,781
Mrs. B. M. Garden, *C.*.. 19,115
Lab. maj...... *7,666*
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,208)

Battersea (2)
NORTH *E.* 40,937
42**Rt. Hon. D. P. T. Jay, Lab.*..... 19,595
R. G. Taylor, *C.*..... 9,289
Lab. maj...... *10,306*
(1955 Lab. maj. 12,922)

SOUTH *E.* 57,320
43**E. Partridge, C.* 14,203
G. W. Rhodes, *Lab.*... 12,451
W. B. Mattinson, *L.*.... 2,774
C. maj...... *1,752*
(1955 C. maj. 679)

Bebington (English Borough)
E. 70,374
44**Sir H. D. Oakshott, Bt., M.B.E., C.*..... 33,705
G. J. Oakes, *Lab.*..... 23,844
C. maj...... *9,861*
(1955 C. maj. 9,423)

Beckenham (English Borough)
E. 73,421
45**P. C. Goodhart, C.*..... 36,528
H. Ferguson, *Lab.*..... 13,395
H. H. Monroe, *L.*..... 9,365
C. maj...... *23,133*
(March, 1957, by-election, C. maj. 12,176)
(1955 C. maj. 21,237)

Bedfordshire (3)
BEDFORD *E.* 55,278
46**Rt. Hon. A.C.J. Soames, C.B.E., C.*..... 23,495
M. A. Foley, *Lab.*..... 16,728
M. L. Rowlandson, *L.* 5,966
C. maj...... *6,767*
(1955 C. maj. 4,941)

MID *E.* 53,889
47**Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, C.H., C.*..... 21,301
B. E. Magee, *Lab.*..... 16,127
W. G. Matthews, *L.*.... 8,099
C. maj...... *5,174*
(1955 C. maj. 3,964)
(By-election pending.)

SOUTH *E.* 65,416
48**N. J. Cole, V.R.D., L. & C.*.25,861
W. H. Johnson, *Lab.* .. 21,102
Mrs. R. R. Seaman, *L.*... 7,912
L. & C. maj...... *4,759*
(1955 L. & C. maj. 2,468)

Bedwellty (Monmouthshire)
E. 44,890
49**H. J. Finch, Lab.*..... 30,697
C. J. Cox, *C.*..... 6,817
Lab. maj...... *23,880*
(1955 Lab. maj. 23,692)

Belfast (4)
EAST *E.* 58,663
50**S. R. McMaster, U.U.*.. 26,510
J. S. Gardner, *N.I.Lab.*.. 16,412
B. Boswell, *S.F.*..... 1,204
U.U. maj...... *10,098*
(March 1959, by election, U.U. maj. 5,260)
(1955 U.U. maj. 13,897)

NORTH *E.* 74,494
51 *W. S. Mills, U.U.*..... 32,173
J. W. McDowell, *N.I. Lab.*..... 18,640
F. McGlade, *S.F.*..... 2,156
U.U. maj...... *13,533*
(1955 U.U. maj. 18,680)

SOUTH *E.* 59,861
52**Sir D. C. Campbell, K.B.E., C.M.G., U.U.*.. 30,164
N. Searight, *N.I. Lab.*.. 9,318
Miss S. M. Murnaghan, *L.*..... 3,253
B. O'Reilly, *S.F.*..... 434
U.U. maj...... *20,846*
(1955 U.U. maj. 25,884)

WEST *E.* 73,405
53**Mrs. F. P. A. McLaughlin, U.U.*..... 28,898
J. Brennan, *Ind. Lab.*.. 20,062
T. A. Heenan, *S.F.*..... 4,416
U.U. maj...... *8,836*
(1955 U.U. maj. 18,141)

Belper (Derbyshire)
E. 69,336
54**Rt. Hon. G. A. Brown, Lab.*..... 31,344
Mrs. J. Ratcliffe, *C.*... 27,007
Lab. maj...... *4,337*
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,099)

Berkshire (4). *See* **Abingdon, Newbury, Windsor and Wokingham**

Bermondsey (London Borough)
E. 37,921
55**R. J. Mellish, Lab.*..... 20,528
K. P. Payne, *C.*..... 6,187
Lab. maj...... *14,341*
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,400)

Berwick and East Lothian
E. 50,569
56**Maj. Sir W. J. Anstruther-Gray, Bt., M.C., C.*.... 22,472
P. Jones, *Lab.*..... 19,622
C. maj...... *2,850*
(1955 C. maj. 2,710)

Berwick upon Tweed (Northumberland)
E. 40,951
57**Viscount Lambton, C.*... 19,904
R. C. Jelley, *Lab.*..... 11,637
C. maj...... *8,267*
(1955 C. maj. 6,277)

Bethnal Green (London Borough)
E. 57,617
58**P. Holman, Lab.*..... 24,228
P. R. Roney, *C.*..... 7,412
J. Hart, *L.*..... 5,508
J. L. Read, *Soc. Party of G.B.*..... 899
Lab. maj...... *16,816*
(1955 Lab. maj. 20,701)

Bexley (English Borough)
E. 64,906
59**Rt. Hon. E. R. G. Heath, M.B.E., C.*..... 32,025
E. A. Bramall, *Lab.*..... 23,392
C. maj...... *8,633*
(1955 C. maj. 4,499)

Billericay (Essex)
E. 78,328
60 *E.L. Gardner, Q.C., C.*... 29,224
Mrs. R. A. Smythe, *Lab.* 24,402
P. M. T. Sheldon-Williams, *L.*..... 9,347
C. maj...... *4,822*
(1955 C. maj. 4,206)

Bilston (English Borough)
E. 65,862
61**R. J. Edwards, Lab.* 27,068
F. J. Oxford, *C.*..... 23,523
Lab. maj...... *3,545*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,008)

Birkenhead (English Borough)
E. 59,960
62**P. H. Collick, Lab.* 22,990
K. G. Routledge, *C.*.... 19,361
G. F. Bilson, *L.*..... 4,658
Lab. maj...... *3,629*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,174)

Birmingham (13)

ALL SAINTS *E.* 48,611
63 *J. H. Hollingworth, C.*... 17,235
*D. H. Howell, *Lab.*.... 17,215
C. maj...... *20*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,307)

ASTON *E.* 57,593
64**J. Silverman, Lab.*..... 21,518
A. M. Beaumont-Dark, *C.*..... 18,984
Lab. maj...... *2,534*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,262)

EDGBASTON *E.* 55,719
65**Miss E. M. Pitt,* O.B.E., *C.*..... 26,401
Mrs. N. F. Hinks, *Lab.*.. 11,473
C. maj...... *14,928*
(1955 C. maj. 14,094)

HALL GREEN *E.* 61,066
66**Rt. Hon. A. Jones, C.*.... 29,148
D. H. V. Fereday, *Lab.*. 15,431
H. W. Maynard, *Ind. C.* 1,955
C. maj...... *13,717*
(1955 C. maj. 10,697)

HANDSWORTH *E.* 55,596
67**Sir E. C. G. Boyle, Bt., C.*..... 23,243
A. Murie, *Lab.*..... 13,116
S. W. Keatley, *Ind.*.... 1,867
C. maj...... *10,127*
(1955 C. maj. 10,285)

LADYWOOD *E.* 39,131
68**V. F. Yates, Lab.*..... 14,717
T. G. John, *C.*..... 8,393
Lab. maj...... *6,324*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,811)

NORTHFIELD *E.* 74,269
69**W. D. Chapman, Lab.*.. 29,587
R. E. Eyre, *C.*..... 28,647
Lab. maj...... *940*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,884)

PERRY BARR *E.* 50,306
70**C. A. Howell, Lab.*..... 16,811
S. C. Greatrix, *C.*..... 16,628
W. L. Lawler, *L.*..... 5,611
H. Pearce, *Comm.*..... 424
Lab. maj...... *183*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,680)

SELLY OAK *E.* 58,017
71**H. E. Gurden, C.*..... 24,950
J. O. Rhydderch, *Lab.*.. 16,594
C. maj...... *8,356*
(1955 C. maj. 6,720)

SMALL HEATH *E.* 51,004
72**W. E. Wheeldon, Lab.*.. 19,213
B. C. Owens, *C.*..... 14,282
Lab. maj...... *4,931*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,960)

SPARKBROOK *E.* 47,731
73 *L. G. Seymour, C.*..... 17,751
J. T. Webster, *Lab.*.... 16,865
C. maj...... *886*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,211)

STECHFORD *E.* 55,674
74**R. H. Jenkins, Lab.*..... 21,919
J. M. Bailey, *C.*..... 18,996
Lab. maj...... *2,923*
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,740)

YARDLEY *E.* 59,135
75 *L. H. Cleaver, C.*..... 23,482
*H. C. Usborne, *Lab.* .. 22,097
C. maj...... *1,385*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,124)

Bishop Auckland (Durham)
E. 48,865
76 *H. J. Boyden, Lab.*..... 21,706
N. W. Murray, *C.*..... 13,377
J. G. Pease, *L.*..... 4,377
Lab. maj...... *8,329*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,845)

Blackburn (English Borough)
E. 60,362
77**Mrs. B. A. Castle, Lab.*.. 27,356
J. M. A. Yerburgh, *C.*.. 24,490
Lab. maj...... *2,866*
(1955 Lab. maj. 489)

BLACKLEY—*See* **Manchester Blackpool (2)**

NORTH *E.* 57,078
78**Rt. Hon. Sir T. Low,* K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., *C.*..... 25,297
W. H. Dugdale, *Lab.*.. 9,440
H. Hague, *L.*..... 8,990
C. maj...... *15,857*
(1955 C. maj. 16,030)

SOUTH *E.* 52,927
79**Sir J. R. Robinson, C.*... 25,767
P. P. Hall, *Lab.*..... 13,337
C. maj...... *12,430*
(1955 C. maj. 12,225)

Blaydon (Durham)
E. 47,854
80**R. E. Woof, Lab.*..... 25,969
G. W. Iredell, *C.*..... 13,719
Lab. maj...... *12,250*
(Feb. 1956, by-election, Lab. maj. 10,714) (1955 Lab. maj. 12,523)

Blyth (English Borough)
E. 62,599
81**Rt. Hon. A. Robens, Lab.* 38,616
D. M. Walters, *C.*..... 13,122
Lab. maj...... *25,494*
(1955 Lab. maj. 23,093)
(By-election pending.)

Bodmin (Cornwall)
E. 45,000
82**D. Marshall, C.*..... 16,853
P. J. Bessell, *L.*..... 14,052
T. F. Mitchell, *Lab.*.... 5,769
C. maj...... *2,801*
(1955 C. maj. 7,659)

Bolsover (Derbyshire)
E. 50,455
83**H. Neal, Lab.*..... 32,536
R. G. Marlar, *C.*..... 9,076
Lab. maj...... *23,460*
(1955 Lab. maj. 22,019)

Bolton (2)
EAST *E.* 60,580
84**P. I. Bell,* T.D., Q.C., *C.*.. 25,885
R. Haines, *Lab.*..... 23,153
C. maj...... *2,732*
(1955 C. maj. 3,511)
(By-election pending.)

WEST *E.* 54,035
85**A. F. Holt, L.*..... 23,533
P. Cameron, *Lab.*..... 19,545
L. maj...... *3,988*
(1955 L. maj. 4,813)

Bootle (English Borough)
E. 50,647
86**S. Mahon, Lab.*..... 21,294
H. O. Cullen, *C.*..... 18,379
Lab. maj...... *2,915*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,438)

Bosworth (Leicestershire)
E. 65,115
87 *W. L. Wyatt, Lab.*..... 27,734
P. L. Braithwaite, *C.*.. 26,341
Lab. maj...... *1,393*
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,100)

Bothwell (Lanarkshire)
E. 55,845
88**J. Timmons, Lab.*..... 25,119
W. G. Greig, *C.*..... 20,767
Lab. maj...... *4,352*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,610)

Bournemouth (2)

EAST AND CHRISTCHURCH
E. 60,657
89 *J. H. Cordle, C.*..... 29,014
J. D. Rutland, *Lab.*.... 9,222
W. J. Warcham, *L.*..... 8,308
C. maj...... *19,792*
(1955 C. maj. 18,498)

WEST *E.* 68,209
90**J. B. Eden, C.*..... 33,575
G. W. Spicer, *Lab.*..... 15,957
C. maj...... *17,618*
(1955 C. maj. 16,784)

Bradford (4)

EAST *E.* 47,514
91**F. McLeavy, Lab.*..... 20,056
D. A. Dalgleish, *C. & Nat. L.*..... 14,529
Lab. maj...... *5,527*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,875)

NORTH *E.* 51,957
92**W. J. Taylor,* O.B.E., *C. & Nat. L.*..... 22,850
J. Marshall, M.B.E., *Lab.* 20,179
C. & Nat. L. maj.... *2,671*
(1955 C. & Nat. L. maj. 69)

SOUTH *E.* 57,018
93**G. Craddock, Lab.*..... 21,172
R. Winston Jones, *C. & Nat. L.*..... 18,158
H. Womersley, *L.*..... 6,850
Lab. maj...... *3,014*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,720)

WEST *E.* 50,044
94**A. Tiley, C. & Nat. L.*.. 23,012
S. Hyam, *Lab.*..... 17,906
C. & Nat. L. maj.... *5,106*
(1955 C. & Nat. L. maj. 3,159)

Brecon and Radnor
E. 51,357
95**T. E. Watkins, Lab.*..... 25,411
J. H. Davies, *C.*..... 18,939
Lab. maj...... *6,472*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,541)

Brentford and Chiswick
(English Borough) *E.* 39,881
96 *D. G. Smith, C.*..... 17,869
Dr. H. B. O. Cardew, *Lab.*..... 14,950
C. maj...... *2,919*
(1955 C. maj. 2,105)

Bridgwater (Somerset)
E. 55,770
97**Sir G. Wills,* M.B.E., *C.* 23,002
J. Finnigan, *Lab.*..... 14,706
P. G. Watkins, *L.*..... 7,893
C. maj...... *8,296*
(1955 C. maj. 7,717)

Bridlington (Yorkshire E.R.)
E. 55,006
98**Rt. Hon. R. F. Wood*, C. 27,438
H. Moor, *Lab.* 10,047
C. maj. *17,391*
(1955 C. maj. 15,266)

Brierley Hill (Staffordshire)
E. 71,161
99 *J. E. Talbot*, C. 31,202
*C. J. Simmons, *Lab.* ... 27,069
C. maj. *4,133*
(1955 Lab. maj. 949)

Brigg (Lincolnshire)
E. 71,138
100**E. L. Mallalieu*, Q.C., *Lab.* 28,997
R. C. Baker, C. 26,893
Lab. maj. *2,104*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,021)

Brighouse and Spenborough (English Borough) *E.* 54,422
101**Rt. Hon. L. J. Edwards*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 23,290
M. N. Shaw, *L. & C.* 23,243
Lab. maj. *47*
(By-election, March 17, 1960)
M. N. Shaw, L. & C. 22,472
G. C. Jackson, *Lab.* ... 21,806
L. & C. maj. *666*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,626)

Brighton (2)
KEMPTOWN *E.* 61,119
102 *D. P. James*, C. 25,411
L. C. Cohen, *Lab.* 19,665
C. maj. *5,746*
(1955 C. maj. 5,257)
PAVILION *E.* 57,238
103**L. W. B. Teeling*, C. ... 27,972
R. G. White, *Lab.* 21,998
C. maj. *15,974*
(1955 C. maj. 14,386)

Bristol (6)
CENTRAL *E.* 49,476
104**S. S. Awbery, Lab.* 19,905
L. G. Pine, C. 17,209
Lab. maj. *2,696*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,752)
NORTH EAST *E.* 64,319
105 *A. C. N. Hopkins*, C. *& Nat. L.* 24,258
*W. Coldrick, *Lab.* 21,574
Mrs. A. M. Pearce, *L.* 5,030
C. & Nat. L. maj. .. *2,684*
(1955 Lab. maj. 876)
NORTH WEST *E.* 57,831
106 *M. McLaren*, C. 24,938
*T. C. Boyd, *Lab.* 23,019
C. maj. *1,919*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,655)
SOUTH *E.* 58,671
107**W. A. Wilkins, Lab.* .. 27,010
G. E. McWatters, C. .. 17,428
Lab. maj. *9,582*
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,976)
SOUTH EAST *E.* 57,416
108**Hon. A. N. W. Benn, Lab.* 26,273
M. A. J. St. Clair, C. ... 20,446
Lab. maj. *5,827*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,047)
WEST *E.* 56,080
109**R. G. Cooke*, C. 27,768
M. Cocks, *Lab.* 7,651
C. A. Hart-Leverton, *L.* 5,835
C. maj. *20,117*
(March 1957, by-election, C. maj. 14,162) (1955 C. maj. 22,001)
BRIXTON—*See* Lambeth
Bromley (English Borough)
E. 48,937
110**Rt. Hon. H. Macmillan*, C. 27,055
A. J. Murray, *Lab.* 11,603
C. maj. *15,452*
(1955 C. maj. 13,139)
Bromsgrove (Worcestershire)
E. 66,924
111**J. C. G. Dance*, E.R.D., C. 32,473
C. B. B. Norwood, *Lab.* 23,433
C. maj. *9,040*
(1955 C. maj. 5,174)
Buckinghamshire (4)
BUCKINGHAM *E.* 54,905
112**Sir S. F. Markham*, C., 22,304
Capt. I. R. Maxwell, *Lab.* 20,558
E. L. F. Richards, *L.* ... 4,577
C. maj. *1,746*
(1955 C. maj. 1,140)
SOUTH *E.* 72,466
113**R. M. Bell*, C. 34,154
Dr. R. J. Sankey, *Lab.* 13,050
R. K. Brown, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., *L.* 10,589
C. maj. *21,104*
(1955 C. maj. 17,981)
See also Aylesbury and Wycombe
Burnley (English Borough)
E. 57,990
114 *D. Jones, Lab.* 27,675
E. Brooks, C. 20,902
Lab. maj. *6,773*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,636)
Burton (Staffordshire)
E. 58,220
115**J. C. Jennings*, C. 26,926
E. McGarry, *Lab.* 21,032
C. maj. *5,894*
(1955 C. maj. 2,973)
Bury and Radcliffe (English Borough) *E.* 64,897
116**J. C. Bidgood*, C. 28,623
R. P. Walsh, *Lab.* 24,715
C. maj. *3,908*
(1955 C. maj. 3,749)
Bury St. Edmunds (Suffolk)
E. 57,908
117**W. T. Aitken*, C. 26,730
Mrs. A. M. A. Walter, *Lab.* 18,768
C. maj. *7,962*
(1955 C. maj. 4,570)
Bute and North Ayrshire—*See* Ayrshire and Bute
Caernarvonshire (2)
CAERNARVON *E.* 41,202
118**G. O. Roberts, Lab.* 17,506
T. E. Hooson, C. 9,564
D. O. Jones, *Welsh Nat.* 7,293
Lab. maj. *7,942*
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,221)
See also Conway
Caerphilly (Glamorgan)
E. 46,671
119**Rt. Hon. N. Edwards, Lab.* 28,154
W. R. Lewis, C. 7,181
J. D. A. Howell, *Welsh Nat.* 3,420
Lab. maj. *20,973*
(1955 Lab. maj. 18,672)
Caithness and Sutherland
E. 26,716
120**Sir D. Robertson, Ind.* ... 12,163
R. K. Murray, *Lab.* ... 6,438
Ind. maj. *5,725*
(1955 C. maj. 5,089)
Camberwell (2)
DULWICH *E.* 66,988
121**R. C. D. Jenkins*, C. ... 24,991
A. L. Hill, *Lab.* 22,740
W. J. Searle, *L.* 5,324
C. maj. *2,251*
(1955 C. maj. 1,851)
PECKHAM *E.* 57,850
122**Mrs. F. K. Corbet, Lab.* 24,389
A. F. Lockwood, C. .. 13,007
Lab. maj. *11,382*
(1955 Lab. maj. 13,768)
Cambridge (English Borough)
E. 59,745
123**Sir H. W. Kerr, Bt.*, C. 24,350
R. M. D. Davies, *Lab.* 17,543
A. G. de Montmorency, *L.* 5,792
C. maj. *6,807*
(1955 C. maj. 7,127)
Cambridgeshire
E. 60,698
124**S. G. Howard*, Q.C., C. 27,407
W. Royle, *Lab.* 19,928
C. maj. *7,479*
(1955 C. maj. 3,974)
Cannock (Staffordshire)
E. 65,472
125**Miss J. Lee, Lab.* 29,624
P. H. Lugg, *C. & L.* ... 22,485
Lab. maj. *7,139*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,298)
Canterbury (Kent)
E. 62,011
126**L. M. Thomas*, M.B.E., T.D., C. 30,846
G. E. Peters, *Lab.* 15,746
C. maj. *15,100*
(1955 C. maj. 14,295)
Cardiff (3)
NORTH *E.* 59,986
127 *D. S. Box*, C. 28,737
G. S. Viner, *Lab.* 18,054
E. P. Roberts, *Welsh Nat.* 2,553
S. G. Worth, *Ind.* 408
C. maj. *10,683*
(1955 C. maj. 9,185)
SOUTH EAST *E.* 64,574
128**L. J. Callaghan, Lab.* ... 26,915
M. H. A. Roberts, C.. 26,047
Lab. maj. *868*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,240)
WEST *E.* 59,524
129**T. G. Thomas, Lab.* ... 25,390
A. L. Hallinan, C. 22,258
Lab. maj. *3,132*
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,962)

Cardiganshire
E. 38,878

130**E. R. Bowen*, Q.C., *L.*.. 17,868
Mrs. L. Rees Hughes, *Lab.*.. 8,559
G. W. Evans, *Welsh Nat.*.. 3,880
L. maj... *9,309*
(1955 L. maj. 8,817)

Carlisle (English Borough)
E. 49,519

131**Dr. D. M. Johnson*, *C.*.. 21,948
A. Hargreaves, *Lab.*.. 19,950
C. maj... *1,998*
(1955 C. maj. 370)

Carlton (Nottinghamshire)
E. 64,554

132**Sir K. W. M. Pickthorn*, *Bt.*, *C.*.. 30,722
P. Myers, *Lab.*.. 22,645
C. maj... *8,077*
1955 C. maj. 6,857)

Carmarthenshire (2)
CARMARTHEN *E.* 57,195

133**Lady Megan Lloyd-George*, *Lab.*.. 23,399
A. T. Davies, *L.*.. 16,766
J. B. Evans, *C.*.. 6,147
H. H. Roberts, *Welsh Nat.*.. 2,545
Lab. maj... *6,633*
(Feb. 1957, by-election, Lab. maj. 3,069) (1955 L. maj. 3,333)
See also Llanelly

Carshalton (Surrey)
E. 68,391

134**Rt. Hon. A. H. Head*, C.B.E., M.C., *C.*.. 30,454
J. H. Powell, *Lab.*.. 17,210
J. H. G. Browne, *L.*.. 8,744
C. maj... *13,244*
(1955 C. maj. 11,505)
(By-election pending.)

CATHCART—*See* Glasgow

Cheadle (Cheshire)
E. 71,205

135**W. S. Shepherd*, *C.*.. 32,787
R. N. Cuss, *L.*.. 15,469
C. R. Morris, *Lab.*.. 11,373
C. maj... *17,318*
(1955 C. maj. 19,974)

CHEETHAM—*See* Manchester

Chelmsford (Essex)
E. 61,630

136**Sir H. Ashton*, K.B.E., M.C., *C.*.. 29,992
B. R. Clapham, *Lab.*.. 20,124
C. maj... *9,868*
(1955 C. maj. 5,149)

Chelsea (London Borough)
E. 47,085

137 *Capt. J. S. S. Litchfield*, R.N., *C.*.. 20,985
L. Goldstone, *Lab.*.. 6,308
K. G. Wellings, *L.*.. 3,662
C. maj... *14,677*
(1955 C. maj. 15,052)

Cheltenham (English Borough)
E. 52,946

138**Maj. W. W. Hicks Beach*, T.D., *C.*.. 21,997
Dr. K. G. Pendse, *Lab.* 12,725
G. G. Watson, *L.*.. 8,428
C. maj... *9,272*
(1955 C. maj. 7,621)

Chertsey (Surrey)
E. 55,609

139**Rt. Hon. Sir L. F. Heald*, Q.C., *C.*.. 24,836
J. S. Barr, *Lab.*.. 14,150
A. R. Mayne, *L.*.. 5,146
C. maj... *10,686*
(1955 C. maj. 8,365)

Cheshire (10). *See* Cheadle, Chester (City of), Crewe, Knutsford, Macclesfield, Nantwich, Northwich, Runcorn, Stalybridge and Hyde and Wirral

Chester (City of) (Cheshire)
E. 57,617

140**J. M. Temple*, *C.*.. 27,847
L. Carter-Jones, *Lab.*.. 17,492
C. maj... *10,355*
(Nov. 1956, by-election, C. maj. 6,348) (1955 C. maj. 11,002)

Chester-le-Street (Durham)
E. 53,884

141**N. Pentland*, *Lab.*.. 33,901
W. R. Rees-Mogg, *C.* 10,838
Lab. maj... *23,063*
(Sept. 1956, by-election, Lab. maj. 21,287) (1955 Lab. maj. 22,276)

Chesterfield (English Borough)
E. 65,270

142**Sir G. Benson*, *Lab.*.. 30,534
J. A. Lemkin, *C. & Nat. L.*.. 17,084
G. R. Smedley-Stevenson, *L.*.. 6,360
Lab. maj... *13,450*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,854)

Chichester (West Sussex)
E. 63,958

143**W. H. Loveys*, *C.*.. 30,755
J. S. Spooner, *Lab.*.. 9,546
J. Newman, *L.*.. 6,913
C. maj... *21,209*
(Nov. 1958, by-election, C. maj. 13,654) (1955 C. maj. 18,122)

Chigwell (Essex)
E. 50,213

144**J. A. Biggs-Davison*, *C.* 23,422
A. S. Harman, *Lab.*.. 17,860
C. maj... *5,562*
(1955 C. maj. 1,875)

Chippenham (Wiltshire)
E. 51,923

145**Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Eccles*, K.C.V.O., *C.*.. 21,696
R. W. Portus, *Lab.*.. 12,911
J. C. Hall, *L.*.. 7,059
C. maj... *8,785*
(1955 C. maj. 6,695)

Chislehurst (Kent)
E. 59,646

146**Rt. Hon. Patricia Hornsby-Smith*, *C.*.. 25,743
Mrs. M. Reid, *Lab.*.. 19,069
D. C. Blackburn, *L.*.. 6,366
C. maj... *6,679*
(1955 C. maj. 3,870)

Chorley (Lancashire)
E. 59,086

147**C. Kenyon*, *Lab.*.. 25,641
F. H. Taylor, *C.*.. 24,965
Lab. maj... *676*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,338)

Cirencester and Tewkesbury (Gloucestershire)
E. 58,099

148 *Hon. N. Ridley*, *C.*.. 28,169
J. M. Bowyer, *Lab.*.. 16,314
C. maj... *11,855*
(1955 The Speaker's maj. 12,978)

Cities of London and Westminster
E. 68,896

149†*Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. H. Hylton-Foster*, Q.C., *C.* (now *The Speaker*).. 27,489
W. Howie, *Lab.*.. 20,301
D. Monsey, *L.*.. 4,409
C. maj... *17,188*
(1955 C. maj. 18,044)

Clackmannan and East Stirling—*See* Stirling and Clackmannan

CLAPHAM—*See* Wandsworth

Cleveland (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 71,281

150 *G. W. Proudfoot*, *C.*.. 30,445
*A. M. F. Palmer, *Lab.*.. 28,790
C. maj... *1,655*
(1955 Lab. maj. 181)

Clitheroe (Lancashire)
E. 44,350

151 *F. F. Pearson*, *C.*.. 22,314
W. Rutter, *Lab.*.. 16,103
C. maj... *6,211*
(1955 C. maj. 4,944)

Coatbridge and Airdrie (Scottish Burgh)
E. 53,223

152 *J. Dempsey*, *Lab.*.. 22,747
Mrs. C. S. Morton, *C.* 21,953
Lab. maj... *794*
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,664)

Colchester (Essex)
E. 57,776

153**Rt. Hon. C. J. M. Alport*, *C.*.. 24,592
Mrs. J. I. Edmondson, *Lab.*.. 17,096
P. M. Linfoot, *L.*.. 5,942
C. maj... *7,496*
(1955 C. maj. 4,898)

Colne Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 51,777

154**Rt. Hon. W. G. Hall, Lab.*.. 19,284
C. J. Barr, *C.*.. 13,030
R. S. Wainwright, *L.* 11,254
Lab. maj... *6,254*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,596)

Consett (Durham)
E. 59,206

155**W. Stones*, *Lab.*.. 32,307
D. A. Orde, *C.*.. 16,037
Lab. maj... *16,270*
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,755)

Conway (Caernarvonshire)
E. 45,660

156**P. J. M. Thomas*, *C.*.. 17,795
S. Jones, *Lab.*.. 13,260
J. H. Bellis, *L.*.. 3,845
I. B. Rees, *Welsh Nat.*.. 2,852
C. maj... *4,535*
(1955 C. maj. 4,824)

Cornwall (5)
North E. 42,964
15* *J. S. R. Scott-Hopkins, C.* 26,702
E. T. Mallandine, Lab. 15,772
W. C. Fermin, Lib. 3,389
C. maj. 10,930
(1955 C. maj. 7,604
See also Bodmin, Falmouth and Camborne, St. Ives and Truro

Coventry (3)
East E. 70,669
15* *R. H. S. Crossman, Lab.* 32,721
W. J. Bleiker, C. 24,362
Lab. maj. 7,359
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,204
North E. 55,596
15* *M. Stewart, Lab.* 25,035
F. C. Maynard, C. 21,704
Lab. maj. 3,331
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,173
South E. 60,304
16* *P. N. Hayward, C.* 28,584
*Miss E. F. Burton, Lab. 26,754
C. maj. 1,830
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,668
Crantock—*See* Glasgow

Crewe Cheshire
E. 59,372
16* *S. S. Silver, Co. Lab.* 22,870
G. L. Bessman, C. 19,230
Lab. maj. 3,640
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,356

Crosby English Borough
E. 57,405
10* *R. G. Fort, M.Sc., C.* 29,801
D. E. Brown, Lab. 24,745
C. maj. 5,056
(1955 C. maj. 15,436

Croydon (3)
North East E. 57,174
15* *Sir Arthur L. Hazlerigg, K.B.E., D.S.O., C.* 24,345
W. J. Wolfgang, Lab. 15,449
Dr. A. E. Beattie, L. 11,119
C. maj. 8,896
(1955 C. maj. 8,482
North West E. 58,177
15* *S. W. Harris, C.* 25,111
D. W. Chalkley, Lab. 24,658
Miss I. E. Thurston, L. 6,001
C. maj. 453
(1955 C. maj. 10,539
South E. 63,636
16* *R. H. M. Thompson, C.* 22,284
F. A. Messer, Lab. 21,009
C. maj. 1,275
(1955 C. maj. 7,000
Cumberland (3). *See* Penrith and the Border, Whitehaven and Workington

Dagenham English Borough
E. 73,908
16* *J. Parker, Lab.* 37,009
A. F. Wiley, C. 16,626
Lab. maj. 20,383
(1955 Lab. maj. 25,083
Darlington English Borough
E. 59,502
16* *A. T. Peyton-Ayton, C.* 24,328
R. H. Lewis, Lab. 19,301
J. P. McQuade, L. 5,863
C. maj. 4,417
(1955 C. maj. 2,582

Dartford Kent
E. 66,599
16* *S. Jones, Lab.* 25,328
P. E. Walker, C. 24,047
B. C. Davis, L. 5,881
Lab. maj. 1,281
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,196
Darwen Lancashire
E. 58,462
16* *C. Pannell, Lab.* 27,183
T. Pate, Lab. 24,122
C. maj. 3,061
(1955 C. maj. 7,026
Dearne Valley Yorks. W.R.)
E. 52,444
17* *E. Wainwright, B.E.M., Lab.* 39,088
D. S. W. Blacker, C. 11,205
Lab. maj. 27,883
(1955 Lab. maj. 26,516
Derbyshire (2)
Derwent E. 55,000
17* *W. C. G. Murray, C.* 17,893
Dr. E. J. Hughes, L. 13,288
S. Williams, Lab. 8,020
Dr. D. A. Jones, *Plaid Nat.* 3,077
C. maj. 4,605
(1955 Nat. L. maj. 4,642
See also Wrexham

Deptford London Borough
E. 49,422
17* *Sir L. A. Plummer, Lab.* 20,226
J. D. Brimacombe, C. 13,093
Lab. maj. 7,133
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,453

Derby (2)
North E. 55,976
17* *Group-Capt. C. A. H. Wilcox, O.B.E., A.F.C., Lab.* 22,873
R. J. Maxwell-Hyslop, C. 20,166
Lab. maj. 2,707
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,000
South E. 54,230
17* *Rt. Hon. F. J. Noel-Baker, Lab.* 20,776
T. M. Wise, C. 17,245
A. L. Smart, L. 4,742
Lab. maj. 3,531
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,505

Derbyshire (7)
North East E. 73,678
17* *T. Yates, Lab.* 37,111
R. A. Ward, C. 20,222
Lab. maj. 16,889
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,544
South East E. 65,457
17* *F. T. J. Jackson, C.* 25,074
*A. J. Champion, Lab. 24,302
T. Lynch, L. 2,960
C. maj. 772
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,581
West E. 63,186
17* *E. F. Marshall, C.B.E., C.* 22,034
A. E. Kitts, Lab. 18,225
C. maj. 3,809
(1955 C. maj. 6,156
See also Belper, Bolsover, High Peak and Ilkeston

Devizes Wiltshire
E. 55,779
17* *H. F. Price, C.* 20,682
W. E. Cave, Lab. 16,644
J. Norman, Lab. 2,707
C. maj. 3,038
(1955 C. maj. 2,078
Devonport—*See* Plymouth

Devonshire (6)
North E. 48,485
17* *J. P. Thorne, L.* 15,832
*Squire, R. I. Lindsay, C. 15,419
G. W. Pitt, Lab. 5,557
L. maj. 413
(1955 C. maj. 5,220
See also Honiton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Torrington and Totnes

Dewsbury English Borough
E. 54,804
18* *D. Graham, Lab.* 20,870
J. M. Sun, C. 17,020
*J. M. Mellish, L. 7,392
Lab. maj. 3,850
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,427

Doncaster English Borough
E. 58,305
18* *A. P. L. Barber, Lab., C.* 26,320
W. E. Garner, Lab. 22,935
C. maj. 3,385
(1955 C. maj. 1,060

Don Valley Yorks. W.R.
E. 68,870
18* *R. Kelley, Lab.* 40,235
C. H. Dodsworth, C. 15,487
Lab. maj. 24,748
(1955 Lab. maj. 24,732.

Dorking Surrey
E. 51,062
18* *Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Tryon, C.* 24,564
S. R. Mills, Lab. 9,605
W. S. Watson, L. 8,452
C. maj. 14,959
(1955 C. maj. 12,509

Dorset (3)
North E. 46,844
18* *Col. Sir R. E. Glyn, Bt., D.S.O., T.D., C.* 20,255
J. A. Emmett-Jones, L. 11,804
H. J. Dunfield, Lab. 6,549
C. maj. 8,451
(June 1959, by-election, C. maj. 4,202 (1955 C. maj. 7,159
South E. 50,106
18* *Viscount Hinchingbrooke, C.* 22,550
C. F. Archer, Lab. 13,667
L. E. Norbury-Williams, L. 5,887
C. maj. 8,883
(1955 C. maj. 8,412
West E. 44,506
18* *K. S. D. W. Digby, T.D., C.* 16,747
L. W. King, Lab. 11,536
J. H. Goodden, L. 4,850
C. maj. 5,211
(1955 C. maj. 6,703

Dover Kent
E. 58,512
18* *J. S. W. Arbuthnot, M.B.E., T.D., C.* 27,336
H. W. Lee, Lab. 22,708
C. maj. 4,628
(1955 C. maj. 3,018

Down (2)

NORTH *E.* 89,686
188*G. B. H. Currie, M.B.E., *U.U.* 51,773
J. Campbell, *S.F.* 1,039
U.U. maj. *50,734*
(1955 U.U. maj. 48,678)
SOUTH *E.* 77,628
189*Capt. L. P. S. Orr, *U.U.* 36,875
K. O'Rourke, *S.F.* 6,928
U.U. maj. *29,947*
(1955 U.U. maj. 28,297)

Dudley (English Borough)

E. 72,829
190*G. E. C. Wigg, *Lab.* .. 31,826
F. E. Spiller, *C.* 26,101
Lab. maj. *5,725*
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,051)
DULWICH—*See* Camberwell

Dumfries

E. 57,212
191*N. M. S. Macpherson, *Nat. L. & C.* 25,867
G. C. Moodie, *Lab.* ... 18,437
Nat. L. & C. maj. .. *7,430*
(1955 Nat. L. & C. maj. 9,078)

Dunbartonshire (2)

EAST *E.* 64,961
192*C. R. Bence, *Lab.* 27,942
D. C. Anderson, V.R.D., Q.C., *C.* 24,593
A. E. Henderson, *Comm.* 2,200
Lab. maj. *3,349*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,130)
WEST *E.* 50,277
193*T. Steele, *Lab.* 22,105
N. M. Glen, *C.* 19,964
Lab. maj. *2,141*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,952)

Dundee (2)

EAST *E.* 58,537
194*G. M. Thomson, *Lab.* .. 26,263
R. A. McCrindle, *C. & Nat. L.* 22,082
Lab. maj. *4,181*
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,040)
WEST *E.* 62,804
195*Rt. Hon. E. J. St. L. Strachey, *Lab.* 25,857
Dr. R. R. Taylor, *C.* .. 25,143
D. P. Bowman, *Comm.* 1,087
Lab. maj. *714*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,874)

Dunfermline (Scottish Burgh)

E. 47,737
196 *Dr. A. E. Thompson, *Lab.* 23,478
W. A. Elliott, *Nat. L. & C.* 14,744
Lab. maj. *8,734*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,976)

Durham (9)

DURHAM *E.* 62,192
197*C. F. Grey, *Lab.* 33,795
C. P. MacCarthy, *C.* . 17,106
Lab. maj. *16,689*
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,772)
NORTH WEST *E.* 50,629
198*J. W. Ainsley, *Lab.* ... 28,064
Mrs. O. Sinclair, *C.* ... 13,172
Lab. maj. *14,892*
(1955 Lab. maj. 14,006)

See also **Bishop Auckland, Blaydon, Chester-le-Street, Consett, Easington, Houghton-le-Spring and Sedgefield**

Ealing (2)

NORTH *E.* 59,768
199*J. W. Barter, *C.* 27,312
W. S. Hilton, *Lab.* ... 23,036
C. maj. *4,276*
(1955 C. maj. 246)
SOUTH *E.* 53,296
200*B. C. C. Batsford, *C.* ... 24,761
H. G. Garside, *Lab.* ... 12,039
Sir J. J. A. Mostyn, Bt., *L.* 4,842
C. maj. *12,722*
(June, 1958, by-election, C. maj., 6,159)
(1955 C. maj. 12,530)
Easington (Durham)
E. 56,690
201*Rt. Hon. E. Shinwell, *Lab.* 36,552
G. W. Rossiter, *C.* ... 9,259
Lab. maj. *27,293*
(1955 Lab. maj. 25,257)
Eastbourne (East Sussex)
E. 62,971
202*Sir C. S. Taylor, *C.* ... 27,874
A. A. Dumont, *Lab.* .. 11,837
Lt.-Col. R. L. Gardner-Thorpe, *L.* 8,955
C. maj. *16,037*
(1955 C. maj. 14,218)
East Grinstead (East Sussex)
E. 65,437
203*Mrs. E. V. E. Emmet, *C.* 31,759
R. W. G. Humphreys, *Lab.* 10,104
P. A. T. Furnell, *L.* ... 9,100
C. maj. *21,655*
(1955 C. maj. 16,700)
East Ham (2)
NORTH *E.* 38,014
204*R. E. Prentice, *Lab.* ... 16,001
J. H. S. Bangay, *C.* ... 12,175
Lab. maj. *3,826*
(May, 1957, by-election, Lab. maj. 5,979)
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,545)
SOUTH *E.* 39,764
205*A. E. Oram, *Lab.* 18,230
R. J. Watts, *C.* 11,422
Lab. maj. *6,808*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,699)
Eastleigh (Hampshire)
E. 55,215
206*D. E. C. Price, *C.* 24,949
C. J. S. Rowland, *Lab.* 21,693
C. maj. *3,256*
(1955 C. maj. 545)
Ebbw Vale (Monmouthshire)
E. 39,299
207*Rt. Hon. A. Bevan, *Lab.* 27,326
A. G. Davies, *C.* 6,404
Lab. maj. *20,922*
(1955 Lab. maj. 19,236)
(By-election pending.)
Eccles (English Borough)
E. 59,315
208*W. T. Proctor, *Lab.* ... 25,566
B. R. O. Bell, *C.* 23,580
Lab. maj. *1,986*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,326)
EDGBASTON—*See* **Birmingham**
EDGE HILL—*See* **Liverpool**

Edinburgh (7)

CENTRAL *E.* 42,781
209*T. Oswald, *Lab.* 15,849
N. R. Wylie, *C.* 15,232
Lab. maj. *617*
(1955 Lab. maj. 939)
EAST *E.* 54,756
210*E. G. Willis, *Lab.* 22,244
Earl of Dalkeith, *C.* .. 21,932
Lab. maj. *312*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,042)
LEITH *E.* 39,750
211*J. H. Hoy, *Lab.* 15,092
G. Stewart, *Nat. L. & C.* 12,018
Sir A. H. A. Murray, O.B.E., *L.* 4,475
Lab. maj. *3,074*
(1955 Lat. maj. 5,644)
NORTH *E.* 42,270
212*Rt. Hon. W. R. Milligan, Q.C., *C.* 19,991
G. G. Stott, Q.C., *Lab.* 11,235
C. maj. *8,756*
(By-election, May 19, 1960.)
Earl of Dalkeith, C. 12,109
R. King Murray, *Lab.* 6,775
R. McPake, *L.* 3,458
C. maj. *5,334*
(1955 C. maj. 7,761)
PENTLANDS *E.* 53,178
213*Rt. Hon. Lord John Hope, *C.* 25,742
J. P. Mackintosh, *Lab.* . 16,950
C. maj. *8,792*
(1955 C. maj. 7,485)
SOUTH *E.* 48,767
214*A. M. C. Hutchison, *C.* 22,799
A. D. Reid, *Lab.* 11,285
Hon. W. Douglas-Home, *L.* 5,505
C. maj. *11,514*
(May, 1957, by-election, C. maj. 4,640)
(1955 C. maj. 12,887)
WEST *E.* 57,293
215 *J. A. Stodart, *C.* 25,976
J. K. Stocks, *Lab.* 14,044
D. F. Leach, *L.* 5,962
C. maj. *11,932*
(1955 C. maj. 13,216)
Edmonton (English Borough)
E. 67,837
216*A. H. Albu, *Lab.* 25,958
W. H. Bishop, *C.* 25,497
Lab. maj. *461*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,038)
Enfield (2)
EAST *E.* 47,183
217 *J. Mackie, *Lab.* 20,101
F. J. V. Brown, *C.* ... 16,477
Lab. maj. *3,624*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,701)
WEST *E.* 44,983
218*Rt. Hon. I. N. Macleod, *C.* 24,861
G. Hickman, *Lab.* ... 11,058
C. maj. *13,803*
(1955 C. maj. 11,518)
Epping (Essex)
E. 83,647
219*G. B. Finlay, *C.* 31,507
D. F. W. Ford, *Lab.* .. 27,114
L. T. J. Arlott, *L.* 11,913
C. maj. *4,393*
(1955 C. maj. 3,523)

Epsom (Surrey)
E. 69,592
220**P. A. G. Rawlinson*, Q.C., *C.* 35,484
D. E. Heather, *Lab.* ... 11,039
R. W. M. Walsh, *L.* .. 9,910
C. maj. *24,445*
(1955 C. maj. 22,073)

Erith and Crayford (English Borough)
E. 53,057
221**N. N. Dodds*, *Lab.* 24,523
J. J. Davis, *C.* 18,763
Lab. maj. *5,760*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,618)

Esher (Surrey)
E. 72,183
222**Sir W. Robson-Brown*, *C.* 37,155
P. E. Vanson, *Lab.* ... 12,934
G. E. Owen, *L.* 8,730
C. maj. *24,221*
(1955 C. maj. 20,642)

Essex (10)

SOUTH EAST *E.* 60,316
223**B. R. Braine*, *C.* 28,124
R. M. Fryer, *Lab.* ... 17,991
C. maj. *10,133*
(1955 C. maj. 6,690)

See also Billericay, Chelmsford, Chigwell, Colchester, Epping, Harwich, Maldon, Saffron Walden and Thurrock

Eton and Slough (English Borough)
E 52,114
224**A. F. Brockway*, *Lab.* .. 20,851
A. J. Page, *C.* 20,763
Lab. maj. *88*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,443)

EXCHANGE—*See* Liverpool and Manchester

Exeter (English Borough)
E. 54,084
225**R. D. Williams*, *C.* ... 21,579
A. J. Rogers, *Lab.* ... 15,918
G. C. Taylor, *L.* 6,852
C. maj. *5,661*
(1955 C. maj. 5,388)

Eye (Suffolk)
E. 56,395
226**Col. J. H. Harrison*, T.D., *C.* 22,333
E. L. Granville, *Lab.* .. 19,849
Mrs. S. Robson, *L.* ... 5,215
C. maj. *2,484*
(1955 C. maj. 889)

Falmouth and Camborne (Cornwall)
E. 53,763
227**F. H. Hayman*, *Lab.* ... 20,083
Miss A. M. Tennant, *C.* 15,886
N. A. S. Gibson, *L.* ... 7,890
Lab. maj. *4,197*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,047)

Farnham (Surrey)
E. 50,249
228**Sir G. Nicholson, Bt.*, *C.* 23,538
Dr. J. G. Turner, *Lab.* . 9,800
D. W. Saunders, *L.* ... 6,538
C. maj. *13,738*
(1955 C. maj. 10,906)

Farnworth (Lancashire)
E. 56,094
229**E. Thornton*, M.B.E., *Lab.* 27,393
A. S. Royse, *C.* 19,356
Lab. maj. *8,037*
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,598)

Faversham (Kent)
E. 57,760
230**P. L. Wells*, *Lab.* 24,327
Mrs. E. M. S. Olsen, *C.* 24,074
Lab. maj. *253*
(1955 Lab. maj. 59)

Feltham (English Borough)
E. 53,417
231**A. E. Hunter*, *Lab.* 20,320
J. B. W. Turner, *C.* ... 18,070
L. A. de Pinna, *L.* ... 4,533
Lab. maj. *2,250*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,350)

Fermanagh and South Tyrone
E. 64,022
232**Lt.-Col. R. G. Grosvenor*, T.D., *U.U.* ... 32,080
J. H. Martin, *S.F.* ... 7,348
U.U. maj. *24,732*
(Sept. 1955, U.U. declared elected)
(1955 S.F. maj. 261)

Fife (2)

EAST *E.* 50,537
233**Sir J. Henderson-Stewart*, *Bt., L. & C.* 26,585
J. Nicol, *Lab.* 11,421
L. & C. maj. *15,164*
(1955 L. & C. maj. 15,232)

WEST *E.* 55,992
234**W. W. Hamilton*, *Lab.* .. 25,554
A. L. Buchanan-Smith, *C.* 11,257
L. Daly, *Ind.* 4,886
W. Lauchlan, *Comm.* . 3,828
Lab. maj. *14,297*
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,211)

Finchley (English Borough)
E. 69,123
235 *Mrs. M. H. Thatcher*, *C.* 29,697
E. P. Deakins, *Lab.* ... 13,437
H. I. Spence, *L.* 12,701
C. maj. *16,260*
(1955 C. maj. 12,825)

Flintshire (2)

EAST *E.* 52,635
236**Mrs. E. L. White*, *Lab.* .. 22,776
F. Hardman, *C.* 22,701
Lab. maj. *75*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,274)

WEST *E.* 47,490
237**Rt. Hon. E. N. C. Birch*, O.B.E., *C.* 20,446
R. G. Waterhouse, *Lab.* 12,925
L. E. Roberts, *L.* 4,319
E. N. C. Williams, *Welsh Nat.* 1,594
C. maj. *7,521*
(1955 C. maj. 8,352)

Folkestone and Hythe (Kent)
E. 50,825
238 *A. P. Costain*, *C.* 21,726
W. E. Simpkins, *Lab.* . 9,346
R. D. Emerson, *L.* 7,351
C. maj. *12,380*
(1955 C. maj. 11,002)

Fulham (London Borough)
E. 52,088
239**R. M. M. Stewart*, *Lab.* 21,525
Mrs. M. L. de la Motte, *C.* 18,581
Lab. maj. *2,944*
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,394)

Gainsborough (Lincolnshire)
E. 50,051
240**M. R. Kimball*, *C.* 20,056
H. D. L. G. Walston, *Lab.* 13,247
Dr. R. I. Douglas, *L.* ... 7,147
C. maj. *6,809*
(Feb. 1956, by-election, C. maj. 1,006)
(1955 C. maj. 4,469)

Galloway
E. 36,296
241**H. J. Brewis*, *C.* 15,454
S. B. Mackay, *L.* 6,412
J. Pickett, *Lab.* 5,590
C. maj. *9,042*
(April, 1959, by-election, C. maj. 6,483)
(1955 C. maj. 8,014)

GARSTON—*See* Liverpool

Gateshead (2)

EAST *E.* 52,662
242**A. S. Moody*, *Lab.* 25,319
G. Glover, *C.* 17,654
Lab. maj. *7,665*
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,947)

WEST *E.* 42,643
243**H. E. Randall*, *Lab.* 21,277
D. A. Wright, *C.* 11,509
Lab. maj. *9,768*
(Dec. 1955, by-election, Lab. maj. 6,535)
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,331)

Gillingham (English Borough)
E. 48,390
244**F. F. A. Burden*, *C.* ... 23,142
G. B. Kaufman, *Lab.* .. 15,863
C. maj. *7,279*
(1955 C. maj. 4,145)

Glamorganshire (7). *See* Aberavon, Barry, Caerphilly, Gower, Neath, Ogmore and Pontypridd

Glasgow (15)

BRIDGETON *E.* 48,473
245**J. Carmichael*, *Lab.* 21,048
R. J. Docherty, *C.* ... 12,139
Lab. maj. *8,909*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,101)

CATHCART *E.* 64,703
246**J. Henderson*, *C.* 30,743
J. Jarvie, *Lab.* 21,169
C. maj. *9,574*
(1955 C. maj. 15,751)

CENTRAL *E.* 36,540
247**J. McInnes*, M.B.E., *Lab.* 15,918
I. D. Barber-Fleming, *C.* 8,712
Lab. maj. *7,206*
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,367)

CRAIGTON *E.* 46,768
248 *B. Millan*, *Lab.* 19,649
*J. N. Browne, *C.* 19,047
Lab. maj. *602*
(1955 C. maj. 210)

GORBALS *E.* 48,004
249**Mrs. A. Cullen*, *Lab.* .. 20,732
W. C. Hunter, *C.* 10,072
P. Kerrigan, *Comm.* .. 1,939
Lab. maj. *10,651*
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,728)

GOVAN *E.* 51,084
250*J. Rankin, *Lab.*..... 23,139
A. G. Hutton, *C.*..... 13,319
G. McLennan, *Comm.* 1,869
Lab. maj...... *9,820*
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,602)

HILLHEAD *E.* 38,154
251*Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, *C.*..... 20,094
T. B. Duncan, *Lab.*... 9,317
C. maj...... *10,777*
(1955 C. maj. 10,458)

KELVINGROVE *E.* 34,319
252 F. J. P. Lilley, *C.*..... 12,355
*Mrs. M. A. McAlister, *Lab.*..... 11,254
W. C. Park, *L.L.P.*... 740
C. maj...... *1,101*
(March, 1958, by-election, Lab. maj. 1,360)
(1955 C. maj. 2,888)

MARYHILL *E.* 46,422
253*W. Hannan, *Lab.*..... 21,893
N. J. Adamson, *C.*..... 12,311
Lab. maj...... *9,582*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,638)

POLLOK *E.* 52,472
254*J. C. George, M.B.E., *C.* 24,338
J. M. Smith, *Lab.*..... 17,072
C. maj...... *7,266*
(1955 C. maj. 8,845)

PROVAN *E.* 49,284
255*W. Reid, *Lab.*..... 21,608
R. D. Kernohan, *C.*... 17,241
Lab. maj...... *4,367*
(1955 Lab. maj. 180)

SCOTSTOUN *E.* 56,278
256 W. W. Small, *Lab.*..... 24,690
J. Bias, *C.*..... 21,320
Lab. maj...... *3,370*
(1955 C. maj. 428)

SHETTLESTON *E.* 49,987
257 Sir M. Galpern, *Lab.*... 22,916
D. E. Donaldson, *C.*... 14,743
Lab. maj...... *8,173*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,819)

SPRINGBURN *E.* 38,147
258*J. C. Forman, *Lab.*... 16,297
E. M. Taylor, *C.*..... 10,167
F. Hart, *Comm.*..... 1,235
Lab. maj...... *6,130*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,773)

WOODSIDE *E.* 44,746
259*Rt. Hon. W. Grant, Q.C., *C.*..... 16,567
J. McGinley, *Lab.*..... 14,483
G. V. McLaughlin, *L.* 2,583
C. maj...... *2,084*
(1955 C. maj. 4,303)

Gloucester (English Borough)
E. 52,836
260*J. Diamond, *Lab.*..... 19,450
H. D. K. Scott, *C.*..... 16,679
Lt.-Col. P. H. Lort-Phillips, *L.*..... 7,336
Lab. maj...... *2,771*
(Sept. 1957, by-election, Lab. maj. 8,374)
(1955 Lab. maj. 748)

Gloucestershire (4)

SOUTH *E.* 57,026
261*Capt. F. V. Corfield, *C.* 26,168
J. Holland, *Lab.*..... 21,567
C. maj...... *4,601*
(1955 C. maj. 1,726)

WEST *E.* 54,202
262 C. W. Loughlin, *Lab.*... 21,634
Miss O. K. L. Lloyd-Baker, C.B.E., *C.*... 16,223
E. J. Radley, *L.*..... 5,921
Lab. maj...... *5,411*
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,020)

See also Cirencester and Tewkesbury and Stroud

Goole (Yorks W. R.)
E. 53,191
263*G. Jeger, *Lab.*..... 26,352
D. Sisson, *C. and L.*.. 16,581
Lab. maj...... *9,771*
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,964)

GORBALS—*See* Glasgow

GORTON—*See* Manchester

Gosport and Fareham (English Borough) *E.* 73,284
264*R. F. B. Bennett, V.R.D., *C.*..... 35,808
A. S. Pratley, *Lab.*.... 19,654
C. maj...... *16,154*
(1955 C. maj. 12,486)

GOVAN—*See* Glasgow

Gower (Glamorgan)
E. 49,480
265 I. Davies, *Lab.*..... 27,441
M. R. D. Heseltine, *Nat. L. & C.*.... 9,837
Dr. J. G. Griffiths, *Welsh Nat.*..... 3,744
Lab. maj...... *17,604*
(1955 Lab. maj. 18,169)

Grantham (Lincolnshire)
E. 59,026
266*J. B. Godber, *C.*..... 27,482
T. C. Skeffington-Lodge, *Lab.*..... 20,867
C. maj...... *6,615*
(1955 C. maj. 2,375)

Gravesend (Kent)
E. 63,299
267*P. M. Kirk, *C.*..... 27,124
C. J. V. Mishcon, *Lab.* 24,962
C. maj...... *2,162*
(1955 C. maj. 2,909)

Greenock (Scottish Burgh)
E. 48,366
268*Dr. J. D. Mabon, *Lab.*.. 19,320
W. T. C. Riddell, *L.*.. 10,238
L. M. Turple, *C.*..... 8,616
Lab. maj...... *9,082*
(Dec. 1955, by-election, Lab. maj. 2,694)
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,033)

Greenwich (London Borough)
E. 60,561
269 R. W. Marsh, *Lab.*..... 25,204
J. R. Holmes, *C.*..... 19,679
Lab. maj...... *5,525*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,939)

Grimsby (English Borough)
E. 64,350
270 C. A. R. Crosland, *Lab.* 24,729
W. Pearson, *C.*..... 24,628
Lab. maj...... *101*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,522)

Guildford (Surrey)
E. 58,963
271*Sir G. R. H. Nugent, *Bt., C.*..... 27,198
G. R. Bellerby, *Lab.*.. 13,756
Maj. A. R. Braybrooke, *L.*..... 6,318
C. maj...... *13,442*
(1955 C. maj. 11,328)

Hackney, Central (London Borough)
E. 62,561
272*H. W. Butler, *Lab.*..... 25,407
J. C. T. Waring, *C.*... 15,905
Lab. maj...... *9,502*
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,800)

Halifax (English Borough)
E. 67,149
273*M. V. Macmillan, *C.*... 29,212
P. Shore, *Lab.*..... 26,697
C. maj...... *2,515*
(1955 C. maj. 1,535)

HALL GREEN—*See* Birmingham

HALLAM—*See* Sheffield

Haltemprice (Yorkshire, E.R.)
E. 53,906
274*P. H. B. Wall, M.C., V.R.D., *C.*..... 26,102
D. N. Bancroft, *Lab.*.. 9,750
W. I. Cooper, *L.*..... 7,562
C. maj...... *16,352*
(1955 C. maj. 14,342)

Hamilton (Lanarkshire)
E. 51,995
275*T. Fraser, *Lab.*..... 27,423
J. A. Davidson, *C.*.... 11,510
D. R. Rollo, *Scot. Nat.* 2,586
Lab. maj...... *15,913*
(1955 Lab. maj. 13,526)

Hammersmith, North (London Borough) *E.* 51,680
276*F. Tomney, *Lab.*..... 21,409
W. D. A. Bagnell, *C.*.. 14,662
Lab. maj...... *6,747*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,863)

Hampshire (6). *See* Aldershot, Basingstoke, Eastleigh, New Forest, Petersfield and Winchester

Hampstead (London Borough)
E. 69,438
277*Rt. Hon. H. Brooke, *C.* 25,506
Dr. D. T. Pitt, *Lab.*... 13,500
H. C. Seigal, *L.*..... 8,759
C. maj...... *12,006*
(1955 C. maj. 12,186)

HANDSWORTH—*See* Birmingham

Harborough (Leicestershire)
E. 67,790
278 J. A. Farr, *C.*..... 29,281
J. R. Mably, *Lab.*..... 16,767
E. G. Rushworth, *L.*.. 11,333
C. maj...... *12,514*
(1955 C. maj. 10,184)

Harrogate (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 53,248
279*J. E. Ramsden, *C.*..... 29,466
F. B. Singleton, *Lab.*.. 10,196
C. maj...... *19,270*
(1955 C. maj. 16,541)

Harrow (3)

CENTRAL *E.* 47,615
280*F. P. Bishop, M.B.E., *C.* 23,813
F. W. Powe, *Lab.*..... 14,049
C. maj...... *9,764*
(1955 C. maj. 8,041)

EAST *E.* 49,273
281*Cmdr. A. T. Courtney, O.B.E., *C.*..... 23,554
M. Rees, *Lab.*..... 17,607
C. maj...... *5,947*
(March 1959, by-election. C. maj. 2,220)
(1955 C. maj. 3,622)

WEST *E.* 54,295
282*Sir *A. N. Braithwaite*, D.S.O., M.C., *C.*..... 30,512
P. J. Jenkins, *Lab.*..... 12,512
C. maj...... *18,000*
(By-election, March 17, 1960.)
A. J. Page, C...... 18,526
J. Wallbridge, *L.*..... 7,100
P. J. Jenkins, *Lab.*..... 6,030
J. E. Dayton, *Ind.*..... 1,560
C. maj...... *11,426*
(1955 C. maj. 17,297)

The Hartlepools (English Borough)
E. 60,888
283 *Cdr. J. S. Kerans, C.*... 25,463
*D. T. Jones, *Lab.*..... 25,281
C. maj...... *182*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,585)

Harwich (Essex)
E. 58,194
284*J. *E. Ridsdale, C. & Nat. L.*..... 23,653
W. O. J. Robinson, *Lab.*..... 11,588
T. E. Dale, *L.*..... 5,507
L. F. Rose, *Ind.*..... 3,744
C. & Nat. L. maj.... *12,065*
(1955 C. & L. maj. 9,464)

Hastings (English Borough)
E. 48,569
285*Sir *N. Cooper-Key, C.* 22,458
J. P. Bryant, *Lab.*..... 13,576
C. maj...... *8,882*
(1955 C. maj. 8,536)

Hayes and Harlington (English Borough)
E. 46,244
286*A. M. Skeffington, *Lab.* 18,301
J. A. Grant, *C.*..... 14,149
S. Gay, *L.*..... 4,235
F. Foster, *Comm.*..... 527
Lab. maj...... *4,152*
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,148)
HEELEY—*See* Sheffield

Hemel Hempstead (Hertfordshire)
E. 70,962
287 *Lt.-Col. J. H. Allason, C.*..... 30,189
B. F. C. Floud, *Lab.*.. 21,954
Miss M. Neilson, *L.*... 8,358
C. maj...... *8,235*
(1955 C. maj. 6,136)

Hemsworth (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 65,705
288 *A. Beaney, Lab.*..... 45,153
W. H. Leay, *C.*..... 9,788
Lab. maj...... *35,365*
(1955 Lab. maj. 34,042)

Hendon (2)
NORTH *E.* 52,729
289*C. *I. Orr-Ewing*, O.B.E., *C.*..... 21,898
C. H. Genese, *Lab.*... 16,566
Lady Hills, *L.*..... 4,598
C. maj...... *5,332*
(1955 C. maj. 4,060)
SOUTH *E.* 53,545
290*Sir *H. Lucas-Tooth, Bt., C.*..... 22,971
P. K. Archer, *Lab.*..... 11,016
P. H. Billenness, *L.*.... 7,134
C. maj...... *11,955*
(1955 C. maj. 10,436)

Henley (Oxon.) *E.* 58,319
291*J. *A. Hay, C.*..... 24,417
A. Ledger, *Lab.*..... 15,014
C. Truman, *L.*..... 6,261
C. maj...... *9,403*
(1955 C. maj. 7,081)

Herefordshire (2)
HEREFORD *E.* 45,340
292*J. *D. Gibson-Watt*, M.C., *C.*..... 17,763
R. Day, *L.*..... 10,185
J. W. Wardle, *Lab.*.... 8,097
C. maj...... *7,578*
(Feb. 1956, by-election, C. maj. 2,150)
(1955 C. maj. 9,400)
See also Leominster

Hertfordshire (7)
EAST *E.* 66,913
293*Rt. Hon. Sir *D. C. Walker-Smith, Bt.*, T.D., Q.C., *C.*..... 28,201
S. J. Bidwell, *Lab.*..... 18,020
K. J. W. Spargo, *L.*.... 8,656
C. maj...... *10,181*
(1955 C. maj. 6,518)

HERTFORD *E.* 64,106
294*Lord *Balniel, C.*..... 31,418
G. D. Southgate, *Lab.* 22,597
C. maj...... *8,821*
(1955 C. maj. 5,984)

SOUTH WEST *E.* 69,291
295*G. *J. M. Longden*, M.B.E. *C.*..... 29,724
A. J. Whiteside, *Lab.*.. 19,487
D. A. H. Banks, *L.*.... 9,278
C. maj...... *10,237*
(1955 C. maj. 6,969)
See also Barnet, Hemel Hempstead and St. Albans

Heston and Isleworth (English Borough)
E. 55,121
296*R. *R. Harris, C.*..... 24,486
T. Ponsonby, *Lab.*..... 15,636
W. P. Letch, *L.*..... 4,867
C. maj...... *8,850*
(1955 C. maj. 6,512)

Hexham (Northumberland)
E. 49,906
297*R. *M. Speir, C.*..... 25,500
W. H. W. Roberts, *Lab.*..... 14,980
C. maj...... *10,520*
(1955 C. maj. 10,264)

Heywood and Royton (Lancashire)
E. 57,868
298*J. *A. Leavey, C.*..... 19,742
H. Nevin, *Lab.*..... 17,588
G. E. MacPherson, *L.* 11,713
C. maj...... *2,154*
(1955 C. maj. 3,210)

High Peak (Derbyshire)
E. 49,196
299*Rt. Hon. *A. H. E. Molson, C.*..... 18,738
B. Conlan, *Lab.*..... 13,827
Hon. S. R. Cawley, *L.* 8,138
C. maj...... *4,911*
(1955 C. maj. 5,442)

HILLHEAD—*See* Glasgow
HILLSBOROUGH—*See* Sheffield

Hitchin (Hertfordshire)
E. 75,493
300*M. *F. M. Maddan, C.*.. 30,193
P. J. H. Benenson, *Lab.* 25,818
R. Glenton, *L.*..... 8,481
C. maj...... *4,375*
(1955 C. maj. 965)

Holborn and St. Pancras, South (London Borough)
E. 48,504
301 *G. Johnson Smith, C.*... 17,065
*Mrs. L. M. Jeger, *Lab.* 16,409
C. maj...... *656*
(1955 Lab. maj. 931)

Holland with Boston (Lincolnshire)
E. 70,588
302*Sir *H. W. Butcher, Bt., Nat. L. & C.*..... 29,013
J. D. T. Williamson, *Lab.*..... 17,839
C. Valentine, *L.*..... 7,334
Nat. L. & C. maj.... *11,174*
(1955 Nat. L. & C. maj. 9,083)

Honiton (Devonshire)
E. 57,172
303*R. *Mathew*, T.D., *C.*... 25,959
J. B. Halse, *L.*..... 12,906
F. W. Morgan, *Lab.*.. 6,928
C. maj...... *13,053*
(1955 C. maj. 14,741)

Horncastle (Lincolnshire)
E. 42,262
304*Comdr. *Sir J. F. W. Maitland, C.*..... 19,799
H. W. Peck, *Lab.*..... 9,928
C. maj...... *9,871*
(1955 C. maj. 10,270)

Hornchurch (English Borough)
E. 87,544
305*G. *W. Lagden, C.*..... 34,852
Miss J. Richardson, *Lab.*..... 27,530
L. H. Jones, *L.*..... 11,056
C. maj...... *7,322*
(1955 C. maj. 1,372)

Hornsey (English Borough)
E. 71,151
306*Lady *Gammans, C.*.... 30,048
F. E. Mostyn, *Lab.*.... 17,710
S. Solomon, *L.*..... 5,706
G. J. Jones, *Comm.*..... 1,107
C. maj...... *12,338*
(May 1957, by-election, C. maj. 3,131)
(1955 C. maj. 12,726)

Horsham (West Sussex)
E. 76,618
307*C. *F. H. Gough*, M.C., T.D., *C.*..... 37,275
A. E. Pegler, *Lab.*..... 24,012
C. maj...... *13,263*
(1955 C. maj. 11,510)

Houghton-le-Spring (Durham)
E. 56,780
308*W. *R. Blyton, Lab.*..... 35,960
A. R. C. Arbuthnot, *C.*..... 11,398
Lab. maj...... *24,562*
(1955 Lab. maj. 22,899)

Hove (English Borough)
E. 67,018
309*A. *A. H. Marlowe*, Q.C., *C.*..... 36,150
T. J. Marsh, *Lab.*..... 12,206
C. maj...... *23,944*
(1955 C. maj. 22,353)

Howden (Yorkshire, E.R.)
E. 47,310
310*P. *E. O. Bryan*, M.C., *C.* 20,681
J. Rhodes, *Lab.* 7,809
R. H. Hargreaves, *L.* .. 7,384
C. maj. *12,872*
(1955 C. maj. 11,398)

Huddersfield (2)
EAST *E.* 52,729
311*J. *P. W. Mallalieu*, *Lab.* 22,474
P. M. Beard, *C.* 19,389
Lab. maj. *3,085*
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,224)
WEST *E.* 51,284
312*D. *W. Wade*, *L.* 25,273
J. Marsden, *Lab.* 15,621
L. maj. *9,652*
(1955 L. maj. 7,927)

Hull (3)
EAST *E.* 72,441
313*Cmdr. *H. Pursey*, *Lab.* . 30,667
Mrs. F. C. M. Heath, M.B.E., *C.* 17,648
J. J. McCallum, *L.* 10,043
Lab. maj. *13,019*
(1955 Lab. maj. 12,706)
NORTH *E.* 63,918
314 *J. M. Coulson*, *C.* 23,612
J. H. Foord, *Lab.* 22,910
A. Butcher, *L.* 5,604
C. maj. *702*
(1955 C. maj. 590)
WEST *E.* 64,100
315*M. *Hewitson*, *Lab.* 25,446
T. H. F. Farrell, *C.* 23,011
Lab. maj. *2,435*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,523)

Huntingdonshire
E. 46,794
316*D. *L. M. Renton*, T.D., Q.C., *Nat. L. & C.* .. 20,254
J. W. Fear, *Lab.* 11,983
R. E. W. Vanderplank, *L.* 5,389
Nat. L. & C. maj. ... *8,271*
(1955 Nat. L. & C. maj. 5,939)

Huyton (Lancashire)
E. 77,371
317*Rt. *Hon. J. H. Wilson*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 33,111
G. B. Woolfenden, *C.* 27,184
Lab. maj. *5,927*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,558)

Ilford (2)
NORTH *E.* 67,208
318*T. *L. Iremonger*, *C.* 29,609
C. F. H. Green, *Lab.* .. 15,962
D. K. Mills, *L.* 7,915
C. maj. *13,647*
(1955 C. maj. 10,501)
SOUTH *E.* 60,678
319*A. *E. Cooper*, M.B.E., *C.* 23,876
G. J. Borrie, *Lab.* 16,569
R. V. Netherclift, *L.* ... 6,832
C. maj. *7,307*
(1955 C. maj. 6,478)

Ilkeston (Derbyshire)
E. 69,719
320*G. *H. Oliver*, Q.C., *Lab.* 39,930
G. I. Walters, *C.* 18,286
Lab. maj. *21,644*
(1955 Lab. maj. 21,693)

Ince (Lancashire)
E. 51,273
321*T. *J. Brown*, *Lab.* 30,752
W. Clegg, *C.* 11,795
Lab. maj. *18,957*
(1955 Lab. maj. 18,647)

Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty (3)
INVERNESS *E.* 49,546
322*N. *L. D. McLean*, D.S.O., *C.* 15,728
J. M. Bannerman, *L.* ... 11,653
J. F. Coulter, *Lab.* 8,073
C. maj. *4,075*
1955 C. maj. 066)
ROSS AND CROMARTY *E.* 25,350
323*J. *Macleod*, T.D., *Nat. L.* 7,813
Mrs. J. B. Saggar, *Lab.* 4,815
C. Murchison, *L.* 3,918
Nat. L. maj. *2,998*
(1955 Nat. L. maj. 3,926)
See also Western Isles

Ipswich (English Borough)
E. 77,633
324*D. *M. Foot*, Q.C., *Lab.*. 25,858
J. C. Cobbold, *C.* 22,623
Miss A. M. P. H. Sykes, *L.* 14,359
Lab. maj. *3,235*
(Oct. 1957, by-election, Lab. maj 7,737)
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,582)

Isle of Ely
E. 61,387
325*Maj. *Sir E. A. H. Legge-Bourke*, K.B.E., *C.* 26,173
J. D. Page, *Lab.* 19,705
C. maj. *6,468*
(1955 C. maj. 6,446)

Isle of Thanet (Kent)
E. 71,952
326*W. *R. Rees-Davies*, *C.* 29,453
H. A. Fountain, *Lab.*. 17,555
G. E. MacDonald-Jones, *L.* 6,998
C. maj. *11,898*
(1955 C. maj. 12,289)

Isle of Wight
E. 66,939
327 *H. F. M. Woodnutt*, *C.* 31,228
E. C. Amey, *Lab.* 18,396
C. maj. *12,832*
(1955 C. maj. 12,637)

Islington (3)
EAST *E.* 48,613
328*E. *G. M. Fletcher*, *Lab.*. 17,766
K. C. Burden, *C.* 13,097
Lab. maj. *4,669*
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,702)
NORTH *E.* 54,120
329*G. *W. Reynolds*, *Lab.*.. 18,718
R. D. Bartle, *C.* 14,820
Lab. maj. *3,898*
(May, 1958, by-election, Lab. maj. 7,461)
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,578)
SOUTH WEST *E.* 56,620
330*A. *Evans*, *Lab.* 22,362
N. P. Scott, *C.* 11,974
Lab. maj. *10,388*
(1955 Lab. maj. 13,268)
ITCHEN—*See* Southampton

Jarrow (English Borough)
E. 50,958
331*E. *Fernyhough*, *Lab.* 25,638
T. T. Hubble, *C.* 15,286
Lab. maj. *10,352*
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,402)
Keighley (English Borough)
E. 47,981
332 *W. M. J. Worsley*, *C.*. 20,626
*C. R. Hobson, *Lab.* .. 20,456
C. maj. *170*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,403)
KELVINGROVE—*See* Glasgow
KEMPTOWN—*See* Brighton
Kensington (2)
NORTH *E.* 51,492
333*G. *H. R. Rogers*, *Lab.*. 14,925
R. W. Bulbrook, *C.* .. 14,048
M. Hydleman, *L.* 3,118
Sir O. E. Mosley, Bt., *Union Movement* 2,821
Lab. maj. *877*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,943)
SOUTH *E.* 58,023
334 *W. L. Roots*, Q.C., *C.*. 26,606
G. C. H. Millar, *L.* 4,666
I. S. Richard, *Lab.* 4,525
C. maj. *21,940*
(1955 C. maj. 25,247)
Kent (13). *See* Ashford, Canterbury, Chislehurst, Dartford, Dover, Faversham, Folkestone and Hythe, Gravesend, Isle of Thanet, Maidstone, Orpington, Sevenoaks and Tonbridge
Kettering (Northants)
E. 74,696
335*G. *R. Mitchison*, C.B.E., Q.C., *Lab.* 32,933
J. H. Lewis, *C.* 29,448
Lab. maj. *3,485*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,903)
Kidderminster (Worcestershire)
E. 58,223
336*G. *D. N. Nabarro*, *C.*.. 27,699
Mrs. J. Tomlinson, *Lab.* 18,356
C. maj. *9,343*
(1955 C. maj. 8,224)
Kilmarnock (Ayrshire)
E. 49,090
337*W. *Ross*, M.B.E., *Lab.* . 25,379
R. I. McNaught, *C.*.. 15,087
Lab. maj. *10,292*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,341)
King's Lynn (Norfolk)
E. 52,125
338 *D. G. Bullard*, *C.* 21,671
G. C. Jackson, *Lab.* 19,906
C. maj. *1,765*
(1955 C. maj. 1,338)
Kingston upon Thames (English Borough)
E. 60,403
339*Rt. *Hon. *J. A. Boyd-Carpenter*, *C.* 31,649
T. Braddock, *Lab.* 15,408
C. maj. *16,241*
(1955 C. maj. 14,965)
Kinross and West Perthshire— *See* Perthshire and Kinross
Kirkcaldy (Scottish Burgh)
E. 54,232
340 *H. P. H. Gourlay*, *Lab.*. 25,428
J. Law, *C.* 14,186
D. Blyth, *L.* 4,020
Lab. maj. *11,242*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,469)

KIRKDALE—*See* Liverpool

Knutsford (Cheshire)
E. 52,999
341**Lt.-Col. W. H. Bromley-Davenport*, T.D., *C.* ... 27,270
F. R. Tetlow, *L.* ... 8,117
N. Selwyn, *Lab.* ... 7,945
C. maj. ... *19,153*
(1955 C. maj. 19,486)

LADYWOOD—*See* Birmingham Lambeth (3)

BRIXTON *E.* 52,261
342**Lt.-Col. M. Lipton*, O.B.E., *Lab.* ... 18,117
Dr. B. Warren, *C.* ... 16,005
Lab. maj. ... *2,112*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,035)

NORWOOD *E.* 57,807
343**Brig. Sir J. G. Smyth, Bt., V.C.*, M.C., *C.* ... 22,958
L. L. Reeves, *Lab.* ... 15,975
D. Chapman, *L.* ... 4,744
C. maj. ... *6,983*
(1955 C. maj. 5,032)

VAUXHALL *E.* 45,802
344**Rt. Hon. G. R. Strauss*, *Lab.* ... 18,437
Miss A. E. O. Havers, *C.* ... 11,312
Lab. maj. ... *7,125*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,728)

Lanark (Lanarkshire)
E. 57,094
345 *Mrs. J. C. M. Hart*, *Lab.* ... 25,171
*Hon. P. F. Maitland, *C.* ... 24,631
Lab. maj. ... *540*
(1955 C. maj. 958)

Lanarkshire (6)
NORTH *E.* 43,505
346**Miss M. Herbison*, *Lab.* 21,152
G. K. H. Younger, *C.* 14,883
Lab. maj. ... *6,269*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,523)

See also Bothwell, Hamilton, Lanark, Motherwell and Rutherglen

Lancashire (16). *See* Chorley, Clitheroe, Darwen, Farnworth, Heywood and Royton, Huyton, Ince, Lancaster, Middleton and Prestwich, Morecambe and Lonsdale, Newton, North Fylde, Ormskirk, South Fylde, Westhoughton and Widnes

Lancaster (Lancashire)
E. 43,714
347 *H. J. Berkeley*, *C.* ... 20,783
E. Gardner, *Lab.* ... 15,255
C. maj. ... *5,528*
(1955 C. maj. 4,549)

LANGSTONE—*See* Portsmouth Leeds (6)

EAST *E.* 66,074
348**D. W. Healey*, M.B.E., *Lab.* ... 28,707
J. A. Fawcett, *C.* ... 23,922
Lab. maj. ... *4,785*
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,939)

NORTH EAST *E.* 54,594
349**Sir K. S. Joseph, Bt.*, *C.* 26,240
H. M. Waterman, *Lab.* 14,709
C. maj. ... *11,531*
(Feb. 1956, by-election, C. maj. 5,869)
(1955 C. maj. 9,279)

NORTH WEST *E.* 69,243
350**Sir D. Kaberry, Bt.*, T.D., *C.* ... 35,210
D. B. Matthews, *Lab.* 18,508
C. maj. ... *16,702*
(1955 C. maj. 15,329)

SOUTH *E.* 52,822
351**Rt. Hon. H. T. N. Gaitskell*, C.B.E., *Lab.* 24,442
J. F. W. Addey, *C.* ... 12,956
J. B. Meeks, *L.* ... 4,340
Lab. maj. ... *11,486*
(1955 Lab. maj. 12,016)

SOUTH EAST *E.* 48,457
352**Miss A. M. Bacon*, C.B.E., *Lab.* ... 21,795
J. B. Womersley, *C.* ... 12,146
Lab. maj. ... *9,649*
(1955 Lab. maj. 12,572)

WEST *E.* 60,269
353**T. C. Pannell, Lqb.* ... 25,878
D. L. Crouch, *C.* ... 21,285
Lab. maj. ... *4,593*
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,264)

Leek (Staffordshire)
E. 72,777
354**H. Davies, Lab.* ... 31,096
Sir J. H. Wedgwood, Bt., T.D., *C.* ... 29,947
Lab. maj. ... *1,149*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,059)

Leicester (4)
NORTH EAST *E.* 47,733
355**Sir A. L. Ungoed-Thomas*, Q.C., *Lab.* 19,421
Miss A. H. Spokes, *C.* 17,990
Lab. maj. ... *1,431*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,170)

NORTH WEST *E.* 51,922
356**B. Janner, Lab.* ... 21,515
F. A. Tomlinson, *C.* ... 19,742
Lab. maj. ... *1,773*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,510)

SOUTH EAST *E.* 53,810
357**W. J. Peel*, *C.* ... 28,390
D. J. Williams, *Lab.* ... 13,760
C. maj. ... *14,630*
(Nov. 1957, by-election, C. maj. 6,482)
(1955 C. maj. 11,541)

SOUTH WEST *E.* 47,762
358**H. W. Bowden*, C.B.E., *Lab.* ... 17,395
A. D. Walder, *C.* ... 14,652
J. W. Ward, *L.* ... 5,438
Lab. maj. ... *2,743*
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,489)

Leicestershire (4). *See* Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough and Melton

Leigh (English Borough)
E. 58,911
359**H. Boardman, Lab.* ... 31,672
W. Cameron, *C.* ... 16,897
Lab. maj. ... *14,775*
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,956)

Leominster (Herefordshire)
E. 39,306
360 *Hon. C. Bossom*, *C.* ... 16,642
T. G. Jones, *L.* ... 6,905
F. W. Bowerman, *Lab.* 6,475
C. maj. ... *9,737*
(1955 C. maj. 8,747)

Lewes (East Sussex)
E. 56,338
361**Maj. T. V. H. Beamish*, M.C., *C.* ... 29,642
W. Reay, *Lab.* ... 13,065
C. maj. ... *16,577*
(1955 C. maj. 12,546)

Lewisham (3)
NORTH *E.* 52,415
362 *C. J. Chataway*, *C.* ... 22,125
*N. MacDermot, *Lab.* 17,512
K. J. Brookes, *L.* ... 2,921
C. maj. ... *4,613*
(Feb. 1957, by-election, Lab. maj. 1,110)
(1955 C. maj. 3,236)

SOUTH *E.* 53,962
363 *C. A. Johnson*, C.B.E., *Lab.* ... 22,354
J. L. Hunt, *C.* ... 19,273
G. Forrester, *Ind.* ... 788
Lab. maj. ... *3,081*
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,343)

WEST *E.* 54,069
364**H. A. Price*, *C.* ... 22,466
R. C. Edmonds, *Lab.* 16,233
T. A. Smith, *L.* ... 4,721
C. maj. ... *6,233*
(1955 C. maj. 4,325)

Leyton (English Borough)
E. 70,996
365**R. W. Sorensen, Lab.* ... 28,367
R. C. Buxton, *C.* ... 24,448
Lab. maj. ... *3,919*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,204)

Lichfield and Tamworth (Staffordshire) *E.* 50,240
366**J. W. Snow, Lab.* ... 21,341
Dr. F. R. Roberts, *C.* 19,791
Lab. maj. ... *1,550*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,105)

Lincoln (English Borough)
E. 50,973
367**G. S. de Freitas, Lab.* ... 23,629
L. H. Priestley, *C.* ... 19,240
Lab. maj. ... *4,389*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,222)

Lincolnshire and Rutland (7). *See* Brigg, Gainsborough, Grantham, Holland with Boston, Horncastle, Louth and Rutland and Stamford

Liverpool (9)
EDGE HILL *E.* 54,824
368**A. J. Irvine*, Q.C. *Lab.* ... 19,725
J. Norton, *C.* ... 19,026
Lab. maj. ... *699*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,120)

EXCHANGE *E.* 51,052
369**Mrs. E. M. Braddock*, *Lab.* ... 18,916
T. Beattie-Edwards, *C.* 11,945
Lab. maj. ... *6,971*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,186)

GARSTON *E.* 65,506
70**R. M. Bingham*, T.D., Q.C., *C.* ... 31,441
B. Crookes, *Lab.* ... 17,284
C. maj. ... *14,157*
(Dec. 1957, by-election, C. maj. 4,304)
(1955 C. maj. 11,969)

KIRKDALE *E.* 57,102
371**N. A. Pannell, C.* ... 22,416
T. H. Hockton, *Lab.* ... 19,669
C. maj. ... *2,747*
(1955 C. maj. 1,814)

SCOTLAND *E.* 57,914
372*D. G. Logan, C.B.E., *Lab.* 20,051
J. F. Bradley, *C.* 12,384
Lab. maj. *7,667*
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,107)

TOXTETH *E.* 49,686
373*Rt. Hon. J. R. Bevins, *C.* 19,575
W. H. Sefton, *Lab.* 15,660
C. maj. *3,915*
(1955 C. maj. 4,539)

WALTON *E.* 57,312
374*K. P. Thompson, *C.* 24,288
G. McCartney, *Lab.* .. 20,254
C. maj. *4,034*
(1955 C. maj. 2,862)

WAVERTREE *E.* 55,679
375*J. D. Tilney, T.D., *C.* . 26,624
Mrs. M. Aspin, *Lab.* .. 10,392
T. S. Rothwell, *L.* 5,161
C. maj. *16,232*
(1955 C. maj. 15,620)

WEST DERBY *E.* 54,804
376*J. V. Woollam, *C.* 22,719
A. D. G. Paxton, *Lab.* . 19,386
C. maj. *3,333*
(1955 C. maj. 2,584)

Llanelly (Carmarthenshire)
E. 64,048
377*Rt. Hon. J. Griffiths, *Lab.* 34,625
H. Gardner, *C.* 10,128
Rev. D. E. Morgan, *Welsh Nat.* 7,176
Lab. maj. *24,497*
(1955 Lab. maj. 23,381)

Londonderry
E. 73,262
378*R. Chichester-Clark, *U.U.* 37,529
M. Canning, *S.F.* 13,872
U.U. maj. *23,657*
(1955 U.U. maj. 16,033)

Loughborough (Leicestershire)
E. 54,225
379*J. D. Cronin, *Lab.* 21,496
C. G. Waite, *C.* 17,749
R. E. Hancock, *L.* 6,303
Lab. maj. *3,747*
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,263)

Louth (Lincolnshire)
E. 51,773
380*C. Osborne, *C.* 24,211
F. R. Macdonald, *Lab.* 15,408
C. maj. *8,803*
(1955 C. maj. 6,520)

Lowestoft (Suffolk)
E. 57,814
381 *J. M. L. Prior, *C.* 24,324
*E. Evans, C.B.E., *Lab.* .. 22,835
C. maj. *1,489*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,915)

Ludlow (Shropshire)
E. 46,735
382*C. J. Holland-Martin, *C.* 21,464
J. Garwell, *Lab.* 14,138
C. maj. *7,326*
(1955 C. maj. 7,879)
(By-election pending.)

Luton (English Borough)
E. 59,769
383*Rt. Hon. C. Hill, M.D., *L. & C.* 27,153
C. R. Fenton, *Lab.* 22,134
L. & C. maj. *5,019*
(1955 L. & C. maj. 4,418)

Macclesfield (Cheshire)
E. 58,892
384*Air Cdre. Sir A. V. Harvey, C.B.E., *C.* 28,978
J. F. Bex, *Lab.* 19,652
C. maj. *9,326*
(1955 C. maj. 9,189)

Maidstone (Kent)
E. 63,304
385 *J. J. Wells, *C.* 30,115
A. B. S. Soper, *Lab.* 19,652
C. maj. *10,463*
(1955 C. maj. 7,406)

Maldon (Essex)
E. 54,401
386*A. B. C. Harrison, *C.* .. 21,772
S. G. Richards, *Lab.* .. 19,532
L. C. M. Walsh, *L.* 3,860
C. maj. *2,240*
(1955 C. maj. 550)

Manchester (9)
ARDWICK *E.* 57,166
387*L. M. Lever, *Lab.* 24,134
H. Sharp, *C.* 17,392
Lab. maj. *6,742*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,082)

BLACKLEY *E.* 57,851
388*E. S. T. Johnson, M.C., *C.* 22,163
R. B. Chrimes, *Lab.* .. 17,790
R. M. Hammond, *L.* .. 7,223
C. maj. *4,373*
(1955 C. maj. 5,436)

CHEETHAM *E.* 47,156
389*N. H. Lever, *Lab.* 20,941
Miss M. P. O'Gara, *C.* 11,605
Lab. maj. *9,336*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,531)

EXCHANGE *E.* 47,067
390*W. D. Griffiths, *Lab.* .. 19,328
L. Smith, *C.* 10,604
Lab. maj. *8,724*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,281)

GORTON *E.* 55,846
391*K. Zilliacus, *Lab.* 23,337
D. H. Moore, *C.* 22,480
Lab. maj. *857*
(1955 Lab. maj. 269)

MOSS SIDE *E.* 51,271
392 *J. Watts, *C.* 22,090
N. Morris, *Lab.* 13,371
C. maj. *8,719*
(1955 C. maj. 10,528)

OPENSHAW *E.* 54,610
393*W. R. Williams, *Lab.* .. 24,975
M. B. Scholfield, *C.* .. 16,537
Lab. maj. *8,438*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,042)

WITHINGTON *E.* 59,457
394*Sir R. A. Cary, *Bt.*, *C.* 23,170
R. E. Sheldon, *Lab.* 13,476
G. V. Davies, *L.* 7,675
C. maj. *9,694*
(1955 C. maj. 12,653)

WYTHENSHAWE *E.* 69,925
395*Mrs. E. Hill, *C.* 28,934
A. Morris, *Lab.* 27,625
C. maj. *1,309*
(1955 C. maj. 2,822)

Mansfield (Nottinghamshire)
E. 56,674
396*H. B. Taylor, *Lab.* 31,066
M. R. V. Eliot, *C.* 14,700
Lab. maj. *16,366*
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,033)

MARYHILL—*See* Glasgow

Melton (Leicestershire)
E. 70,233
397*Miss I. M. P. Pike, *C.* .. 34,997
C. W. Shepherd, *Lab.* 22,176
C. maj. *12,821*
(Dec. 1956, by-election, C. maj. 2,362)
(1955 C. maj. 10,780)

Meriden (Warwickshire)
E. 62,449
398 G. R. *Matthews, *C.* 26,498
*R. Moss, *Lab.* 26,235
C. maj. *263*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,105)

Merionethshire
E. 26,435
399*T. W. Jones, *Lab.* 9,095
B. G. Jones, *L.* 8,119
G. Evans, *Welsh Nat.* .. 5,127
Lab. maj. *976*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,682)

Merthyr Tydfil (Welsh Borough)
E. 42,153
400*S. O. Davies, *Lab.* 26,608
Mrs. M. M. M. Greenaway, *C.* 7,885
Lab. maj. *18,723*
(1955 Lab. maj. 18,082)

Merton and Morden (English Borough)
E. 52,178
401*H. E. Atkins, *C.* 25,603
R. W. Kerr, *Lab.* 17,444
C. maj. *8,159*
(1955 C. maj. 6,390)

Middlesbrough (2)
EAST *E.* 62,666
402*Rt. Hon. H. A. Marquand, *Lab.* 29,391
D. R. Chapman, *C.* .. 18,365
Lab. maj. *11,026*
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,758)

WEST *E.* 53,059
403*Sir J. E. S. Simon, Q.C., *C.* 24,602
E. J. Fletcher, *Lab.* 15,892
G. W. I. Hodgson, *L.* .. 4,336
C. maj. *8,710*
(1955 C. maj. 7,361)

Middlesex (2). *See* Spelthorne and Uxbridge

Middleton and Prestwich
(Lancashire)
E. 65,855
404*Sir J. D. Barlow, *Bt.*, *C.* 31,416
F. G. Barton, *Lab.* 21,248
C. maj. *10,168*
(1955 C. maj. 10,107)

Midlothian
E. 58,092
405 *J. M. Hill, *Lab.* 28,457
W. S. How, *C.* 18,797
Lab. maj. *9,660*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,786)

Mid-Ulster
E. 66,585
406*G. Forrest, *Ind. U.U.* .. 33,093
T. J. Mitchell, *S.F.* 14,170
Ind. U.U. maj. *18,923*
(May, 1956, by-election, Ind. U.U. maj. 4,482)
(1955 S.F. maj. 260)

Mitcham (English Borough)
E. 70,463
407**L. R. Carr, C.* 33,661
E. J. C. Smythe, *Lab.* .. 23,845
C. maj. *9,816*
(1955 C. maj. 7,590)

Monmouth (Monmouthshire)
E. 53,628
408**Rt. Hon. G. E. P. Thorneycroft, C.* 25,422
G. S. D. Parry, *Lab.* ... 19,165
C. maj. *6,257*
(1955 C. maj. 5,797)

Monmouthshire (5). *See* Abertillery, Bedwellty, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth and Pontypool

Montgomeryshire
E. 31,152
409**Rt. Hon. E. Clement Davies, Q.C., L.* 10,970
F. L. Morgan, *C.* 8,176
D. C. Jones, *Lab.* 6,950
L. maj. *2,794*
(1955 L. maj. 8,500)

Moray and Nairn
E. 35,487
410 *G. T. C. Campbell,* M.C., *C.* 13,742
M. Mackay, *Lab.* 6,539
D. C. MacDonald, *L.* .. 5,831
C. maj. *7,203*
(1955 C. maj. 5,129)

Morecambe and Lonsdale (Lancashire) *E.* 57,654
411**B. R. Z. de Ferranti, C.* 30,228
F. R. McManus, *Lab.* .. 14,253
C. maj. *15,975*
(Nov. 1958, by-election, C. maj. 11,231)
(1955 C. maj. 17,701)

Morpeth (Northumberland)
E. 45,361
412**W. J. Owen, Lab.* 27,435
D. Bloom, *C.* 10,716
Lab. maj. *16,719*
(1955 Lab. maj. 14,833)

Moss Side—*See* Manchester

Motherwell (Lanarkshire)
E. 50,503
413**G. M. Lawson, Lab.* ... 22,009
B. Brogan, *C.* 17,613
D. Murray, *Ind.* 1,331
Lab. maj. *4,396*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,885)

Nantwich (Cheshire)
E. 43,655
414**Wing-Cdr. R. G. Grant-Ferris, C.* 17,613
L. Knight, *Lab.* 10,876
G. M. Harvey, *L.* 7,983
C. maj. *6,737*
(1955 C. maj. 7,366)

Neath (Glamorgan)
E. 51,711
415**D. J. Williams, Lab.* ... 30,469
D. N. I. Pearce, *C.* ... 10,263
J. J. David, *Comm.* 1,962
Lab. maj. *20,206*
(1955 Lab. maj. 21,114)

Nelson and Colne
E. 48,472
416**S. S. Silverman, Lab.* .. 20,407
J. Crabtree, *C.* 19,143
T. C. Emmott, *Ind.* ... 1,889
Lab. maj. *1,264*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,291)

Newark (Nottinghamshire)
E. 54,597
417**G. Deer,* O.B.E., *Lab.* .. 24,072
P. Jenkin-Jones, *C.* ... 22,300
Lab. maj. *1,772*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,141)

Newbury (Berkshire)
E. 62,854
418**Sir A. R. Hurd, C.* 29,703
D. L. Stoddart, *Lab.* ... 19,787
C. maj. *9,916*
(1955 C. maj. 7,237)

Newcastle under Lyme (English Borough)
E. 63,623
419**S. T. Swingler, Lab.* ... 29,840
T. Prendergast, *C.* 23,838
Lab. maj. *6,002*
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,745)

Newcastle upon Tyne (4)
CENTRAL *E.* 49,929
420**E. W. Short, Lab.* 24,051
W. D. Rutter, *C.* 12,485
Lab. maj. *11,566*
(1955 Lab. maj. 13,003)
EAST *E.* 50,616
421 *W. F. Montgomery, C.* 21,457
*A. Blenkinsop, *Lab.* ... 21,359
C. maj. *98*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,822)
NORTH *E.* 47,930
422**R. W. Elliott, C.* 24,588
Mrs. M. F. L. Prichard, *Lab.* 13,316
C. maj. *11,272*
(March, 1957, by-election, C. maj. 6,462)
(1955 L. & C. maj. 10,933)
WEST *E.* 64,509
423**E. Popplewell,* C.B.E., *Lab.* 28,956
C. D. Larrow, *C.* 23,933
Lab. maj. *5,023*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,184)

New Forest (Hampshire)
E. 58,958
424**Col. O. E. Crosthwaite-Eyre, C.* 29,949
R. C. Mitchell, *Lab.* .. 13,667
C. maj. *16,282*
(1955 C. maj. 14,742)

Newport (Welsh Borough)
E. 71,342
425**Rt. Hon. Sir F. Soskice,* Q.C., *Lab.* 31,125
A. D. Arnold, *C.* 27,477
Lab. maj. *3,648*
(July, 1956, by-election, Lab. maj. 8,485)
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,360)

Newton (Lancashire)
E. 65,124
426**F. Lee, Lab.* 31,041
N. A. Miscampbell, *C.* 23,065
Lab. maj. *7,976*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,955)

Norfolk (6)
CENTRAL *E.* 54,436
427 *R. C. M. Collard,* D.S.O., D.F.C., *C. & Nat. L.* .. 21,918
F. H. Stone, *Lab.* 15,131
G. M. Goode, *L.* 6,465
C. & Nat. L. maj. *6,787*
(1955 Nat. L. & C. maj. 5,563)

NORTH *E.* 48,756
428**E. G. Gooch,* C.B.E., *Lab.* 19,784
F. H. Easton, *C. & Nat. L.* 19,126
Lab. maj. *658*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,242)
SOUTH *E.* 43,458
429**J. E. B. Hill, C.* 19,275
J. M. Stewart, *Lab.* 16,542
C. maj. *2,733*
(1955 C. maj. 1,475)
SOUTH WEST *E.* 40,283
430**A. V. Hilton, Lab.* 16,858
Mrs. M. E. Kellett, *C.* 16,780
Lab. maj. *78*
(March, 1959, by-election, Lab. maj. 1,354)
(1955 Lab. maj. 193)

See also King's Lynn and Yarmouth

Normanton (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 49,139
431**A. Roberts, Lab.* 29,672
J. A. C. Briggs, *C.* 11,169
Lab. maj. *18,503*
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,806)

Northampton (English Borough)
E. 72,521
432**R. T. Paget,* Q.C., *Lab.* .. 27,823
Mrs. J. C. J. Knight, *C.* 25,106
A. T. Smith, *L.* 7,170
Lab. maj. *2,717*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,348)

Northamptonshire (4)
SOUTH *E.* 51,403
433**Rt. Hon. Sir R. E. Manningham-Buller, Bt.,* Q.C., *C.* 24,226
A. Richardson, *Lab.* .. 18,292
C. maj. *5,934*
(1955 C. maj. 4,158)

See also Kettering, Peterborough and Wellingborough

NORTHFIELD—*See* Birmingham

North Fylde (Lancashire)
E. 53,864
434**Hon. R. O. Stanley, C.* 27,045
J. Myerscough, *Lab.* .. 11,307
C. maj. *15,738*
(1955 C. maj. 14,660)

Northumberland (3). *See* Berwick upon Tweed, Hexham and Morpeth

Northwich (Cheshire)
E. 44,305
435**J. G. Foster, Q.C., C.* .. 20,396
J. Crawford, *Lab.* 12,426
R. E. Lewis, *L.* 4,602
C. maj. *7,970*
(1955 C. maj. 6,555)

Norwich (2)
NORTH *E.* 41,221
436**J. Paton, Lab.* 19,092
D. R. Chance, *C.* 12,609
Lab. maj. *6,483*
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,595)
SOUTH *E.* 43,789
437**A. G. F. Rippon, C.* ... 19,128
G. D. Wallace, *Lab.* ... 16,884
C. maj. *2,244*
(1955 C. maj. 1,758)

Nottingham (4)
CENTRAL *E.* 52,491
438**Lt.-Col. J. K. Cordeaux,* C.B.E., *C.* 24,004
I. Winterbottom, *Lab.* 21,869
C. maj. *2,135*
(1955 C. maj. 758)

NORTH *E.* 59,638
439 *W. C. Whitlock, Lab.* . 24,005
A. G. Blake, *C.*..... 18,952
S. Thomas, *L.*..... 6,581
J. Peck, *Comm.*..... 1,331
Lab. maj...... *5,053*
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,090)

SOUTH *E.* 71,520
440 *W. G. A. Clark, C.*.... 29,607
Hon. J. E. Silkin, *Lab.* 22,235
C. maj...... *7,372*
(1955 C. maj. 7,053)

WEST *E.* 62,030
441 *P. H. B. Tapsell, C.*... 22,052
*Sir T. O'Brien, *Lab.*.. 21,888
C. maj...... *164*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,908)

Nottinghamshire (6). *See* Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Carlton, Mansfield, Newark and Rushcliffe

Nuneaton (Warwickshire)
E. 58,038
442*F. G. Bowles, Lab.*.... 24,894
C. G. Miller, *C.*..... 15,354
J. Campbell, *L.*..... 7,227
Lab. maj...... *9,540*
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,284)

Ogmore (Glamorgan)
E. 57,192
443*W. E. Padley, Lab.*.... 35,170
T. O. Ewart-James, *C.*.. 11,905
Lab. maj...... *23,265*
(1955 Lab. maj. 22,524)

Oldbury and Halesowen
E. 68,892
444*A. Moyle, C.B.E., Lab.* . 23,861
J. F. Vernon, *C.*..... 21,478
D. Mirfin, *L.*..... 10,343
Lab. maj...... *2,383*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,055)

Oldham (2)
EAST *E.* 54,520
445 *C. Mapp, Lab.*..... 19,329
*Sir I. M. Horobin, *C.*. 17,499
D. Wrigley, *L.*..... 6,660
Lab. maj...... *1,830*
(1955 C. maj. 380)

WEST *E.* 51,845
446*C. L. Hale, Lab.*..... 22,624
J. H. V. Sutcliffe, *C.*... 18,505
Lab. maj...... *4,119*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,899)

OPENSHAW—*See* Manchester

Orkney and Zetland
E. 26,435
447*J. Grimond, T.D., L.*... 12,099
R. H. W. Bruce, *C.*... 3,487
R. S. McGowan, *Lab.* 3,275
L. maj...... *8,612*
(1955 L. maj. 7,993)

Ormskirk (Lancashire)
E. 61,420
448*Col. Sir D. Glover, C.* 32,952
G. E. Roberts, *Lab.*... 14,701
C. maj...... *18,251*
(1955 C. maj. 14,539)

Orpington (Kent)
E. 51,872
449*W. D. M. Sumner, O.B.E., Q.C., C.*..... 24,303
N. J. Hart, *Lab.*..... 9,543
J. O. Galloway, *L.*..... 9,092
C. maj...... *14,760*
(1955 C. maj. 11,936)

Oswestry (Shropshire)
E. 50,772
450*Rt. Hon. W. D. Ormsby-Gore, C.*..... 21,055
G. Thomas, *Lab.*..... 10,531
D. G. Rees, *L.*..... 6,068
C. maj...... *10,524*
(1955 C. maj. 10,425)

Oxford (English Borough)
E. 66,655
451 *Hon. C. M. Woodhouse, D.S.O., O.B.E., C.*..... 26,798
L. N. Anderton, *Lab.*.. 18,310
I. R. M. Davies, *L.*.... 7,491
C. maj...... *8,488*
(1955 C. maj. 7,778)

Oxfordshire (2). *See* Banbury and Henley

Paddington (2)
NORTH *E.* 40,952
452*B. T. Parkin, Lab.*..... 14,397
H. H. S. Montefiore, *C.*..... 13,629
Lab. maj...... *768*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,092)

SOUTH *E.* 40,951
453*Comdr. R. A. Allan, D.S.O., O.B.E., C.*.... 16,006
D. J. Nisbet, *Lab.*..... 8,719
C. maj...... *7,287*
(1955 C. maj. 7,047)

Paisley (Scottish Burgh)
E. 63,097
454*D. H. Johnston, Q.C., Lab.*..... 28,519
G. R. Rickman, *C.*... 21,250
Lab. maj...... *7,269*
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,098)

PARK—*See* Sheffield

PAVILION—*See* Brighton

PECKHAM—*See* Camberwell

Pembrokeshire
E. 62,372
455*D. L. Donnelly, Lab.*.. 27,623
H. G. Partridge, *C.*.... 22,301
W. Williams, *Welsh Nat.*..... 2,253
Lab. maj...... *5,322*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,592)

Penistone (Yorks, W.R.)
E 61,397
456*J. J. Mendelson, Lab.*.. 31,117
J. B. Deby, *C.*..... 19,809
Lab. maj...... *11,308*
(June, 1959, by-election, Lab. maj. 11,119)
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,636)

Penrith and the Border (Cumberland)
E. 51,190
457*W. S. I. Whitelaw, M.C., C.*..... 23,551
B. P. Atha, *Lab.*..... 9,342
B. G. Ashmore, *L.*.... 7,602
C. maj...... *14,209*
(1955 C. maj. 13,672)

PENTLANDS—*See* Edinburgh

PERRY BARR—*See* Birmingham

Perthshire and Kinross (2)
KINROSS AND WEST *E.* 33,582
458*W. G. Leburn, T.D., C.* 16,256
J. G. Mackenzie, *Lab.* 4,008
A. Donaldson, *Scott. Nat.*..... 3,568
C. maj...... *12,248*
(1955 C. maj. 12,158)

PERTH AND EAST *E.* 55,064
459 *I. MacArthur, C.*..... 24,217
Dr. R. D. McIntyre, *Scot. Nat.*..... 9,637
T. W. Moore, *Lab.*.... 7,781
C. maj...... *14,580*
(1955 C. maj. 13,721)

Peterborough (Northamptonshire)
E. 60,545
460*H. Nicholls, C.*..... 27,414
Miss B. Boothroyd, *Lab.* 22,830
C. maj...... *4,584*
(1955 C. maj. 3,238)

Petersfield (Hampshire)
E 52,796
461*Hon. P. R. Legh, C.*... 23,687
J. S. P. Davey, *Lab.*... 8,278
Lt.-Col. R. M. Digby, *L.*..... 6,912
C. maj...... *15,409*
(1955 C. maj. 14,090)
(By-election pending.)

Plymouth (2)
DEVONPORT *E.* 64,236
462*Miss J. H. Vickers, M.B.E., C. & Nat. L.* 28,481
M. M. Foot, *Lab.*..... 22,027
C. & Nat. L. maj... *6,454*
(1955 C. & Nat. L. maj. 100)

SUTTON *E.* 74,078
463 *I. M. Fraser, M.C., C.*... 32,752
J. D. Richards, *Lab.*... 25,991
C. maj...... *6,761*
(1955 C. maj. 3,810)

POLLOK—*See* Glasgow

Pontefract (English Borough)
E. 54,677
464*G. O. Sylvester, Lab.*... 35,194
E. T. Bowman, *C.*.... 10,884
Lab. maj...... *24,310*
(1955 Lab. maj. 22,463)

Pontypool (Monmouthshire)
E. 47,452
465*L. Abse, Lab.*..... 26,755
P. S. Thomas, *C.*..... 8,903
B. C. L. Morgan, *Welsh Nat.*..... 2,519
Lab. maj...... *17,852*
(Nov. 1958, by-election, Lab. maj. 13,727)
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,572)

Pontypridd (Glamorgan)
E. 53,903
466*A. Pearson, C.B.E., Lab.* 29,853
Sir B. M. Rhys-Williams, Bt., *C.*..... 13,896
Lab. maj...... *15,957*
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,163)

Poole (English Borough)
E. 63,554
467*Capt. R. A. Pilkington, M.C., C.*..... 26,956
A. J. Williams, *Lab.* . 15,325
J. C. Holland, *L.*..... 8,735
C. maj...... *11,631*
(1955 C. maj. 9,562)

Poplar (London Borough)
E. 44,412
468*Rt. Hon. C. W. Key, *Lab.*..... 22,506
P. B. Black, *C.*..... 6,635
Lab. maj...... *15,871*
(1955 Lab. maj. 19,828)

Portsmouth (3)
LANGSTONE *E.* 79,885
469*G. P. *Stevens*, C..... 38,834
D. G. Reynolds, *Lab.*. 20,553
C. maj...... *18,281*
(1955 C. maj. 14,155)
SOUTH *E.* 55,121
470*Sir J. M. *Lucas*, Bt., K.B.E., M.C., C..... 27,892
F. Towell, *Lab.*..... 11,979
C. maj...... *15,913*
(1955 C. maj. 14,287)
WEST *E.* 53,206
471*Brig. T. H. *Clarke*, C.B.E., C..... 23,600
Dr. M. Bresler, *Lab.*.. 17,334
C. maj...... *6,266*
(1955 C. maj. 3,669)

Preston (2)
NORTH *E.* 52,212
472*J. *Amery*, C..... 23,990
A. Davidson, *Lab.*.... 19,529
C. maj...... *4,461*
(1955 C. maj. 2,903)
SOUTH *E.* 49,809
473*A. *Green*, C..... 21,954
T. G. Bradley, *Lab.*.... 18,935
C. maj...... *3,019*
(1955 C. maj. 474)
PROVAN—*See* Glasgow

Pudsey (English Borough)
E. 52,285
474 J. *Hiley*, C..... 22,752
V. P. Richardson, *Lab.* 16,241
J. S. Snowden, *L.*..... 6,429
C. maj...... *6,511*
(1955 C. maj. 4,564)
PUTNEY—*See* Wandsworth

Reading (English Borough)
E. 58,772
475 P. F. H. *Emery*, C.... 26,314
*I. Mikardo, *Lab.*.... 22,372
C. maj...... *3,942*
(1955 Lab. maj. 238)

Reigate (Surrey)
E. 60,266
476*Sir J. K. *Vaughan-Morgan*, Bt., C..... 26,966
C. J. Garnsworthy, *Lab.*..... 14,465
Mrs. A. H. Scott, *L.*... 8,205
C. maj...... *12,501*
(1955 C. maj. 10,307)

Renfrewshire (2)
EAST *E.* 61,060
477 *Miss M. B. H. Anderson*, O.B.E., C..... 29,672
A. J. Houston, *Lab.*... 14,579
D. M. H. Starforth, *L.* 6,339
C. maj...... *15,093*
(1955 C. maj. 16,588)
WEST *E.* 47,395
478*Rt. Hon. J. S. *Maclay*, C.M.G., *L. & C.*..... 20,959
C. Minihan, *Lab.*..... 18,206
L. & C. maj...... *2,753*
(1955 L. & C. maj. 4,040)

Rhondda (2)
EAST *E.* 37,908
479 G. E. *Davies*, *Lab.*.... 20,565
Mrs. A. Powell, *Comm.* 4,580
D. H. Peace, *C.*..... 3,629
N. Williams, *Welsh Nat.* 2,776
Lab. maj...... *15,985*
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,315)
WEST *E.* 34,450
480*I. R. *Thomas*, *Lab.*.... 21,130
G. P. James, *Welsh Nat.* 4,978
F. L. Pym, *C.*..... 3,242
Lab. maj...... *16,152*
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,864)

Richmond, Surrey (English Borough)
E. 59,852
481 *A. H. F. *Royle*, C.... 27,161
C. H. Archibald, *Lab.* 12,975
J. A. Baker, *L.*..... 7,359
C. maj...... *14,186*
(1955 C. maj. 12,955)

Richmond (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 52,416
482 T. P. G. *Kitson*, C.... 28,270
Mrs. M. McMillan, *Lab.*..... 9,203
C. maj...... *19,067*
(1955 C. maj. 16,005)

Ripon (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 41,184
483*Col. Sir M. *Stoddart-Scott*, O.B.E., T.D., M.D., C..... 22,757
J. H. Swann, *Lab.*..... 9,791
C. maj...... *12,966*
(1955 C. maj. 12,065)

Rochdale (English Borough)
E. 61,191
484*J. *McCann*, *Lab.*..... 21,689
L. H. C. Kennedy, *L.*.. 18,949
T. Normanton, C.... 11,665
Lab. maj...... *2,740*
(Feb. 1958, by-election, Lab. maj. 4,530)
(1955 C. maj. 1,590)

Rochester and Chatham (English Borough)
E. 64,386
485 *J. M. G. *Critchley*, C.. 26,510
*Rt. Hon. A. G. Bottomley, O.B.E., *Lab.*.. 25,487
C. maj...... *1,023*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,447)

Romford (English Borough)
E. 73,082
486*R. J. *Ledger*, *Lab.*..... 25,558
R. J. S. Harvey, C.... 24,951
D. Geary, *L.*..... 8,228
Lab. maj...... *607*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,625)

Ross and Cromarty—*See* Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty

Rossendale (English Borough)
E. 50,577
487*A. *W. J. Greenwood*, *Lab.*..... 20,743
J. R. T. Holt, C..... 18,152
A. Cooper, *L.*..... 4,752
Lab. maj...... *2,591*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,911)

Rotherham (English Borough)
E. 57,080
488*J. H. *Jones*, *Lab.*..... 28,298
R. Hall, C..... 16,759
Lab. maj...... *11,539*
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,541)

Rother Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 71,652
489*D. *Griffiths*, *Lab.*..... 43,962
W. A. V. Hoskins, C.. 15,369
Lab. maj...... *28,593*
(1955 Lab. maj. 27,052)

Rowley Regis and Tipton
E. 59,895
490*Rt. Hon. A. *Henderson*, Q.C., *Lab.*..... 27,151
A. Taylor, C..... 17,174
Lab. maj...... *9,977*
(1955 Lab. maj. 13,168)

Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles
E. 55,459
491*Cmdr. C. E. M. *Donaldson*, V.R.D., C..... 22,275
Dr. J. M. MacCormick, *L.*..... 12,762
T. Dalyell, *Lab.*..... 9,336
C. maj...... *9,513*
(1955 C. maj. 7,170)

Rugby (Warwickshire)
E. 47,809
492 *Lt.-Col. A. R. *Wise*, M.B.E., T.D., C. 17,429
*J. Johnson, *Lab.*..... 16,959
S. Goldblatt, *L.*..... 6,413
A. S. Frost, *Ind.*..... 142
C. maj...... *470*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,378)

Ruislip-Northwood (English Borough)
E. 49,198
493*F. P. *Crowder*, C..... 23,480
J. L. King, *Lab.*..... 10,424
R. A. Walker, *L.*..... 7,295
C. maj...... *13,056*
(1955 C. maj. 11,555)

Runcorn (Cheshire)
E. 49,584
494*Rt. Hon. D. F. *Vosper*, T.D., C..... 26,615
J. Barnett, *Lab.*..... 13,837
C. maj...... *12,778*
(1955 C. maj. 10,830)

Rushcliffe (Nottinghamshire)
E. 58,971
495*Rt. Hon. M. *Redmayne*, D.S.O., C..... 27,392
N. D. Sandelson, *Lab.* 22,952
C. maj...... *4,440*
(1955 C. maj. 1,643)

Rutherglen (Lanarkshire)
E. 42,833
496*R. C. *Brooman-White*, C..... 19,146
E. J. Milne, *Lab.*..... 17,624
C. maj...... *1,522*
(1955 C. maj. 2,101)

Rutland and Stamford (Lincolnshire and Rutland)
E. 41,061
497 *K. *Lewis*, C..... 19,078
C. S. B. Attlee, *Lab.*.. 14,137
C. maj...... *4,941*
(1955 C. maj. 2,819)

Rye (East Sussex)
E. 54,599
498*B. G. *Irvine*, C..... 27,465
J. R. Murray, *L.*..... 7,549
D. S. Tilbé, *Lab.*..... 7,359
C. maj...... *19,916*
(1955 C. maj. 17,940)

Saffron Walden (Essex)
E. 48,454
499*Rt. Hon. R. A. *Butler*, C.H., C..... 20,955
Rev. H. N. Horne, *Lab.*..... 14,173
D. J. Ridley, *L.*..... 4,245
C. maj...... *6,782*
(1955 C. maj. 6,418)

St. Albans (Hertfordshire)
E. 52,823
500 *V. H. Goodhew*, C. . . . 23,157
L. W. Carroll, *Lab.* . . . 14,650
W. A. N. Jones, *L.* . . . 5,948
C. maj. *8,507*
1955 C. maj. 5,721)
St. Helens (English Borough)
E. 75,280
501*L. *Spriggs*, *Lab.* 35,961
M. Carlisle, *C.* 21,956
Lab. maj. *14,005*
(June, 1958, by-election, Lab. maj. 11,994)
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,883)
St. Ives (Cornwall)
E. 44,010
502*G. R. *Howard*, *C. & Nat. L.* 15,700
D. Longden, *Lab.* 8,802
G. E. L. Whitmarsh, *L.* 8,258
C. & Nat. L. maj. . . *6,898*
(1955 C. & Nat. L. maj. 7,335)
St. Marylebone (London Borough)
E. 55,080
503*Sir *W. W. Wakefield*, *C.* 23,278
B. Hooberman, *Lab.* . . 8,507
E. M. Wheeler, *L.* 4,304
C. maj. *14,771*
(1955 C. maj. 15,399)
St. Pancras, North (London Borough)
E. 59,194
504*K. *Robinson*, *Lab.* 22,256
D. B. Mitchell, *C.* 15,949
W. Webster, *Ind.* 1,685
J. Nicolson, *Comm.* 1,230
Lab. maj. *6,307*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,082)
Salford (2)
EAST *E.* 51,231
505*F. *Allaun*, *Lab.* 20,639
J. H. Franks, *C.* 17,171
Lab. maj. *3,468*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,728)
WEST *E.* 56,490
506*C. *Royle*, *Lab.* 23,167
H. H. Davies, *C.* 20,306
Lab. maj. *2,861*
(1955 Lab. maj. 859)
Salisbury (Wiltshire)
E. 49,997
507*J. G. *Morrison*, T.D., *C.* 20,641
Dr. J. A. Cannon, *Lab.* 12,932
J. M. Booker, *L.* 5,516
C. maj. *7,709*
(1955 C. maj. 7,639)
Scarborough and Whitby (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 63,938
508*Sir *A. C. M. Spearman*, *C.* 25,226
G. Gray, *L.* 10,759
N. G. Barnett, *Lab.* . . . 10,468
C. maj. *14,467*
(1955 C. maj. 16,645)
SCOTLAND—*See* Liverpool
SCOTSTOUN—*See* Glasgow Sedgefield (Durham)
E. 63,535
509*J. *Slater*, B.E.M., *Lab.* . . 30,642
D. F. M. Appleby, *C.* . . 21,771
Lab. maj. *8,871*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,853)

SELLY OAK—*See* Birmingham
Sevenoaks (Kent)
E. 62,701
510*J. *C. Rodgers*, *C.* 28,186
R. C. Ogley, *Lab.* 14,265
Mrs. N. Penman, *L.* . . . 7,819
C. maj. *13,921*
(1955 C. maj. 11,078)

Sheffield (6)
ATTERCLIFFE *E.* 65,024
511*J. *B. Hynd*, *Lab.* 33,676
Lt.-Col. H. L. Lambert, *C. & L.* 15,304
Lab. maj. *18,372*
(1955 Lab. maj. 19,568)

BRIGHTSIDE *E.* 57,090
512*R. E. *Winterbottom*, *Lab.* 28,302
H. C. Holmes, *C. & L.* 12,269
H. Hill, *Comm.* 1,373
Lab. maj. *16,033*
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,404)

HALLAM *E.* 60,225
513 *J. H. *Osborn*, *C. & L.* . 28,747
E. S. Sachs, *Lab.* 11,938
B. Roseby, *L.* 5,119
C. & L. maj. *16,809*
(1955 C. & L. maj. 14,739)

HEELEY *E.* 72,648
514*Sir *P. G. Roberts*, *Bt.*, *C. & L.* 33,236
Miss J. Mellors, *Lab.* . . 23,109
C. & L. maj. *10,127*
(1955 C. & L. maj. 11,051)

HILLSBOROUGH *E.* 51,023
515*G. *Darling*, *Lab.* 21,888
S. K. Arnold, *C.* 16,845
Lab. maj. *5,043*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,010)

PARK *E.* 51,533
516*F. *W. Mulley*, *Lab.* . . . 26,078
J. Neill, *C. & L.* 10,598
Lab. maj. *15,480*
(1955 Lab. maj. 18,339)
SHETTLESTON—*See* Glasgow

Shipley (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 45,460
517*G. *A. N. Hirst*, T.D., *C.* 22,536
M. R. English, *Lab.* . . 17,025
C. maj. *5,511*
(1955 C. maj. 5,331)

Shoreditch and Finsbury (London Borough)
E. 53,210
518*M. *Cliffe*, *Lab.* 22,744
T. H. M. Whipham, *C.* 11,178
Lab. maj. *11,566*
(Nov. 1598, by-election, Lab. maj. 6,995)
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,284)

Shrewsbury (Shropshire)
E. 46,846
519*J. *A. Langford-Holt*, *C.* 19,970
K. V. Russell, *Lab.* . . . 11,338
H. Shaw, *L.* 6,387
C. maj. *8,632*
(1959 C. maj. 7,593)
Shropshire (4) *See* Ludlow, Oswestry, Shrewsbury and Wrekin

Skipton (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 49,037
520*G. *B. Drayson*, T.D., *C.* 20,278
F. O. Hooley, *Lab.* . . . 11,178
Miss K. C. Graham, *L.* 10,543
C. maj. *9,100*
(1955 C. maj. 9,182)
SMALL HEATH—*See* Birmingham

Smethwick (English Borough)
E. 49,794
521*Rt. Hon. *P. C. Gordon-Walker*, *Lab.* 20,670
P. H. S. Griffiths, *C.* . . 17,126
Lab. maj. *3,544*
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,495)

Solihull (Warwickshire)
E. 60,227
522*M. *A. Lindsay*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *C.* 35,862
E. J. Bowen, *Lab.* 12,682
C. maj. *23,180*
(1955 C. maj. 18,023)

Somerset (6)
NORTH *E.* 63,231
523*E. *H. C. Leather*, *C.* . . . 30,432
E. F. Wilde, *Lab.* 23,649
C. maj. *6,783*
(1955 C. maj. 4,183)
See also Bridgwater, Taunton, Wells, Weston-super-Mare and Yeovil

Southall (English Borough)
E. 55,290
524*G. *A. Pargiter*, *Lab.* . . . 22,285
M. T. B. Underhill, *C.* 19,966
Lab. maj. *2,319*
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,335)

Southampton (2)
ITCHEN *E.* 69,886
525* *H. M. King*, D.Phil., *Lab.* 29,123
E. M. King, *C.* 25,390
Lab. maj. *3,733*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,771)
TEST *E.* 67,087
526*J. *M. Howard*, *C.* 30,176
Mrs. S. V. T. B. Williams, *Lab.* 23,410
C. maj. *6,766*
(1955 C. maj. 3,842)

Southend (2)
EAST *E.* 55,265
527*S. *J. McAdden*, C.B.E., *C.* 24,712
E. J. Trevett, *Lab.* 16,987
C. maj. *7,725*
(1955 C. maj. 6,758)
WEST *E.* 60,999
528*H. *P. G. Channon*, *C.* . 27,612
Miss H. J. Harvey, *L.* 10,577
A. Pearson-Clarke, *Lab.* 9,219
C. maj. *17,035*
(Jan. 1959, by-election, C. maj. 8,179)
(1955 C. maj. 18,460)

South Fylde (Lancashire)
E. 65,310
529*Col. *C. G. Lancaster*, *C.* 36,988
N. Holding, *Lab.* 12,521
C. maj. *24,467*
(1955 C. maj. 22,395)

Southgate (English Borough)
E. 54,869
530**Sir A. Beverley Baxter, C.*..... 25,704
G. J. Bridge, *L.*..... 8,968
S. J. Chapman, *Lab.*.. 7,613
C. maj...... *16,736*
(1955 C. maj. 18,210)

Southport (English Borough)
E. 62,466
531 *W. I. Percival, C.*..... 26,905
S. Goldberg, *L.*..... 11,292
C. W. Hadfield, *Lab.*.. 9,805
C. maj...... *15,613*
(1955 C. maj. 17,441)

South Shields (English Borough)
E. 75,538
532**Rt. Hon. J. C. Ede,* C.H., *Lab.*..... 32,577
J. Chalmers, *C.*..... 23,638
Lab. maj...... *8,939*
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,252)

Southwark (London Borough)
E. 61,747
533 *R. J. Gunter, Lab.*..... 25,036
J. M. Greenwood, *C.*.. 12,696
S. P. Bent, *Comm.*..... 1,395
Lab. maj...... *12,340*
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,230)

Sowerby (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 52,560
534**A. L. N. D. Houghton, Lab.*..... 18,949
R. K. McKim, *C.*..... 16,993
J. G. Walker, *L.*..... 7,654
Lab. maj...... *1,956*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,783)
SPARKBROOK—*See* Birmingham

Spelthorne (Middlesex)
E. 52,115
535**Sir G. B. Craddock, C.* 25,221
J. P. Carruthers, *Lab.*.. 17,128
C. maj...... *8,093*
(1955 C. maj. 5,982)
SPRINGBURN—*See* Glasgow

Stafford and Stone (Staffordshire)
E. 57,078
536**Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser,* M.B.E., *C.*..... 28,107
A. Gregory, *Lab.*..... 18,034
C. maj...... *10,073*
(1955 C. maj. 8,656)
Staffordshire (6). *See* Brierley Hill, Burton, Cannock, Leek, Lichfield and Tamworth and Stafford and Stone
Stalybridge and Hyde

(Cheshire)
E. 55,183
537**F. Blackburn, Lab.*..... 23,732
E. J. Brown, *C.*..... 22,309
Lab. maj...... *1,423*
(1955 Lab. maj. 155)
STECHFORD—*See* Birmingham

Stepney (London Borough)
E. 63,932
538**W. J. Edwards, Lab.*... 26,875
P. B. Calwell, *C.*..... 8,566
S. Kaye, *Comm.*..... 2,548
Lab. maj...... *18,309*
(1955 Lab. maj. 21,944)

Stirling and Clackmannan (2)
CLACKMANNAN AND EAST
E. 52,200
539**Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn, Lab.*..... 25,004
R. C. Aitchison, *C.*... 17,132
Lab. maj...... *7,872*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,009)
WEST *E.* 43,686
540 *W. Baxter, Lab.*..... 21,008
W. A. Gay, *C.*..... 15,497
Lab. maj...... *5,511*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,167)

Stirling and Falkirk (Scottish Burgh) *E.* 55,759
541**M. MacPherson,* M.B.E., *Lab.*..... 22,423
R. S. Johnston, *C.*.... 19,797
J. Halliday, *Scot. Nat.*.. 2,983
Lab. maj...... *2,626*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,306)

Stockport (2)
NORTH *E.* 53,287
542**Wing-Cdr. Sir N. J. Hulbert, C.*..... 23,487
M. E. J. Swain, *Lab.*.. 20,265
C. maj...... *3,222*
(1955 C. maj. 4,567)
SOUTH *E.* 47,265
543**H. M. Steward, C.*..... 20,522
S. Orme, *Lab.*..... 17,982
C. maj...... *2,540*
(1955 C. maj. 4,086)

Stockton on Tees (English Borough)
E. 53,224
544**G. R. Chetwynd, Lab.*.. 23,961
G. J. K. Coles, *C.*..... 20,684
Lab. maj...... *3,277*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,815)

Stoke Newington and Hackney, North (London Borough)
E. 64,723
545**D. Weitzman,* Q.C., *Lab.*..... 22,950
R. L. White, *C.*..... 14,515
P. Phillips, *L.*..... 6,076
Lab. maj...... *8,435*
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,088)

Stoke on Trent (3)
CENTRAL *E.* 62,220
546**Dr. B. Stross, Lab.*..... 28,630
J. P. H. Harrison, *C.*... 18,205
Lab. maj...... *10,425*
(1955 Lab. maj. 12,355)
NORTH *E.* 58,336
547**Mrs. H. Slater, Lab.*.. 29,336
S. F. Middup, M.B.E., *C.*..... 16,522
Lab. maj...... *12,814*
(1955 Lab. maj. 14,874)
SOUTH *E.* 63,777
548**E. Smith, Lab.*..... 29,578
G. S. Tucker, *C.*..... 20,318
Lab. maj...... *9,260*
(1955 Lab. maj. 13,264)

Stratford (Warwickshire)
E. 49,660
549**Rt. Hon. J. D. Profumo,* O.B.E., *C.*..... 26,146
J. Stretton, *Lab.*..... 12,017
C. maj...... *14,129*
(1955 C. maj. 13,312)
STREATHAM—*See* Wandsworth

Stretford (English Borough)
E. 71,304
550**Sir S. Storey, Bt., C.*... 32,888
E. Reid, *Lab.*..... 23,538
C. maj...... *9,350*
(1955 C. maj. 11,834)

Stroud (Gloucestershire)
E. 57,222
551**J. A. Kershaw,* M.C., *C.* 23,448
A. T. Evans, *Lab.*..... 18,336
C. J. McNair, *L.*..... 6,988
C. maj...... *5,112*
(1955 C. maj. 3,943)

Sudbury and Woodbridge (Suffolk)
E. 60,756
552**Rt. Hon. J. H. Hare,* O.B.E., *C.*..... 26,130
R. B. Stirling, *Lab.*... 16,248
A. Herbert, *L.*..... 6,914
C. maj...... *9,882*
(1955 C. maj. 7,190)

Suffolk (4). *See* Bury St. Edmunds, Eye, Lowestoft and Sudbury and Woodbridge

Sunderland (2)
NORTH *E.* 57,763
553**F. T. Willey, Lab.*..... 24,341
P. E. Heselton, *C.*..... 22,133
Lab. maj...... *2,208*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,836)
SOUTH *E.* 68,014
554**P. G. Williams, C.*.....27,825
E. Armstrong, *Lab.*.... 26,835
C. maj...... *990*
(1955 C. maj. 1,774)

Surbiton (English Borough)
E. 45,165
555**N. T. L. Fisher,* M.C., *C.*..... 24,058
A. Imisson, *Lab.*..... 11,633
C. maj...... *12,425*
(1955 C. maj. 10,483)

Surrey (10)
EAST *E.* 69,996
556**C. J. A. Doughty,* Q.C., *C.*..... 36,310
K. S. Vaus, *L.*..... 10,376
J. C. Hunt, *Lab.*..... 10,102
C. maj...... *25,934*
(1955 C. maj. 24,709)

See also Carshalton, Chertsey, Dorking, Epsom, Esher, Farnham, Guildford, Reigate and Woking

East Sussex (4). *See* Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Lewes and Rye

West Sussex (3). *See* Arundel and Shoreham, Chichester and Horsham

SUTTON—*See* Plymouth

Sutton and Cheam (English Borough)
E. 58,898
557**R. C. Sharples,* O.B.E., M.C., *C.*..... 27,344
F. A. Judd, *Lab.*..... 11,946
J. Montgomerie, *L.*.... 7,600
C. maj...... *15,398*
(1955 C. maj. 14,333)

Sutton Coldfield (English Borough)
E. 65,347
558**Rt. Hon. G. W. Lloyd, C.*..... 33,064
R. S. G. Hattersley, *Lab.*..... 11,310
K. J. Hovers, *L.*..... 7,543
C. maj...... *21,754*
(1955 C. maj. 17,987)

Swansea (2)
EAST *E.* 55,301
559**D. L. Mort, Lab.*..... 29,884
H. J. F. Crum Ewing, *C.*..... 9,754
E. C. Rees, *Welsh Nat.* 4,651
Lab. maj...... *20,130*
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,472)

WEST *E.* 58,045
560 *J. E. H. Rees, C.*..... 24,043
*P. Morris, *Lab.*..... 23,640
C. maj...... *403*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,021)

Swindon (English Borough)
E. 55,339
561**F. E. Noel-Baker, Lab.*. 24,087
G. L. Pears, *C.*..... 20,178
Lab. maj...... *3,909*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,939)

Taunton (Somerset)
E. 52,675
562**E. D. L. du Cann, C.*.. 22,680
L. V. Pike, *Lab.*..... 16,182
C. M. K. Bruton, *L.*... 7,031
C. maj...... *6,498*
(Feb. 1956, by-election, C. maj. 657)
(1955 C. maj. 5,542)

Tavistock (Devonshire)
E. 46,908
563**Sir H. G. Studholme, Bt., C.V.O., C.*..... 19,778
R. G. Moore, *L.*..... 9,008
B. R. Weston, *Lab.*.. 8,022
C. maj...... *10,770*
(1955 C. maj. 10,236)
TEST—*See* Southampton

Thirsk and Malton (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 52,517
564**Rt. Hon. R. H. Turton, M.C., C.*..... 27,413
Dr. J. W. Bray, *Lab.*.. 12,318
C. maj...... *15,095*
(1955 C. maj. 14,085)

Thurrock (Essex)
E. 67,054
565**H. J. Delargy, Lab.*... 32,270
W. E. McNamara, *C.* 20,188
Lab. maj...... *12,082*
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,329)

Tiverton (Devonshire)
E. 48,416
566**Rt. Hon. D. Heathcoat Amory, T.D., C.*..... 21,714
Dr. J. E. O. Dunwoody, *Lab.*..... 9,836
J. J. Collier, *L.*..... 7,504
C. maj...... *11,878*
(1955 C. maj. 10,424)
(By-election pending.)

Tonbridge (Kent)
E. 67,320
567**R. P. Hornby, C.*..... 31,687
K. W. May, *Lab.*..... 21,181
C. maj...... *10,506*
(June, 1956, by-election, C. maj. 1,602)
(1955 C. maj. 10,196)

Torquay (English Borough)
E. 67,608
568**F. M. Bennett, C.*..... 29,527
W. V. Cooper, *Lab.*... 11,784
T. O. Kellock, *L.*..... 10,685
C. maj...... *17,743*
(Dec. 1955, by-election, C. maj. 10,581)
(1955 C. maj. 17,230)

Torrington (Devonshire)
E. 44,029
569 *P. B. Browne, C.*..... 17,283
*M. R. Bonham-Carter, *L.*..... 15,018
R. F. H. Dobson, *Lab.* 5,633
C. maj...... *2,265*
(March, 1958, by-election, L. maj. 219)
(1955 Nat. L. & C. maj. 9,312)

Totnes (Devonshire)
E. 63,071
570**R. L. Mawby, C.*..... 26,925
T. J. B. Heelas, *Lab.*... 13,116
T. C. Jones, *L.*..... 10,719
C. maj...... *13,809*
(1955 C. maj. 11,594)

Tottenham (English Borough)
E. 59,794
571 *A. G. Brown, Lab.*..... 22,325
D. J. G. Hennessy, *C.*.. 15,688
L. G. Lepley, *L.*..... 5,030
Lab. maj...... *6,637*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,883)
TOXTETH—*See* Liverpool

Truro (Cornwall)
E. 55,185
572**H. G. B. Wilson, C.*... 19,544
R. J. R. Blindell, *Lab.* 15,057
Miss B. N. Seear, *L.*... 9,637
C. maj...... *4,487*
(1955 C. maj. 4,717)

Twickenham (English Borough)
E. 73,852
573**R. G. Cooke,* C.B.E., *C.* 33,677
Mrs. A. P. Clark, *Lab.* 16,638
K. A. Powell, *L.*..... 8,589
C. maj...... *17,039*
(1955 C. maj. 16,276)

Tynemouth (English Borough)
E. 72,273
574**Dame I. M. B. Ward,* D.B.E., *C.*..... 32,810
W. H. Hutchison, *Lab.* 18,866
D. N. Thompson, *L.*.. 6,525
C. maj...... *13,944*
(1955 C. maj. 10,836)

Uxbridge (Middlesex)
E. 56,997
575 *C. Curran, C.*..... 22,360
*F. Beswick, *Lab.*..... 20,970
G. R. Goodall, *L.*..... 4,746
C. maj...... *1,390*
(1955 Lab. maj. 876)
VAUXHALL—*See* Lambeth

Wakefield (English Borough)
E. 60,790
576**Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, Lab.*..... 29,705
T. M. Jepling, *C.*..... 20,114
Lab. maj...... *9,591*
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,745)

Wallasey (English Borough)
E. 72,660
577**Rt. Hon. A. E. Marples, C.*..... 35,567
G. Woodburn, *Lab.*.. 20,501
C. maj...... *15,066*
(1955 C. maj. 14,218)

Wallsend (English Borough)
E. 80,235
578**J. McKay, Lab.*..... 37,862
R. B. Baird, *C.*..... 29,096
Lab. maj...... *8,766*
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,350)

Walsall (2)
NORTH *E.* 59,257
579**W. T. Wells,* Q.C., *Lab.*..... 27,693
J. G. Ackers, *C.*..... 17,741
Lab. maj...... *9,952*
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,695)

SOUTH *E.* 62,804
580**Sir H. J. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Bt.,* D.S.O., M.C., *C.*..... 30,471
J. A. F. Ennals, *Lab.*.. 21,689
C. maj...... *8,782*
(1955 C. maj. 2,426)

Walthamstow (2)
EAST *E.* 43,892
581**J. E. Harvey, C.*..... 16,622
Mrs. M. McKay, *Lab.* 13,721
N. H. Cork, *L.*..... 4,974
W. H. Christopher, *I.L.P.*..... 183
C. maj...... *2,901*
(1955 C. maj. 1,129)

WEST *E.* 38,226
582**E. C. Redhead, Lab.*... 15,980
H. C. Midgley, *C.*.... 7,872
W. O. Smedley, *L.*.... 5,229
Lab. maj...... *8,108*
(March, 1956, by-election, Lab. maj. 9,204).
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,350)
WALTON—*See* Liverpool

Wandsworth (4)
CENTRAL *E.* 61,831
583**M. H. C. Hughes-Young,* M.C., *C.*..... 23,655
Mrs. A. P. Llewelyn Davies, *Lab.*..... 21,683
R. A. Locke, *L.*..... 4,287
C. maj...... *1,972*
(1955 C. maj. 1,093)

CLAPHAM *E.* 55,894
584 *Dr. A. J. Glyn, C.*..... 22,266
*C. W. Gibson, *Lab.*.. 20,390
C. maj...... *1,876*
(1955 Lab. maj. 225)

PUTNEY *E.* 71,772
585**Sir H. N. Linstead,* O.B.E., *C.*..... 28,236
D. Taverne, *Lab.*..... 23,115
M. F. Burns, *L.*..... 6,166
C. maj...... *5,121*
(1955 C. maj. 7,195)

STREATHAM *E.* 50,916
586* *Rt. Hon. D. Sandys, C.* 23,479
Dr. D. L. Kerr, *Lab.*.. 10,773
R. S. Rubin, *L.*..... 5,039
C. maj...... *12,706*
(1955 C. maj. 12,268)

Warrington (English Borough)
E. 52,884
587* *Rt. Hon. Edith Summerskill, Lab.*..... 22,890
F. O. Stansfield, *C.*.. 17,791
Lab. maj...... *5,099*
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,646)

Warwick and Leamington (Warwickshire)
E. 62,849
588* *J. G. S. Hobson*, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., *C.*..... 32,513
W. Wilson, *Lab.*..... 19,434
C. maj...... *13,079*
(March, 1957, by-election, C. maj. 2,157).
(1955 C. maj. 13,466)

Warwickshire (6). *See* Meriden, Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull, Stratford and Warwick and Leamington

Watford (English Borough)
E. 53,388
589* *F. W. Farey-Jones, C.*.. 21,216
Mrs. R. Short, *Lab.*.. 18,315
I. S. Steers, *L.*..... 5,753
C. maj...... *2,901*
(1955 C. maj. 1,717)

WAVERTREE—*See* Liverpool

Wednesbury (English Borough)
E. 60,297
590* *J. T. Stonehouse, Lab.*. 24,147
E. Knight, *C.*..... 17,464
F. B. Willmott, *L.*.... 4,780
Lab. maj...... *6,683*
(Feb. 1957, by-election, Lab. maj. 12,236)
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,944)

Wellingborough (Northamptonshire)
E. 52,261
591 *M. C. Hamilton, C.*...22,964
*G. S. Lindgren, *Lab.*.. 22,358
C. maj...... *606*
(1955 Lab. maj. 926)

Wells (Somerset)
E. 57,455
592* *Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C. Maydon*, D.S.O., D.S.C., *C.* 23,357
J. A. A. Evans, *Lab.*.. 16,452
P. R. Hobhouse, *L.*.... 8,220
C. maj...... *6,905*
(1955 C. maj. 5,879)

Wembley (2)
NORTH *E.* 47,554
593* *Wing-Cdr. E. E. Bullus, C.*..... 22,211
R. M. Lewis, *Lab.*.... 11,131
Dr. D. G. Valentine, *L.*..... 6,171
C. maj...... *11,080*
(1955 C. maj. 10,109)

SOUTH *E.* 45,150
594* *R. S. Russell, C.*..... 19,733
E. Mackenzie, *Lab.*.... 12,166
J. E. C. Perry, *L.*..... 5,403
C. maj...... *7,567*
(1955 C. maj. 6,456)

West Bromwich (English Borough)
E. 64,111
595* *Rt. Hon. J. Dugdale, Lab.*..... 26,702
A. H. Windrum, *C.*.. 19,809
Lab. maj...... *6,893*
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,020)

Westbury (Wiltshire)
E. 53,238
596* *Sir R. V. Grimston, Bt., C.*..... 20,396
J. G. Ridley, *Lab.*.... 14,570
B. T. Wigoder, *L.*.... 9,816
C. maj...... *5,826*
(1955 C. maj. 3,389)

WEST DERBY—*See* Liverpool

Western Isles (Inverness-shire and Ross and Cromarty)
E. 25,178
597* *M. K. Macmillan, Lab.*. 8,663
D. Macleod, *L. & C.* 7,496
Lab. maj...... *1,167*
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,172)

West Ham (2)
NORTH *E.* 57,828
598* *A. W. J. Lewis, Lab.*.. 24,096
J. G. Jones, *C.*..... 9,318
D. A. S. Brooke, *L.*.. 7,271
Lab. maj...... *14,778*
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,537)

SOUTH *E.* 52,341
599* *F. E. Jones*, Q.C., *Lab.*. 28,017
P. Goldman, *C.*..... 5,188
O. French, *L.*..... 4,020
Lab. maj...... *22,829*
(1955 Lab. maj. 23,454)

Westhoughton (Lancashire)
E. 56,948
600* *J. T. Price, Lab.*..... 29,359
Lt.-Col. J. E. Gouldbourn, *C.*..... 18,634
Lab. maj...... *10,725*
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,052)

West Lothian
E. 58,457
601* *J. Taylor, Lab.*..... 27,454
W. I. Stewart, *C.*.... 18,083
Lab. maj...... *9,371*
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,307)

Westmorland
E. 46,991
602* *W. M. F. Vane*, T.D., *C.*..... 20,676
A. G. D. Acland, *L.*... 8,984
C. Hughes-Stanton, *Lab.*..... 7,359
C. maj...... *11,692*
(1955 C. maj. 13,147)

Weston-super-Mare (Somerset)
E. 60,795
603* *D. W. E. Webster, C.*.. 27,881
S. E. Hampton, *Lab.*.. 10,977
E. B. Taylor, *L.*..... 9,609
C. maj...... *16,904*
(June, 1958, by-election, C. maj. 9,976)
(1955 C. maj. 11,082)

Whitehaven (Cumberland)
E. 46,650
604* *J. B. Symonds, Lab.*... 22,783
H. J. Pedraza, *C.*..... 16,653
Lab. maj...... *6,130*
(June, 1959, by-election, Lab. maj. 6,324)
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,194)

Widnes (Lancashire)
E. 48,966
605* *J. E. MacColl, Lab.*..... 21,218
Lt.-Cdr. B. L. Butcher, *C.*..... 19,620
Lab. maj...... *1,598*
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,449)

Wigan (English Borough)
E. 55,155
606* *E. A. Fitch, Lab.*..... 30,664
J. J. Hodgson, *C.*..... 14,615
M. Weaver, *Comm.*.. 945
Lab. maj...... *16,049*
(June, 1958, by-election, Lab. maj. 17,167)
(1955 Lab. maj. 14,872)

Willesden (2)
EAST *E.* 58,865
607 *T. H. H. Skeet, C.*.... 22,709
*M. Orbach, *Lab.*..... 20,499
C. maj...... *2,210*
(1955 Lab. maj. 659)

WEST *E.* 61,534
608 *L. A. Pavitt, Lab.*..... 25,680
Mrs. P. S. Brookes, *C.* 17,946
L. Burt, *Comm.*..... 1,324
Lab. maj...... *7,734*
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,111)

Wiltshire (4). *See* Chippenham, Devizes, Salisbury and Westbury

Wimbledon (English Borough)
E. 42,151
609* *Sir C. W. Black, C.*.... 21,538
L. M. Kershaw, *Lab.*.. 10,678
C. maj...... *10,860*
(1955 C. maj. 10,490)

Winchester (Hampshire)
E. 48,321
610* *P. H. B. O. Smithers*, V.R.D., D.Phil., *C.*.. 24,924
Mrs. M. J. Manning, *Lab.*..... 12,132
C. maj...... *12,792*
(1955 C. maj. 11,236)

Windsor (Berkshire)
E. 60,673
611* *Sir C. E. Mott-Radclyffe, C.*..... 29,942
W. E. Robinson, *Lab.*. 15,864
C. maj...... *14,078*
(1955 C. maj. 10,724)

Wirral (Cheshire)
E. 71,025
612* *Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd*, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., *C.* 39,807
F. W. Venables, *Lab.*. 18,805
C. maj...... *21,002*
(1955 C. maj. 17,051)

WITHINGTON—*See* Manchester

Woking (Surrey)
E. 64,295
613* *Rt. Hon. H. A. Watkinson, C.*..... 33,521
R. D. V. Williams, *Lab.*..... 16,210
C. maj...... *17,311*
(1955 C. maj. 12,467)

Wokingham (Berkshire)
E. 67,144
614 *W. R. van Straubenzee*, M.B.E., *C.*..... 30,896
T. G. Boston, *Lab.*.... 14,905
C. W. J. Rout, *L.*..... 7,899
C. maj...... *15,991*
(1955 C. maj. 12,948)

Wolverhampton (2)
NORTH EAST *E.* 51,217
615**J. Baird, Lab.*..... 20,436
O. A. Pomeroy, *C.*... 16,639
Lab. maj...... *3,797*
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,209)
SOUTH WEST *E.* 51,293
616**Rt. Hon. J. E. Powell*, M.B.E., *C.*..... 25,696
E. L. J. Thorne, *Lab.*.. 14,529
C. maj...... *11,167*
(1955 C. maj. 8,420)
Woodford (English Borough)
E. 45,070
617**Rt. Hon. Sir W. S. Churchill*, K.G., O.M., C.H., *C.*..... 24,815
A. C. Latham, *Lab.*.... 10,018
C. maj...... *14,797*
(1955 C. maj. 15,808)
Wood Green (English Borough)
E. 59,380
618**Mrs. J. S. Butler, Lab.*. 22,869
R. G. Shillingford, *C.* 21,735
Lab. maj...... *1,134*
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,712)
WOODSIDE—*See* Glasgow Woolwich (2)
EAST *E.* 46,349
619**C. P. Mayhew, Lab.*... 22,353
E. J. Porter, *C.*..... 12,638
Lab. maj...... *9,715*
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,346)
WEST *E.* 54,563
620 C. *W. C. Turner, C.*... 24,373
W. Hamling, *Lab.*.... 20,678
R. C. Mallone, *Ind.*.. 1,189
C. maj...... *3,695*
(1955 C. maj. 1,880)
Worcester (English Borough)
E. 59,117
621**Rt. Hon. G. R. Ward, C.*..... 27,024
B. C. Stanley, *Lab.*... 19,832
C. maj...... *7,192*
(1955 C. maj. 6,102)

Worcestershire (3)
SOUTH *E.* 57,657
622**Comdr. Sir P. G. Agnew, Bt., C.*..... 25,824
D. W. Young, *Lab.*.. 10,884
Dr. E. H. L. Harries, *L.* 6,890
C. maj...... *14,940*
(1955 C. maj. 12,980)
See also Bromsgrove and Kidderminster

Workington (Cumberland)
E. 49,401
623**T. F. Peart, Lab.*..... 25,537
T. M. Brannan, *C.*.... 16,894
Lab. maj...... *8,643*
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,928)

Worthing (English Borough)
E. 60,505
624**Brig. Sir O. L. Prior-Palmer*, D.S.O., *C.*... 31,396
F. R. Mason, *Lab.*.... 7,618
D. R. E. Abel, *L.*..... 7,045
C. maj...... *23,778*
(1955 C. maj. 21,875)

The Wrekin (Shropshire)
E. 48,789
625**W. Yates, C.*..... 22,030
D. W. T. Bruce, *Lab.* 19,052
C. maj...... *2,978*
(1955 C. maj. 478)

Wrexham (Denbighshire)
E. 66,150
626**J. I. J. Jones, Lab.*..... 30,101
G. H. Pierce, *C. & Nat. L.*..... 17,144
D. E. Morgan, *Welsh Nat.*..... 6,579
Lab. maj...... *12,957*
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,659)

Wycombe (Buckinghamshire)
E. 68,199
627**J. Hall*, O.B.E., T.D., *C.* 30,774
W. G. Fordham, *Lab.* 19,904
A. D. Dennis, *L.*..... 7,068
C. maj...... *10,870*
(1955 C. maj. 7,940)
WYTHENSHAWE—*See* Manchester
YARDLEY—*See* Birmingham

Yarmouth (Norfolk)
E. 52,847
628**A. Fell, C.*..... 22,827
S. C. Davis, *Lab.*..... 19,248
C. maj...... *3,579*
(1955 C. maj. 917)

Yeovil (Somerset)
E. 59,739
629**J. W. W. Peyton, C.*... 23,771
W. A. Baker, *Lab.*.... 17,638
Col. G. F. Taylor, *L.*... 9,484
C. maj...... *6,133*
(1955 C. maj. 4,266)

York (English Borough)
E. 73,717
630 C. *B. Longbottom, C.*... 33,099
Dr. D. R. L. M. Poirier, *Lab.*..... 29,025
C. maj...... *4,074*
(1955 C. maj. 1,104)

Yorkshire, East Riding (3). *See* Bridlington, Haltemprice and Howden

Yorkshire, North Riding (4). *See* Cleveland, Richmond, Scarborough and Whitby and Thirsk and Malton

Yorkshire, West Riding (14). *See* Barkston Ash, Colne Valley, Dearne Valley, Don Valley, Goole, Harrogate, Hemsworth, Normanton, Penistone, Ripon, Rother Valley, Shipley, Skipton and Sowerby

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, LORDS AND COMMONS, 1959–60

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—In accordance with the Prime Minister's announcement during the summer recess of 1959, the Session was formally prorogued and Parliament was dissolved on *Sept.* 18, and at the general election on *Oct.* 8 the Conservative Party was again returned to power, this time with a majority increased to exactly 100 over all other parties. With their associates they won 365 seats, a net gain of 22, while Labour members numbered 258, a loss of 23, and the Liberals 6, with one Independent, a former Conservative. Mr. Macmillan, the third successive Prime Minister to win an election, lost no time in announcing the changes in his Cabinet, and when the new Parliament met on *Oct.* 20 his Ministry was practically completed. Most of the members of the former Cabinet remained, but Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Minister of Education, relinquished their offices, and there were two new-comers, Mr. Edward Heath, former Chief Government Whip, who was appointed Minister of Labour, and Mr. Ernest Marples, previously Postmaster-General, who became Minister of Transport, with altered responsibilities. The new Minister of Aviation, Mr. Duncan Sandys, the former Minister of Defence, took over most of the functions of the Ministry of Supply, which was abolished. Mr. Butler remained Home Secretary and Leader of the House of Commons, and Lord Hailsham became Lord Privy Seal and Minister for Science and Technology, his functions to include those previously exercised by the Prime Minister under the Atomic Energy Acts and responsibility to Parliament for the Privy Council committees to which the five research councils reported. Mr. Harold Watkinson was selected as Minister of Defence, Mr. Iain Macleod was transferred to the Colonial Office, and Sir David Eccles became Minister of Education. Lord Mills left the Ministry of Power to become Paymaster-General but remained in the Cabinet, and was succeeded by Mr. Richard Wood, and Mr. Reginald Maudling went to the Board of Trade. Lord Kilmuir, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Heathcoat Amory, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, retained their key positions.

THE CHOICE OF SPEAKER.—Before the formal prorogation on *Sept.* 18, warm tributes were paid by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gaitskell and Mr. Wade, for the Liberals, to the Speaker, Mr. W. S. Morrison, who was retiring from the House and the office after nearly eight years in the chair, and a resolution thanking him for his services was agreed to unanimously. The first duty of the new House of Commons when it assembled was to choose a successor. From the Government back benches, Sir James Duncan moved and Sir Robert Cary

seconded the election of Sir Harry Hylton-Foster, the former Solicitor-General. Mr. Gaitskell at once expressed on behalf of the Opposition their strong dissatisfaction and disapproval of the method by which the election had been conducted. He thought that the Speaker should be chosen over the years from different parties, and that on this occasion there was a peculiarly strong case for such a man to have been chosen from the Opposition benches. He had, he said, made representations to Mr. Butler, who had considered them but had made it plain that there was only one man who was likely to be acceptable to Conservatives, Sir Frank Soskice, who had declined to allow his name to go forward. Had it been in order the Opposition would have divided against the proposal to elect Sir Harry Hylton-Foster; not for any personal reason whatever, but on principle. Mr. Macmillan said there was no question of handing over the choice of the Speaker to the Opposition; it was a matter for the House, but they would have done their best to canvass support for Sir Frank Soskice in the Conservative Party if he had wished his name to go forward. As this was not possible, it seemed to him that the best course would be to select a man with such high qualifications as Sir Harry Hylton-Foster, though he did not mean that there were not other members on both sides of the House whose quality and character would have entitled them to stand. Sir Harry then submitted himself to the will of the House, and in a few happy sentences dispelled any "atmosphere" that had appeared. He claimed that he loved and revered the House and promised that it would be his whole ambition in life to serve it faithfully and well and to maintain those traditions which had made the House at once the origin and the example of parliamentary institutions throughout the world. Resisting in the traditional fashion, Sir Harry was dragged from his seat by his sponsors to the Speaker's Chair, to receive at once the congratulations and good wishes of the Prime Minister, Mr. Gaitskell and Mr. Grimond. On the following day the Queen's approval of the Commons' choice was announced by the Lord Chancellor in the Upper Chamber, and the new Speaker, after informing M.P's of this sanction, signed the roll and took the oath, being followed by members, first of whom was Sir Winston Churchill, now "Father of the House", and then the Prime Minister and other Ministers. The House on *Nov.* 5 carried unanimously an Address praying the Queen to confer "some signal mark of her royal favour" upon the former Speaker for his eminent services, and Her Majesty agreed and created Mr. Morrison a viscount. He selected the title of Viscount Dunrossil, and on *Nov.* 12 he was appointed Governor-General of Australia on the request of the Commonwealth.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The formal opening of the new Parliament by Royal Commission in the absence of the Queen took place on *Oct.* 27, the ceremony being necessarily shorn of its traditional pageantry and colour. The Queen's Speech was read in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor after the Commons had been summoned, and led by the new Speaker, had appeared at the bar of the House. Reference was made early in the Speech to "the warm and friendly welcome" accorded to Princess Alexandra in Australia and to the generous courtesy with which the Kings of Thailand and Cambodia received her. The Government would continue to work for the improvement of relations between East and West and would use all their efforts to this end. They would maintain their efforts to achieve agreement at the Geneva Conference on the discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests. Then the Speech outlined the Government's legislative programme for the Session. Ministers, it was announced, would give urgent attention to the problems of those areas in which there was need to provide further opportunities for employment, and a Bill would be introduced to replace the Distribution of Industry Acts. The Government would press forward with their policy of building new highways and improving existing roads. They would encourage further modernization of the railways and a Bill would be brought forward for improving the arrangements for licensing air services and air-line operators and to ensure the maintenance of high standards of safety. An inquiry into the working of the Companies Acts would be initiated and a Bill to strengthen the present law relating to building societies would be introduced. The system of guaranteed prices and the assurances in the Agriculture Act would be continued and legislation would be introduced to provide grants for horticultural growers. The Government would encourage the more economic marketing of produce and proposals would be made for reorganizing and improving Covent Garden Market. Close attention would be given to social welfare, including the needs of the war-disabled and old people. The earnings rules for pensioners and widowed mothers would be further relaxed. New house building would be maintained at a high level and the slum clearance campaign would continue. The Government would press forward with their plans to improve school buildings and to enlarge opportunities in the schools, technical colleges and universities. Almost at the end of the Speech came the promise of a Bill to amend and modernize the law on betting and gaming, and of another to provide more effective means of dealing with young offenders and to extend compulsory after-care to prisoners to prevent their reversion to crime. In the House of Commons Mr. Arthur Tiley moved, and Mr. Edward Gardner, one of the new members, seconded the Address, and were followed by Mr. Gaitskell, who said the weakness of the Speech lay in what it did not contain, and he asked the Prime Minister if he could throw some light on the Summit Conference. He referred to the loss by the Opposition of 23 seats, and agreed that it was a set back but declared that it was not a landslide. The Opposition, he said, intended to fulfil its function. "We shall not be fractious or unduly turbulent, unless provoked into it. We shall be vigorous, lively and ever watchful of the Government's administration. We shall use every opportunity open to us to argue, press and fight for the things in which we believe and which we hold to be necessary for the benefit of our country and the world." Mr. Macmillan said the Government would like a Summit Conference at the earliest practicable date, and he thought the situation had improved and that the tension had been lessened. "At all costs a return to the rigours of the cold war must be avoided," he said. "So the Government will continue to work for a date for a Summit meeting as early as practicable. I hope we shall succeed. It will not be for want of trying." The general debate on the Address occupied the next three days and ranged over a variety of subjects, and on *Nov.* 2 an Opposition amendment, moved by Mr. Callaghan, regretting the omission from the Speech of proposals regarding the Government's policy in Central Africa, was defeated in the first division of the new Parliament by 344 to 251, a Government majority of 93. On the following day, Mr. Bevan, moving the Opposition's censure amendment on the Government's economic and social policy revealed in the Speech, suggested

on his own responsibility that the technical possibilities of televising Parliament on a special channel should be investigated. Mr. Gaitskell commented that he had no very strong views on the matter, and Mr. Butler described the suggestion as revolutionary but promised that it would be looked at. On the general question of the amendment the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that national savings had continued at a very satisfactory level and the expansion of the economy was bringing a considerable rise in productivity. He told the House that the removal of quantitative restrictions on a substantial list of imports to Britain was to be announced, and he called for reductions in wholesale and retail prices. The amendment was rejected by 348 to 245, a Government majority of 103, and the motion for the Address was agreed to without a division. On the same day the House of Lords approved the Address, moved by Lord Hastings and seconded by Lord Aberdare, after defeating by 84 to 31 an Opposition amendment on colonial affairs with particular reference to conditions in Central Africa.

LICENSED BETTING SHOPS.—The existing law on gaming, parts of which went back to the sixteenth century, was swept away entirely by the Betting and Gaming Bill, which occupied the attention of Parliament for a considerable part of the session. Under its proposals no game was to be regarded as unlawful in itself, but gaming became unlawful if certain rules were broken. The Bill, which implemented many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the subject, provided that betting shops should be licensed and bookmakers registered and issued with permits on payment of an initial fee of £100. The betting shops would not be used for any purpose other than the placing of bets and the paying out of winnings, and nobody under 18 would be admitted to them, loitering inside or outside was to be forbidden and facilities for hearing or seeing any sound or television broadcast were barred. Penalties for street betting were increased and a bookmaker's permit could be cancelled if its holder were convicted of certain offences, including street betting. With regard to gaming the Bill provided that the game must be fair and the gaming conducted in a fair manner, all the players having equal opportunities, with no charge for the right to take part (except in clubs) and no "cut" in the stakes for the organizer. Moving the second reading on *Nov.* 16, Mr. Butler, the Home Secretary, said it was natural that in a new Parliament they should seek to modernize and rectify some of the social legislation which governed personal habits. The Royal Commission considered that the object of gambling legislation should be to interfere as little as possible with individual liberty to take part in the various forms of gambling, but to impose such restrictions as were desirable and practicable to discourage and to prevent excess. The Government had accepted that as the aim of gambling legislation suitable to the present day, and the Bill had been framed to carry out that aim. The Government agreed that facilities for cash betting off the course should be provided within the law, and the Bill implemented the Royal Commission's recommendations that betting in cash by post should be permitted and that licensed betting offices should be established where the public could place their bets in cash. An inter-departmental committee had been appointed to consider whether bookmakers who took bets off the course should be required to make a contribution towards the sport. That part of the Bill dealing with gaming swept away all the existing law on the subject and paved the way for new consideration on the lines laid down by the Commission. The kinds of amusements found at travelling fairs, amusement arcades, the side-shows of charity fêtes and sports meetings would fall within the definition of gaming, and without special provision being made in the Bill would be unlawful. The Bill allowed such amusements to take place at non-commercial entertainments such as bazaars, sales of work or fêtes. Only two conditions had to be complied with—that the whole proceeds, including those of the amusements, after deduction of expenses, should be devoted to purposes other than private gain, and that there should be other inducements of a non-gambling character to attract people to attend. Mr. Gordon Walker, after protesting that the Government should have allowed their supporters a free vote on the Bill, as Opposition members had, said he did not like the idea of the betting shops as it appeared in the Bill. If they passed the Bill in its present form the betting shops would become like a tied public house. They would get a chain owned by a few bookmakers. The second reading was carried by 311 to 49, a majority of 262, on *Nov.* 18, many members abstaining because of doubts about the operation of betting shops, and the Bill was sent to a standing committee, which spent sixty hours during four months on its consideration. After six days' discussion the committee defeated by 24 to 14 on *Feb.* 4 a proposal to legalize street betting, and on *Feb.* 9 a Government amendment designed to make it clear that the collection of bets at factories and other places of work was legal and exempted from the general prohibition was accepted, the clause establishing betting shops being passed by 25 to 11 two days later. On *March* 1 a Government amendment to enable licensing justices to give some preference to local bookmakers in issuing betting office licences was adopted by 24 to 9. Mr. Vosper, the Under Secretary at the Home Office, told the committee on *March* 8 that under the first regulation which the Home Secretary would make on licensed betting offices a closing time of 6.30 p.m. would be stipulated, and later the committee accepted in principle Government proposals to prevent young people under 18 from either betting or taking part in effecting betting transactions. Mr. Vosper on *March* 29 moved an amendment which brought gaming in public houses into line with the rest of the gaming provisions of the Bill, exempting from the prohibition of gaming in places to which the public had access all games of pure skill such as darts and billiards, and this was agreed to. Before the report stage began, Mr. Vosper told the House on *May* 3 that the Government would accept in principle a recommendation that there should be a compulsory levy on off-the-course bookmakers, estimated to produce over a million pounds a year, for the benefit of horse racing, but it would not be possible to include the proposal in the present Bill and new legislation would be produced. On report on *May* 5 a new clause was agreed to, preventing local authorities subsidizing or maintaining premises for gaming. By a majority of 112 a proposal to legalize street betting was rejected. The Bill was read a third time by 211 to 42 on *May* 11. In committee in the House of Lords on *June* 2 an amendment was agreed to making it an offence to advertise a betting office. Another, advanced by the Government, limiting imprisonment for three months to the third and subsequent offence of street betting instead of the second was also accepted, as was one to legalize the playing of cribbage and dominoes on licensed premises. The Bill was given its third reading and passed by the peers on *July* 14 after they had agreed to amendments moved by the Lord Chancellor to enable a

bookmaker's permit to be reviewed at any time during the licensing year and cancelled by the licensing authority on the ground that the holder was not a fit and proper person. The Commons agreed with the amendments and the Bill received the Royal Assent on *July* 29.

NEW HOPE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.—The Government's plans for helping localities where high unemployment existed or was probable were promptly laid before Parliament, and on the day after the official opening of the new Session the Local Employment Bill was presented and read a first time in the House of Commons. Under this the Board of Trade was given power to make loans and grants to firms towards the cost of building new premises in localities of high unemployment, and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was empowered to make grants to local authorities to assist in clearing derelict, neglected or unsightly land or to acquire it so that it could be brought into use for development or to improve the amenities of the neighbourhood. In granting industrial development certificates, the Board of Trade would have particular regard to the need for providing employment in localities of high unemployment. Three professional management corporations, one each for England, Scotland and Wales, would be set up to supervise the Government's new measures and to manage the Board of Trade's industrial property, the existing industrial estate companies being disbanded and their leasehold properties and liabilities transferred to the appropriate management corporation. A national co-ordinating committee would promote uniformity of action among the corporations and give general advice to the Board of Trade on their activities. The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Maudling, moving the second reading on *Nov.* 9, said no government had yet had power to direct a particular industry to any special place. But if firms could not be ordered to go to certain areas there could be a general prohibition on them going to congested areas and inducements could be provided to go to areas of employment difficulty. The industrial picture of the world was changing fast, with new countries industrializing themselves. Britain was facing more competition, but she was also facing new opportunities. She had to make the maximum use of this change. In their legislation they had to be prepared to deal rapidly with, and if possible in advance of, the consequences of change. Mr. Maudling said the figure of 85 per cent. proposed in the Bill to help industrialists to build their own factories had been fixed on the principle of the intangible benefits which would flow from ownership rather than rental of a factory. With regard to the plan to deal with derelict land, no new powers were given to local authorities but the grants to local authorities would be extended and could cover the cost of land as well as the cost of works on it. The Government had provided a programme for seven years ahead because they believed that by the end of that time they would have made substantial inroads on the problem. The situation could then be assessed. For the Opposition, Mr. James Griffiths said that if there was going to be no control over the allocation of labour, in a very short time the mass of the people in the country would live in London and the South. This trend must be reversed. A fence ought to be put round conurbation areas and a sign put up saying: "Stop. No further industry must come in here." The Opposition welcomed new techniques that would help to build an economy in which there could be prosperity shared by all. The Bill was given a second reading without a division on the following day, and the committee stage was opened on *Dec.* 1 and concluded on *Dec.* 9. When reconsidered on *Feb.* 2 an amendment was agreed to providing that the powers granted should be exercisable when a high rate of unemployment existed or was to be expected within such a period that it was expedient to exercise those powers, thus avoiding the word "imminent." A Labour amendment to delete the seven year period of operation was rejected by 253 to 199. On report, a Government amendment placing on the Board of Trade a duty to have regard that the employment offered should, as far as possible, contribute to the diversification of industry in the district and to take account of the number and sex of people unemployed was agreed to after a Labour amendment giving the Government wider powers in the direction of industry had been defeated by 260 to 210. The Bill was read a third time on *Feb.* 3 without a division, and the House of Lords dealt with it expeditiously, defeating in committee another Labour effort to remove the seven year limit. The Royal Assent was given on *March* 24.

CONSOLIDATING THE NATION'S PROSPERITY.—When Mr. Heathcoat Amory opened his third and last Budget in the House of Commons on *April* 4, he quickly made it clear that his aim would be to consolidate and fortify the nation's prosperity, and he wound up his speech with the claim that he had released no further spending power. The Chancellor's proposals included the abolition of the entertainments duty on cinemas, increases in the Profits Tax and the duty on tobacco, and further measures to prevent income tax avoidance. He said that the previous year's revenue was well above his expectations at £5,630,000,000, which was £305,000,000 more than the estimate, and above the line expenditure was £5,224,000,000, the result above the line being a surplus of £386,000,000, instead of his expectation of £102,000,000. Below the line receipts at £386,000,000 were £4,000,000 more than the estimate, and total payments at £1,086,000,000 were £119,000,000 less than he had estimated. So the Exchequer had done a good deal better than he expected, partly because of reduced outgoings but mainly because of increased revenue—in itself, declared Mr. Amory, a striking testimony to the success of the Government's policy of expansion. He said that national savings had had another outstandingly successful year, £339,000,000 of new money having been lent to the Exchequer during the year, and he thanked all those who had devoted so much time to this most worthwhile form of voluntary public service. After referring to "the general growth of prosperity" and the fact that prices had now been stable for nearly two years, the Chancellor said that with regard to the balance of payments the outcome had been disappointing, the current surplus having fallen from £349,000,000 to £145,000,000. Coming to the economic prospects for the year, he thought the present position was one in which production, employment, investment and saving were all running at high and satisfactory levels. He judged that we had now reached the stage where we should be cautious about further expansion of credit. First steps had already been taken by the increase in the bank rate, and he thought it likely that the time might soon arrive when other steps should be taken to restrain further expansion of private credit and they stood ready to do so. On the basis of existing taxation, he put the total revenue for next year at £5,958,000,000, and the total ordinary expenditure at £5,586,000,000, an above the line surplus of £372,000,000, and with below the line payments of £703,000,000,

the net figure to be met by borrowing was £331,000,000. He next announced that he proposed to make an important change in the method of financing the British Transport Commission, the effect of which was that the deficit of the Commission, expected to be £90,000,000, would have to be met from revenue. To encourage small savers, he increased from 1,000 to 1,200 the limit of the current issue of 15s. national savings certificates, and said a new issue of 5 per cent Defence Bonds would be made with a limit on holdings of £5,000. Declaring that Premium Bonds had attracted a considerable volume of savings to the Exchequer, he said he proposed to improve the scheme in several ways. The six months' waiting period before a bond was eligible to be drawn for a prize would be reduced to three months, a few prizes of £5,000 would be introduced, the total number of prizes would be increased, the number of bonds which could be held would be increased from 500 to 800, and bonds would be eligible for a prize in the first monthly draw after the holder's death. These changes would first apply to the prize draw on *Nov.* 1, and from then would apply to all outstanding bonds purchased since the beginning of the scheme. It was clear, said the Chancellor, that he could not make any net reduction in taxation, but he made a number of changes which would lead to improvements in the tax law, including the abolition of the 249-years-old duty on playing cards. The reform of the wine duty structure would be completed by reducing the rates for imported heavy wines by 12s. a gallon, and where the duty on light wines imported in cask would remain unaltered the rates on light wines imported in bottle, including sparkling wines, would also be reduced by 12s. a gallon. The excise duty on British wines would be reduced by 8s. a gallon for still heavy wines and 12s. a gallon for all sparkling wines. Next he said, amid cheers, that he had come to the conclusion that the entertainments duty on cinemas should be abolished, at a cost of £6,500,000 this year and £7,000,000 in a full year. His first proposal in the Inland Revenue field was to bring within the tax-charge voluntary payments at the end of employment, such as to directors, and all payments described as compensation for loss of office, but to exclude reasonable lump sum payments in the nature of superannuation benefits. Loss relief in respect of farming or other trading losses incurred by "some so-called hobby farmers" would be admitted only if the activities were carried on "on a commercial basis and with a reasonable expectation of profit." Mr. Amory then outlined wider powers he intended to take to beat new devices by dividend strippers for tax avoidance, while providing for the exclusion of *bona fide* commercial transactions. After stating that the estate duty would be graduated on gifts made by a person within five years preceding his death, he told the Committee that the dependent relative and housekeeper allowances on income tax would be increased from £60 to £75, and a new allowance of £40 would be made for a widow or widower who had a child eligible for child allowance but no housekeeper. As to post-war credits, he was extending the categories of people who could claim repayment on hardship grounds to those who had been receiving sickness or industrial injury benefit or registered as unemployed for a continuous period of 26 weeks, and those receiving a war or industrial injury disablement allowance of 100 per cent., and was extending repayment to all widows entitled to post-war credits in their own rights. These proposals would cost this year about £9,000,000 in addition to the £18,000,000 repayable under existing regulations. To provide additional revenue to cover the cost of the concessions, he had decided to raise the duties on tobacco leaf by 3s. 4d. per lb., equivalent to an extra 2d. on a packet of 20 cigarettes, which would yield £39,600,000 this year. He also proposed an increase in the profits tax from 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent., which would not bring in any appreciable amount this year but would yield £40,000,000 in 1961–62. The result of all these changes was that the surplus above the line would become £304,000,000 and the deficit below the line £622,000,000, leaving £318,000,000 to be covered by borrowing. The Chancellor said in conclusion that he believed the Budget would have just that moderating influence on the rate of expansion that was needed. The resolution on tobacco was carried by 318 to 221, and the remaining resolutions were agreed to. Mr. Gaitskell declared that many of the proposals to protect the revenue had been advocated by the Opposition, and regretted the omission of any help for the old age pensioner. The main criticism was voiced on the following day by Mr. Harold Wilson, who said that many of the proposals would have the full support of the Opposition, but he thought that the Conservatives "looked rather like a collection of St. Bernards who had lost their brandy." He declared that the Chancellor had scarcely begun to deal with tax avoidance, and he wondered how he could appeal for wage restraint in the face of such scandals. Mr. Wilson described what he called "basic trends" of the day, and said that if they were allowed to go uncorrected over the next decade there was a real danger that civilization in Britain would be shaped in a way that could only lead to national decadence and the loss of moral influence in the world. A former Conservative Chancellor, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, on *April* 6, expressed the view that the Government were spending, and were planning to spend, a great deal too much money. On the following day, when the general debate ended, Mr. Amory wondered which of the Government's policies his critics would wish to see reversed. The aims of the Budget, he declared, were to ward off the risks of the return of inflation, to safeguard the balance of payments, and to reinforce the price stability that had been enjoyed for the past two years. The Budget resolutions were considered on report and agreed to on *April* 12, that concerned with the tobacco duty being carried by 320 to 220, and the Finance Bill was read a first time. Before the second reading, the Chancellor, on *April* 28, announced the Government's decision to curb the further expansion of private credit. He said the London clearing banks had been asked to make special deposits of one per cent. of each bank's total deposits, and Scottish banks deposits of one half per cent., and restrictions were being reimposed that day on hire-purchase terms for a wide range of consumer goods. The Finance Bill was given a second reading without a division on *May* 3, when Mr. Amory assured the House that the Government would not exclude the importance of applying more rigorous standards to the public sector of economy, especially when considering proposals for increases in Government expenditure. Dealing with "the golden handshake," he said the first £5,000 of any payment designed to compensate a man for the loss of future emoluments of an office would be exempt from tax. In committee on *May* 18 an amendment by Mr. Nabarro to reduce the proposed increase in tobacco duty was rejected by 234 to 179. Another amendment to mitigate the effect of the increase for old age pensioners was lost by 244 to 166. A Labour amendment to reduce from £5,000 to £2,000 the amount of compensation for loss of office to be

exempted from income tax was defeated by 174 to 106 on *May* 26, and on *May* 31 an Opposition amendment to increase the penalty for failure to notify liability to tax from £50 to £100 was agreed to. On *June* 21 a proposal to give blind persons an income tax allowance of £100 was lost by 240 to 174, and another to provide for relief for the 100 per cent. disabled by 234 to 167. The report stage was completed on *July* 6 after the defeat of a proposed new clause to repeal the television licence duty and another to extend earned income relief to the small maintenance payments to wives separated from their husbands. When the Bill was given a third reading without a division on *July* 8 Mr. Amory, dealing with the clauses regarding the avoidance of tax, said he believed he had held the balance between severity and leniency about right. It was necessary, he claimed, to be stern in countering tax avoidance because if it were allowed to proceed not only would the loss to the revenue be very great but the effect on the rest of the public would be most unfair. The Bill received the Royal Assent on *July* 29, practically simultaneously with the departure of its sponsor from the Treasury and the House of Commons.

Grants for Horticulturists.—The assistance promised in the Queen's Speech for horticultural production and marketing was outlined early in the Session by Mr. John Hare, at that time Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Food. It took the form of grants to producers and the establishment of a Marketing Council, and when he moved the second reading of the necessary Bill on *Nov.* 19, Mr. Hare claimed that the proposals would help producers to be more effective in marketing and would set up machinery through which all sections of the industry would be able to work together to improve marketing and distribution. He promised that the Government would later introduce legislation to make vital changes at Covent Garden. Grants would be made to growers of one third of the cost of facilities needed for better marketing—for the erection or improvement of packing sheds and loading bays and for washing and grading products, as well as for long-term improvements, such as heating systems. The line of eligibility for grants would be drawn to include individual growers with not less than four acres of open land, giving them the benefits of large scale organizations. The cost of the Horticultural Marketing Council, which would provide information about supply, demand and prices and carry out research, would ultimately be paid for by the industry itself but for two years the Government would provide the finance up to a maximum of £250,000. The second reading was carried without a division despite criticism of the proposals from several members, the third reading was agreed to on *Feb.* 24 after Mr. Hare had announced the extension of the period of Government finance to three years, and the Royal Assent was given on *March* 22.

The Traffic Problem.—Attempts to mitigate in some degree the delays and interruption created by the ever-growing number of motor vehicles on the roads were made in the Road Traffic and Roads Improvement Bill, which received a second reading without a division on *April* 11. It sought to impose ticket fines for minor road offences instead of prosecutions, to appoint uniformed traffic wardens, to increase the powers of the Minister of Transport to combat congestion in London, and to amend the existing powers of local authorities to provide parking places. Moving the second reading on *April* 11, Mr. Ernest Marples, the Minister of Transport, said the Bill gave to local authorities the power to sell or dispose of an abandoned car if it appeared to be abandoned. Certain minor offences could be punished by giving a driver a written notice offering him the option of paying a fixed penalty without recourse to the courts, only where the offender elected not to go to court, but there would be no fining on the spot. The driver could either pay the fixed penalty within 14 days or he could wait to be prosecuted. Mr. Gordon Walker opposed a provision in the Bill giving the Home Secretary power to confer by order the traffic duties of the police on traffic wardens and said the Bill failed to deal with the real long term problem. Replying to the debate, Mr. Renton, Under Secretary to the Home Office, said the Home Secretary regarded the ticket system and the traffic wardens by way of being experiments. The wardens would be under police control to help the police but not in any way to replace them. The standing committee to which the Bill was sent, on *May* 3, accepted Government amendments to strengthen the clause relating to the ticket system and an Opposition amendment increasing from 14 to 21 days the period in which motorists would have either to pay or go to court, and the clause was approved two days later. The clause establishing traffic wardens was agreed to on *May* 12. Mr. Renton emphasized that the police and wardens would only be able to serve notices giving motorists the option. He said that in London men between 25 and 55 would be employed as full-term traffic wardens, and that in the early stages it was not intended to recruit women as wardens. When the House of Lords gave the Bill a second reading on *June* 21, Lord Chesham, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, said there were many other traffic problems not dealt with in the Bill, and the Minister intended to ask Parliament for additional powers in a later session. The third reading was agreed to on *July* 19, and the Bill received the Royal Assent on *July* 29.

The Future of Cyprus.—The achievement of independence by three overseas countries added three Bills to the Parliamentary programme. The Royal Assent was given on *June* 2 to a measure providing that when Ghana became a republic a month later the operation of all existing laws in relation to Ghana and its citizens and interests should remain unaffected. After many months of negotiations a settlement was reached on the future of Cyprus just in time for the passage of the necessary legislation. Moving the second reading on *July* 14, Mr. Iain Macleod, the Colonial Secretary, said that for nine months the relations of the island to the Commonwealth would be treated as if she were with but not of the Commonwealth. In that time it would be possible for Cyprus to consider the question and decide if she wished to apply to join the Commonwealth. On the complicated question of citizenship, he said that six months after independence a citizen of Cyprus would lose his citizenship of the United Kingdom and colonies unless he were ordinarily resident here, in the colonies or in an independent Commonwealth country. Persons in the sovereign base areas would probably have dual nationality. Mr. Amery, the Under Secretary who had conducted the negotiations, said we had secured 31 sites, 18 of which were permanent, and the bases were under full British sovereignty. The Bill received the Royal Assent on *July* 29, at the same time as the Nigerian Independence Bill.

Private Members' Bills.—Among the measures passed during the Session were several introduced by private members. They included one sponsored

in the Commons by a new woman M.P., Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, in a maiden speech, and in the Lords by Lady Elliot—the first occasion upon which such an all-woman introduction had been recorded. The Bill provided that with certain exceptions, meetings of local authorities and other bodies exercising public functions and of their committees should be open to the Press unless a majority agreed by resolution to exclude reporters in the public interest. It had been pointed out by Mrs. Thatcher on the second reading on *Feb.* 5 that the public had no right of admission either in common law or by statute to the meetings. Mr. Rupert Speir was also successful with his Noise Abatement Bill, which gave local authorities the power to act against excessive or unnecessary noise regarded as prejudicial to health or as a nuisance or an annoyance, loud speakers in streets being prohibited between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. with specified exceptions. The House of Lords in committee removed from the exemptions the chimes of such vehicles as ice cream sellers, but a week later they altered their minds and permitted loud speakers between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. on vehicles used for the conveyance of a perishable commodity for human consumption. Mr. Richard Marsh's Offices Bill to make better provision for health, welfare and safety in offices reached the Statute Book after being considerably altered in standing committee to meet the wishes of the Home Office, and a promise by Mr. Butler of comprehensive legislation in the coming session. Another new Act, presented by Mr. Nabarro, made provision for minimum standards of efficiency and safety in respect of oil-burning appliances, and Mr. Graham Page was responsible for a Bill enabling pawnbrokers to increase their charges for borrowing £1 from 8*d.* a month, at which it was fixed in 1872, to 1*s.* 3*d.* a month.

A New Foreign Secretary.—Just before Parliament adjourned for the summer recess, a number of changes in the Government were announced as the result of the desire of Mr. Heathcoat Amory to relinquish the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. In his place the Prime Minister selected Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, and to succeed him at the Foreign Office appointed the Earl of Home, Mr. Edward Heath becoming Lord Privy Seal with Foreign Office responsibilities to represent the department in the House of Commons. The arrangement was strongly criticized by the Opposition who demanded a debate on the subject. This took place on *July* 28, when what was in effect a resolution of censure on the Prime Minister was defeated by 332 to 220, a Government majority of 112. Introducing the motion, Mr. Gaitskell said the last time a peer was appointed Foreign Secretary was in 1938 though the question had been considered more recently—in 1955 when Sir Anthony Eden had found it impossible to make a member of the House of Lords Foreign Secretary. The Labour leader declared that Lord Home's appointment was unnecessary, unwise, and constitutionally objectionable, and would not be good for the conduct of our affairs in the world. Mr. Macmillan said that he recommended the appointment of Lord Home because he felt that he was the best man for the job. He believed he had the qualities that would make him a successful and widely respected Foreign Secretary. The Prime Minister pointed out that last year the Foreign Secretary was absent on business for 125 days, 75 of them while Parliament was sitting, and he had been able to answer oral questions on only five out of the 24 Foreign Office days. Under the new arrangements, the Lord Privy Seal, a Cabinet Minister, would be the responsible Foreign Office Minister in the Commons and would be available for a far greater time. He was satisfied that the Foreign Secretary and his deputy would work together in harmony and co-operation. The Prime Minister was loudly cheered as he left the House after the division. Parliament adjourned on the following day—after the Royal Assent had been given to 55 Bills—until *Oct.* 25, the arrangement being to end the Session almost immediately and for a new Session to open on *Nov.* 1.

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, 1959–60

Set out below is a list of the Public Acts of Parliament which received the Royal Assent between September, 1959, and September, 1960. The date stated after each Act is the date on which it came into operation. In many cases the object of the Statute is stated shortly, but in some instances the provisions of the Act are considered in more detail.

Mr. Speaker Morrison's Retirement Act, 1959 (December 17, 1959) secures annuities on the Right Honourable William Shepherd Morrison, and after his death on his wife, Catherine Allison Morrison, in consideration of his eminent services.

Post Office and Telegraph (Money) Act, 1959 (December 17, 1959) provides further money for capital expenses of the Post Office.

Marshall Scholarships Act, 1959 (December 17, 1959) increases to twenty-four the maximum number of Marshall scholarships.

Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1959 (December 17, 1959) continues in force certain enactments that would otherwise expire.

Atomic Energy Authority Act, 1959 (December 17, 1959) increases the maximum membership of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority to sixteen, and enables the Authority to include in their pension schemes staff of the National Institute for Research in Nuclear Science.

Commonwealth Scholarships Act, 1959 (December 17, 1959) makes provision for matters arising out of the recommendations of the Commonwealth Education Conference.

Sea Fish Industry Act, 1959 (December 17, 1959) increases the aggregate amount of white fish and herring subsidies and the aggregate amount of grants towards new vessels and engines, and contains various other provisions relating to sea fishing.

Lord High Commissioner (Church of Scotland) Act, 1959 (December 17, 1959) increases the allowance payable to H.M. High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to a maximum of £7,500.

Judicial Pensions Act, 1959 (December 17, 1959) amends the law with respect to the pensions and other benefits attaching to certain high judicial offices, and provides for the retirement of the holders of such offices at seventy-five (with qualifications for existing holders).

Consolidated Fund Act, 1960 (March 22, 1960) authorizes the application of money out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on March 31, 1960 and 1961.

Foreign Service Act, 1960 (March 22, 1960) amends the law as to the superannuation benefits

which may be granted to or in respect of certain members of H.M. foreign service.

DISTRESS FOR RATES ACT, 1960 (April 1, 1960) consolidates, with corrections and improvements, certain enactments relating to the recovery of rates.

AIR CORPORATIONS ACT, 1960 (March 22, 1960) increases the borrowing powers of the British Overseas Airways Corporation and the British European Airways Corporation.

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS ACT, 1960 (various dates) amends the Cinematograph Films Acts, 1938 and 1948, and among other things extends the period during which exhibitors must include British films among the films exhibited by them to the public.

WATER OFFICERS COMPENSATION ACT, 1960 (day to be appointed) amends the law relating to compensation for officers and servants of water undertakers.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACT, 1960 (various dates) consolidates with corrections and improvements numerous enactments relating to road traffic.

COAL INDUSTRY ACT, 1960 (March 22, 1960) authorizes the making of further advances to the National Coal Board for capital purposes.

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1960 (day to be appointed) makes provision for promoting employment in localities in England, Scotland and Wales where high and persistent unemployment exists or is threatened. Power is given to the Board of Trade to acquire land and to erect buildings, and the Board may make grants to persons carrying on undertakings in such localities. Numerous other provisions facilitate the general object of the Act.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION ACT, 1960 (March 22, 1960) makes provision for matters arising out of the establishment of the European Free Trade Association or otherwise out of agreements relating to trade made with members of the Association.

REQUISITIONED HOUSES ACT, 1960 (March 22, 1960) enables the Minister of Housing and Local Government to extend until March 31, 1961, the period for which any local authority may retain possession of requisitioned houses.

WAGES ARRESTMENT LIMITATION (AMENDMENT) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1960 (April 22, 1960) increases the amount of wages excepted from arrestment under the Wages Arrestment Limitation (Scotland) Act, 1870.

HORTICULTURE ACT, 1960 (Part I, March 22, 1960; Part II, day to be appointed) makes provision for assisting the production and marketing of horticultural produce. Part I enables grants of an amount equal to one-third of the expenditure reasonably incurred in carrying out approved proposals for the provision of specified facilities for the purposes of a horticultural production business to be made to the person carrying on that business or to the landlord of land occupied for the purposes of such a business. Among other things, horticultural produce includes fruit, vegetables grown for human consumption, flowers, herbs and trees (not grown for the purpose of afforestation), but does not include hops. Part II of the Act establishes the Horticultural Marketing Council with functions in relation to horticultural marketing.

FIRST OFFENDERS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1960 (May 13, 1960) restricts the imprisonment of first offenders in Scotland by providing that a court of summary jurisdiction shall not impose imprisonment on a first offender of twenty-one or more unless the court is of opinion that no other method of dealing with him is appropriate.

PAWNBROKERS ACT, 1960 (May 13, 1960) amends the Pawnbrokers Acts of 1872 and 1922 by increasing the maximum loan within the Acts to £50, reducing the period for redemption of a pledge to six months, increasing certain permitted charges, *e.g.*, for a pawn ticket, allowed to a pawnbroker, and by making certain other changes.

WAR DAMAGE (CLEARANCE PAYMENTS) ACT, 1960 (April 13, 1960) validates payments made by the War Damage Commission before the passing of the Act in respect of the clearance of war-damaged land, and makes further provision for such payments by the Commission.

IRON AND STEEL (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1960 (April 13, 1960) authorizes the payment out of the Consolidated Fund of loans to be made for capital purposes by the Minister of Power in pursuance of arrangements under the Iron and Steel Act, 1953.

GAS ACT, 1960 (April 13, 1960) increases the amount which may be borrowed by the Gas Council and Area Boards under the Gas Act, 1948, and amends the 1948 Act with respect to the expenses of the Minister in connection with the testing of gas for compliance with prescribed standards.

LEGAL AID ACT, 1960 (April 13, 1960) relaxes the financial conditions for legal aid by altering the limits on disposable income and disposable capital, and the maximum amount of the contribution to the legal aid fund, and makes further provision for the remuneration of counsel and solicitors in connection with legal aid. (*See* Legal Notes.)

MARRIAGE ENABLING ACT, 1960 (April 13, 1960) extends provisions of the Marriage Act, 1949, which enabled a person to marry certain relatives of his or her deceased spouse, to cases where the first spouse is still living. (*See* Legal Notes.)

OCCUPIER'S LIABILITY (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1960 (September 2, 1960) amends the law of Scotland as to the liability of occupiers and others for injury or damage occasioned to persons or property on any land or other premises by reasons of the state of the premises or of anything done or omitted to be done thereon.

HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS SHIPPING SERVICES ACT, 1960 (June 2, 1960) extends to Scotland only, and authorizes the Secretary of State to assist persons concerned with the provision of sea transport services serving the Highlands and Islands, *i.e.* the counties of Argyll, Caithness, Inverness, Orkney, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland and Zetland.

POPULATION (STATISTICS) ACT, 1960 (various dates) gives permanent effect to the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938, and amends the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953, as regards certificates of still-birth.

INDECENCY WITH CHILDREN ACT, 1960 (July 2, 1960) provides that any person who commits an act of gross indecency with a child under fourteen, or who incites a child under that age to such an act with him or another shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, to a fine not exceeding £100, or to both. The Act also increases the length of imprisonment which may be awarded for certain offences against young girls.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT, 1960 (June 2, 1960) regulates the keeping and use of radioactive material, and makes provision as to the disposal and accumulation of radioactive waste. With certain exceptions, persons keeping, on any premises used for a trade, business or profession, any radioactive material, must be registered under the Act, as must any person who keeps mobile radioactive apparatus for the provision of certain services.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION ACT, 1960 (June 2, 1960) enables effect to be given to

an international agreement for the establishment and operation of an International Development Association.

GAME LAWS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1960 (August 2, 1960) enables a police constable to arrest a person found on land trespassing in pursuit of game by night, and permits a police constable to demand the name and address of a person found in pursuit of game in the daytime and to require him to quit the land. Further, a police constable who has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person is trespassing in pursuit of game by day or night may enter on the land to exercise the above powers. Other provisions of the Act confer additional powers of search and seizure on police constables and powers of forfeiture upon any court before which a person is convicted of certain poaching offences, and increase the penalties for certain offences.

PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1960 (various dates) removes certain restrictions imposed by the Truck Acts on the methods of payment of wages to employees to whom these Acts apply. Subject to certain specific provisions, and only at the request of the employee, wages may be paid otherwise than in cash in one of four ways—(i) by payment into a banking account standing in the name of the employee; (ii) by postal order; (iii) by money order; or (iv) as from a day to be appointed, by cheque. A request for payment into a banking account must specify the bank and branch and the name in which the account stands; cheques must be made payable to or to the order of the employee; no deduction from wages may be made by reason of the way in which payment is requested; a written statement giving details of how the amount is made up must be given to the employee at or before the time of payment. Requests may be cancelled by written notice given by employer or employee or by agreement between them. The Act also contains numerous supplementary provisions relating to the above matters.

CIVIL AVIATION (LICENSING) ACT, 1960 (to be appointed; some sections on July 26, 1960) establishes an Air Transport Licensing Board with the general duty of exercising certain functions under the Act in such a manner as to further the development of British civil aviation. The Act provides that no aircraft shall be used on any flight for reward or in connection with any trade or business except under and in accordance with the terms (i) of such air operator's certificate as is required under the provisions of the Civil Aviation Act, 1949, and (ii) unless otherwise provided by the Minister, of an air service licence granted to the operator of the aircraft by the Air Transport Licensing Board authorizing the operator to operate aircraft on the flight in question. The Act also prohibits aerial advertising and propaganda save in such circumstances as may be prescribed.

DOCK WORKERS (PENSIONS) ACT, 1960 (June 2, 1960) provides that nothing in the Truck Acts is to prevent the deduction, in pursuance of a scheme under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946, of employees' contributions due under a pensions scheme from the employees' wages.

COMMONWEALTH TEACHERS ACT, 1960 (June 2, 1960) enables payment to be made for certain purposes concerned with educational co-operation between Commonwealth countries.

GHANA (CONSEQUENTIAL PROVISION) ACT, 1960 (June 2, 1960) provides that, until provision is made to the contrary, all laws of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, a colony, protectorate or U.K. trust territory, existing on and after the date when Ghana became a Republic shall have the same operation in relation to Ghana and persons and things connected with Ghana as if it had not become a Republic. Provision is also made in relation to appeals from Ghana pending before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

MERCHANT SHIPPING (MINICOY LIGHTHOUSE) ACT, 1960 (June 2, 1960) enables the lighthouse on Minicoy Island and sums held in the General Lighthouse Fund in connection therewith to be transferred to the Government of India.

ABANDONMENT OF ANIMALS ACT, 1960 (June 2, 1960) provides penalties for abandonment of animals.

FINANCE ACT, 1960 (various dates) provides for additional Income Tax relief for widows and others in respect of children, increase of reliefs for housekeeper, dependent relative, etc., and relief for National Insurance contributions; contains detailed tax provisions with regard to sale of shares in various circumstances, payments on retirement or removal from an office or employment and capital allowances for certain business or estate management expenditure. It also contains new provisions as to penalties and recovery of tax in connection with incorrect returns; and the graduation of charge of estate duty on gifts where the donor dies within 5 years.

CORPORATE BODIES' CONTRACTS ACT, 1960 (July 29, 1960) allows contracts on behalf of any body corporate (other than a company under the Companies Act, 1948) to be made, varied, or discharged in writing, where that contract if made between private persons would be valid if made in writing; or by parole only where private persons could validly so contract.

The Act does not apply to the making, variation or discharge of a contract before the commencement of the Act.

HOUSE OF COMMONS MEMBERS' FUND ACT, 1960 (July 29, 1960) extends the powers of investment of the trustees of the House of Commons Members' Fund.

ROAD TRAFFIC (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1960 (July 29, 1960) enables a licence to drive motor vehicles to be granted to persons who have held licences to drive such vehicles in Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man or any of the Channel Islands.

ADOPTION ACT, 1960 (July 29, 1960) amends the law with respect to the revocation of adoption orders in cases of legitimation, and provides that such a revocation, under this Act, or under Section 26 of the Adoption Act, 1958, shall not affect the operation of the Act of 1958 in relation to an intestacy which occurred, or a disposition which was made, before the revocation.

APPROPRIATION ACT, 1960.

BETTING AND GAMING ACT, 1960.

BUILDING SOCIETIES ACT, 1960.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

CHARITIES ACT, 1960.

CLEAN RIVERS (ESTUARIES AND TIDAL WATERS) ACT, 1960.

CYPRUS ACT, 1960.

FILMS ACT, 1960.

MATRIMONIAL PROCEEDINGS (MAGISTRATES' COURTS) ACT, 1960.

MENTAL HEALTH (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1960.

NIGERIA INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1960.

OFFICES ACT, 1960.

OIL BURNERS (STANDARDS) ACT, 1960.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE ACT, 1960.

ROAD TRAFFIC AND ROAD IMPROVEMENTS ACT, 1960.

STATUTE LAW REVISION ACT, 1960.

Government and Public Offices

The Civil Service in the United Kingdom is divided into classes, each with a series of grades. The *Administrative Class*, which consists largely of university graduates, advises Ministers on policy, deals with any difficulties arising from current policy and forecasts the probable effects of new measures and regulations. The *Executive Class* is responsible for the day to day conduct of Government business within the framework of established policy. The *Clerical Class* undertakes all the clerical work of departmental business, *e.g.* the preparation of accounts and keeping of records and the handling of particular claims in accordance with known rules. The *Professional, Scientific and Technical Classes* include doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc. *Departmental Classes*, confined to one or two departments, include the Tax Inspectorate, Factory Inspectorate and Customs Watereguard.

NOTE.—The salaries shown are in most cases those actually received. In certain instances, however, the National Scale without corresponding London weighting is given.

ADMIRALTY

(*see* Royal Navy)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

Whitehall Place, S.W.1. †
[Trafalgar: 7711]

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was established in April 1955 and assumed the responsibilities previously discharged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Food.

The Ministry has a general responsibility for food supplies, both home produced and imported, and for food manufacture, distribution and storage.

It is responsible generally for the efficiency of the agricultural, horticultural and fishing industries in England and Wales; this involves:—grant and subsidy schemes and the provision of certain trading services; schemes designed to improve the quality of livestock and agricultural produce, to control or eradicate animal diseases, plant diseases, and pests, and to facilitate production on marginal land; market intelligence and technical advice on food production; agricultural education, research applied to agriculture, horticulture and fisheries, and land drainage, enforcement of agricultural wages awards, safety, welfare and labour supply. With other Government Departments, the Ministry is concerned with improving such rural services as housing, farm buildings, water supplies and electricity, with the supply of machinery, fertilisers and seeds and with land use. It is also concerned with the purchase and sale of land by the Minister and with general land management questions.

The Ministry administers, in England and Wales, the guarantees to farmers under the *Agriculture Acts*, 1947 and 1957, including deficiency payments schemes for fatstock and for the main cereal crops. It is also generally responsible for schemes for milk, eggs, potatoes and wool operated through producers' marketing boards.

The Ministry is concerned with the interests and development of the fishing industry in England and Wales, including the processing and distributive trades, whaling and research.

The Ministry has primary responsibility for administering part of the food and drugs legislation, in particular the composition of food, labelling and advertising. It is responsible for research applied to food nutrition for technology and defence and for matters concerning slaughterhouses and meat inspection, and for legislation relating to the quality and cleanliness of milk; the Ministry maintains relations with Commonwealth and other countries and contributes to the work of a number of international bodies, in regard to agriculture and food.

The Ministry is also responsible for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Ordnance Survey Department.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, THE RT. HON. (ARTHUR) CHRISTOPHER (JOHN) SOAMES, C.B.E., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., J. R. Moss.

† Unless otherwise stated, Divisions of the Ministry are at this address.

Assistant Private Secs., D. H. Andrews; Miss G. D. McElnea.
Parliamentary do., A. B. C. Harrison, M.P. . . *unpaid*
Parliamentary Clerk, M. F. Grant ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Parliamentary Secretaries, The Earl Waldegrave, T.D.; J. B. Godber, M.P. £2,500
Private Secretaries, Miss G. Gunner; G. O. Kermode.
Permanent Secretary, Sir John Winnifrith, K.C.B. £7,000
Chief Scientific Advisers, (*Agriculture*) Professor H. G. Sanders, £5,000, (*Food*) Dr. H. R. Barnell £3,500
Liaison Officers, E. M. Howard; Major J. W. Fitzherbert-Brockholes, C.B.E., M.C.; The Lord de Ramsey, T.D.; Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; E. G. E. Griffith; The Earl of Malmesbury, T.D.; E. G. Parsons; R. Phillips, D.SC.; Col. N. V. Stopford Sackville, O.B.E., T.D.; Sir Donald Scott; D. Skilbeck, C.B.E.; R. W. Trumper, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. R. B. Verdin, O.B.E., T.D., Capt. N. G. Garnons Williams, M.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*) ..... *unpaid*

Administrative Departments

GROUP A

Deputy Secretary, G. P. Humphreys-Davies, C.B. £5,000

SUB-GROUP (1)

Under Secretary, A. C. Sparks £3,800

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS DIVISION

Chief Agricultural Economist, L. Napolitan £2,750 to £3,050
Senior Principal Agricultural Economists, J. Ashton; E. A. G. Shrimpton ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Principal Agricultural Economists, B. E. Cracknell; K. Dexter; J. A. Evans ..... £1,460 to £2,070
Statisticians, E. L. Snowdon; Mrs. G. Cartwright; Miss A. O. G. Tanner ..... £1,650 to £2,325
Chief Executive Officer, P. G. Ellis £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, E. O. Forsberg, M.B.E.; V. T. Humphreys ..... £1,450 to £1,800

AGRICULTURAL GUARANTEES DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, A. Propper, M.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950
Principal, G. R. Woodward .... £1,650 to £2,325

INVESTIGATION DIVISION
Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Director,* Major Gen. H. L. Davies, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. ..... £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officer, E. H. Lawrence £1,450 to £1,800

SUB-GROUP (2)

Under Secretary, J. H. Kirk, C.B.E. £3,800

ECONOMIC ADVICE AND MARKETING DIVISION

Principals, Miss M. J. Crighton; A. L. Irving £1,650 to £2,325
Senior Executive Officers, P. M. Reason; A. D. Thomas ..... £1,450 to £1,800

STATISTICS DIVISION

Chief Statistician, C. J. Brown .. £2,350 to £2,950
Statisticians, A. H. J. Baines; S. Clayton £1,650 to £2,325
Chief Executive Officer, A. N. Croxford £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officer, A. V. Buddin £1,450 to £1,800

SUB-GROUP (3)

Under Secretary, W. C. Tame..... £3,800

MILK, MILK PRODUCTS AND WELFARE FOODS DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, C. E. Coffin.. £2,350 to £2,950
Head of Branch, R. C. Simpkin.. £2,500 (*personal*)
Principals, Mrs. J. J. Tait; F. C. White, O.B.E. £1,650 to £2,325
Senior Executive Officers, L. G. Denton; F. J. Farrell; Miss G. E. Pegler..... £1,450 to £1,800
Senior Technical Officer, E. L. Jarvis £1,395 to £1,660
Chief Milk Officer, G. T. Morgan £2,550 to £2,900
Milk Officers, J. Beever; J. Boag; H. J. Brooks; Miss E. L. Coleman; T. I. Jones; A. H. Moseley; C. C. Orwin; S. Swift, M.B.E. £1,580 to £2,255

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, C. H. A. Duke £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, F. J. S. Culley; N. Easterbrook, G. E. Myers..... £1,650 to £2,325
Senior Executive Officers, H. C. Carter, M.B.E.; G. C. Hampson; K. P. Stones..... £1,450 to £1,800
Marketing Officer Grade II, H. J. Meredith £1,410 to £1,630
Director, National Stud, P. Burrell, C.B.E..... £2,800

FATSTOCK MARKETING DIVISION

Government Building, Epsom Road, Guildford, Surrey
[Guildford: 68121]

Assistant Secretary, P. H. Andrews, C.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950
Chief Executive Officer, R. O. Williams £1,900 to £2,200
Principal, S. H. Moore..... £1,650 to £2,325
Head of Branch, R. H. P. Meen, M.B.E. £2,400 (*personal*)
Senior Executive Officers, E. W. Warren; W. F. Wright..... £1,450 to £1,800
Senior Trade Officers, S. W. Baldwin; V. G. Clarke; O. G. Treharne..... £1,450 to £1,800
Chief Fatstock Officers, A. M. Taylor; W. M. Gillespie..... £2,020 to £2,350
Deputy Chief Fatstock Officers, J. T. Robinson; R. Kyles..... £1,730 to £1,950
Marketing Officer (Grade II), A. A. N. Beveridge £1,410 to £1,630

GROUP B

Deputy Secretary, G. S. Bishop, C.B., O.B.E.. £5,000

SUB-GROUP (4)

Under Secretary, H. Gardner, C.B.E..... £3,800

LAND IMPROVEMENT DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, Miss I. O. H. Lepper £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, E. D. Hardy; R. A. Thorne, M.B.E. £1,650 to £2,325
Senior Executive Officer, A. W. Bunn £1,450 to £1,800

AGRICULTURAL LAND SERVICE

Director, Maj. E. S. Dobb..... £3,800
Deputy Director, D. A. Hole..... £3,000
Regional Land Commissioners, R. E. Dowse; F. G. Eaton-Evans; A. J. Langdon; R. G. A. Loft-house; T. J. Owen; C. Robinson; J. R. Rundle; H. Walton; J. V. B. Willoughby £2,350 to £2,650
Chief Architect and Buildings Officer, F. W. Holder £2,650
Land Commissioners, W. T. Baker, T.D.; J. R. Booth; R. G. Brighten; T. D. Cameron; H. Cartwright, T.D.; J. H. Dernie; D. H. Draper; J. H. L. Dunster; H. S. Dyer; F. C. Elliott; J. D. Foster; C. M. Green; N. K. Green; A. Halliead; J. F. Hoare; E. Hodgson; H. Hollingrake; J. P. Jones; T. Jones; J. R. Lee; K. S. Lycett; J. L. McGrath; W. Magson; A. C. Middleton; B. H. Moore; H. G. Penfold; H. D. Pennington; A. K. J. Quinney; P. G. M. Riding; O. W. Rowntree, O.B.E.; G. T. Roy; D. M. Sims; R. F. Smith; J. F. Smithies; R. W. Soden, T.D.; R. H. Twinch; E. Vaughan; W. S. Waters; T. H. F. Whitton, T.D.; L. J. Williams; N. B. Woods £1,790 to £2,070
Research Officer, D. J. Griffiths.. £1,460 to £2,070

LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, C. F. Huntley £2,350 to £2,950
Principal, M. L. David..... £1,650 to £2,325
Chief Executive Officers, H. W. Durrant; R. A. Hughes, O.B.E..... £1,900 to £2,200

LAND USE DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, G. L. Wilde.. £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, J. E. Dixon; O. A. Robertson; R. A. E. Williams, C.I.E..... £1,650 to £2,325
Senior Executive Officers, D. K. Gilbert; J. A. Walker £1,450 to £1,800

INFORMATION DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, C. F. Pennison £2,350 to £2,950
Principal, C. H. Shillito ..... £1,650 to £2,325
Chief Executive Officers, G. Carmichael, M.B.E.; T. A. McDowell, M.B.E. (*Press Officer*) £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, A. E. J. Evans; S. R. O'Hanlon, M.B.E..... £1,450 to £1,800
Librarian (Grade I), F. C. Hirst.. £1,900 to £2,200

SUB-GROUP (5)

Under Secretary, H. G. Button..... £3,800

ADVISORY SERVICE AND INFESTATION CONTROL DIVISION

Great Westminster Road, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]
Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
[Derwent: 6611]

Assistant Secretary, A. B. Bartlett £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, Miss J. B. E. Haydon; H. N. White, C.B.E..... £1,650 to £2,325
Senior Executive Officers, J. E. Hammond; H. S. Newman..... £1,450 to £1,800
Architect, A. G. Jenson..... £1,280 to £1,720

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICE

Director, J. A. McMillan, C.B.E..... £3,800
Senior Education and Advisory Officers, C. E. Hudson, C.B.E.; W. E. Jones; N. H. Pizer..... £3,000
Chief Farm Management Advisory Officer, A. Jones £2,500 to £2,750
Director of Experiments, P. J. Macfarlan £2,500 to £2,750
Chief Livestock Husbandry Advisory Officer, W. P. Dodgson..... £2,500 to £2,750
Deputy Chief Livestock Husbandry Advisory Officer, T. Allsop..... (+*allce.*) £1,580 to £2,255
Chief Poultry Advisory Officer, R. Coles £2,500 to £2,750
Chief Farm Machinery Advisory Officer, C. Culpin O.B.E..... (+*allce.*) £1,580 to £2,255

Regional Directors, J. H. Anderson; R. Bruce, O.B.E.; H. E. Evans; W. S. Gibson; E. Rea; J. W. Reid, O.B.E.; D. H. Robinson; C. D. Ross, O.B.E. ..... £2,500 to £2,750

Deputy Regional Directors, H. Burr; M. Cohen; A. J. Davies; O. G. Dorey; R. B. Ferro; S. L. Huthnance; N. F. McCann; O. G. Williams; T. W. Williamson(+*alike*.) ..... £1,580 to £2,255

County Advisory Officers, D. C. Barber; E. A. Bartlett; J. C. M. Bearder; D. C. Bower; W. J. Brimacombe; D. R. Browning; D. M. Bryant; J. Butt-Evans; P. E. Cross, O.B.E.; J. W. Dallas; D. S. Davies; E. Davies; E. Davies; J. Davies, O.B.E.; D. S. Downey; R. Duncan; R. A. Engledow; J. V. Evans; A. H. Fitton; R. T. J. Fleming; B. J. Fricker; W. E. Gelling; J. Gibbons; H. J. Gill; P. Holmes; R. Hope; J. S. Hopkins; G. H. Hughes; J. H. Humphreys; M. T. Jones; W. H. Jones, O.B.E.; J. R. Judson; J. B. Kerr; J. R. Keyworth; A. L. Lewis; L. J. McHardy; A. Mann; J. C. Mann, O.B.E.; L. W. Osborne; G. Precious; A. W. Prowel; W. S. Rayfield; H. E. Roberts; E. Shaw; J. R. Stubbs; J. A. M. Sutherland; W. E. H. Telford; W. B. Thomas; P. J. O. Trist, O.B.E.; M. Ward; L. M. Waud; G. B. Wells; J. Wilkie; H. M. Williams; T. Williamson ..... £1,580 to £2,255

G. Baines; J. Hardy; J. D. Laurence; J. S. Webster ..... £1,370 to £1,580

Grade I Advisory Officers:

Special Duties, R. Ede; J. A. Rudderham; R. E. Taylor ..... £1,580 to £2,255

Bacteriologists, Capt. H. Barkworth, M.C.; Miss E. R. Bird; J. W. Egdell; Miss A. A. Nicholls; C. A. Scarlett; S. B. Thomas; C. H. Westwater ..... £1,580 to £2,255

Crop Husbandry, W. Q. Connold; C. V. T. Dadd; P. N. Harvey; H. Jackson; C. Kinsey; T. E. Miller; E. I. Prytherch; J. N. Sharrock ..... £1,580 to £2,255

Entomologists, B. A. Cooper; J. H. Fidler; H. C. Gough; W. E. H. Hodson; H. C. F. Newton; L. N. Staniland; J. D. Thomas; J. H. White ..... £1,580 to £2,255

Farm Machinery, H. J. Hine; H. T. Horsman, M.B.E.; H. B. Huntley; F. C. Richards £1,580 to £2,255

General Duties, E. G. Griffiths. . . £1,580 to £2,255

Grassland Husbandry, S. Campbell; H. G. Chippendale; J. Davies; T. W. Evans; G. P. Hughes; D. J. C. Jones, O.B.E.; J. Jones; C. D. Price ..... £1,580 to £2,255

Horticulture, L. F. Clift; K. V. Cramp; J. B. Duggan; J. W. Ewan; A. D. Harrison; W. G. Hume; P. S. Milne; R. Peake; J. Rhodes; F. A. Roach; E. E. Skillman; B. D. A. Tucker ..... £1,580 to £2,255

Livestock Husbandry, J. E. Campion; W. F. Core; F. J. Fullbrook; R. J. Gayton; W. Longrigg; A. G. Mill; G. H. Profitt, M.M.; G. E. G. Robinson; W. R. Smith; A. T. G. Trew; G. W. Whitehouse ..... £1,580 to £2,255

Milk Production, Miss D. M. Evans; Miss M. Jones; Miss K. D. Maddever; Miss M. K. Payne; Miss D. M. Phillips; Miss B. Thornborrow; Miss E. M. Watson, M.B.E. ..... £1,580 to £2,255

Nutrition Chemists, S. M. Boden; A. Eden; J. Featherstone; J. R. Lloyd ..... £1,580 to £2,255

Plant Pathologists, A. Beaumont; G. H. Brenchley; W. Campbell; H. E. Croxall; D. L. G. Davies; H. H. Glasscock; L. Ogilvie; I. F. Storey ..... £1,580 to £2,255

Poultry, W. M. O Allcroft; G. E. Burkitt; W. Evans; R. F. Hall; Miss B. Lang; W. J. Lintin; Capt. M. C. Morgan; J. B. Morrison; G. E. Reddaway; I. W. Rhys; C. T. Riley; W. F. Wood ..... £1,580 to £2,255

Soil Chemists, A. Blenkinsop; J. W. Blood; J. O. Jones; M. N. Nicholson; J. B. E. Patterson; E. Roberts; J. E. Watkin; J. Webber; R. Williams, O.B.E. ..... £1,580 to £2,255

EXPERIMENTAL HUSBANDRY FARMS

Directors, S. Culpin; W. M. R. Evans; W. D. Hay, O.B.E.; E. L. Jones; P. J. Jones; R. E. Mackenzie; C. H. Mudd; A. C. Owers; M. Roberts; E. T. Sykes; J. M. Willcock. . £1,580 to £2,255

EXPERIMENTAL HORTICULTURE STATIONS

Directors, P. H. Brown; R. Gardner; T. Lafin; J. M. S. Potter, O.B.E.; F. W. Shepherd; F. G. Smith ..... £1,580 to £2,255

PLANT PATHOLOGY LABORATORY
Hatching Green, Harpenden
[Harpenden: 5241]

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer (*Director*), W. C. Moore, C.B.E. ..... £2,750 to £3,050

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, I. W. Prentice (*Deputy Director*); R. de B. Ashworth; F. H. Jacobs ..... £2,350 to £2,650

Principal Scientific Officers, E. C. Large; E. J. Miller; Miss F. J. H. Moore; A. H. Strickland; H. L. G. Stroyan ..... £1,650 to £2,325

INFESTATION CONTROL LABORATORY
Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
[Derwent: 6611]

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, I. Thomas ..... £2,750 to £3,500

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, J. A. Freeman, O.B.E. ..... £2,350 to £2,650

Principal Scientific Officers, E. W. Bentley; G. A. Brett; R. A. Davies; R. H. Thompson; E. E. Turtle, M.B.E. ..... £1,650 to £2,325

FOOD SCIENCE AND ATOMIC ENERGY DIVISION
Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, Miss E. Walker, O.B.E. ..... £2,350 to £2,950

Principal, D. J. Parkinson ..... £1,650 to £2,325

Chief Executive Officer, G. N. Lawrence ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officer, E. A. Airries ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, S. W. F. Hanson; G. Wortley ..... £2,350 to £2,650

Principal Scientific Officers, H. S. Burton; J. A. Carr; J. C. Forrest; E. G. B. Gooding; J. F. Hearne; H. R. Hinton; Miss D. F. Hollingsworth, O.B.E.; K. B. W. Jones; A. G. Kitchell; N. Uri ..... £1,650 to £2,325

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIVISION
Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, J. G. Carnochan ..... £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, W. T. Barker; W. R. Harper; Brig. J. R. Reynolds, C.I.E., O.B.E. . . £1,650 to £2,325

Chief Executive Officer, W. J. Desmoulins, M.B.E. ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Assistant Director (*Technical*), E. Whalley ..... £1,790 to £2,070

Services Supplies Officer, Brig. J. A. Mullington, O.B.E. ..... £1,730 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, H. A. Carn; J. R. Stirling, M.B.E. ..... £1,450 to £1,800

LABOUR, SAFETY AND SEEDS DIVISION
1, St. Andrew's Place, N.W.1
[Welbeck: 7711]

Assistant Secretary, R. J. E. Taylor ..... £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, R. F. Giles; R. C. Hinton; L. J. Smith ..... £1,650 to £2,325

Chief Executive Officer, I. P. M. Macdonald ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officer, Mrs. P. E. Holloway ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Safety and Wages Inspectorate:

Chief Inspector, J. W. Holliday £2,070

Deputy Chief Inspector, G. S. Wilson ..... £1,900 to £2,200

SUB-GROUP (6)

Under Secretary, J. Hensley £3,800

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION
Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
[Derwent: 6611]

Assistant Secretary, C. P. Quick, C.B.E. ..... £2,350 to £2,950

Principals: L. Hurst; R. A. Isaacson; Mrs. H. I. Pinkerton ..... £1,650 to £2,325

Chief Executive Officer, W. E. Crump ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Chief Veterinary Officer, J. N. Ritchie, C.B. £3,800

Deputy Chief Veterinary Officers, D. S. Barbour; L. Hughes, C.B.E.; J. Reid; J. C. Wallace £2,950

Regional Veterinary Officers, H. B. Allan; A. G. Beynon; J. Cameron; E. Clark; B. A. Claxton; E. R. Corrigall; K. A. Forker; A. M. Graham; J. R. Kerr; W. D. Macrae; E. G. Morris; J. Plenderleith; James Reid; A. M. Urquhart; J. Weir ..... £2,500 to £2,750

Deputy Regional Veterinary Officers, A. F. Butler; E. R. Callender, O.B.E.; D. Cameron; A. D. Campbell; H. M. M. Duff; W. Grant; E. F. Hardwick; A. M. K. McLeod; J. W. Simpson; E. P. Thorne; G. Tullis £2,475

Divisional Veterinary Officers: F. H. Addison; A. Alexander; J. R. Anderson; J. C. Baird; P. Baird; N. M. Barrie; G. S. Beattie; J. Brennan; A. C. L. Brown; D. K. Bryson; S. R. Campbell; E. T. Camps; G. T. Cattell; G. S. R. Chalmers; D. Christie; D. M. Cochrane; S. V. Collard, O.B.E.; G. D. Coward; G. J. Crawford; J. G. Crowhurst; D. B. Davies; F. A. Davidson; J. C. Davidson, O.B.E.; J. A. de Garis; D. J. Drummond; R. Dudlyke; E. G. Duncan; J. K. S. Elmslie; R. H. Ewart; J. H. Findlay; J. M. Fraser; A. C. Gillespie; C. J. N. Godfrey; F. A. Gordon; I. A. Graham; H. C. Gregory; Lt.-Col. J. B. Griffiths, M.B.E.; A. A. Hamilton; P. Harvey; M. Herlihy; F. J. Hill; D. Johnston; T. Johnston; D. K. Jones; Lt.-Col. L. L. Jones; A. Kelly; H. N. Kennedy; R. S. Kyle; H. P. Lightfoot; T. Y. Littler; R. C. Locke; E. Lowes; D. Macaulay; D. H. Macdonald; H. McEnhill; W. J. McIroy; D. M. McIntyre; W. S. Mackay; G. McKee; J. M. McKellar; J. J. McLaren; J. D. McLaughlan; R. McNeill; J. McQuaker; R. I. Macrae; R. T. H. Massey; R. C. Matheson; M. H. W. Miller; G. A. Moore; A. L. F. Mullen; R. B. T. Munro; G. Ord; J. W. R. Pearce; L. E. Perkins; G. F Pickering; R. A. Richards; R. W. Ross; H. M. Salusbury; S. Sharp; J. L. Shaw; H. G. Silcock; W. Simpson; A. W. Smith; J. Smith; J. G. Souter; A. Steele; J. Steele; John Stewart (*H.Q.*); John Stewart (*Ayr*); T. W. Stobo; A. Sutherland; J. E. Taylor; D. L. Thomson; R. C. Thurmand; Capt. W. Tweed; T. J. Tyrell; A. C. Urquhart; J. M. Ware; R. J. P. Watson; R. R. Willing; A. J. Wilsdon; A. Wilson; W. W. Wilson ..... £1,750 to £2,200

VETERINARY LABORATORIES
New Haw, Weybridge
[Byfleet: 129]
Eskgrove, Lasswade, Midlothian
[Lasswade: 3277]

Director Veterinary Laboratories and Veterinary Investigation Service, A. W. Stableforth £3,750

Deputy Director, Veterinary Laboratory, H. I. Field £2,950

Senior Research Officers, Grade I, F. D. Asplin; N. H. Hole; E. C. Hulse; S. B. Kendall; J. R. Lawson; J. L. McGirr; A. B. Patterson; G. Slavin; J. E. Wilson ..... £2,350 to £2,650

Senior Research Officers, Grade II, Mrs. R. Allcroft, O.B.E.; J. D. Blaxland; I. T. Done; R. H. Duff; T. E. Gibson; R. A. Huck; L. P. Joyner; I. W. Lesslie; A. F. Machin; D. J. Mackinnon; J. MacLeod; D. R. Melrose; J. F. Michel; P. G. Millar; R. O. Muir; N. S. Saba; *G. B. Simmins, O.B.E.; W. J. Sojka; H. N. Spears; D. L. Stewart; P. Stuart; C. D. Wilson; *F. W. Withers ..... £1,750 to £2,200

Deputy Director Veterinary Investigation Service, D. W. Menzies £2,950

Superintending Veterinary Investigation Officer, L. E. Hughes ..... £2,350 to £2,650

Veterinary Investigation Officers, D. R. Allen; N. H. Brookshank; D. Buntain; J. C. Buxton; I. H. Fincham; E. A. Gibson; G. B. S. Heath; R. M. Loosmore; W. H. Parker; J. D. Paterson; H. E. Roberts; W. T. Rowlands; A Shand; I. G. Shaw; W. B. V. Sinclair; A. J. Stevens; D. M. Thomson; J. A. J. Venn; J. G. Wilson ..... £1,750 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officer (Laboratory Secretary), J. A. Aldridge, M.B.E. ..... £1,450 to £1,800

FOOD STANDARDS, HYGIENE AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE POLICY DIVISION
Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, M. Compton £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, J. H. V. Davies; G. O. Lace, D.F.C. ..... £1,650 to £2,325

Senior Executive Officers, K. A. Bird; J. Callaghan; E. H. High ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Chief Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection, L. B. A. Grace ..... £2,500 to £2,750

Deputy Chief Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection, R. V. Blamire £2,475

Principal Scientific Officer, W. M. Shortt ..... £1,650 to £2,325

LAND DRAINAGE, WATER SUPPLY, AND MACHINERY DIVISION
Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1.
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, H. G. Lambert ..... £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, T. A. M. Croucher, O.B.E.; G. W. Ford; W. R. Sinale ..... £1,650 to £2,325

Senior Executive Officers, C. W. Chapman; R. J. Crowe ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Chief Drainage Engineer, E. A. G. Johnson, C.B.E. £2,950

Deputy Chief Drainage Engineer, J. V. Spalding ..... £2,350 to £2,650

Senior Drainage Engineers, Major F. D. Ashton; T. C. Ketchen; K. T. H. Langton ..... £1,790 to £2,070

GROUP C

Deputy Secretary, E. Roll, C.B., C.M.G. £5,000

SUB-GROUP (7)

Under Secretary, W. A. Nield £3,800

INTERNATIONAL CEREALS DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Moore. £2,350 to £2,950

Principal, M. M. A. Gray ..... £1,650 to £2,325

Chief Executive Officer, S. W. Woods, O.B.E. ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, W. A. Files; A. G. Simpson; H. E. Smith ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Senior Trade Officer, A. V. Bryant ..... £1,450 to £1,800

HOME GROWN CEREALS DIVISION
Whitehall Place, S.W.1
[Trafalgar: 7711]
Government Buildings, Bromyard Avenue, Acton
[Shepherds Bush: 5577]

Principal Executive Officer, *A. E. T. Farquharson, C.B.E. £2,650

Principal, J. S. W. Henshaw ..... £1,650 to £2,325

Chief Executive Officer, B. H. Woollacott ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, G. A. Millington; R. B. Fairs ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Marketing Officer (Grade II), A. Lawrence ..... £1,370 to £1,580

GRASSLAND AND CROP IMPROVEMENT DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, L. W. Crawford, C.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, Miss M. L. Dhonau; F. R. Williams, I.S.O. £1,650 to £2,325

Chief Executive Officer, K. T. Wasley £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officer, C. L. Huntingford £1,450 to £1,800

Chief Technical Officer, G. L. Gray £1,825 to £1,950

SUGAR AND MANUFACTURED FOODS DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, J. H. Locke.. £2,350 to £2,950

Principal, E. J. G. Smith £1,650 to £2,325

Head of Division, R. Wentworth, O.B.E. (+allce.) £1,460 to £2,070

Senior Executive Officer, C. D. Spencer £1,450 to £1,800

Adviser on Manufactured Foods, Sir Frederick Aldridge *unpaid*

SUB-GROUP (8)

Under Secretary, F. Hollins £3,800

HORTICULTURE, DIVISION I

Assistant Secretary, Miss U. C. C. Padel £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, W. F. Darke; L. J. Gray; B. D. Hayes; J. G. Kelsey £1,650 to £2,325

Trade Adviser on Fruit and Vegetables, R. I. Payne, O.B.E. £1,730 to £1,950

HORTICULTURE DIVISION II

Assistant Secretary, N. R. C. Dockeray £2,350 to £2,950

Senior Executive Officer, L. G. Hanson £1,450 to £1,800

EGGS, POULTRY AND POTATO DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, R. P. Askew. £2,350 to £2,950

Principal, G. R. Jupe £1,650 to £2,325

Heads of Branch, G. W. Day; G. Wiglesworth £2,500 (*personal*)

Senior Executive Officer, J. C. Parkinson, M.B.E. £1,450 to £1,800

SUB-GROUP (9)

Under Secretary, R. G. R. Wall £3,800

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION I

Assistant Secretary, B. I. Felton.. £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, Miss S. Campbell; D. H. McPhail £1,650 to £2,325

DIVISION II

Assistant Secretary, J. A. Barrah.. £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, A. C. McCarthy; D. H. McPhail £1,650 to £2,325

Senior Executive Officer, Miss E. J. Marston, M.B.E. £1,450 to £1,800

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Fisheries Secretary, B. C. Engholm £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, E. H. Bott; J. Graham £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, W. Boyce, O.B.E.; H. F. Greenfield; F. A. Hitchens; L. N. W. Homan; A. Savage; Miss M. E. Vince £1,650 to £2,325

Senior Executive Officers, G. T. Adams; R. E. Bishop £1,450 to £1,800

Chief Inspector, T. S. Leach, C.M.G., M.C. £2,400

Deputy Chief Inspector, H. T. Blarney £1,900 to £2,170

Chief Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Officer, F. T. K. Pentelow £2,350 to £2,650

Principal Scientific Officer, J. R. H. Allen £1,460 to £2,070

FISHERIES LABORATORY

Grand Hotel, Lowestoft
[Pakefield: 251]

Director of Fishery Research (*Deputy Chief Scientific Officer*), H. A. Cole £2,750 to £3,050

Deputy Director (*Senior Principal Scientific Officer*), R. J. H. Beverton £2,350 to £2,650

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, A. J. Lee, D.S.C.; A. C. Simpson £2,350 to £2,650

Principal Scientific Officers, R. W. Butcher; J. G. Cattley; J. Corlett; D. H. Cushing; J. A. Gulland; M. N. Mistakidis; F. Morgan; N. Reynolds; J. E. Shelbourne; G. C. Trout; G. D. Waugh £1,460 to £2,070

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, C. S. Davis, C.B.. £5,000

Principal Assistant Solicitor, H. E. James, C.B.E. £3,800

Assistant Solicitors, N. H. Brewis; E. C. Harris; A. J. Harriss; F. P. R. Mallows, O.B.E.; H. H. Rutter; W. M. Wadham-Smith; J. D. Westlake £2,450 to £2,950

Senior Legal Assistants, G. F. Aronson; A. J. Bligh; R. W. Brown; W. D. Curnock; T. B. Foster; H. P. Hall; A. Hall-Brown; F. R. Hamp; K. P. Hickman; Miss E. H. Kirkby-Gomes; R. D. Mainwaring; N. Monro; H. R. Read; H. G. Roberts; F. H. C. Taylor £1,670 to £2,350

Senior Litigation Clerk, H. Davies, M.B.E. £1,355 to £1,610

ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT

Under Secretary (*Director of Establishment and Organisation*), E. Jones-Parry £3,800

Division I

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, J. A. K. Christie £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, E. H. Doling; J. B. Foxlee; T. P. Marten £1,650 to £2,325

Chief Executive Officers, B. Dennis; Miss M. Hooley £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, Miss I. E. M. Carpenter, M.B.E.; H. W. Foot; L. A. Jones; S. J. L. Sykes; R. Townsend, D.F.C.; E. S. Virgo; R. Wright £1,450 to £1,800

Division II

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, W. J. B. Hopkinson, O.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950

Principal, W. Savage £1,650 to £2,325

Chief Executive Officer, R. Dickeson £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, J. H. Maslen; G. Seymour £1,450 to £1,800

Division III

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, J. Crooks £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, A. K. H. Atkinson; D. White £1,650 to £2,325

Chief Executive Officer, R. Nightingale £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, F. S. Anderson; F. A. Baker; J. H. S. Baker; A. S. J. Cox; H. W. Emery; F. C. Parker; C. S. Taylor, M.C.; E. C. Turner; R. W. Turner; Miss M. Wray, M.B.E. £1,450 to £1,800

Division IV
Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria: 8511]

Office Controller, W. A. Gair (*Senior Chief Executive Officer*) ..... £2,020 to £2,350
Chief Executive Officers, H. M. Allix; G. E. Marriott; J. W. Young, O.B.E. ..... £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, L. C. W. Hodgson (*Chief Registrar*); Miss C. Marston; G. W. Raymond, M.B.E. (*Chief Welfare Officer*) .. £1,450 to £1,800

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Principal Finance Officer, J. A. Payne, O.B.E. .. £3,800
Accountant General, W. Russell £3,300
Assistant Secretary, F. M. Kearns, M.C. ..... £2,350 to £2,950
Directors (Professional), H. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.; L. C. Rixon ..... £2,350 to £2,800
Head of Branch, W. F. C. Clark ... £2,850 (*personal*)
Assistant Directors (Professional), E. P. Bennetts; L. E. Wintersgill ..... £2,070 to £2,450
Senior Chief Executive Officer, A. Fillmore, O.B.E. ..... £2,020 to £2,350
Principals, R. Stacey, O.B.E.; Mrs. J. M. Archer ..... £1,650 to £2,325
Chief Accountants (Professional), R. M. Honeybone; R. W. Meikle; D. P. Scott; J. Thompson ..... £1,640 to £2,005
Chief Executive Officers, J. L. Cope; J. W. Hewitt ..... £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, D. Kimber; C. W. Knight; H. McCrea; A. W. Sales; C. W. Sales; V. A. Woodbridge ..... £1,450 to £1,800

INTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION
12–14, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Ambassador: 1266]

Director (Professional), R. H. Higginbotham, C.B.E. ..... £2,350 to £2,800
Assistant Director (Professional), K. V. Stephens ..... £2,070 to £2,450
Chief Accountants, L. C. Bentley .. £2,500 (*personal*)
R. Yuill ..... £1,640 to £2,005
Senior Executive Officer, H. Mayor (+*allce.*) £1,450 to £1,800

REGIONAL OFFICES

Regional Controllers, G. H. C. Amos (*West Midland*); A. T. Brooke (*Northern*); K. Harrison-Jones (*Yorks/Lancs*); J. H. Perrin (*Eastern*); J. W. Pugsley (*South Eastern*); H. Pitchforth (*South Western*) ..... £2,350 to £2,950
E. Ll. Harry, O.B.E. (*East Midlands*) (+*allce.*) £2,500 to £2,750

DIVISIONAL OFFICES

Divisional Executive Officers, A. F. Brocklebank (*Carlisle*); S. Booth (*Shrewsbury*); W. H. Pedley (*Northallerton*); T. Birtwistle (*Harrogate*); A. E. Bray (*Preston*); D. R. Dow (*Bury St. Edmunds*); N. F. V. Williams (*Winchester*); J. O. Johnson (*Lincoln*); J. T. Muncaster (*Northampton*); R. Elphick (*Nottingham*); E. A. Leslie (*Crewe*); T. B. Wood (*Worcester*); G. H. D. Hunt (*Chelmsford*); A. R. Hughes (*Huntingdon*); P. Ebbage (*Norwich*); G. H. Barlow, M.B.E. (*Maidstone*); T. Johnston (*Guildford*); W. J. Hazeldine (*Oxford*); R. J. Bricknell (*Exeter*); G. Bishop (*Gloucester*); C. J. Sampson (*Taunton*); P. J. Barrand (*Truro*) ..... £1,900 to £2,200
A. E. Brewer (*Alnwick*); J. Kerr (*Durham*); S. W. Chorlton (*Beverley*); F. L. Hobson (*March*) ..... £1,450 to £1,800

WALES

Welsh Department
Caerleon, 8, Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth
[Aberystwyth: 7561]

Under Secretary [*Welsh Secretary*], J. Morgan Jones, C.B.E. £3,800
Principal, P. Parkhouse ..... £1,650 to £2,325
Chief Executive Officers, D. B. L. Davies; E. D. O'Brien ..... £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, S. J. Cannon; W. J. Duckham ..... £1,450 to £1,800

DIVISIONAL OFFICES

Divisional Executive Officers (Chief Executive Officers), W. E. Evans (*Caernarvon*); W. G. Jones (*Cardiff*); T. A. Ivey (*Llandrindod Wells*) ..... £1,900 to £2,200
Divisional Executive Officers (Senior Executive Officers), R. G. Taylor (*Carmarthen*); J. Medway (*Lampeter*); R. H. Sayer (*Ruthin*) ..... £1,450 to £1,800

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

Open daily 3*d.* 10 a.m. to Sunset or 8 p.m. Houses 1 p.m. to dusk or 5 p.m. (weekdays), 1 p.m. to dusk or 6 p.m. (Sundays). Closed on Christmas Day. In 1959 there were 1,279,893 visitors to Kew Gardens. Dogs not admitted.
Director of Royal Botanic Gardens, G. Taylor, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. £3,800
Deputy Director, C. E. Hubbard, O.B.E. ..... £2,750 to £3,050
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, E. W. B. H. Milne-Redhead ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Principal Scientific Officers, F. Baliard; J. P. M. Brenan; A. A. Bullock; R. W. G. Dennis; F. N. Howes (*Keeper of Museums*); C. R. Metcalfe (*Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory*); R. D. Meikle; R. Melville; N. Y. Sandwith; J. R. Sealy; V. S. Summerhayes, O.B.E. ..... £1,460 to £2,070
Senior Experimental Officer, R. A. Blackelock ..... £1,355 to £1,610
Librarian, Grade II, H. S. Marshall ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Secretary (Senior Executive Officer), R. W. King, D.F.C. ..... £1,450 to £1,800

* Temporary

ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT
Leatherbread Road, Chessington, Surrey
[Epsom: 2660]

Director-General, Major-Gen. L. F. de V. Carey, C.B., C.B.E.
Directors:
Map Publication and Production, Brig. D. E. D. Thackwell.
Field Survey, Brig. L. J. Harris, O.B.E.
Establishment and Finance, G. D. Lundie. ..... £2,350 to £2,950
Deputy Directors:
Field Survey, Col. W. A. Seymour.
Geodetic Control, Col. D. I. Burnett, M.B.E.
Small and Medium Scale Drawing and Reproduction, Col. J. R. Rawlence.
Establishment, H. E. Cox ..... £1,460 to £2,070
Finance, R. W. Gough ..... £1,730 to £1,950
Assistant Directors, Lt.-Col. M. H. Cobb; Lt.-Col. E. A. Hansen, M.B.E.; Lt.-Col. H. N. F. Patterson; Lt.-Col. A. W. C. Pritchard.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

(ENGLAND AND WALES)

T. R. Bayston (*Yorks (East Riding)*); Lt.-Col. The Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, T.D. (*Montgomery*); T. R. C. Blofeld, C.B.E. (*Norfolk*); Sir Richard Boughey, Bt. (*Sussex (East)*); A. Bridges (*Oxon*); E. S. Bristow (*Notts.*); A. H. Carter (*Lincs., Holland*); D. A. Carter (*Herts.*); J. H. Cooke (*Staffs.*); Col. W. A. Chester-Master, T.D. (*Glos.*); The Lord Cromwell, D.S.O., M.C. (*Leics.*); A. C. Cropper, T.D. (*Westmorland*); J. O. Cullimore (*Monmouth*); R. Lloyd Davies (*Anglesey*); J. Gwyn Evans (*Cardigan*); H. R. Finn (*Kent*); H. Gifford, C.B.E. (*Dorset*); W. T. Godber (*Beds.*); Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O. (*Suffolk*); J. Goring (*Sussex (West)*);

The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, M.C. (*Surrey*); J. R. Hardern, O.B.E. (*Isles of Scilly*); W. F. Hartop, C.B.E. (*Bucks.*); J. G. Henson, C.B.E. (*Lincs. (Kesteven)*); J. Heyes (*Lancs.*); Lt.-Col. J. H. V. Higgon, O.B.E. (*Pembroke*); J. B. Holliday (*Cumberland*); C. H. Hollis (*Rutland*); L. G. F. Horrell (*Devon*); A. B. Howie (*Northumberland*); P. Hughes (*Worcs.*); W. Humphrey (*Yorks. (West Riding)*); E. R. Jackson, C.B.E. (*Yorks. (North Riding)*); F. O. Jones, O.B.E. (*Brecon*); J. G. Jones (*Merioneth*); I. H. Lamb (*Cambs.*); W. J. Layton, O.B.E. (*Hereford*); H. Lewis (*Radnor*); D. F. Macaulay (*Essex*); The Earl of Malmesbury, T.D. (*Hants*); G. Matthews, M.B.E. (*Flint.*); H. J. Owen (*Caernarvon*); E. G. Parsons (*Wilts.*); D. Prince (*Derbyshire*); The Lord de Ramsey, T.D. (*Hunts. and Soke of Peterborough*); H. J. Rathbone, O.B.E. (*Denbigh*); G. B. Read (*Lincs. (Lindsey)*); G. Richards (*Glamorgan*); W. J. S. Richards (*Carmarthen*); A. S. Rickwood, M.B.E. (*Isle of Ely*); E. K. Roberts (*Middlesex*); W. J. Simmons, O.B.E. (*Berks.*); Col. N. V. Stopford Sackville, O.B.E., T.D. (*Northants.*); H. W. Standring (*Warwicks.*); R. A. Stark (*Isle of Wight*); R. Thompson, O.B.E. (*Durham*); Lt.-Col. R. B. Verdin, O.B.E., T.D. (*Cheshire*); F. W. Ward (*Salop*); G. Comer White (*Somerset*); P. M. Williams, O.B.E. (*Cornwall*).

AGRICULTURAL LAND COMMISSION

26 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Ambassador: 1631]

The Agricultural Land Commission, set up under the *Agriculture Act*, 1947, is responsible for the management of land vested in the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, or for which he has become responsible (150,140 acres approx.). The Commission advises the Minister in matters relating to the management of agricultural land and on the exercise of his powers of compulsory purchase under the Act, to ensure the full and efficient use of agricultural land.

Chairman (part-time), Sir Frederick Burrows, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. £1,500
Deputy-Chairman (part-time) and Chairman of Welsh Sub-Commission, Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E., M.C. £1,000
Other Commissioners (part-time), W. C. Farnsworth, C.B.E.; E. Watson Jones, C.B.E.; Sir Francis Verner Wylie, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. ..... each £500
Secretary, C. Gallehawk ..... £1,950 to £2,250
Land Agent, E. T. King (+*allce.*) £1,790 to £2,070
Welsh Sub-Commissioners (part-time), J. Gwyn Jones; Prof. R. Alun Roberts, Ph.D.; J. N. Vaughan Richards, T.D. ..... each £500
Secretary (Welsh Sub-Commission), R. Davies £1,450 to £1,800
Land Agent (do.), E. O. Hughes £1,285 to £1,730

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, S.W.1

The Agricultural Research Council was incorporated by Royal Charter on July 23, 1931. In accordance with the provisions of the *Agricultural Research Act*, 1956, the Council is charged, under a Committee of the Privy Council, with the organization and development of agricultural and food research and may, in particular, establish or develop institutions or departments of institutions and make grants for investigation and research relating to the advance of agriculture. The Council's finance is, under the 1956 Act, derived from the Agricultural Research Fund into which monies provided by Parliament for the purpose of the Act, and other sums received by the Council, are paid.

Council, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G. (*Chairman*); D. Lowe, C.B.E. (*Deputy Chairman*); J. D. Alston; Prof. T. A. Bennet-Clark, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. H. W. R. Brambell, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; H. G. Button; R. E. Glover, D.Sc; Prof. J. W. Howie, M.D.; Elwyn Jones, O.B.E.; Prof. Sir Hans Krebs, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. K. Mather, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. P. B. Medawar, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; The Lord Netherthorpe; J. N. Ritchie, C.B.; Prof. A. Robertson, Ph.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; Prof. F. W. Rogers; Prof. H. G. Sanders, Ph.D.; W. H. Senior, F.R.S.E.; Prof. S. J. Watson, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Secretary, E. G. Cox, T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Deputy Secretary, W. G. Alexander, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, E. D. T. Jourdain; W. Ness, C.B.E.; A. Oates.
Scientific Assistants to the Secretary, E. E. Cheesman, D.Sc.; R. Scarisbrick, Ph.D.; G. G. Samuel; F. H. Moult; D. Rudd Jones, Ph.D.
Principals, J. S. F. Law; L. S. Porter.
Chief Executive Officer, J. H. Shimwell.
Senior Executive Officers, F. V. Bird; K. H. J. Clarke.

For the Research Institutes under the control of the council, *see Index*.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

This Commonwealth organization, governed by an Executive Council composed of nominees of the various Commonwealth Governments, and of the Colonial Office, was set up in 1929 to administer bureaux organized to act as clearing houses of information on research in eight specialized fields of agricultural science, and financed from a common fund provided by the Governments of the Commonwealth and Empire. The Governments of the Commonwealth and Empire instructed it in 1933 to supervise the administration and finances of the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Institute of Entomology, the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Mycological Institute and the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control (formerly the Imperial Parasite Service), and in 1937 to organize bureaux for Forestry and Dairy Science. The Annual Reports of the Council are submitted to each of the Governments through their several members on the Council. The bureaux are attached to appropriate research institutions, but are distinct from them.

Chairman, C. K. Reheem.
Vice-Chairman, V. Armstrong, Ph.D.
Secretary, A. E. Trotman, C.M.G.

Institutes

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, Natural History Museum, S.W.7. *Director*, E. O. Pearson.
Commonwealth Mycological Institute, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey. *Director*, J. C. Hopkins, D.Sc.
Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, K. W. Neatby Building, Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. *Director*, F. J. Simmonds, Ph.D.

Bureaux

Animal Breeding and Genetics, Institute of Animal Genetics, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9, Scotland.—*Director*, J. P. Maule.
Animal Health, Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey.—*Director*, M. Crawford.
Animal Nutrition, Rowett Research Institute Bucksburn, Aberdeen, Scotland.—*Director*, D. Harvey, Ph.D.
Dairy Science and Technology, National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, E. J. Mann.
Forestry, Imperial Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford.—*Director*, F. C. Ford Robertson, O.B.E.
Helminthology, The White House, 103 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Herts.—*Director*, J. M. Watson, D.Sc.
Horticulture and Plantation Crops, East Malling Research Station, East Malling, nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, G. K. Argles.

Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, A. G. G. Hill.

Plant Breeding and Genetics, School of Agriculture, Downing Street, Cambridge—*Director*, P. S. Hudson, O.B.E., Ph.D.

Soils, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, G. V. Jacks.

AIR MINISTRY

(*see* Royal Air Force)

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS COLLEGE

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4

[City: 2762]

The College of Arms is open daily from 10–4 and an Officer of Arms is always in attendance to deal with enquiries by the public. But such enquiries may also be directed to any of the Officers of Arms, either personally or by letter.

There are 13 officers of the College, 3 Kings of Arms, 6 Heralds and 4 Pursuivants, who all specialise in genealogical and heraldic work for their respective clients. The College possesses the finest records on these subjects in the world. It is the official repository of the Arms and pedigrees of English, Northern Irish, and Commonwealth families and their descendants, and its records include official copies of the records of Ulster King of Arms, the originals of which remain in Dublin.

Arms have been and still are granted by Letters Patent from the Kings of Arms under Authority delegated to them by the Sovereign, such authority having been expressly conferred on them since at least the fifteenth century. A right to Arms can only be established by the registration in the official records of the College of Arms of a pedigree showing direct male line descent from an ancestor already appearing therein as being entitled to Arms, or by making application to the College of Arms for a Grant of Arms.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.

Kings of Arms

Garter, Hon. Sir George Rothe Bellew, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Clarenceux, Sir John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong, M.V.O.

Norroy and Ulster, Aubrey John Toppin, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Heralds

Richmond, Anthony Richard Wagner, C.V.O., F.S.A.

Windsor, Richard Preston Graham-Vivian, M.C. (*and Earl Marshal's Secretary*).

Somerset, Michael Roger Trappes-Lomax.

Lancaster (*and Registrar*), John Riddell Bromhead Walker, M.V.O., M.C.

York, The Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.

Chester (vacant).

Pursuivants

Rouge Dragon, Robin de la Lanne Mirrlees.

Rouge Croix, Walter John George Verco, M.V.O.

Bluemantle, John Philip Brooke Brooke-Little.

Portcullis, Alexander Colin Cole.

COURT OF THE LORD LYON

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh: 30137]

The Scottish Court of Chivalry, including the genealogical jurisdiction of the *Ri-Seanachie* of Scotland's Celtic Kings, adjudicates rights to arms and administration of *The Scottish Public Register of All Arms and Bearings* (under 1672 cap. 47) and *Public Register of All Genealogies*. The Lord Lyon presides and judicially establishes rights to existing arms or succession to Chiefship, or for cadets with scientific "differences" showing position in clan or family. Pedigrees are also established by decrees of Lyon Court, and by Letters Patent. As *Royal Commissioner in Armory*, he grants Patents of Arms (which constitute the grantee and heirs noble in the Noblesse of Scotland) to "virtuous and well-deserving" Scotsmen, and petitioners (personal or corporate) in Her Majesty's overseas realms of Scottish connection, and issues birthbrieves. In Scots Law, Arms are protected by Statute; their usurpation is punishable, and the Registration Fees of Honour on patents (£50) and matriculations (£20) are payable to H.M. Exchequer.

Lord Lyon King of Arms, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., LL.D., F.S.A.*Scot.*, Advocate £1,200

Three Heralds (£25 each)

Rothesay, Lt.-Col. H. A. B. Lawson, F.S.A. *Scot.*

Albany, Major Charles Ian Fraser of Reelig.

Marchmont, James Monteith Grant, W.S.

Three Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each)

Unicorn, Sir Iain Moncreiffe of Moncreiffe, Bt., Ph.D., Advocate.

Kintyre, Charles Eliot Jauncey, Advocate.

Carrick, Malcolm Rognvald Innes of Edingight.

Linlithgow (*Extraordinary*), John I. D. Pottinger.

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Harold Andrew Balvaird Lawson. £900

Procurator-Fiscal, Malcolm Robertson MacGregor, W.S.

Herald Painter, Mrs Katherine Chart.

Macer, Thomas C. Gray.

ART GALLERIES, ETC.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION

5 Old Palace Yard, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 3935]

Appointed in May, 1924, "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." In August, 1933, a Royal Warrant extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission—"so that it shall also be open to the said Commission, if they so desire, to call the attention of any of Our Departments of State, or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the said Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character"; in May, 1946, a Royal Warrant further extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission as follows:—

We Do give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: We Do authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid:

Chairman, The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S.

Commissioners, Sir Colin Anderson; John Betjeman, C.B.E.; Hon. Lionel Brett; Louis de Soissons,

C.V.O., O.B.E., R.A.; Frederick Gibberd, C.B.E.; Sir William Holford; G. A. Jellicoe; Sir Leslie Martin; Henry Moore, C.H.; John Piper; Sir Allan Quartermaine, C.B.E., M.C.; J. M. Richards, C.B.E.; Sir Arthur Richmond, C.B.E.; Sir Basil Spence, O.B.E., T.D., R.A.; Prof. Geoffrey Webb, C.B.E.

Secretary, Hon. Godfrey Samuel.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh 1

[Tel.: Edinburgh Caledonian: 7534]

Appointed in 1927 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Departments; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies when it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." Under Royal Warrant of May 8, 1953, the terms of reference of the Commission were extended so that it is now open to the Commission, if it so desires, to call the attention of any Department of State or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character; and to call before it any persons, examine any documents or visit any places it might deem expedient for the more effectual carrying out of its duties.

Commissioners, Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E. (*Chairman*); Lady MacGregor of MacGregor, O.B.E.; Charles d'O. Pilkington-Jackson, A.R.S.A.; J. Cameron Smail, O.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.E.; William H. Kininmonth, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; R. H. Matthew, C.B.E., A.R.S.A.; Ian G. Lindsay, O.B.E., A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; The Earl Haig.

Secretary, Ian Finlay.

NATIONAL GALLERY

Trafalgar Square, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 7628–9]

Hours of opening.—Weekdays 10 to 6 (June–Sept., Thursdays 10 to 9), Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1876, 1887, 1911, 1928, 1930 and 1937. Expenses for 1960–61 were estimated at £205,449.

TRUSTEES

Brinsley Ford; Sir Thomas Merton, K.B.E., F.R.S.; J. C. Witt; Henry Moore, C.H.; Denis Mahon; Sir William Coldstream, C.B.E.; The Viscount Chandos, P.C., D.S.O., M.C.; The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C., F.R.S.; The Earl of Plymouth; The Lord Robbins, C.B., F.B.A.; The Duke of Devonshire, M.C.

OFFICERS

Director, Sir Philip Hendy £3,800
Keeper, M. Davies ..... £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Keeper, N. MacLaren ... £1,975 to £2,400
Deputy Keeper and Scientific Adviser to the Trustees. R. H. G. Thomson ..... £1,975 to £2,400
Assistant Keepers, C. H. M. Gould; M. V. Levey £1,217 to £1,915
Chief Restorer, A. W. Lucas ..... £1,925 to £2,305

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 8511]

Open Monday to Friday 10 to 5. Saturday 10 to 6. Sunday 2 to 6.

The first grant was made in 1856 to form a gallery of the portraits of the most eminent persons in British history, the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander; an extension erected at the expense of Lord Duveen was opened in 1933. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £4,090 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £38,262 for 1960–61.

Director, Keeper and Secretary, C. K. Adams, C.B.E. £2,850
Assistant Keepers (*I*), D. T. Piper; J. F. Kerslake £1,217 to £1,915

TATE GALLERY

Millbank, S.W.1

[Tate Gallery: 4444]

Hours of opening.—Weekdays 10 to 6. Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free, except to certain temporary exhibitions. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The Tate Gallery, which constitutes the National Collection of British painting, of modern foreign painting and of modern sculpture, was opened in 1897, the cost of erection (£80,000), being defrayed by the late Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The *Turner Wing*, built at the expense of Sir Joseph Duveen and his son, Lord Duveen, was opened in 1910. There are also special collections by Blake, Watts and Alfred Stevens. Lord Duveen also defrayed the cost of galleries to contain the collection of modern foreign painting, completed in 1926, and a new sculpture hall, completed in 1937. Expenses for 1960–61 were estimated at £109,718.

Director, Sir John Rothenstein, C.B.E., Ph.D.. £3,300
Keeper, N. R. Reid ..... £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Keeper, R. E. Alley ..... £1,975 to £2,400
Assistant Keepers (*Grade I*), Mary Chamot; Judith Cloake; D. L. A. Farr; M. R. F. Butlin.
Men, £1,217 to £1,915; *Women*, £1,189 to £1,882

WALLACE COLLECTION

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.1

[Welbeck: 0687–8]

Admission free. Open on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., on her death in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, sculpture, bronzes, porcelain, armour and miscellaneous *objets d'art*. The total net expenses were estimated at £43,608 in 1960–61.

Director, Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O. £2,700
Assistant Directors, F. J. B. Watson; R. A. Cecil £1,217 to £1,915

NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND

Mound, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 6824]

Comprising:—
National Gallery of Scotland, Mound, Edinburgh, 1.
Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, Edinburgh 2.
Director of the National Galleries of Scotland, David K. Baxandall, C.B.E. £2,950
Chief Restorer, H. R. H. Woolford £1,875 to £2,255
Keeper of Paintings, C. E. Thompson £1,185 to £1,865
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, K. K. Andrews £1,185 to £1,865
Keeper, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Robert E. Hutchison ... (+*allce.* £155) £1,185 to £1,865
Secretary, Accountant and Establishment Officer, R. J. Inglis ..... £1,450 to £1,800

UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY

11 Charles II Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6262]

Established by the *Atomic Energy Authority Act*, 1954, the Authority took over, on August 1, 1954, the control of atomic energy research and development. The Minister for Science is responsible to Parliament for general atomic energy policy and for money provided for the Authority.

The Authority is organized in four groups. Each full-time technical Member of the Authority is responsible for a particular group as shown below:—

(*a*) the *Research Group*. The Research Establishment at Harwell, Berks., conducts fundamental research into nuclear physics and atomic energy and provides information to the other establishments. It includes the Isotope School (1951) and Reactor School (1954). The Radiochemical Centre at Amersham, Bucks., prepares radio-active substances such as radium, radon and isotopes produced in the atomic piles, for medical, scientific and industrial purposes. The Group also includes the Atomic Energy Establishment which is being developed at Winfrith Heath, Dorset.

(*b*) the *Weapons Group*. Research work on atomic weapons is carried on at the Research Establishment, Aldermaston, Berks.

(*c*) the *Development and Engineering Group*. Responsible for the design, construction and development of reactors and associated plant; engineering consultant work for the Electricity Boards, overseas organizations and groups of industrial firms formed for the building of nuclear power stations; general design and construction of all major building projects in the Authority as a whole. Headquarters of the Group are at Risley, Lancs., with an establishment at Dounreay (Caithness) (Experimental Reactor Establishment) and laboratories at Culcheth (Lancs.). The Group also includes the research and development organization at Capenhurst (Cheshire), Windscale (Cumberland) and Springfields (Lancs.).

(*d*) the *Production Group*. Responsible for the operation of the Authority's factories; research and development in aid of factory processes; and other commercial activities. Headquarters: Risley, with plants at Capenhurst (Cheshire), Springfields (Lancs.), Windscale and Calder (Cumberland) and Chapelcross (Dumfriesshire).

Chairman, Sir Roger Makins, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. £10,000

Members, (*Full-time*) Sir William Penney, K.B.E., F.R.S. (*Scientific Research*); Sir William Cook, C.B. (*Development and Engineering*); Sir Alan Hitchman, K.C.B. (*Finance and Administration*); Sir Leonard Owen, C.B.E. (*Production*).....*each* £7,500
Air Chief Marshal Sir Claude Pelly, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., (*Weapons Research*).....£6,500
(*Part-time*) Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.....£3,000
The Lord Citrine, P.C., G.B.E.; C. F. Kearton, O.B.E.; Sir Rowland Smith; Sir James Chadwick, M.D., F.R.S.; S. J. Pears.....*each* £1,000

Secretary, D. E. H. Peirson.

MINISTRY OF AVIATION

Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C.2
[Gerrard: 6933]

The Ministry of Aviation is responsible for the supply of aircraft to the Services and undertakes research on and development of aircraft, electronic equipment, etc., for the Services, and of certain classes of equipment for civil use, *e.g.*, civil aircraft and industrial gas turbines. The Ministry undertakes the organization, implementation and encouragement of measures for the development of civil aviation; the promotion of safety and efficiency in the use of aircraft; research concerning navigation and operation of civil aircraft; general oversight of the activities of the Air Corporations; the investigation of aircraft accidents; the licensing and supervision of training arrangements for aircrews; the operation of over thirty civil aerodromes, air traffic control and telecommunications services.

Minister of Aviation, THE RT. HON. (GEORGE EDWARD) PETER THORNEYCROFT, M.P. . £5,000
Private Secretaries, N. Craig; R. F. Prosser, M.C.; J. Caines (*Assistant*)
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Wing Cdr. E. E. Bullus, M.P. *unpaid*
Parliamentary Secretary, A. G. F. Rippon, M.P. £2,500
Permanent Secretary, Sir William Strath, K.C.B. £7,000
Private Secretary, G. W. Clark.
Deputy Secretary (*A.*), H. Hardman, C.B.....£5,000
Deputy Secretary (*B.*), M. M. V. Custance, C.B. £5,000
Deputy Secretary (*C.*), D. W. G. L. Haviland, C.B. £5,000
Controller of Aircraft, Sir George Gardner, K.B.E., C.B., D.Sc.....£5,000
Deputy Controller of Aircraft (*Military*), Rear Admiral J. A. Ievers, O.B.E.
Deputy Controller of Aircraft (*Research and Development*), M. B. Morgan, C.B.....£4,400
Assistant Controller of Aircraft, Air Vice-Marshal C. D. C. Boyce, C.B., C.B.E. (*ret.*).....£2,800
Controller of Guided Weapons and Electronics, Sir Steuart Mitchell, K.B.E., C.B.....£5,250
Deputy Controller of Electronics, Air Vice-Marshal T. U. C. Shirley, C.B.E.
Director-General, Atomic Weapons, Dr. B. G. Dickins, C.B.E.....£3,800
Directors, Capt. F. B. Lloyd, O.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*); W. J. Brown.....*Varying rates to* £3,100
Controller of Aviation Ground Services, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Laurence Sinclair, G.C., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*ret.*).....£4,400
Hon. Chief Business Adviser (*Civil*) *Aviation*, Sir Leslie Gamage, M.C.
Chief Aeronautical Adviser, Air Marshal Sir Charles Guest, K.B.E., C.B. (*ret.*).....£3,500
Chief Scientist, Sir Robert Cockburn, K.B.E., C.B. £5,800

Administration and Finance

Under-Secretaries, D. W. Bartington, C.B.; R. Burns, C.M.G.; L. H. Curzon, C.B.; F. J. Doggett; R. R. Goodison; V. P. Harries, C.B.; G. V. Hole; E. S. Jackson, C.B.; N. V. Meeres; G. I. Morris, C.B.; Mrs. A. Munro; J. H. Riddoch; J. M. Wilson, C.B.....*Men*, £3,800; *Women*, £3,763
Director of Contracts (*A.*), A. W. Isherwood, C.B.E. £3,300
Director of Contracts (*B.*), L. J. T. Clifton...£3,300
Accountant General, W. Gairns, C.B.E.....£3,300
Assistant Secretaries, W. W. Abson; D. F. Allen; J. E. Barnes; J. K. Batey; Dr. W. E. Berry; J. R. Christie; C. M. Colbeck; A. F. Cooper; T. M. Crowley; A. V. Davies, M.B.E.; R. S. S. Dickinson; S. P. Dobbs; W. G. Downey; R. S. F. Edwards (£3,500); E. S. Foster; D. F. A. R. Freeman; G. F. Gainsborough; W. C. Gawthorne; R. W. N. B. Gilling; G. A. Haig, O.B.E.; N. Hartley; E. W. G. Haynes; G. S. Hill; G. P. Jeffries; C. R. F. Lark; R. E. M. LeGoy; C. F. McFarlane; E. I. R. MacGregor; K. M. McLeod; L. C. J. Orchard; T. Paris, C.B.E.; G. T. Rogers; Miss M. L. Senior; W. P. Shovelton; Mrs. L. Silverston, O.B.E.; W. W. Simpson; R. S. Swann; R. St. J. Walker; S. R. W. Walton; L. Williams; T. M. Wilson; A. W. Wray, C.B.E.
Men, £2,400 to £3,000; *Women*, £2,367 to £2,970
Chief Information Officer, I. S. Jehu, C.I.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Inspection

Director-General of Inspection, Maj.-Gen. Sir Lancelot Cutforth, K.B.E., C.B. (*ret.*).....£4,400
Directors, Brigadier R. H. Bright, O.B.E.; R. E. Swift, C.B.E. (£3,800); D. A. Hutton-Williams (£3,000); Group Capt. D. G. Scott, O.B.E.; E. W. S. Press, C.B.E. (£2,800).
E. D. Whitehead, M.B.E. (£3,000)

Representatives of Ministry of Aviation Overseas

Director-General, Defence Research Staff (Washington). L. T. D. Williams.....£3,800
Directors, Air Commodore H. E. Dicken, O.B.E.; Brig. C. T. D. Lindsay
Head of United Kingdom Defence Research and Supply Staff, Australia, S. Scott Hall, C.B.....£4,100
Counsellor (Defence Research and Supply), Canada, F. S. Barton, C.B.E.....£3,100

Aircraft

Director-General of Aircraft Equipment Research and Development, Dr. H. M. Wilson, M.B.E...£3,800
Director-General of Aircraft General Services, A. E. Woodward-Nutt.....£3,500
Director-General of Engine Research and Development, R. H. Weir, C.B.....£3,800
Director-General of Aircraft Research and Development (R.A.F.), L. Boddington, C.B.E.....£3,800
Director-General, Scientific Research (Air), L. F. Nicholson.....£3,800
Directors, Captain E. C. Beard, R.N.; C. J. Carter; H. B. Howard; Dr. N. J. L. Megson; Dr. J. W. Drinkwater, O.B.E.; Air Commodore R. H. E. Emson, C.B.; Air Commodore W. D. Disbrey; F. G. R. Cook; R. A. Schlotel, C.B.E.; E. A. Poulton; H. Templeton; C. Moore
Varying rates to £3,600
Director, Royal Aircraft Establishment, M. J. Lighthill, F.R.S.....£5,000
Director-General, Aircraft Production, W. R. McGaw, C.B.....£3,800
Directors, H. J. Curnow, O.B.E.; B. D. Davies; H. E. Hancocke, O.B.E.....£3,000
Chief Superintendent, Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment, Dr. D. Cameron
£2,750 to £3,050
Director, Air Technical Publications, S. T. L. Mansell £3,000

Guided Weapons and Electronics

Director-General, Guided Weapons, J. E. Serby, C.B., C.B.E.....£4,100
Directors, Captain R. Young, R.N.; Air Commodore W. R. Brotherhood, C.B.E.; J. D. Clare £2,500 to £2,800
Director, Royal Radar Establishment, W. J. Richards, C.B., C.B.E.....£4,000
Director-General of Electronics Research and Development, Dr. J. S. McPetrie, C.B.....£3,800
Directors, Air Commodore A. G. P. Brightmore; F. H. Scrimshaw (£3,800); Dr. C. H. Johnson, C.B.E. (£3,500); C. P. Fogg (£3,100); R. G. Friend (£3,000)
Directors, H. E. Drew (£3,000); P. E. Pollard, O.B.E. (£3,100)
Director-General of Ballistic Missiles, W. H. Stephens £3,800
Directors, J. H. Phillips (£2,900); Brig. E. W. Denison.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aviation Economics and Aircraft

Chief Statistician, A. H. Watson. £2,400 to £3,000

Aviation Safety

Director, W. E. B. Griffiths, O.B.E.
£2,600 to £2,950
Deputy Directors, N. V. Lindemere; A. M. Raffael; M. H. Vivian.....£2,050 to £2,550

Aviation Medical

Senior Medical Officer, Air Commodore, J. D. Leahy, M.C. (ret.).....£3,000

Accidents Investigation (Civil Aviation)

Chief Inspector, P. G. Tweedie, C.B.E.....£3,250

AVIATION GROUND SERVICES

Aviation Navigational Services

Director General, Group Capt. J. B. Veal, C.B.E., A.F.C.....£3,800

Aerodromes Technical

Director, G. W. Stallibrass, O.B.E..£2,600 to £2,950

Aviation Control and Navigation Development Planning

Director, V. A. M. Hunt, C.B.E...£2,600 to £2,950

Aviation Control and Navigation Operations

Director, W. M. Hargreaves, C.B.E.
£2,600 to £2,950

Telecommunications Engineering Staff

Chief Telecommunications Engineer, C. G. Phillips, O.B.E.....£3,250
Deputy Chief Telecommunications Engineer, E. L. T. Barton, O.B.E.....£2,950
Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineers, V. Dodd, O.B.E.; S. L. Hulme, O.B.E.; J. F. Montgomerie; W. A. J. Thorn, O.B.E.
£2,350 to £2,650

Aviation Operational Research

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, G. E. Bell, Ph.D.
£2,400 to £2,700

Aviation Works Directorate

Director, C. E. Foster, C.B.E., E.R.D.

Civil Aviation Ground Services

London Airports

General Manager, R. S. F. Edwards.....£3,500
Deputy General Manager, R. W. N. B. Gilling
£2,400 to £3,000
Aerodrome Commandants, Special Grade, G. J. Warcup (*London Airport*) (£2,600 to £2,950); B. A. Oakley (*Gatwick*).....£2,050 to £2,550

Southern Division

Heston Aerodrome, Hounslow, Middlesex
[Hounslow: 2345]

Divisional Controller, C. M. Colbeck
£2,400 to £3,000
Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineer, J. C. Farmer.....£2,350 to £2,650
Deputy Director (Operations), J. M. Buckeridge
£2,050 to £2,550
Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, G. W. Monk, O.B.E., D.F.C.....£2,450 to £2,650

Scottish Division

Divisional Offices, Broomhouse Drive, Saughton, Edinburgh, 11.
[Craiglockhart: 4040]

Divisional Controller, G. M. Macintosh, O.B.E.
£2,600 to £2,950
Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineer, D. E. Horne.....£2,350 to £2,650
Deputy Director (Operations), D. F. Peel
£2,050 to £2,550
Aerodrome Commandant Special Grade (Prestwick), C. D. Waldron.....£2,050 to £2,550
Aerodrome Commandant Grade I (Renfrew), W. F. Murray, O.B.E.....£1,880 to £2,200
Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, M. A. Young £1,965 to £2,165

Northern Division

24–26, Grove Park, Liverpool 8
[Sefton Park: 1421]

Divisional Controller (vacant)...£2,600 to £2,950
Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineer, A. B. Gilbert.....£2,350 to £2,650
Aerodrome Commandant Grade I (Belfast), J. B. Selway, D.F.C.....£1,880 to £2,200
Deputy Director (Operations), G. F. K. Donaldson £2,050 to £2,550
Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, J. Middlemas, O.B.E.....£1,965 to £2,165

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, Portland Place, W.1
[Langham: 4468]

The BBC was incorporated under Royal Charter as successor to the British Broadcasting Company, Ltd., whose licence expired Dec. 31, 1926. Its present Charter came into force July 1, 1952, and expires July 29, 1964. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other Governors are appointed by the Crown. The BBC is financed by means of

revenue from receiving licences for the Home services and by a Grant in Aid from Parliament for the External services. The total number of licences in force in July 1959 was 14,874,472, of which 9,549,789 were for television as well as sound broadcasting.

Chairman, Sir Arthur ffforde.....£3,000
Vice-Chairman, Sir James Duff.....£1,000
Governors, The Earl of Balfour (*Scotland*), £1,000; Mrs. R. M. Jones (*Wales*), £1,000; J. R. McKee (*N. Ireland*); Mrs. T. Cazalet-Keir, C.B.E.; Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E.; The Earl of Halsbury *each* £600
Director-General, H. Carleton Greene, O.B.E.
Directors, Sir Beresford Clark, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (*External Broadcasting*); H. J. G. Grisewood, C.B.E. (*Chief Assistant to the Director-General*); Sir Harold Bishop, C.B.E. (*Engineering*); R. E. L. Wellington, C.B.E. (*Sound Broadcasting*); G. C. Beadle, C.B.E. (*Television*); J. H. Arkell (*Administration*).
Deputy Director of Television Broadcasting, C. McGivern, C.B.E.
Assistant Director of External Broadcasting, E. Tangye Lean, C.B.E.
Assistant Director of Sound Broadcasting, R. D'A. Marriott, D.F.C.
Deputy Director (Engineering), F. C. McLean, C.B.E.
Consulting Civil Engineer, M. T. Tudsbery, C.B.E.
Controller, Finance, J. G. L. Francis.
General Manager, Publications, R. C. Hall.
Legal Adviser, E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.
Secretary, M. G. Farquharson, O.B.E., M.C.

Controllers of Regional Offices

Scotland, A. Stewart, C.B.E., Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow.
Northern Ireland, R. McCall, C.M.G., Broadcasting House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.
Wales, A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E., Broadcasting House, Park Place, Cardiff.
Midland, H. J. Dunkerley, C.B.E.,, Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
North, R. Stead, Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester.
West, F. G. Gillard, O.B.E., Broadcasting House, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.

BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Bealine House, Ruislip, Middlesex
[Waxlow: 4334]

Chairman, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C. (*and expenses* £1,000) £7,500
Deputy Chairman, Sir John Keeling*
Other Members, A. H. Milward, C.B.E. (*and expenses* £500) (£6,500) (*Chief Executive*); The Lord Balfour of Inchrye, P.C., M.C., £1,000; S. K. Davies, C.B.E. (*Chairman of Welsh Advisory Council*)*; Sir Walter Edmenson, C.B.E. (*Chairman of Northern Ireland Advisory Council*)*; Sir Arnold Overton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C., £2,500; A. C. Ping, £2,000; R. L. Weir, O.B.E. (*and expenses* £400) (£6,000); Sir Giles Guthrie, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C.
Chief Executive, A. H. Milward, C.B.E.
Flight Operations and Communications Director, J. W. G. James, O.B.E.
Commercial Director, P. C. F. Lawton, D.F.C.
Chief Engineer, B. S. Shenstone.
Traffic Director, E. P. Whitfield, O.B.E.
Financial Controller, R. L. Weir, O.B.E.
Secretary, H. E. Marking, M.C.
Personnel Director, C. A. Herring.
Director of Medical Services, Dr. A. Buchanan Barbour, O.B.E.
Chief Public Relations Officer, W. Simpson, O.B.E., D.F.C.

* Fees not drawn.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

B.O.A.C. Headquarters, London Airport, Hounslow, Middlesex.
[Skyport: 5511]

Established in 1939, British Overseas Airways Corporation acquired, on April 1, 1940, the air transport undertakings of Imperial Airways and British Airways, which had been at the disposal of the Secretary of State for Air since the outbreak of war.

B.O.A.C. is the larger of the two Government Corporations which are charged with the task of developing and operating British scheduled air transport services under the provisions of the Air Corporations Act, 1949. Its functions are to operate the Commonwealth, North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Far Eastern routes from the United Kingdom. In June, 1960, the Corporation was operating sixty routes, with a gross route mileage of just over 400,000. On these routes there were more than 130 services weekly in each direction.

The members of the Corporation are appointed by the Minister of Aviation.

Chairman, Rear-Admiral Sir Matthew Slattery, K.B.E., C.B. (*allowance* £1,000).....£8,500
Deputy Chairman (part-time), Sir Wilfred Neden, C.B., C.B.E. (*allowances* £250).....£3,500
Members (full-time), B. Smallpeice (*Managing Director*); K. Granville, C.B.E.....£6,500
Members (part-time), J. W. Booth; J. A. Connel; L. Poole; The Lord Rennell, K.B.E., C.B.; F. Taylor*; The Lord Tweedsmuir, O.B.E.; Sir Walter Worboys, *each* £1,000.

* Salary not drawn.

BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION

222 Marylebone Road, N.W.1
[Hunter: 1272]

The British Transport Commission was established as a public authority under the provisions of the *Transport Act*, 1947. On Jan. 1, 1948, the main-line railways of Great Britain, together with their ancillary services, the smaller railway undertakings previously under the jurisdiction of the Railway Executive Committee, the railways and road services formerly controlled by the *London Passenger Transport Board*, and various canal and inland waterway undertakings specified in the Act, were vested in the Commission. In accordance with the 1947 Act the Commission acquired road haulage undertakings which in 1946 were engaged in carriage of goods involving routes of 40 miles, or upwards, and necessitating journeys beyond a 25 miles radius from the operating centre. Under the provisions of the *Transport Act*, 1953, however, the Commission was required to dispose of a major part of the property held by it for the purposes of the part of its undertaking carried on through the Road Haulage Executive. The 1953 Act also provided for the re-constitution of the Commission, the abolition of the Railway Executive and the reorganization of the railways. On and from Oct. 1, 1953, all the functions of the Railway, the Road Haulage, the Docks and Inland Waterways and the Hotels Executives, respectively, were assumed by the Commission. From Jan. 1, 1955, six regional Area Boards for the management of the railways were established and separate managements were set up for road haulage, hotels, docks and inland waterways.

Chairman, Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.....£10,000
Deputy Chairman, Sir John Benstead, C.B.E.....£8,000
Members, K. W. C. Grand; J. Ratter, C.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. G. N. Russell, C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Reginald Wilson, *each* £7,500; A. B. B. Valentine (*unpaid*).
Part-time Members, H. P. Barker; D. H. Cameron of Locheil, T.D.; F. Donachy, O.B.E.; R. F. Hanks;

Sir Leonard Sinclair; T. H. Summerson; Sir Philip Warter; Sir Cecil Weir, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C. (*each* £1,000).
Secretary General, Maj.-Gen. Ll. Wansbrough-Jones, C.B., C.B.E.
Financial Adviser, H. E. Osborn.
Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. H. B. Gilmour.
Traffic Adviser, T. H. Hollingsworth.
Manpower Adviser, A. R. Dunbar, O.B.E.
Technical Adviser, R. C. Bond.
Public Relations Adviser, J. H. Brebner, O.B.E.
Adviser (Special Projects), G. W. Quick Smith, C.B.E.

London Transport Executive
55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1
[Abbey: 5600]

Chairman, A. B. B. Valentine..... £7,500
Deputy Chairman and Managing Director, A. H. Grainger..... £6,000
Members, L. C. Hawkins; B. H. Harbour; A. Bull, O.B.E. (*each* £5,000); *and (part-time)* The Lord Williams; The Lord Geddes of Epsom, C.B.E.; S. H. Leake, O.B.E. (*each* £1,000).
Secretary, R. M. Robbins.

Eastern Area Board
Liverpool Street Station, E.C.2
[Bishopsgate: 7600]

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. G. N. Russell, C.B., C.B.E.
Members, A. McLeod; A. F. Pegler; J. B. Peile; J. Tanner, C.B.E.; The Right Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C.
Secretary, G. A. V. Hayes, M.B.E.

London Midland Area Board
Euston Station, N.W.1
[Euston: 1234]

Chairman, Sir Reginald Wilson.
Members, L. Cooke, O.B.E.; J. Haworth; Maj.-Gen. Sir John Kennedy, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.; Col. Sir Basil McFarland, Bt., C.B.E., H.M.L., A.D.C.; The Lord Rusholme; R. F. Summers.
Secretary, M. T. Howard-Williams, M.B.E.

North Eastern Area Board
Railway Headquarters Offices, York
[York: 53022]

Chairman, T. H. Summerson.
Members, G. H. Kitson, O.B.E., T.D.; L. H. McRobert, C.B.E., T.D.; P. D. Priestman, O.B.E.; Sir George Walton, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.
Secretary, C. H. Rafton.

Scottish Area Board
302 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.2.
[Douglas: 2900]

Chairman, D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.
Members, J. W. Armit, Ph.D.; Sir John Denholm, C.B.E.; F. Donachy, O.B.E.; P. L. Meldrum; Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; Sir William Walker, T.D.
Secretary, R. S. Boyd.

Southern Area Board
Waterloo Station, S.E.1
[Waterloo: 5151]

Chairman, Sir Philip Warter.
Members, J. E. Binks; H. F. B. Iles; H. L. R. Matthews, C.B.E.; D. L. T. Oppé; Sir Kenneth Preston; J. MacN. Sidey, D.S.O.
Secretary, L. Mapleston.

Western Area Board
Paddington Station, W.2
[Paddington: 7000]

Chairman, R. F. Hanks.
Members, A. Chamberlain, M.C., T.D.; P. Morris; F. A. Parish, C.B.E.; Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; C. W. Rodd; J. Ryan, C.B.E., M.C.
Secretary, A. H. Curtis Welch.

BRITISH TRAVEL AND HOLIDAYS ASSOCIATION

Headquarters and Tourist Information Centre
Queen's House, 64/65 St. James's Street, S.W.1
[Mayfair: 9191]

Overseas Offices

British Travel Association: 680 Fifth Avenue, New York 19; 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3; 606 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 14; 50 Young Street, Sydney; 90 Adelaide Street West, Toronto; 661 Howe Street, Vancouver; 6 Place Vendome, Paris; 22 Neue Mainzerstrasse, Frankfurt/Main; Leidseplein 29, Amsterdam; Norrmalmstorg 1, Stockholm C; Reconquista 375, Buenos Aires; Rua Aurora 960, Salas 2–3, São Paulo; 252 Joppe Street, Johannesburg.

The functions of the Association can be summarized as follows: (*a*) to increase the number of visitors from overseas and (*b*) to ensure that overseas visitors and home holiday makers are well received and accommodated and have the best facilities that can be provided. The Association is a Company limited by guarantee and registered under the Companies Act and draws its membership from all sections of the tourist and holiday industry. The Association is supported by H.M. Government and receives a Grant-in-Aid from the Board of Trade. The Board consists of a Chairman who is appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, and 19 members, 8 of whom are nominated by the President of the Board of Trade: 7 are elected by the members of the Association and the remainder nominated by the Scottish Tourist Board (2), the Welsh Tourist and Holidays Board (1) and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board (1). Four additional members representing the various interests concerned with travel and holidays in the United Kingdom may be appointed. The Board has the advice of 3 main Committees: the Finance and General Purposes Committee, Tourist Development Committee and the Holiday Development Committee, whose Chairmen are drawn from the Board. The Tourist Development Committee and Holiday Development Committee draw a proportion of their membership from the Board and the remainder from interested organizations.

Chairman, Sir Arthur Morse, C.B.E.
Director-General, J. G. Bridges, O.B.E.
Deputy Director-General, L. J. Lickorish.

CABINET OFFICE

Great George Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 5422]

Secretary of the Cabinet, The Right Hon. Sir Norman Brook, G.C.B. (*also Joint Permanent Secretary of the Treasury*)..... £7,500
Private Secretary, J. H. Robertson.
Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet F. A. Bishop, C.B., C.V.O..... £5,000
Under Secretaries, J. S. Orme, O.B.E.; M. Reed £3,800
Asst. Secs., F. W. Glaves-Smith; J. B. Hunt; R. B. M. King, M.C.; Maj.-Gen. L. de M. Thuillier, C.B., O.B.E.; D. R. F. Turner £2,400 to £3,000
Central Statistical Office:
Director, Sir Harry Campion, C.B., C.B.E., £4,100
Deputy Director, R. E. Beales..... £3,500
Chief Statisticians, H. E. Bishop, D.F.C.; J. L. Nicholson; W. D. Stedman Jones £2,400 to £3,000
Historical Section:
Chief Historians, Prof. Sir James Butler, M.V.O., O.B.E. (*Military*); Sir Keith Hancock (*Civil*).
Administrative Officer in Charge and Departmental Records Officer, A. J. D. Woods, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000
Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer, S. P. Anderson, O.B.E..... £1,490 to £1,650

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

Head Office—Mercury House, Theobald's Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 4433]

Under the Commonwealth Telegraphs Act, 1949, the assets of the telecommunications services conducted by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., in the United Kingdom were transferred to the Post Office. The company, however, continues to be responsible for the operation of its telecommunications services overseas and to own the assets relative to those services.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operates overseas telecommunications services, comprising 147,000 nautical miles of submarine cables and 120 wireless circuits. Its operations include telegraphy (cable and radio), phototelegraphy, radiotelephony, ship-shore radiotelegraph including direction finding, aeronautical wireless facilities, internal telephone systems, and broadcasting services in Kenya. It has 105 branches overseas and a Cable Station and Training School in the United Kingdom.

The Company was formed in 1929 (as Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., the name being changed in 1934) to unify the oversea communications of the Empire, consequent upon the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference, 1945, recommended the acquisition of the services in the U.K. and the other self-governing countries of the Commonwealth by their respective governments, with an unifying Commonwealth Telecommunications Board to replace the existing advisory Commonwealth Communications Council. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., was therefore acquired (under the *Cable and Wireless Act*, 1946) by the U.K. Government as from January 1, 1947, new directors being appointed.

Chairman, Sir Godfrey Ince, G.C.B., K.B.E. £3,500 (and expenses up to £350)

Managing Directors, N. C. Chapling, C.B.E.; H. H. Eggers, C.M.G., O.B.E. £4,700 each (and expenses up to £200 and £150 respectively)

Other Directors, J. Fletcher, C.B.E.; H. C. Baker, O.B.E. (£1,000 *each*); Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E.; R. J. Halsey, C.M.G.; J. K. Horsefield, C.B. (*unpaid*)

Secretary, R. H. Hensman.

Engineer-in-Chief, C. J. V. Lawson, O.B.E.

Traffic Manager, E. G. L. Howitt, M.B.E.

Chief Accountant, H. G. Thomas, O.B.E.

Staff Manager, E. Mockett, O.B.E.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

[Whitehall: 7621]

The Charity Commission was constituted under Act of Parliament in 1853 and reconstituted under the Charities Act, 1960, with the general function of promoting the effective use of charitable monies and a duty to keep a register of charities. The powers of the Commissioners over endowments held for educational purposes are exercised by the Minister of Education.

Chief Commissioner, C. P. Hill..... £3,800

Commissioners, R. L. Daniell, C.B.E., £2,650 to £3,000; Sir Hugh Linstead, O.B.E., M.P.....*unpaid*

Secretary and Establishment Officer, S. P. Grounds £2,550

Asst. Commissioners and Senior Legal Assistants, O. H. Toyne; W. E. A. Lewis; E. L. Hayes; W. I. Wolfe; J. MacC. Armstrong; J. P. L. Redfern; F. H. Pratt; C. W. E. Shelley £1,720 to £2,400

Accountant, Official Trustees' Dept., H. A. Anderton, I.S.O..... £1,950 to £2,250

Senior Executive Officers, H. O'Neill, M.B.E.; L. A. Jimenez; H. M. Taylor..... £1,500 to £1,850

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1

(Hours 9 to 5)

[Whitehall: 5444]

The Church Commissioners were established on April 1, 1948, by the amalgamation of *Queen Anne's Bounty* (established 1704) and the *Ecclesiastical Commissioners* (established 1836). The main function of the Commissioners is the management of assets of the Church in order to endow and augment benefices, &c., and to carry out many administrative duties in relation thereto.

The Commissioners are required to carry all their revenues to a general income and expenditure account, the balance of which, after defraying secured charges, continuing grants and the cost of administration, etc., is available for special grants and provisions.

Summary of Income and Expenditure

(For the year to March 31, 1960)

Income:	
Estates (net).....	£4,248,677
Dividends, interest, etc.....	9,420,416
Trust funds.....	627,550
	£14,296,643
Expenditure:	
Benefices, dignitaries, Church property (including payments out of trust funds) and administration, etc.....	£11,902,360
Balance available for special grants and provisions.....	2,394,283
	£14,296,643

Constitution.

The 2 Archbishops, the 41 diocesan Bishops, 5 deans, 10 other clerks and 10 laymen appointed by the Church Assembly; 4 laymen nominated by the Queen; 4 persons nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; the First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretary of State for the Home Dept.; The Speaker of the House of Commons; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; The Attorney-General; The Solicitor-General; The Lord Mayor and two Aldermen of the City of London; The Lord Mayor of York and one representative from each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the three:—

Church Estates Commissioners and Joint Treasurers:—

First, Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Second, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.

Third, Sir James Brown.

Secretary, Sir Mortimer Warren.

Financial and Administrative Secretary, K. S. Ryle, M.C.

Estates Secretary, D. A. Collenette, O.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, R. C. Edwards (*Investments*); A. W. J. Savidge (*Legislative and Special Matters*); L. N. King (*General*); L. A. Speller (*bishoprics*).

Accountant, H. M. G. Pryor.

Establishment Officers, R. G. Williams; Miss P. M. Betts, M.B.E.

Trust Officer, D. G. Ward.

Principals, E. C. Buckley; E. Denselow; L. J. Dent; W. T. Leech; R. K. Pears, D.F.C.; C. C. W. Rodd; L. D. Walker.

Senior Executive Officers, K. A. L. Argent; D. R. Baird; G. E. Cook; J. Facer; A. Godbold; G. A. Lancaster; A. I. McDonald; H. H. T. Munden; L. E. Nelson; G. H. Penn; R. McN. Roxburgh; S. E. Smith.

Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Day & Co., 4 Cowley Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. Smith, Gore &

Co., 4 Cowley Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. Chesterton & Sons, 116 Kensington High Street, W.8; Messrs. Hunt & Steward, 45 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Legal Department

Official Solicitor, O. H. Woodforde, M.B.E.
Deputy Solicitor, R. H. Rogers.
Assistant Solicitor, J. W. Cook.
Senior Legal Assistants, H. K. Benham; C. J. van D. Edwards; P. Leslie; W. K. Macfarlane.
Legal Assistants, A. J. L. Campbell; R. A. G. Lees.
Special Duties, M. P. Simpson.

Architectural Department

Official Architect, A. G. Alexander.
Deputy Architect, B. H. Dowland.
Senior Asst. Architect, H. A. Scarth.
Asst. Architects, L. T. Channing; J. Lambert.

Surveyor's Department

Official Surveyor, W. R. Paice.
Deputy Surveyor, H. M. Rigby, M.B.E., T.D.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

6 Burlington Gardens, W.1

The Civil Service Commission was first constituted by Order in Council in 1855. The Commissioners' primary function is to test the qualifications of persons proposed to be appointed to situations in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments: in addition they have from time to time undertaken certain examinations of candidates for other public services.

First Commissioner, Sir George Mallaby, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £5,000
Commissioner and Secretary, D. O'Donovan (*Establishment Officer*) ..... £2,400 to £3,000
Commissioner and Director of Examinations, Dr. H. A. Needham ..... £2,400 to £3,000
Commissioner and Scientific Adviser, Sir Frederick Brundrett, K.C.B., K.B.E. (*part-time*) £2,950
Assistant Commissioners and Principals, J. W. A. Chorley (£2,400 to £2,700); R. C. Livesey; E. J. D. Warne (£1,700 to £2,375).
Assistant Commissioner and Principal Scientific Officer, J. H. Marshall ..... £1,700 to £2,375
Assistant Secretaries, C. J. Floyd; P. J. M. Fry ..... £1,950 to £2,250
Deputy Establishment Officer, A. B. Wares, O.B.E. ..... £1,950 to £2,250
Senior Assistant Directors of Examinations, F. J. R. Bartlett; K. M. Reader ..... £1,940 to £2,305
Assistant Directors of Examinations, F. Bateman; R. N. Burton; W. T. Deakin; J. R. Foster; R. H. Howorth; Miss B. M. J. Hurden; A. S. Pratley; Miss A. C. Wanstall. £1,110 to £1,935
Chief Superintendent of Examinations, H. Kroll, O.B.E. ..... £1,950 to £2,250
Accountant, G. M. Smeaton ..... £1,490 to £1,850
Senior Executive Officers, F. V. Abrams; H. Ingram; W. H. L. Mayer; L. F. Walters; Miss E. M. Young ..... £1,490 to £1,850

Civil Service Selection Board

9–10 Savile Row, W.1

Commissioner and Chairman, J. H. T. Goldsmith, C.B.E. (*part-time*) £2,000
Assistant Commissioner and Deputy to the Chairman, K. A. G. Murray . . (*+allce.*) £1,685 to £2,090
Principal Psychologist, Mrs. M. M. M. McArthur (*part-time*) £1,045

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

33 Hill Street, W.1
[Mayfair: 8484]

Established by the *Overseas Resources Development Acts*, 1948–59, and charged with duties for securing development in Colonial territories with a view to increasing their general productive capacity and trade.

The Corporation is authorized to borrow up to £160,000,000, and operates on commercial principles in close consultation with Colonial Governments in order to ensure that its activities will be conducted in the best way to promote the welfare of Colonial peoples.

Chairman (*part-time*), Sir Nutcombe Hume, K.B.E., M.C. £5,250
Deputy Chairman (*part-time*), The Lord Howick of Glendale, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £1,500
Members (*part-time*), A. P. H. Aitken; Sir John Elliot; A. Gaitskell, C.M.G.; The Lord Ogmore, P.C., T.D.; Sir Clem Pleass, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.; J. F. Prideaux, O.B.E. ..... *each* £1,000

COLONIAL OFFICE

The Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W.1
[Abbey: 1266]

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business).

Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Rt. Hon. Iain Norman Macleod, M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, D. L. Pearson.
Private Secretary, J. T. A. Howard-Drake.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. F. B. Bennett, V.R.D., M.P. ..... *unpaid*
Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, The Earl of Perth, P.C. £3,750

Under-Secretaries

Permanent, Sir Hilton Poynton, K.C.M.G. .. £6,950
Private Sec., B. L. Barder.
Parliamentary, J. Amery, M.P. £2,500
Private Sec., R. A. Browing.
Deputy Under-Secretaries, Sir John Martin, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.; W. L. Gorell Barnes, C.B., C.M.G. £4,950
Assistant Under-Secretaries, C. G. Eastwood, C.M.G.; W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G.; E. Melville, C.M.G.; A. R. Thomas, C.M.G.; C. Y. Carstairs, C.M.G.; P. Rogers, C.M.G.; *H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.; A. N. Galsworthy, C.M.G.; T. Smith, C.M.G. £3,750
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Bennett, C.M.G.; T. B. Williamson, C.M.G.; C. E. Lambert, C.M.G.; E. R. Edmonds, C.M.G.; A. D. Garson, C.M.G.; W. A. Morris, C.M.G.; J. E. Marnham, C.M.G., M.C., T.D.; J. D. Higham, C.M.G.; A. Emanuel, C.M.G.; *W. A. C. Mathieson, C.M.G., M.B.E.; W. I. J. Wallace, C.M.G., O.B.E.; H. A. Harding, C.M.G.; F. D. Webber, C.M.G., M.C., T.D.; N. D. Watson, C.M.G.; B. O. B. Gidden (*Establishment and Organization Officer*); A. M. MacKintosh, C.M.G.; *J. K. Thompson; R. J. Vile; J. W. Vernon; H. P. Hall, M.B.E.; W. D. Sweaney; J. C. Morgan; O. H. Morris; J. M. Kisch; I. B. Watt; A. H. Sheffield; T. C. Jerrom; *P. B. C. Moore; D. M. Smith; M. G. Smith; J. N. A. Armitage-Smith ..... £2,350 to £2,950

Advisory and Specialist Staff

Head of African Studies Branch, †R. S. Hudson, C.M.G. £2,070
Land Tenure Specialist, †S. R. Simpson, C.B.E. ..... £1,650 to £2,325
Agricultural Adviser, Sir Geoffrey Nye, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. ..... £2,750 to £3,050
Deputy Agricultural Adviser, G. M. Roddan, C.M.G. ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Secretary for Colonial Agricultural Research, †D. Rhind, O.B.E. ..... £2,750 to £3,050
Adviser on Animal Health, †R. S. Marshall, C.B.E. ..... £2,750 to £3,050
Adviser on Co-operation, †B. J. Surridge, C.M.G., O.B.E. ..... £2,350 to £2,650

Senior Economic Adviser, †P. Selwyn £2,350 to £2,650

Educational Adviser, Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G. £2,750 to £3,050

Deputy Educational Adviser, †H. Houghton, C.B.E. £2,350 to £2,650

Woman Educational Adviser, Miss F. H. Gwilliam, O.B.E. £1,935 to £2,600

Adviser on Technical Education, †J. C. Jones, C.B.E. £1,460 to £2,070

Assistant Educational Adviser, †T. H. Baldwin, C.B.E. £1,460 to £2,070

Editor "Oversea Education", †W. E. F. Ward, C.M.G. £1,460 to £2,070

Fisheries Adviser, C. F. Hickling, C.M.G. £2,750 to £3,050

Forestry Adviser, C. Swabey £2,750 to £3,050

Head of Information Department, O. H. Morris £2,350 to £2,950

Press Officer, R. W. Francis £1,900 to £2,200

Chief Information Officer, P. R. Noakes £2,020 to £2,350

Principal Information Officer, R. H. Young £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Information Officers, L. W. Forsdick; †H. D. Winther; †Mrs. M. Good; †E. M. Glover £1,450 to £1,800

Officer-in-Charge, Colonial Pesticides Research, R. A. E. Galley £2,750 to £3,050

Secretary, Inter-University Council and Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee, I. Maxwell £2,450

Labour Adviser, G. Foggon, O.B.E. £2,750 to £3,050

Deputy Labour Adviser, E. Parry, O.B.E. £2,350 to £2,650

Assistant Labour Adviser, Miss S. A. Ogilvie, O.B.E. £1,460 to £2,070

Adviser on Land Drainage, D. S. Ferguson.

Legal Adviser, J. C. McPetrie, O.B.E. £4,950

Assistant Legal Advisers, J. A. Peck; A. R. Rushford £2,450 to £2,950

Senior Legal Assistants, D. G. Gordon-Smith; I. C. Saul; H. Steel £1,670 to £2,350

Temporary Senior Legal Assistants, I. H. Cruchley, Q.C.; T. H. H. Perrott; Sir Arthur Grattan-Bellew, C.M.G., Q.C. £1,670 to £2,350

Librarian, B. Cheeseman £1,900 to £2,200

Deputy Librarian, C. D. Overton £1,450 to £1,800

Chief Medical Officer, †J. C. R. Buchanan, C.M.G. £4,050

Deputy Chief Medical Officer, †J. M. Liston, C.M.G. £2,750 to £3,050

Chief Nursing Officer, †Miss F. N. Udell, C.B.E. £1,815 to £1,950

Adviser on Colonial Medical Research, †R. Lewthwaite, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,750 to £3,050

Inspector General of Colonial Police, †J. H. E. J. Stourton, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,350 to £2,650

Deputies to Inspector General of Colonial Police, †J. W. Deegan, C.M.G., C.V.O.; †N. G. Morris, C.M.G. £1,460 to £2,070

Adviser on Prisons Administration, O. V. Garratt, C.B.E.

Security Intelligence Advisers, †J. A. Harrison; †G. R. H. Gribble, O.B.E. £1,460 to £2,070

Adviser on Social Welfare, W. H. Chinn, C.M.G. £2,360 to £2,650

Chief Statistician, W. F. Searle £2,350 to £2,950

Adviser on Television, Cdr. J. C. H. Proud, C.B.E.

Consultant on Tuberculosis, F. R. G. Heaf, C.M.G. (*Ministry of Health*).

Surveys Adviser, Brig. M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E. £2,750 to £3,050

Geological Surveys Adviser, S. H. Shaw, O.B.E. £2,750 to £3,050

Consulting Physicians: *London*—Sir Richard Hawes, C.M.G.; Sir George McRobert, C.I.E.
Liverpool—A. R. D. Adams.
Edinburgh—F. J. Wright.
Dublin—Prof. R. H. Micks.
Belfast—M. G. Nelson.

Principals, E. W. A. Scarlett, O.B.E.; R. Terrell; P. A. Carter; A. McM. Webster; R. W. Piper; D. Williams; B. G. Stone, O.B.E.; W. G. Boss; W. F. Dawson, M.B.E.; Miss E. O. Mercer, M.B.E.; N. B. J. Huijsman; J. R. Downie; J. Bourn; D. L. Pearson; C. S. Roberts; W. G. Wilson, O.B.E.; J. T. A. Howard-Drake; H. W. Atterbury, O.B.E. (*Deputy Establishment Officer*); §D. J. Kirkness; *S. P. Whitley; R. E. Radford; C. A. Kirkman; L. G. Heptinstall; M. Nield; *J. D. Hennings; K. G. Ashton; F. P. Dunnill; *E. M. West; L. H. Harris; J. D. Anderson, M.C.; *B. G. Smallman; A. J. Fairclough; C. G. Gibbs; J. E. Rednall; E. C. Burr; J. C. Burgh; A. J. Peckham; G. W. Jamieson; P. J. Kitcatt; W. T. A. Cox; R. L. Baxter; R. H. Hobden, D.F.C.; *G. K. Caston; K. J. Neale, O.B.E.; T. R. H. Godden; W. H. Formoy; *M. McMullen; J. W. Stacpoole; J. L. F. Buist; D. J. Derx; B. E. Rolfe; W. A. Ward; §J. H. Robertson; A. R. Ford; D. J. C. Jones; E. R. Hammer; J. A. Sankey; J. E. Whitelegg; M. Cahill; W. S. Ryrie; I. S. Wheatley; E. G. Donohoe; W. S. Carter, C.V.O.; A. K. Robertson; *D. A. Shepherd; R. G. Pettitt £1,650 to £2,325

Temporary Principals, G. A. Jones, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sir Bernard Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.; R. A. Whittle, C.B.E., M.C.; P. A. Tegetmeier, O.B.E.; W. G. Hulland, O.B.E.; H. C. Baker; R. J. Hill, C.I.E.; R. C. H. Greig; Miss M. Z. Terry; C. A. G. Wallis, O.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. D. Dunlop, C.B., C.B.E. (*Chief Security Officer*); G. E. Fane-Smith, C.M.G.; R. K. M. Saker, C.B.E.; B. A. Astley; T. L. Bowring, C.M.G., O.B.E.; G. W. Thom, O.B.E.; T. T. Gilbert, M.B.E.; F. L. Greenland; L. M. Heaney, C.M.G.; A. S. Aldridge, O.B.E., M.C. £1,650 to £2,325

Temporary Administrative Officer, Miss M. A. Evans £1,195 to £1,505

Oversea Service Officers temporarily attached, R. L. W. Mansfield; P. R. Forsyth Thompson; K. M. Walmsley, C.M.G., O.B.E.; G. P. Lloyd.

Chief Executive Officers, G. W. Henen, M.B.E.; C. G. W. Laurence; H. I. H. Titchener, I.S.O., M.B.E.; F. C. Lamacq, M.B.E.; G. J. Lunnon, M.B.E.; D. K. Malone, M.B.E. £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, S. W. Smith, M.B.E.; H. F. W. Nash, M.B.E.; C. E. Pooley, M.B.E.; S. N. Adams; Miss O. M. Macpherson, M.B.E.; S. H. Field; S. A. Gibbins, M.B.E.; C. F. Haddrill; L. V. Martin; L. Abbott; A. J. Somerton, M.B.E.; D. Hinshelwood; F. K. Boyle; C. E. R. Darby, E.D.; G. G. Kesby; J. P. Mullarky; J. H. H. Vaughan £1,450 to £1,800

Research Officer, L. Branney £1,730 to £1,950

Research Officers (Economic), †Mrs. M. E. Maccoll; †J. Inman £1,460 to £2,070

Controller of Overseas Communications, E. N. Horne, I.S.O., M.B.E. £1,900 to £2,200

Statisticians, W. L. Kendall; F. F. Richmond; §K. A. Cooper; †E. J. Phillips £1,460 to £2,070

Accountant, S. A. Gibbins, M.B.E. £1,450 to £1,800

Chief Registrar, L. V. Martin £1,450 to £1,800

§ On loan to other Government Departments.
*Serving Overseas.
† Temporary.

Overseas Audit Department

Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall : 8307]

The Accounts of most of the Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Audit Officers acting under the supervision of the Director General of the Overseas Audit Service. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director General of the Overseas Audit Service, P. H. Jennings, C.B.E. £4,100

Deputy Director General, F. E. L. Carter, C.B.E. £3,300

Assistant Directors, R. J. S. Orwin, O.B.E.; C. H. Bushell, O.B.E. £2,400

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 2323]

In July, 1925, a new Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs was created, and as a result the Dominions Office was set up, to take over from the Colonial Office business connected with the self-governing Dominions, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the South African territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland) and business relating to the Imperial Conference.

In July, 1947, the titles of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Dominions Office were altered to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Commonwealth Relations Office respectively. As from August 15, 1947, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations assumed responsibility for relations with India and Pakistan and as from February 4, 1948, for relations with Ceylon.

On September 3, 1953, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia became part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations assumed responsibility for relations between the United Kingdom and the Federation.

The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations assumed responsibility for relations between the United Kingdom and Ghana as from March 6, 1957 and between the United Kingdom and the Federation of Malaya as from August 31, 1957.

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, THE RIGHT HON. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., F. Mills.
Ceremonial and Reception Sec., Lt.-Col. J. M. Hugo, C.V.O., O.B.E. £2,025
Minister of State, Rt. Hon. C. J. M. Alport, T.D., M.P. £3,750
Private Secretary, R. H. Wimble.
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, G.C.M.G., M.C. £7,000
Private Secretary, B. T. Gilmore.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, R. H. M. Thompson, M.P. £2,500
Private Secretary, J. N. Allan.
Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Henry Lintott, K.C.M.G.; Sir Algernon Rumbold, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. £5,000
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, N. Pritchard, C.M.G.; G. E. B. Shannon, C.M.G.; (*f*) J. M. C. James, C.M.G., M.B.E.; (*b*) N. E. Costar, C.M.G.; (*c*) D. S. Blunt; M. Walker, C.M.G. (*Director of Establishments and Organization*); R. H. Belcher, C.M.G.; G. W. St. J. Chadwick £3,800
Director of Information Services, B. Cockram, C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,500
Director of Technical Assistance, A. H. P. Humphrey, C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,500
Principal Staff Officer to the Secretary of State, Maj.-Gen. C. R. Price, C.B., C.B.E. £3,300
Assistant Secretaries, G. Kimber, C.M.G.; G. P. Hampshire; (*n*) G. E. Crombie, C.M.G.; D. M. Cleary; C. G. Costley-White, C.M.G.; (*g*) L. B. Walsh Atkins; (*f*) Maj.-Gen. W. H. A. Bishop, C.B., O.B.E.; E. L. Sykes; (*a*) H. E. Davies; (*a*) B. R. Curson; (*a*) R. W. D. Fowler; (*e*) R. L. D. Jasper; L. J. D. Wakely, O.B.E.; (*k*) H. G. M. Bass; (*o*) H. A. Twist, O.B.E.; R. C. C. Hunt; (*g*) D. J. C. Crawley; (*c*) C. S. Pickard; F. A. K. Harrison; (*d*) I. B. Johnston; M. J. Moynihan, M.C.; (*f*) M. E. Allen; E. M. Larmour; E. G. Norris; (*o*) W. G. Lamarque, M.B.E.; (*i*) T. L. Crosthwait, M.B.E.; B. J. Greenhill; (*m*) T. W. Keeble; J. R. A. Bottomley; (*f*) G. S. Whitehead; (*f*) J. D. Fraser, M.B.E.; D. A. Scott; (*o*) S. J. G. Fingland; H. Smedley, M.B.E.; (*i*) J. J. B. Hunt; W. J. Smith; V. C. Martin; D. L. Cole, M.C.; J. O. Moreton, M.C. ..... £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, G. J. Price-Jones; J. Gordon, O.B.E.; R. G. Chisholm; R. C. Ormerod; (*e*) G. D. Anderson; (*g*) R. W. Newsam; W. R. Bickford, M.B.E.; (*g*) A. R. Adair, M.B.E.; P. R. Clipsham, O.B.E.; (*f*) P. Gautrey; (*d*) Miss E. J. Emery; (*i*) J. S. Gaudee, O.B.E.; (*b*) W. J. Coe; (*l*) H. S. H. Stanley; E. G. Le Tocq; (*h*) Miss L. E. T. Storar; K. A. East; A. H. Reed; (*g*) J. D. B. Shaw; W. S. Bates; (*g*) A. A. Golds; (*i*) C. E. Diggines; R. G. Britten; (*n*) J. R. Williams; (*n*) T. J. O'Brien, M.C.; (*g*) M. Scott; (*m*) F. S. Miles; (*b*) J. M. Dutton; (*l*) N. Aspin; D. J. King; (*b*) J. A. Molyneux; J. E. A. Miles, M.B.E.; (*n*) A. J. Brown; K. R. Crook; R. Walker; (*f*) G. L. Simmons; (*a*) M. H. G. Rogers; F. Mills; (*g*) W. L. Allinson; (*d*) T. W. Aston; (*n*) J. W. Nicholas; (*c*) J. K. Hickman; R. H. Wimble; R. B. Dorman; (*l*) D. G. R. Bentliff; (*f*) O. G. Forster; (*g*) Hon. J. W. Morrison; (*o*) M. P. Preston; (*a*) M. K. Ewans; (*l*) E. V. Vines; (*o*) S. Fryer; (*b*) P. J. S. Moon; (*f*) T. D. O'Leary; (*k*) W. J. McIndoe; (*g*) W. Peters, M.B.E.; (*f*) Miss J. M. D. Ward; R. H. Oakeley; (*o*) R. A. R. Barltrop; (*b*) K. F. X. Burns; G. G. Collins; Cdr. J. A. Davidson, R.N. (*ret.*); E. O. Laird, M.B.E.; (*k*) Miss M. Archer, M.B.E.; D. E. Richards; Brig. G. F. Lushington, C.B.E. £1,700 to £2,375
Temporary Principals (*h*) H. A. Arthington-Davy, M.B.E.; A. W. Redpath, C.B.E.; Mrs. M. B. Chitty; H. G. Hammett; C. H. Butterfield, Q.C.; H. R. E. Browne, C.M.G., O.B.E.; A. I. M. Davie; W. D. Drysdale, M.B.E.; V. E. Davies, O.B.E.; W. F. G. Le Bailly; W. J. Watts; P. F. Brandt; R. G. Sheridan
Principal Executive Officer, F. H. Davey, O.B.E. (*Accountant-General and Controller of Pension Funds*) £2,700
Senior Chief Executive Officer, R. G. Tracy, M.B.E. (*Deputy Accountant-General*) £2,350
Chief Executive Officers, W. Clarkson, O.B.E., I.S.O.; H. W. Hart, O.B.E.; A. H. G. Pope, M.B.E.; R. G. Blake, M.B.E.; F. A. Callow, M.B.E.; W. R. Lythgo; Miss M. L. Dalgleish, M.B.E. £1,950 to £2,250
Senior Executive Officers, S. Leadbetter, M.B.E.; H. W. Malcolm, M.B.E.; (*f*) D. W. H. Wickson, M.B.E.; (*o*) K. M. Critchley; S. J. McNally, M.B.E.; N. A. Sales, M.B.E.; J. H. Last, M.B.E.; H. J. Turner; Miss N. Lane; F. J. Clements, M.B.E.; (*g*) R. J. Jenkins, M.B.E.; R. C. Cox; (*a*) R. H. Davies, D.F.C.; (*b*) A. E. Huttly; P. F. Walker; (*n*) C. A. Lovitt; (*f*) L. Collett; J. A. Stockwell, M.B.E.; J. E. S. Clayden; W. D. J. Morgan; R. R. C. Watts; (*f*) D. H. C. Phillips; K. D. Forster; D. H. Fowler ..... £1,500 to £1,850
Legal Adviser (vacant).
Assistant Legal Adviser, *Sir Ralph Hone, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C. £2,900
Senior Legal Assistant, H. L. M. Oxley, O.B.E. £2,400
Chief Information Officers, J. T. Hughes, O.B.E.; (*f*) D. F. Kerr, O.B.E.; (*n*) J. S. Ellis; (*a*) R. McC. Samples; (*g*) Col. I. C. Edwards, O.B.E., T.D.; T. A. H. Scott ..... £2,070 to £2,400
Principal Information Officers, (*a*) Hon. R. F. Hope; (*o*) A. C. Hall; (*d*) W. S. G. Smele; (*b*) D. D. Condon; R. Hickling; (*d*) J. Borthwick; (*g*) E. Bailey; (*l*) L. W. C. Pearce-Gervis; Miss E. M. Booker, M.B.E.; J. H. Reiss £1,950 to £2,250
Senior Information Officers, (*d*) R. P. Ross-Williamson; (*b*) R. I. Hall; (*k*) J. C. E. Hyde; (*h*) E. J. Ellis; W. R. George; (*f*) B. D. Brown; (*k*) Cdr. R. D. Wall; (*a*) D. R. F. Brower; (*a*) Mrs. M. E. Barraclough, O.B.E.; (*a*) H. E. Rigney; (*b*) A. D. Trounson; (*a*) W. D. Nightingale; (*g*) G. J. A. Slater; (*c*) J. L. Hayden, O.B.E.; (*m*) J. R. E. Carr-Gregg; (*b*) C. J. Scott, O.B.E.; (*g*) C. G. Mortlock; (*j*) P. F. J. Storrs; (*f*) R. W. Baxter; A. R. D'Astugues ..... £1,500 to £1,850
Medical Adviser, Col. Sir George McRobert, C.I.E., I.M.S. (*ret.*) £1,200
Liaison Officer with the Ministry of Defence, Capt. J. A. W. Tothill, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*) £1,239

Commonwealth Relations Office Library

Librarian, *B. Cheeseman £3,400
Deputy Librarian, C. D. Overton £1,850

India Office Library
King Charles Street, S.W.1

Founded by the Honourable East India Company in 1801. Oriental Library containing 250,000 printed books and 15,000 MSS. in both European and Oriental (mostly Indian) languages.

Keeper, S. C. Sutton.....£2,700
(*a*) in Canada; (*b*) in Australia; (*c*) in New Zealand; (*d*) in S. Africa; (*e*) in the U.K. Embassy, Dublin; (*f*) in India; (*g*) in Pakistan; (*h*) in Ceylon; (*i*) in the U.S.A.; (*k*) in Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; (*l*) seconded to other Departments; (*m*) in Ghana; (*n*) in Malaya; (*o*) in Federation of Nigeria. *Also for Colonial Office.

COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING COMMITTEE

Berkeley Square House, W.1
[Mayfair: 9494, Ext. 2281]

Chairman, Sir Clement W. Jones, C.B.
Secretary, W. H. J. Crees, M.B.E.

COMMONWEALTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS BOARD

28 Pall Mall, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 5511]

On May 31, 1949, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and superseded the former Commonwealth Communications Council.

Chairman, Sir Ben Barnett, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Members, Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E. (*United Kingdom*); H. A. L. Pattison, C.B.E. (*Canada*); H. A. de Dassel (*Australia*); E. H. R. Green, C.B.E. (*New Zealand*); E. A. Sherlock, M.B.E. (*South Africa*); H. N. Mukerjee (*India*); A. A. Ansari (*Pakistan (Observer)*); A. Perera (*Ceylon*); G. T. Anstey, C.B. (*Rhodesia & Nyasaland*); W. J. Bigg, C.M.G. (*Other Commonwealth Territories*).
Secretary-General, W. W. Shaw-Zambra, C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D.

CONSERVANCY BOARDS

THAMES CONSERVANCY

2–3 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2
[Temple Bar: 4982]

The conservation of the River Thames was originally granted to twelve Conservators in 1857. In 1909 the Port of London Authority took over all rights, powers and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington. The Conservators of the River Thames under the Thames Conservancy Acts 1932 to 1959 now have jurisdiction over the River Thames from Cricklade in Wiltshire to a point about 265 yards below Teddington Lock; and under the Land Drainage Act, 1930, the Conservators are constituted the Drainage Board of the Thames Catchment Area. The principal duties of the Conservators as a Navigation Authority are the maintenance and improvement of the navigation, and the registration and regulation of craft; the Conservators also exercise jurisdiction for the prevention of pollution over the Thames Catchment Area, and over the fisheries in the River Thames within their jurisdiction. Their income for these purposes is derived from various tolls, fees, rents, licences, payments from the Metropolitan Water Board and certain water undertakers, and contributions by the councils of various riparian counties and county boroughs in the Thames Valley; while the funds for carrying out the powers and duties of a Drainage Board are obtained by precept from the county councils and county borough councils as prescribed by the Land Drainage Act. The Board consists of 41 Conservators and their term of office is three years.

Chairman, Sir Jocelyn Bray.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Humphrey Haslam, O.B.E.
Secretary, Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, G. E. Walker, O.B.E.
Chief Engineer, H. C. Bowen, O.B.E., T.D.
Treasurer and Accountant, E. A. James.

LEE CONSERVANCY CATCHMENT BOARD

Brettenham House, Lancaster Place
Strand, W.C.2

This Board was established by the *Land Drainage Act*, 1930, as the flood prevention authority for the Lee watershed, which covers an area of about 600 square miles. Since January 1, 1948, it has also been responsible for the prevention of pollution (by the exercise of powers under the *Lee Conservancy Acts*, 1868–1938, and the *Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act*, 1951) and for fisheries. The Board consists of 20 members, one of whom is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the remainder being appointed or elected by local authorities in the Catchment Area.

Chairman, E. R. Spragg, O.B.E.
Vice-Chairman, C. W. Wells.
Clerk of the Board, J. L. Spiller, D.F.C.
Engineer, N. Medrington.
Treasurer, W. E. Adams.
Protection of Water Officer, F. W. Swain.

FORTH CONSERVANCY BOARD

Instituted by the Forth Conservancy Order Confirmation Act, 1921, for the preservation, maintenance and improvement of the River and Firth of Forth within the limits prescribed in the Order.

Chairman, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Clerk and Treasurer, M. D. Kennedy, W.S., Benview, Wellside Place, Falkirk.
Engineers, Messrs. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 53 Manor Place, Edinburgh.
Marine Superintendent, Lt.-Cdr. R. M. Roberts, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).

COTTON BOARD

Royal Exchange 6th Floor, Manchester 2

Established under the Cotton Industry Development Council Order, 1948.

Chairman, The Viscount Rochdale, O.B.E., T.D.
Other Independent Members, F. Rostron, M.B.E.; O. Bertoya.
Members representing the Employers, W. T. Winterbottom, C.B.E.; J. M. H. Grey; W. Crossley; G. D. Hughes.
Members representing Employees, Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E.; L. T. Wright; L. Sharp, M.B.E.; J. W. Whitworth.
Director-General, J. Broatch.

CROWN ESTATE COMMISSIONERS

Whitehall, S.W.1
[Trafalgar: 2211]

THE CROWN ESTATE (formerly The Crown Lands).—The Land Revenues of the Crown in *England and Wales* have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them and received a fixed annual payment or *Civil List*. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000 and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1960, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £3,331,412. The Expenditure (including Property Tax allowed) was £1,452,729. The sum of £1,790,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1959–60 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

The Land Revenues in *Ireland* have been carried to the Consolidated Fund since 1820; from April 1, 1923, as regards Southern Ireland, they have been collected and administered by the Irish Free State (Republic of Ireland).

The Land Revenues in *Scotland* were transferred to the Commissioners in 1833.

First Commissioner and Chairman (part-time), Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Second Commissioner (and Secretary) J. A. Sutherland-Harris, C.B. £5,000

Commissioners (part-time), M. F. Berry; The Earl of Bradford, T.D.; D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.; W. C. Farnsworth, C.B.E.; Sir Edward Gillett; The Lord Williams.

Deputy Commissioner, H. A. C. Gill ..... £2,400 to £3,000

Assistant Commissioner, P. S. Bolshaw ..... £1,700 to £2,375

Crown Estate Surveyor, L. E. C. Osborne £2,700

Deputy Crown Estate Surveyor, C. J. Gardner, O.B.E. ..... £1,840 to £2,120

Chief Executive Officer, J. Griffiths ..... £1,950 to £2,250

Accountant and Receiver-General, F. V. Mills ..... £1,490 to £1,850

Senior Executive Officers, A. P. Brooks; J. Griffiths; C. J. Heather; R. E. Mildren; E. F. Richards; D. T. Hunt (*Edinburgh*) ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Legal Adviser (part-time), Sir Francis Enever, C.B., M.C.

Senior Legal Assistants, J. G. Allan; A. W. Robinson ..... £1,720 to £2,400

Solicitor, Scotland, N. C. Grant.

Director of Forestry and Gardens, Sir Eric Savill, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.

Windsor Estate

Surveyor and Deputy Ranger, Maj. A. W. Haig, M.V.O.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

King's Beam House, Mark Lane, E.C.3

[Mansion House: 2515]

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" in the Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3, replacing that built by Charles II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on April 1, 1909.

The Board

Chairman, Sir James Crombie, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G. £7,000

Private Sec., C. Bamfield.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Douglas Owen, K.B.E., C.B. £5,000

Director of Establishment and Organization and Commissioner, J. E. B. Finlay, C.B., O.B.E., T.D. £3,800

Commissioners, C. H. Blake; G. Imms; K. B. Pepper (*Joint Secretaries*) £3,800

Secretaries' Office

Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Ashford; H. F. Christopherson; C. T. Cross; G. C. English; H. F. Hewett; J. F. Hewitt; J. K. Hulme, O.B.E.; Mrs. D. C. L. Johnstone, C.B.E.; E. A. Knight; F. Lee; G. G. Leighton-Boyce; J. Mair; T. H. Pratt; R. W. Radford, M.B.E.; C. H. Veale; J. M. Woolf ..... £2,400 to £3,000

Principals, R. Bamfield; A. H. Barrett; H. D. Davis, D.S.O., M.B.E.; E. L. Fletcher; J. C. Fletcher; W. H. Foulkes; A. McK. Fraser; C. Freedman; P. N. Gerosa; N. E. Godfrey; S. A. Green; L. S. Gross; F. T. Hallett; D. I. Harbour; L. D. Hawken; R. J. Hayman; J. S. Hill, O.B.E.; S. H. P. Holt; B. H. Knox; F. J. Kumpf; H. Lawrence; J. C. Leeming; K. C. Messere; J. Midgley; P. L. O'Keefe; A. C. Ralph; B. Rose; A. S. H. Saville, O.B.E.; M. H. Smith; M. W. Townley; D. Turnell; W. L. Vonderahe; R. H. Watson; L. J. White ..... £1,700 to £2,375

Controller of Valuation Branch, G. W. East £2,700

Deputy Controllers of Valuation Branch, H. Kendrick; E. J. Piper ..... £2,070 to £2,400

Chief Executive Officers L. A. Barber; W. S. Barnwell; F. W. Bird; J. M. Boreham; S. A. Cheetham; I. E. de Groot; R. W. Fayers; H. F. Johnson; H. A. King; H. Mallows; C. W. Mothersill; A. Radcliffe; W. A. J. Taft; G. E. Wright ..... £1,950 to £2,250

Senior Executive Officers, A. Aldous; Miss E. Armstrong; J. Barber; W. A. Bassett; S. Bellew; Mrs. D. Biggam; A. G. Brannan; P. Calvert; J. Clary; R. Coleman; L. Cousins; A. O. Davies; D. K. Dawson; B. T. Dobson; G. Duncan; F. G. Evans; C. H. Gill; W. J. Glover; H. W. Goodfellow; H. F. Hercock; R. L. Jeffrey; R. J. Jones; Mrs. V. M. Kendrick; L. L. Kirby; H. S. R. Lindsay; D. G. Lovibond; Miss G. E. Moger; W. Newman; B. Nicholls; S. N. Owen; G. Payne; A. Perry; R. J. Powell; S. Roberts; J. W. Seaton; S. C. Slade; Miss B. E. Smith; A. Strachan; G. Tiplin; Miss J. M. Tobias; W. T. C. Wakefield; E. G. Webster; G. S. Welch; H. J. White; L. A. Widden; R. H. Yates ..... £1,490 to £1,850

Superintendent of Registry, A. J. Ellis, M.B.E. ..... £1,490 to £1,850

Intelligence Branch and Library

Chief of Branch and Library (Asst. Secretary), R. J. S. Cory ..... £2,400 to £3,000

Principal, E. N. Griffiths ..... £1,700 to £2,375

Press and Information Officer, M. Nockles ..... £1,950 to £2,250

Intelligence Officer and Librarian, R. C. Jarvis ..... £1,490 to £1,850

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, M. G. Whittome, C.B. £5,000

Assistant Solicitors, J. N. B. Lainé; J. W. Reid; C. A. Ryves; J. L. Willis, T.D.; D. J. Willson, C.B.E., T.D. ..... £2,500 to £3,000

Senior Legal Assistants, J. L. Bowen, M.C.; P. D. Cussen; W. L. Fearnhough, T.D.; G. F. Gloag; R. K. F. Hutchings; V. E. Jeavey; G. Krikorian; F. J. de T. Mandley; E. G. Mosely; P. C. R. Noble; N. W. Porter; W. Rawlinson; P. J. Sutton ..... £1,720 to £2,400

Chief Inspector's Office

Chief Inspector, B. Mitchell £3,500

Dep. Ch. Insps., T. S. Kenyon; L. F. W. Lawrence £2,850

Principal Inspectors, R. B. Button; N. L. Clarke; A. J. Gidley; A. Harding; D. J. Jones; A. B. Lett; H. C. Lewis; F. G. J. Sherwin; O. C. Terry; H. J. Toms £2,700

Senior Inspectors, R. H. Abbott; D. C. Armstrong; A. Borlace; L. J. Boulter; A. A. Brack; R. Chapman; H. Davey; H. E. Dummer; N. E. Ellis; F. R. Frost; E. P. Furby; A. O. Gibson; T. C. Gosling; F. W. Hallard; W. J. Heasley; G. A. Jones; W. F. Joyce; J. K. Kidson; G. S. Knight; K. E. Lefever; W. McKeown; G. N. Madgen; E. L. Martin; H. Masheter; F. W. Perry; W. R. Pickett; J. D. Price; J. D. Reed; E. D. Roberts; B. F. Sander; E. R. J. Scarrett; R. E. Skilbeck; J. P. Smith; S. Sparke; D. B. Stanley; W. C. V. Tait; W. Taylor; W. Threlfall; G. A. Wagstaffe; R. F. A. Weller; K. P. Wharton; G. R. Williams; H. J. Wilson ..... £2,150 to £2,500

Inspectors, H. D. Beale; L. Beaty; J. F. Blunt; N. Brazil; W. J. Campbell, M.B.E.; F. Clegg; S. Cooper; E. F. Elfick; J. H. Evans; T. J. Gilchrist; J. Hall; N. H. Harrild; J. Hoile; G. A. Hughes; C. S. Killingley; A. S. Lochhead; R. V. J. Neeves; R. P. Outhwaite; H. Peart; H. C. Reid; D. C. Rose; J. E. Ruberry; H. F. Stevens; H. Tennant; K. W. Thayer; F. Turner; G. Tyson; C. W. Watson; W. Welsh; C. J. Wilcox; E. F. H. Willis ..... £1,780 to £2,000

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office

Accountant and Comptroller-General, A. M. Seed, C.B.E. £3,300

Deputy Accountant-General, L. E. Dove £2,700

Assistant Accountants-General, C. J. Dale, O.B.E.; S. R. Richards, O.B.E. ..... £2,070 to £2,400

Chief Accountants, S. J. T. Beck; C. Birkin; W. M. Cowper; J. R. Gray; K. J. Macrae; S. H. Stedman; G. E. Turner; G. Wilson £1,950 to £2,250

Accountants, Miss D. L. Banwell; R. F. Boyce; W. J. Cannon; D. L. Carpenter; D. W. P. Crooks; R. Dutton; T. E. Ellerington; Miss O. L. Fuller; H. W. Gales; R. S. Graddon; L. Gregory; E. B. W. Johnston; T. H. Morley; J. H. Oliver; H. A. O'Neill; C. A. Pilgrim; Miss E. M. Scotcher; R. D. Shearer; W. G. Wright; W. C. J. Young ..... £1,490 to £1,850

Statistical Office

Controller, E. B. Thomson £2,400

Deputy Controller, D. R. King ..... £1,950 to £2,250

Senior Executive Officers, F. J. Marlow; C. G. Smith; E. H. Turner; F. D. C. S. Varley £1,490 to £1,850

Principal Staff Officers, S. C. W. Hedger; S. C. Wood ..... £1,640 to £1,850

Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard

Insp.-Gen. of Waterguard, B. C. Reilly, C.B.E. £2,850

Dep. Insp.-Gen., O. Mort; T. R. Snellgrove, O.B.E. £2,500

Inspectors, A. J. Burt; G. T. Clarke; F. Coaker; W. H. Hackett; E. J. Hulbert; L. E. Kieran; N. A. Ramsay; G. H. G. T. Saunderson; S. Webster; B. I. Westerdale ..... £1,780 to £2,000

Asst. Inspectors, L. Battersby; A. O. Brown; J. R. Cooper; J. McL. Crombie; J. M. Cutler; F. Hanson; T. Hill; H. P. Langley; P. H. J. Ryan; W. G. Shannon; W. J. Tasker; G. E. M. White £1,425 to £1,695

Stores Branch

Superintendent, C. F. Burrell £1,490 to £1,850

Collectors of Customs and Excise

England and Wales

Birmingham: Higher Collector, E. P. Brown (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collector*, K. C. Newnham (*e*); *Assistant*, F. Pilkington (*h*).

Brighton: A. V. Strong (*e*); *Assistant*, B. S. R. Pinney (*h*).

Bristol: Higher Collector, L. R. Milsom, O.B.E. (*b*); *Senior Assistant*, P. J. Muir (*e*); *Asst. Waterguard Supt.*, J. Howell (7).

Cardiff and Newport: B. W. Eames (*e*); *Assistant*, D. Ewings (*h*).

Chester: W. B. Slater (*e*).

Douglas: (*Collector-Surveyor*): D. R. Cashin (*k*).

Dover: T. D. Crellin (*f*); *Assistant*, J. McCormack; *Waterguard Supt.*, F. Jackson (5); *Asst. Waterguard Supt.*, G. E. B. Morrison (8).

Harwich: A. C. A. Wanford (*f*); *Assistant*, G. W. F. Short (*i*); *Waterguard Supt.*, A. F. Mathews (5); *Asst. Waterguard Supt.*, J. H. Hickson (8).

Hull: Higher Collector, W. D. Leckonby (*b*); *Senior Assistant*, S. L. Smith (*e*); *Waterguard Supt.*, C. W. Harrison (4); *Asst. Waterguard Supt.* (*Grimsby*), G. R. Elliott (7).

Leeds: Higher Collector, M. McLellan (*b*); *Senior Assistant*, W. D. Milne (*e*); *Assistant*, J. Lavery (*h*).

Liverpool: J. F. Bromley (*m*); *Deputy Collector*, P. Fallon (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collectors*, J. S. H. Plummer; W. A. Stubbles (*e*); *Assistant Collectors*, S. M. Carter; J. C. Clemett; L. A. Hardham (*b*); *Higher Waterguard Supt.*, N. E. McKinna (2); *Deputy Waterguard Supt.*, R. Linford (4); *Asst. Waterguard Supts.*, J. W. Edmondson (7); O. Ford (7); W. E. Smith (7).

London Airports: Higher Collector, A. B. Hadley (*a*); *Senior Assistant Collector*, S. F. Howard (*d*); *Assistant Collector*, C. Rigg (*h*); *Higher Waterguard Supt.*, J. T. Sutton, O.B.E. (2); *Deputy Waterguard Supt.*, F. J. Heaver (3).

London Port: F. Pilling, C.B.E. (*n*); *Deputy Collector*, G. W. Cossum (*a*); *Senior Assistant Collectors*, L. S. Histed, M.B.E.; S. E. Macdonald; H. A. Shenton (*d*); *Assistant Collectors*, R. T. Jenkinson; A. W. Taylor; G. W. Winsor (*g*).

London Central: Higher Collector, E. P. Clacey (*a*); *Assistant Collector*, W. L. Wells (*g*).

London North: Higher Collector, L. R. N. David (*a*); *Senior Assistant Collector*, A. N. Lowe (*d*); *Assistant Collector*, W. E. Tyzzer (*g*).

London South: Higher Collector, G. F. Wharton (*a*); *Senior Assistant Collector*, H. D. Goldsmith (*d*); *Assistant Collector*, J. T. Hughes (*g*).

London West: Higher Collector, C. H. Merrett (*a*); *Senior Assistant Collector*, W. J. Little (*d*).

Manchester: Higher Collector, O. C. Clark (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collectors*, R. Davies; W. S. Stead (*e*); *Assistant Collector*, H. J. Dunhill (*h*); *Waterguard Supt.*, W. C. Henderson (4).

Newcastle: Higher Collector, G. E. T. Harmer (*b*); *Senior Assistant*, E. W. Thompson (*e*); *Assistant Collector*, J. G. Howells (*h*); *Waterguard Supt.*, R. Beswick (4); *Asst. Waterguard Supt.*, J. Grice (*North Shields*) (7); J. J. S. Downie (*Middlesbrough*) (7).

Northampton: C. W. Harris (*e*); *Assistant*, A. M. Brebmer (*h*).

Norwich: T. L. Christmas (*e*); *Assistant*, S. R. J. Abraham (*h*).

Nottingham: Higher Collector, L. Payne (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collector*, E. J. Castle (*e*); *Assistant Collector*, B. M. Field (*h*).

Plymouth: S. C. Lawrence (*e*); *Assistant*, W. A. R. Armstrong (*h*); *Waterguard Supt.*, W. H. Jones (4); *Asst. Waterguard Supt.*, C. M. Porter (7).

Preston: A. B. Day (*e*); *Assistant*, A. C. Kerridge, M.C. (*h*).

Reading: A. F. Davis (*e*); *Assistant*, W. Slatter (*h*).

Sheffield: J. Amos (*e*); *Assistant*, W. W. Loudon (*h*).

Southampton: Higher Collector, E. E. Raymond, I.S.O. (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collector*, H. L. Burden (*e*); *Assistant Collector*, T. R. Barber (*h*); *Higher Waterguard Supt.*, C. M. Douglas (2), *Deputy Waterguard Supt.*, J. P. Williams (4); *Asst. Waterguard Supt.*, D. C. Morrison (7).

Swansea: A. W. Rolfe (*e*); *Asst. Waterguard Supt.*, W. G. Sutton (7).

Scotland

Aberdeen: C. E. Jackson (*e*); *Assistant*, R. B. Spence (*h*); *Waterguard Supt.*, W. C. Coulson (4).

Dundee: H. T. Walker (*e*); *Assistant*, G. E. A. Rice (*h*).

Edinburgh: Higher Collector, W. Wright (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collector*, G. H. Moore (*e*); *Assistant Collector*, R. Hopwood (*h*); *Waterguard Supt.* (*Leith*), F. Gotts (4).

Glasgow: Higher Collector, J. McGregor (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collectors*, H. J. F. Clapson; W. W. McHowat (*e*); *Waterguard Supt.*, D. J. Moodie (4); *Asst. Waterguard Supt.*, H. L. Ford (7).

Greenock: F. Waugh (*h*); *Assistant*, G. D. Laws (*i*).

Inverness: J. R. Campbell (*f*); *Assistant Collector* A. J. Brown.

Northern Ireland

Belfast: Higher Collector, E. B. McGuire, O.B.E. (*b*); *Senior Assistant Collector*, S. G. Allchin; *Waterguard Supt.*, J. Howard (4); *Asst. Waterguard Supt.*, L. M. Bulford (8).
(*a*) £2,700; (*b*) £2,650; (*d*) £2,150 to £2,500; (*e*) £2,100 to £2,450; (*f*) £2,050 to £2,400; (*g*) £1,780 to £2,000; (*h*) £1,730 to £1,950; (*i*) £1,680 to £1,900; (*k*) £1,315 to £1,560; (*m*) £2,850; (*n*) £3,100.

London Waterguard

Superintendent of Waterguard, W. H. Powell, O.B.E. £2,500

Deputy Waterguard Supts., J. Spence (3); D. Donald (*Gravesend*) (3).

Asst. Waterguard Supts. A. E. Fry (6); E. G. Richards (6).

Waterguard Salaries
(1) £2,400; (2) £2,350; (3) £1,780 to £2,000; (4) £1,730 to £1,950; (5) 1,680 to £1,900; (6) £1,425 to £1,695; (7) 1,385 to £1,645; (8) £1,345 to £1,595.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Storey's Gate, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 7000]

The Ministry of Defence was formally constituted on January 1, 1947, under the *Ministry of Defence Act*, 1946. The Minister of Defence is responsible for the formulation and general application of a unified policy relating to the Armed Forces of the Crown as a whole and their requirements, as defined in White Papers under the heading *Central Organization for Defence* (Cmd. 6923/1946 and Cmd. 476/1958). He has authority to decide (subject to the responsibilities of the Cabinet and the Defence Committee), all major matters of defence policy affecting the size, shape, organization and disposition of the Armed Forces and their weapons and war-like equipment and supply (including defence research and development). He has further responsibilities arising from United Kingdom participation in international defence organizations.

The Minister of Defence is the Deputy Chairman of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, of which the Prime Minister is Chairman.

Minister of Defence, THE RT. HON. HAROLD WATKINSON, M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, L. J. Sabatini.
Assistant Private Secretaries, H. Godfrey, M.B.E., Miss J. M. Cooper.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Sir Beresford Craddock, M.P.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Edward Playfair, K.C.B. £7,000
Chief of the Defence Staff, Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. ..... *Service pay*
Chairman, Defence Research Policy Committee and Scientific Adviser to the Minister, Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B. £7,000
Deputy Secretaries, R. C. Chilver, C.B.; F. W. Mottershead, C.B. £5,000
Deputy Chief of Defence Staff, Air Marshal A. Earle, C.B., C.B.E. ..... *Service pay*
Under-Secretaries, J. A. Drew, C.B.; C. E. F. Gough; I. Montgomery; G. Wheeler, C.B. £3,800
Chief Scientific Officers, E. C. Williams, £3,800; A. G. Touch £3,500
Assistant Secretaries, E. G. Cass, O.B.E.; N. S. Forward; D. Hammond; F. A. Kendrick (*Establishment Officer*); H. Lawrence-Wilson; P. D. Martyn, C.I.E., O.B.E.; D. W. Ward; C. W. Wright ..... £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, A. S. Bennell; C. R. Benwell; J. M. Gibbon; M. D. Hobkirk; C. J. Hooker; D. E. Locke; J. A. Millson; E. H. St. G. Moss; L. J. Sabatini; F. J. Stephens; J. T. Williams £1,700 to £2,375
Public Relations Officer, Brig. G. P. Hobbs, C.B.E. (*ret.*) ..... £2,400 to £3,000
Deputy Establishment Officer (Finance), G. C. Brown, O.B.E. ..... £1,950 to £2,250
Chief Clerk, A. A. Ring, M.B.E. ..... £1,490 to £1,850
Accountant, F. M. Hermon, M.B.E. £1,490 to £1,850

Military Staff

Secretary, Chief of Staffs Committee, Maj.-Gen. G. S. Cole, C.B.E. ..... *Service pay*

British Joint Services Mission, Washington

Chairman, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.D.C. ..... *Service pay*
Chief of Staff to Chairman, Maj.-Gen. D. W. Price, C.B.E. ..... *Service pay*
Secretary, Wing Cdr. T. L. Neil, A.F.C., D.F.C. *Service pay*

Joint Intelligence Bureau

Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 8474]

Director, Major-General Sir Kenneth Strong, C.B., O.B.E. (*ret.*) £3,800
Deputy Directors, M. Y. Watson, C.B.E., £3,100; A. Potts; H. S. Young, C.B.E., T.D. £2,800 to £3,100
Secretariat, W. C. Rudkin; Miss G. F. Sanders.

Imperial Defence College

Seaford House, 37 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[Sloane: 0055]

Commandant, Sir Robert Heatlie Scott, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Directing Staff, Rear Adm. G. I. M. Balfour, D.S.C.; Maj.-Gen. F. H. Brooke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Air Vice-Marshal J. G. W. Weston, C.B., O.B.E. (*Service pay*); W. M. Young, C.M.G. (*Under Secretary*) £3,800

Amphibious Warfare Headquarters

36 Whitehall, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 8122]

Chief of Amphibious Warfare, Maj.-Gen. J. L. Moulton, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.M. .... *Service pay*
Chief of Staff, Capt. H. H. Dannreuther, R.N. *Service pay*
Senior Staff Officers, Lt.-Col. B. McGrath, M.C.; Lt.-Col. E. R. Bridges, R.M. ..... *Service pay*

Joint Services Staff College

Latimer, Chesham, Bucks.
[Amersham: 1321/4]

Commandant, Capt. J. P. Scatchard, D.S.C., R.N.
Senior Directing Staff, Captain D. E. Bromley-Martin, R.N.; Colonel R. H. Whitworth, M.B.E.; Air Commodore W. Carter, D.F.C. . . *Service pay*
Administrative Commandant, Latimer, Lt.-Col. H. C. Gregory, M.C., T.D. ..... *Service pay*

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1
[Abbey: 1177]

The Development Commission was established and constituted under the *Development and Road Improvement Funds Act*, 1909, and the amending Act of 1920. The Act of 1909 as affected by the *Forestry Act*, 1919, the *Ministry of Transport Act*, 1919 and the *Fisheries Act*, 1955, empowers the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Development Commission, to make advances by way of grant or loan to Government departments, public authorities, universities, colleges, schools, institutions, or associations not trading for profit. At the present time the Fund may be used to promote the economic advancement of the rural community through schemes designed to help and expand directly or indirectly agriculture and rural industries, and widen the opportunities of rural life; and secondly to promote the development and improvement of fisheries by a variety of means, including the promotion of research, both marine and freshwater.

Chairman, The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.
Other Commissioners, Lt.-Col. Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, T.D.; C. I. C. Bosanquet; L. K. Elmhirst; J. L. Longland; W. Scholes; Prof. R. C. Tress; W. J. Wright, C.B.E.
Secretary, F. S. O. Broughton . . . £2,400 to £3,000

NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD

22–26 Albert Embankment, S.E.11

The National Dock Labour Board administers the scheme for giving permanent employment to dock workers under the *Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act*, 1946.

Chairman, The Lord Crook.
General Manager and Secretary, M. R. Haddock, O.B.E.
Assistant General Manager, J. H. C. Pape.
Chief Accountant, H. C. Harper, O.B.E.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL

Buckingham Gate, S.W.1
[Victoria: 7346-8]

The Duchy of Cornwall was instituted by Edward III. in 1337 for the support of his eldest son, Edward, the Black Prince, and since that date the eldest son of the Sovereign has succeeded to the Dukedom by inheritance.

The Council

H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.M.B.E.; The Earl of Radnor, K.C.V.O. (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries*); Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O. (*Receiver General*); The Lord Roborough; Brig. The Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; J. T. Molony, Q.C. (*Attorney-General of the Duchy*); Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O.; P. G. T. Kingsley, C.V.O. (*Secretary*).

Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall

Auditor, W. E. Parker, C.B.E.
Solicitor, B. B. D. Stopford.
Asst. Secretary, G. H. H. Syms, M.V.O.
Deputy Receiver, R. F. H. Adams.
Sheriff (1960–61), N. Kendall.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2
[Temple Bar: 8277]

The estates and jurisdiction known as the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster have been attached to the Crown since 1399, when John of Gaunt's son came to the throne as Henry IV. As the Lancaster inheritance it goes back to 1265. Edward III. erected Lancashire into a County Palatine for his son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1377.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Right Hon. Charles Hill, M.D., M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, Miss B. M. Shedden.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Leonard Stone, O.B.E.
Attorney-General and Attorney and Serjeant within the County Palatine of Lancaster, Sir Milner Holland, C.B.E., Q.C.
Receiver-General, Brig. The Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Clerk of Council and Keeper of Records, R. Somerville, C.V.O.
Solicitor, K. R. E. Taylor, C.V.O.
Chief Clerk, E. R. Wheeler, M.B.E.
Registrar, Manchester District, R. A. Forrester.
Do. Liverpool District, W. E. Helsby.
Do. Preston District, W. E. Helsby.

COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM

Registrar's Chambers, Durham and Sadberge, Old Elvet, Durham

It is uncertain when the existing "Palatine" privileges were first exercised, but these rights were recognized by Parliament in 1289 during the Episcopate of Bishop Bek and as having then existed "time out of mind" and long prior to the Norman Conquest. William I., in reorganizing his Kingdom was, so far as Durham was concerned, content to confirm the Laws of St. Cuthbert which previously Guthred, King of Northumbria and Alfred the Great appear in turn to have confirmed. Palatine Counties were formed for the protection and defence of the Border, in this case against the Scots, and the Lands of the See were far more extensive than the present County of Durham as is shown by the Jurisdiction of the present Palatine Court extending over Norham and Islandshire (roughly the northern quarter of Northumberland) and Bedlingtonshire. Palatinate rights were exercised by succeeding Prince Bishops till resumed by the Crown in 1836; but this Court of co-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Chancery Division of the High Court still exists and continues in large measure to exercise its ancient powers on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, H. E. Salt, Q.C.
Attorney-General, G. de P. Veale, Q.C.
Solicitor-General, G. S. Waller, O.B.E., Q.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, E. L. Proud.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Curzon Street, W.1
[Hyde Park: 7070]

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Education Act of 1944 established the Ministry of Education. The cost of administration for the financial year 1960 was estimated at £3,052,666.

Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. Sir David McAdam Eccles, K.C.V.O., M.P. £5,750
Principal Private Sec., J. S. Arthur £1,650 to £2,325
Asst. Private Sec., R. H. Stone.
Parliamentary Private Sec., W. R. van Straubenzee, M.B.E., M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, K. P. Thompson, M.P. £3,250
Permanent Secretary, Dame Mary Smieton, D.B.E. £7,000
Private Sec., B. C. Peatey.
Deputy Secretaries, R. N. Heaton, C.B.; A. A. Part, C.B., M.B.E. £4,950
Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Sir Ben Bowen Thomas £3,750
Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments and Organization, R. Howlett, C.B. £3,750
Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, J. F. Embling £3,750
Under-Secretaries, D. H. Leadbetter, C.B.; P. R. Odgers, M.B.E.; J. A. R. Pimlott, C.B.; T. R. Weaver £3,750
Legal Adviser, W. L. Dale, C.M.G. £4,950
Senior Chief Inspector, P. Wilson, C.B. £4,700
Chief Architect, A. Pott £3,750
Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), Sir John Charles, K.C.B., M.D.

Schools Branch

Assistant Secretaries, L. R. Fletcher; Miss W. P. Harte; Miss K. A. Kennedy; D. A. Routh £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, A. S. Gann; M. L. Herzig; A. G. Hurrell; P. S. Litton; D. E. Morgan; K. W. Morris; J. A. Richards; Miss M. E. Small; V. H. Stevens £1,650 to £2,325
Chief Executive Officer, L. G. Gibbs £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officer, D. F. Robinson £1,450 to £1,800

Further Education Branch

Assistant Secretaries, J. H. Brook, C.M.G.; Miss S. M. E. Goodfellow; J. A. Hudson; A. Thompson ..... £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, G. F. Cockerill; B. Gerrard; H. Jordan £1,650 to £2,325
Chief Executive Officers, D. F. E. King; G. L. Macey £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, D. J. Brazier, D.S.M.; Mrs. I. F. T. Martin, M.B.E. ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Youth and Adult Services and General

Assistant Secretaries, E. B. H. Baker, O.B.E.; L. C. J. Martin; R. Morrison; M. A. Walker £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, H. O. Dorey; Miss S. K. L. Guiton; Miss M. S. Hardwick; J. O. Roach, O.B.E.; J. A. Swindale; F. N. Withers £1,650 to £2,325
Senior Executive Officers, M. A. Barry, E.R.D.; R. Carpenter, D.S.C.; P. R. Green; Miss M. E. E. Mills; A. W. Thompson ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Information Department

Chief Information Officer, C. W. Birdsall, O.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950

Senior Information Officer, Mrs. B. Hoddinott £1,450 to £1,800

Teachers Branch

Assistant Secretaries, Miss C. C. Bell, O.B.E.; W. D. Pile, M.B.E.; H. C. Rackham £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, N. T. Hardyman; W. K. Reid; B. L. Savage £1,650 to £2,325

Senior Executive Officers, P. H. Bidgood; L. G. Cook; W. G. Easeman; Miss E. Maher; G. J. Sheppard £1,450 to £1,800

Salaries Branch

Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex

[Colindale: 7070]

Principal Executive Officer, H. Weber, C.B.E. £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, J. F. Larcombe, I.S.O.; G. H. Radmore £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, J. Blatcher; E. R. Gibbs; M. Moss £1,450 to £1,800

Pensions Branch

Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex

[Colindale: 7070]

Principal Executive Officer, S. J. Barker, D.S.C. £2,650

Chief Executive Officers, L. P. Angell; S. B. Hallett £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, K. H. R. Maynard; F. C. Norris; J. T. Say; Miss G. F. M. Sheriff; Miss L. L. Steane £1,450 to £1,800

Special Services Branch

Assistant Secretaries, G. W. W. Browne; Miss H. E. Clinkard £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, R. J. Baker, O.B.E.; P. G. B. Giles; Miss J. M. Grinham; J. L. Nevinson; Miss J. M. Scrimshaw £1,650 to £2,325

Senior Executive Officers, J. A. Reeve; Miss A. M. Sheehan; D. F. H. Taylor £1,450 to £1,800

Principal Medical Officer, P. Henderson, M.D. £3,250

Senior Medical Officers, A. F. Alford, C.B.E.; Miss D. M. Llewellin, M.D. £2,950

Medical Officers, Miss C. H. D. Asher, M.D.; G. M. Fleming, M.D.; J. N. Horne, M.D.; C. B. Huss; T. K. Whitmore; Mrs. M. M. Wilson (*Leeds*); A. T. Wynne £1,835 to £2,600

Cost Accountant, A. G. Smith £2,020 to £2,350

Assistant Cost Accountant, A. T. Forbes £1,450 to £1,800

Establishments and Organization Branch

Assistant Secretary, G. L. Thornton £2,350 to £2,950

Chief Executive Officers, J. H. Comper; H. A. Hewitt £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, Miss V. C. Ford; A. W. Ham; W. H. G. Harvey £1,450 to £1,800

Library

Librarian, Miss P. M. Downie £1,450 to £1,800

Accountant General's Department

Assistant Secretary (*Deputy Accountant General*) J. D. Brierley £2,350 to £2,950

Director of Cost Investigation Unit, T. A. J. Warlow £2,350 to £2,800

Deputy Director, T. H. Hopkins £1,640 to £2,005

Senior Chief Executive Officer (*Assistant Accountant General*), R. J. Telling, I.S.O. £2,020 to £2,350

Chief Executive Officer, Miss M. Nicholls £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, Miss K. T. Hosegood; F. H. Temple, M.B.E. £1,450 to £1,800

Statistics Branch

Chief Statistician, P. Redfern £2,350 to £2,950

Statisticians, D. S. Halpern; D. S. S. Hutton, O.B.E. £1,650 to £2,325

Senior Executive Officer, H. C. Riddett £1,450 to £1,800

Architects and Building Branch

Assistant Secretary, D. H. Morrell £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, J. N. Archer; J. A. Humphreys; D. E. Lloyd Jones, M.C.; L. W. Norwood £1,650 to £2,325

Principal Architects, J. C. Loyd; D. L. Medd £2,350 to £2,650

Senior Quantity Surveyor, R. C. King £1,790 to £2,070

Senior Architects, B. H. Cox; W. R. C. Cleary; Miss M. B. Crowley; J. M. P. Price; J. B. Smith; J. E. Toomer; G. A. Wigglesworth £1,790 to £2,070

Senior Executive Officers, R. E. Duff; K. R. Rowberry £1,450 to £1,800

Awards Branch

13 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.1

[Hunter: 1455]

Assistant Secretary, A. R. M. Maxwell-Hyslop £2,350 to £2,950

Principal, D. Neylan £1,650 to £2,325

Chief Executive Officer, J. W. B. Ireson £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, Miss N. E. Jones; R. K. Usher £1,450 to £1,800

Legal Branch

Assistant Legal Advisers, H. B. C. Horrell; M. L. Longhurst, C.B.E. £2,450 to £2,950

Senior Legal Assistants, G. R. Hughes; G. J. Morgan; J. L. B. Todhunter, O.B.E. £1,670 to £2,350

Senior Executive Officer, B. Lowe £1,450 to £1,800

Central Advisory Council for Education (England)

Secretary (Principal), J. A. Humphreys £1,650 to £2,325

Inspectorate (England)

Chief Inspectors, J. G. M. Allcock; J. E. H. Blackie, C.B.; W. R. Elliott; C. R. English; R. D Salter Davies; R. E. Williams £3,300

Divisional Inspectors, F. T. Arnold, C.B.E.; C. H. Barry; L. J. Burrows; C. J. Gill; M. J. G. Hearley; G. S. V. Petter; Miss M. R. Power; E. S. Snelling, O.B.E.; E. S. Watson, C.B.E.; J. S. Wingate-Saul £2,925

Staff Inspectors, R. H. Adams, T.D.; G. C. Allen, C.B.E.; A. D. Atkinson; D. G. O. Ayerst; F. I. Baker; C. W. Baty; M. F. Bird; J. R. N. Booth; Miss B. B. Briant; L. V. W. Clark, T.D.; L. C. Comber; F. R. Curtis; F. H. Dowden; J. A. Edgar; Miss W. M. Evans; Miss R. Foster; H. W. French; L. F. Gibbon, C.B.E.; J. H. Goldsmith; A. G. Gooch; Miss V. L. Gray; E. E. Y. Hales; Miss W. S. Hargreaves; J. W. Horton; Miss E. M. Langley; J. A. Lefroy, M.B.E.; J. Lumsden; J. Maitland-Edwards; E. C. Marchant, C.I.E.; J. C. G. Mellars; Miss A. L. Murton; Miss M. E. Nicholls; G. F. Peaker, C.B.E.; A. Pollard; D. I. R. Porter; M. W. Pritchard; O. J. E. Pullen; D. C. Riddy, C.B.E.; A. P. Roiett; I. Sagar; J. A. Simpson; H. Spibey; R. W. Stubbings; G. Sutton; R. A. R. Tricker; W. B. Tudhope, C.B.E.; J. W. Withrington £2,675 to £2,925

Inspectors, Mrs. J. N. C. Alington; Mrs. H. G. Alston; Miss D. V. Armstrong; F. A. Arrowsmith; K. L. Ashurst; Lady H. Asquith; M. F. Atkins; G. Auty; Miss M. N. Ayre; A. B. Baddeley; W. T. Barber; J. A. Barclay; J. W. Barks; E. E. Barnard; Miss H. M. Barratt; C. A. J. Bates; Miss D. M. Beatley; M. J. Beaver; Miss M. R. Beckwith; A. K. Beevers; R. H. Beevers; L. F. Bennett; Miss A. F. H. Berwick; Miss J. M. H. Berwick; Miss E. E. Biggs; M. Birchenough; F. H. Birks; R. W. Blake; E. H. Bland; R. W. Boon; N. Booth; Miss J. M. Bosdet; G. J. Boyden; H. A. Boyer; A. Bray; R. S. Breckon; P. H. Brewerton; J. K. Brierley; Mrs. B. M. Brook; R. F. J. Brown; Miss C. M. Brunt; K. R. Bull; E. Bullock; P. M. Burns; Miss K. M. P. Burton;

W. Busby; R. J. Butchers; A. A. Campbell; W. F. Campbell; N. S. Capper; Mrs. K. M. Catlin; F. Caunce; C.W. E. Cave; Miss F. M. Chamberlain; Miss M. Chattey; Miss D. Clark; L. Clark; A. L. Clay; G. D. Clay; Mrs. V. A. Clifford; T. C. Cole; Miss E. M. Collin; Miss C. Collingwood; Miss A. D. Collins; A. D. Collop; J. A. Cook; E. D. Cooke; Mrs. U. A. Cooling; R. M. Cooper; T. J. Corbin; W. A. S. Cormack; Miss N. K. Cornforth; N. G. Cottrell; Miss K. B. Cowan; T. C. Cradock; R. C. H. Crawford; Miss E. H. Crowther; G. Crwys Williams, Miss M. Cunningham; Mrs. I. L. Cutforth; Miss D. Dain; A. Dalby, O.B.E.; Miss L. S. Dancer; P. C. Davey; D. M. Davies; Miss E. Davies; F. R. Davies; H. E. Davies; Mrs. O. H. Davis; Miss I. M. M. Dean, O.B.E.; Miss J. H. Deas; Miss W. E. Deavin; E. A. Dellar; Miss K. M. Denny; J. Denham; E. Denne; Mrs. A. C. Dennis; Miss K. V. Dewar; Miss R. M. Dewey, O.B.E.; Miss G. J. Diment; Miss E. Dodds; Mrs. H. W. Doubleday; J. F. Doubleday; R. C. Dove; F. J. Downs; A. W. Doyle; W. Drabble; Miss E. J. DuCane; P. D. Dudley; Miss S. M. C. Duncan; W. M. Dutton; F. E. Dyke; W. J. H. Earl; A. E. Ecclestone; F. Edwards; H. E. Edwards; H. J. Edwards; Miss O. E. J. Ellicott; K. T. Elsdon; D. W. Emery; L. F. Ennever; Miss M. D. Erskine; L. M. Evans; W. J. Evans; Miss G. M. Eyres; E. J. Fedarb; H. L. Fenn; H. Firth; Miss J. M. Francis; Miss M. G. Fraser; W. W. French; A. W. Fuller; R. Gardner; J. L. Gayler; Miss V. Ghaleb; Miss D. S. Gilbert; Miss P. M. Giles; O. W. Ginn; Mrs. E. M. M. I. S. Gledhill; D. R. T. Goodwin; Miss M. I. Gordon; F. C. Gould; J. F. Graber; E. A. Greatwood; W. Green; R. E. Greenway; R. P. Greenwood; W. A. Grier; Miss D. M. Griffiin; L. S. Grimsdale; R. D. Guest; S. E. Gunn, T.D.; A. A. Haimes; Miss E. M. Hale; Miss Y. M. Hale; P. N. Hallifax; J. R. Hampton; G. Hankin; A. N. Harris; Miss K. Harrison; M. F. Harrold; D. F. Harrop; C. W. Harvey; Miss C. M. Hawkes; C. G. Hayter; R. Heworth; W. G. D. Hill; J. E. A. Hinton; Miss M. K. Hircock; Miss N. Hitchman; Miss D'A. V. Hogg; L. Holdsworth; R. Holmes; R. O. Hopkins; D. M. Houghton; E. Houghton; F. Howe; A. H. Howlett; P. H. Hoy; Miss A. M. Hughes; L. J. Hughes; L. C. Hyde; C. E. Jackson; G. F. Jackson; K. Jary; W. J. F. Jeff, T.D.; T. R. Jenkyn; D. A. Jennings; H. Johns; Miss E. M. Johnson; Miss M. E. Johnston; D. T. Jones; J. S. Jones; G. S. Keeney; F. Keggins; H. R. Keys; Mrs. A. King; A. G. King; M. Kingston; L. S. Laid; Miss C. M. Lambert; Miss L. N. D. La Touche; S. G. Lawrence; Miss V. M. Lawson; T. C. Lawton; A. J. Legge; Miss M. D. Lewis; T. McG. Leyden; I. B. Licence; Miss M. K. Lightowler; R. Line; Miss M. Lockyer; V. J. Long; E. Lord; L. E. Lowe; A. G. J. Luffman, O.B.E.; R. C. Lyness; Miss M. T. McBride; Miss M. McCullough; Miss E. McDougall; Miss W. B. McIntosh; Miss H. McA. McIntyre; Miss B. H. Mackay; Miss D. F. McKenna; Miss E. M. Mackenzie; Miss M. S. Macmorran; Miss K. L. Malcolm; Miss J. L. Maltby; H. E. S. Marks; Miss M. J. Marshall; T. L. Marsters; T. S. Matthewson; Miss P. Maurice; W. H. Mawson; Miss D. J. Middleton; G. W. Milburn; F. Mitchell; Miss M. Mitchell; Mrs. M. Moar; R. Money, A. Monkman; E. A. Moore; G. G. Moore, M.B.E.; Miss P. M. W. Morecombe; A. G. Morris; C. W. Morris; J. W. Morris; R. W. Morris; R. C. Morton; E. A. Mount Haes; Miss N. R. Mulcahy; A. M. Munday; E. Munro; T. M. Murray-Rust, T.D.; Miss P. Nanney; N. W. Newell; A. W. Newton; D. B. Nield; F. E. Olney; J. A. Page; Miss S. E. Parfitt; E. Parkinson; A. T. Parnham; A. J. Parr; Mrs. B. Parr; W. H. Parry; H. Pashley; Miss K. Payne; W. Peach; E. Pearson; Miss M. J. Pedley; L. F. Pendlebury; C. L. Pickering; Miss L. M. Pickering; H. W. Pitt; J. R. Pocock; Miss M. M. Potts; J. W. Powell, T.D.; Miss A. E. Price; S. Price; G. B. Priest; J. M. Pullan; Miss F. M. Pursglove; T. M. Pyke, T.D.; Miss B. E. Rabley; Miss M. Ralph; Miss A. V. Rambaut; Miss R. C. Ramirez; Miss H. C. Rankin; J. B. Rapp; Miss B. E. Rawlins; Miss M. Rayment; J. H. P. Rea; C. J. Read; C. P. Read; Mrs. M. H. Reay; R. I. Redfern; Miss M. T. Rhys; R. A. Richardson; V. C. E. Rickwood; M. Riley; Miss M. R. Rishworth; E. S. Roberts; R. R. Roberts; J. F. Robertson; Miss E. M. Robinson; J. Robinson; C. P. Rochester; G. R. Rolleston; C. W. Rowland; J. A. Royle; P. C. Ruffett; D. Sadler; I. P. Salisbury; P. Samuel; J. Secker; Mrs. M. Sessions; J. H. Shackley; Miss E. M. Sharman; J. V. Shelby, M.B.E., T.D.; L. J. V. Shepherd; W. W. Sheppard; R. Sibson; Miss M. Sidwell; D. M. Simmonds; Miss J. F. Sladden; Miss C. M. Smale; J. L. Smedley; J. E. Smith; Miss L. Smith; L. G. Smith; Miss N. M. Smith; C. Snook; E. Snook; G. Snowball; W. H. Snowdon; Mrs. M. H. Somers; M. E. Sprinks; A. P. J. Staton; Miss A. E. Stephen; B. C. G. Stevens; T. L. Stewart; L. A. Stockdale; Mrs. D. K. Stone; H. C. Story; C. E. Strafford; G. C. Stretton; T. Stultiens; E. W. Sudale; J. C. G. Sugden; J. J. Sullivan; F. Sutcliffe; E. F. A. Suttle; J. L. Swain; Miss M. F. H. Sweny; Miss J. M. Sykes; D. F. Symes; F. E. Tandy; R. F. A. Tanner; G. L. I. Tarrant; H. Taylor; Miss S. A. Taylor; T. Taylor; W. W. Taylor; Miss E. W. Temple; W. B. Thompson; Miss A. Thubrun; Miss K. M. M. Tobin; K. G. Todd; R. J. Todd; J. R. Tolson; G. E. Trodd; F. A. Tucker; Miss M. Turner; B. G. G. Uden; A. Urie; Miss E. W. Venables; R. A. Wake; R. L. Wakeford; Miss N. M. Walley; Miss R. H. Wansbrough; Miss I. R. Warner; Miss R. Watson; Miss P. M. Webb; Miss M. F. Weedon; Miss M. M. Weemys; E. F. Welek; Miss R. E. A. Wertheimer; Miss H. Westbrook; S. L. Whitby, T.D.; E. Whiteley; A. Wigglesworth; M. R. Wigram; E. Wilkinson; C. L. Williams; Miss G. M. B. Williams; G. L. O. Williamson; Miss F. M. Willis; H. L. Willoughby; Miss M. M. Winser; Miss M. M. Withers; Miss B. Wooldridge; Miss N. W. Wooldridge; J. R. Yorke-Radleigh; Miss K. Young.....£1,585 to £2,520

Welsh Department
8 Cathedral Road, Cardiff
[Cardiff: 21547]

Assistant Secretary, A. E. Marrington, C.B.E. (*a*) £2,350 to £2,950
H.M. Inspector, E. O. Davies.....£1,585 to £2,520
Chief Executive Officer, D. H. Grattidge (*a*) £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officer, G. C. Kitts £1,450 to £1,800
Architect, S. C. Halbritter (*temp.*).£1,285 to £1,730
Central Advisory Council for Education (Wales), Secretary (H.M. Inspector), R. W. Evans (*a*) In London. £1,585 to £2,520

Inspectorate (Wales)

Chief Inspector, W. Ll. Lloyd..... £3,300
Staff Inspectors, J. E. Daniel; T. I. Davies; E. G Lewis; B. E. Thomas; A. H. Williams; D. M. Williams; T. E. Williams...£2,675 to £2,925
Inspectors, W. J. Bowyer; F. E. Charlton; F. H. Cleaver; E. Ll. Davies; Miss E. M. Davies; H. R. Davies; Miss E. C. Edwards; T. R. Edwards; Miss E. O. Evans; Miss G. Evans; Miss J. Evans; R. W. Evans; G. Gratton; Miss W. M. Hopkins-Jones; I. E. Hughes; Miss M. M. Jenkins; W. J. Jenkins; Miss G. Jones; Miss M. M. L. Lewis; W. G. Lewis; G. A. V. Morgan; Miss H. E. Morgan; M. D. Owen; W. Pickles; Miss D. Rees; Miss N. Rees; C. Reid; I. G. Richards; Miss C. E. Roberts; D. E. A. Roberts; Miss M. K. Roderick; E. H. G. Thomas; G. Thomas; Miss G. M. Thomas; W. J. Thomas; I. R. Walters, O.B.E.....£1,585 to £2,520

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITIES

THE ELECTRICITY COUNCIL

Trafalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, S.W.1
(Whitehall: 2121)
Winsley Street, W.1
(Museum: 4040)

The Electricity Act, 1957, provided for the dissolution of the Central Electricity Authority, as from Jan. 1, 1958, and for the allocation of its duties and powers to an Electricity Council and a Central Electricity Generating Board. These bodies were set up on Sept. 1, 1957, and as from Jan. 1, 1958, all liabilities and obligations of the Central Authority in respect of British Electricity Stock issued before that date were tranferred to the Electricity Council, and all property, rights, liabilities and obligations which before that date pertained to the Central Authority, with certain exceptions which by agreement under the Act vested in the Council, were transferred to the Generating Board.

Electricity Council

Chairman, Sir Clifford King, K.B.E. £10,000
Deputy Chairmen, Sir Josiah Eccles, C.B.E., M.M., R. S. Edwards £7,500
Members, C. T. Melling, C.B.E., £7,000; The Lord Citrine, P.C., G.B.E. (*part-time*) £1,000
Members from Central Electricity Generating Board, Sir Christopher Hinton, K.B.E.; F. H. S. Brown, C.B.E.; E. Long; and the Chairmen of the 12 Area Electricity Boards.

Financial Adviser, A. M. Scott, M.C.
Commercial and Development Adviser, W. B. Noddings.
Secretary and Solicitor, R. A. Finn.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

Bankside House, Sumner Street, S.E.1
[Waterloo: 2021]

The Board owns and operates the power stations and main transmission lines in England and Wales, and is responsible for the bulk supply of electricity to the Area Electricity Boards.

Chairman, Sir Christopher Hinton, K.B.E. ..£10,000
Deputy Chairman, F. H. S. Brown, C.B.E. ...£7,500
Members, E. Long; A. R. Cooper; L. Rotherham; E. S. Booth, each £7,000; (*part-time*) The Lord Geddes, C.B.E.; Sir William Holford; P. T. Menzies; Sir Leslie Nicholls, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. ..... each £1,000
Chief Commercial Officer, D. P. Sayers.
Chief Design and Construction Engineer, C. W. Priest.
Secretary, E. J. Turner.
Solicitor, W. Usher.
Chief Financial Officer, J. M. Drummond.
Chief Personnel Officer, H. C. Spear.
Chief Transmission Engineer, J. L. Egginton.
Chief Operations Engineer, A. E. Hawkins.
Chief Nuclear Health and Safety Officer, C. A. Adams.
Chief Planning Engineer, D. Clark.
Director of Research Laboratories, Dr. J. S. Forrest.
Chief Purchasing and Contracts Officer, L. F. Miller.

ELECTRICITY BOARDS

The 12 Area Electricity Boards

(The Chairmen of Area Boards receive a salary of £6,500).

London, 46–47 New Broad Street, E.C.2. *Chairman*, D. B. Irving. *Sec.*, S. M. Gore.
South Eastern, 30 Queen's Gardens, Hove 3, Sussex. *Chairman*, N. R. Elliott, C.B.E. *Sec.*, G. Wray, O.B.E.
Southern, Southern Electricity House, Littlewick Green, Maidenhead, Berks. *Chairman*, R. R. B. Brown. *Sec.*, F. W. Kempton.
South Western, Electricity House, Colston Avenue, Bristol 1. *Chairman*, A. N. Irens. *Sec.*, D. S. Bentham.
Eastern, Wherstead, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk. *Chairman*, H. V. Pugh. *Sec.* J. S. Mills.
East Midlands, Mapperley Hall, Lucknow Avenue, Nottingham. *Chairman*, N. F. Marsh. *Sec.*, J. A. MacKerrell.
Midlands, Mucklow Hill, Halesowen, nr. Birmingham. *Chairman*, W. S. Lewis, C.B.E. *Sec.*, F. W. Cater.
South Wales, St. Mellons, Cardiff, *Chairman*, W. A. Gallon. *Sec.* R. G. Williams.
Merseyside and North Wales, Electricity House, Love Lane, Pall Mall, Liverpool 3. *Chairman*, D. H. Kendon. *Sec.*, M. M. Parker.
Yorkshire, Wetherby Road, Scarcroft, Leeds. *Chairman*, D. Bellamy, C.B.E. *Sec.*, E. K. Richmond, T.D.
North Eastern, Carliol House, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1. *Chairman*, G. N. Green. *Sec.*, J. E. Hayes.
North Western, Chectwood Road, Manchester 8. *Chairman*, T. E. Daniel. *Sec.*, J. W. K. Evans.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD

16 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh 3
[Edinburgh Caledonian: 7361]

Chairman, The Lord Strathclyde, P.C.
Deputy Chairman, Sir John Erskine, G.B.E.
Members, Sir George T. McGlashan, C.B.E. (*Chairman of Consultative Council*); A. I. Mackenzie; A. Macrae, C.B.E.; I. A. D. Millar, M.C.; W. Hughes, C.B.E.; J. Jardine; Lt.-Col. R. Neilson, O.B.E.
General Manager, A. A. Fulton, C.B.E.
Secretary, H. W. Simpson.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ELECTRICITY BOARD

Inverlair Avenue, Glasgow, S.4
[Merrylee: 7177]

Chairman, Sir John Pickles £7,500
Deputy-Chairman, W. Hutton £6,000
Part-time Members, Sir David Anderson; J. Ballantyne; Col. Sir John Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C.; Sir Maxwell Inglis (*Chairman of Consultative Council*) (£1,500); I. W. Macdonald (£1,500); A. Sutherland; Sir Ronald Thompson ..... *each* £1,000
Chief Engineer, J. Henderson, C.B.E., M.C.
Secretary, A. A. Wallace.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Audit House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4
[Fleet Street: 8901]

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer, he authorizes all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts, he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of funds provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of

those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Edmund Compton, K.B.E., C.B. £7,000

Private Secretary, G. W. Garside.

Secretary, P. J. Curtis, C.B., C.B.E. £3,800

Deputy Secretary, A. T. Jones, C.B.E. £3,300

Director of Establishments and Accounts, P. W. Rowe £2,700

Directors of Audit, W. J. Beach; J. M. S. Jupp, O.B.E., M.C.; W. S. J. Thornington, O.B.E.; A. R. Slyth, O.B.E.; H. C. Hepburn; D. V. Boyd; ‡F. Brown; ‡W. E. Coles, O.B.E.; ‡R. A. Cheeseman £2,700

Deputy Directors of Audit, F. W. Budd, I.S.O.; W. A. Squires, I.S.O.; E. J. Lowe; H. A. Long; R. W. Tizard; C. H. Davies; R. C. Hooper; G. P. Morrell; W. H. Nichols; R. H. Plaister; T. N. Finch; R. A. Best; ‡Miss W. M. Cragg, M.B.E.; ‡P. G. Spary; ‡H. R. Francis; ‡J. French; ‡J. H. D. Sant ..... £2,070 to £2,400

‡ Acting.

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT

59–67 Gresham Street, E.C.2

[Monarch: 6699]

REGIONAL OFFICES: *City of London and South Eastern*—Marlon House, Mark Lane, E.C.3 (Royal 3491). *West London and Southern*—Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1 (Abbey 6271). *South Western*—The Gaunts House, Denmark Street, Bristol 1 (22011). *Midland*—37 Temple Street, Birmingham 2 (Midland 1527). *East Midland*—Lloyds Bank Chambers, Old Market Square, Nottingham (46585). *North-Western*—53 Spring Gardens, Manchester 2 (Central 8861). *North-Eastern*—Britannia House, Bridge Street, Bradford 1 (25147). *Northern*—36/38 Moseley Street, Newcastle 1 (29838). *Scotland*—7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Central 3056). *Northern Ireland*—7 Donegall Square West, Belfast (29428).

AREA OFFICES: *Sheffield*—27A Church Street, 1 (29151). *Liverpool*—India Buildings, Water Street, 2 (Central 5756). *Leeds*—93A Albion Street, 1 (30082). *Edinburgh*—6a George Street (30048).

The Export Guarantees Acts, 1949 to 1959, empower the Board of Trade to give guarantees to United Kingdom Exporters for the purpose of encouraging export trade. This power is administered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Commercial guarantees, under Section 1 of the 1949 Act, are given after consultation with an Advisory Council set up for the purpose.

Minister, The President of the Board of Trade.

Export Guarantees Advisory Council

Chairman, Hon. Sir Geoffrey Gibbs, K.C.M.G.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Richard Jessel.

Other Members, The Lord Catto; A. D. Chesterfield, L. Cooke, O.B.E.; Sir Stanley Harley; J. M. Laing; R. M. Lee; J. McLean, C.B.E.; Sir Frank Nixon, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Kenneth Preston; The Lord Ridley, C.B.E.; W. J. P. Webber; C. J. E. Whitehouse.

Officers

Headquarters

Secretary, L. J. Menzies (*temp.*)

Under Secretaries, A. E. Percival, C.B.; A. T. K. Grant, C.M.G. £3,800

Establishment and Finance Officer, F. H. Whitaker, O.B.E. ..... £2,400 to £3,000

Assistant Secretaries, R. A. Dickinson; C. P. Rawlings; J. J. G. Smith; A. F. Toms; D. A. Ward ..... £2,400 to £3,000

Principals, K. Cotterill; R. A. Freeman; P. H. Garrity, D.F.C.; T. P. Hornsey; E. J. Jackson; R. S. Kinsey; H. G. B. Lynch; E. H. Osborne; D. C. Smith; E. T. Walton; J. Whaley £1,700 to £2,375

Senior Chief Executive Officers, C. F. Catt; E. Edwards; F. Greenwood, O.B.E.; F. J. Waller £2,070 to £2,400

Chief Executive Officers, Miss D. M. Ballard, M.B.E.; L. E. Elmes; M. W. Gentle; A. Greenblatt, O.B.E.; K. C. Harrison; R. F. L. Martin; W. H. Neuff; C. L. Palmer; Miss K. M. Sleven; A. Watson

Men, £1,950 to £2,250; *Women*, £1,911 to £2,212

Principal Information Officer, P. A. D. Jones, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,250

Senior Executive Officers, R. A. N. Andrews; A. E. J. Berry, L. M. Broad; J. E. M. Bury; T. H. Collinson; J. A. Crossen; T. F. B. Crossfield; J. Cunningham; W. B. Davies; A. Dawson; A. J. Dunstan; A. Eames; G. W. Ethall; R. Gapp; Miss E. D. Gush; W. H. Johnson, D.F.C., D.F.M.; D. C. W. Hill; R. T. Kemp; N. F. Lowe; E. G. Lowton; F. C. Mann; P. W. Mayer; E. E. Panton; N. S. Pollard; W. J. Sharland; Miss M. E. Shiach; J. G. Sorbie; H. L. H. Stevens, M.B.E.; F. L. Stubbings; E. Thornton; P. J. Wells; V. E. Young

Men, £1,490 to £1,850; *Women*, £1,463 to £1,816

Regional Organization

Regional Managers, C. C. Birch, M.B.E.; J. A. Bookless; J. A. Dyer; A. L. MacManus, M.B.E.; W. C. Pettigrew; R. K. Pearson; J. N. Smales £1,490 to £1,860

Representative in U.S.A., C. H. Eborall £2,170

FOREIGN OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8440]

The Office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding that of the former Secretary for the Northern Department and assuming the foreign affairs functions of the former Secretary for the Southern Department. The Secretary of State is assisted by a Minister of State, by two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries and by a staff of permanent officials headed by one Permanent Under-Secretary, six Deputy Under-Secretaries, and seven Assistant Under-Secretaries. The chief function is the conduct of relations with foreign Powers and other functions include certain formal duties, the general administration of Her Majesty's Foreign Service and receiving and answering communications from individuals, other Government Departments and diplomatic and consular representatives in this country and abroad.

Salaries and expenses of the Foreign Office, including missions and consulates abroad, were estimated at £16,773,310 in 1960–61.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, THE EARL OF HOME, P.C. £5,000

Private Secretary, A. C. I. Samuel, C.M.G. £2,400 to £3,000

Assistant Private Secretaries, K. M. Wilford; A. A. Acland; M. J. Wilmshurst.

Minister of State, THE RT. HON. (WILLIAM) DAVID ORMSBY-GORE, M.P. £3,750

Private Secretary, H. D. Michell, D.F.C.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, G.C.M.G., C.V.O. £7,000

Private Secretary, D. R. Hurd.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, The Marquess of Lansdowne; R. A. Allan, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.P. ..... each £2,500

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Roger Stevens, K.C.M.G.; Sir Patrick Reilly, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sir Francis Rundall, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sir Roderick Barclay, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., O.B.E. £5,000

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, F. R. H. Murray, C.B., C.M.G.; D. F. MacDermot, C.M.G., C.B.E.; The Hon. C. D. W. O'Neill, C.M.G.; H. N. Brain, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. H. K. Marett, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. W. Jackling, C.M.G. £3,800

Legal Adviser, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, K.C.M.G., Q.C. £5,000

Deputy Legal Adviser, F. A. Vallat, C.M.G... £3,800

Legal Counsellors, W. V. E. Evans, C.M.G., M.B.E.; Miss J. A. C. Gutteridge .... £2,400 to £3,000

Assistant Legal Advisers, P. L. Bruhe-Fox; H. G. Darwin; J. R. Freeland; F. Burows

Men, £1,665 to £2,200; *Women*, £1,609 to £2,138

Director of Communications, E. F. Maltby, C.B.E. £3,100

Director of Research, Librarian and Keeper of the Papers, R. W. Mason, C.M.G. (*acting*).... £3,000

Deputy Librarian, C. H. Fone, I.S.O., M.B.E. £2,000 to £2,200

Her Majesty's Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, D. Malcolm, T.D. ..... £1,500 to £2,120

Corps of Inspectors:

Inspectors, W. Godfrey, C.B.E. (£3,800); K. Unwin, C.M.G., O.B.E.; T. R. Shaw, C.M.G.; T. C. Ravensdale, C.M.G.; D. F. Hubback; M. A. M. Robb; J. M. Fisher £2,400 to £3,000

Judge of the Chief Court of the Persian Gulf, C. H. Haines, C.B.E. £3,000

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Labour Adviser on International Labour Questions, W. A. Treganowan ..... £2,400 to £3,000

Head of Archives Department, Miss D. A. Denny, O.B.E. ..... £2,033 to £2,368

Senior Legal Assistant (*Consular Department*), E. A. S. Brooks ..... £1,665 to £2,200

Head of Conference and Supply Department, Brig. C. D. Steel, C.M.G., O.B.E.... £2,400 to £3,000

Head of Finance Department, E. S. Jones, C.B.E. £2,700

Head of Treaty and Nationality Department, R. T. Callender, C.B.E. £2,700

Assistants in Departments—First Secretaries, E. J. W Barnes, M.B.E.; D. V. Bendall, M.B.E.; J. C. W. Bushell; A. H. Campbell; J. P. Duffy; R. H. G. Edmonds, M.B.E.; C. T. E. Ewart-Biggs; C. T. Gandy; B. H. Heddy; J. N. Henderson; C. N. Jupp; J. E. Killick; R. D. C. McAlpine; P. R. Oliver; J. C. Petersen; Miss J. C. Petrie; J. L. W. Price; Hon. P. E. Ramsbotham; A. K. Rothnie; H. B. Shepherd; H. F. T. Smith; N. C. C. Trench; A. M. Turner; A. R. Walmsley, M.B.E.; S. J. Whitwell, M.C.; W. Wilson; J. O. Wright, D.S.C. £1,500/0 £2,120

Foreign Service Branch B (*Grade Ia*), C. H. Fone, I.S.O., M.B.E.; C. J. Brown, O.B.E. £2,070 to £2,400

Foreign Service Branch B (*Grade II*), Miss M. L. C. Woodham, O.B.E.; M. B. Gates, M.B.E.; F. B. G. Bevan; A. H. Hughes; C. J. Child, O.B.E.; Miss C. J. Polak, M.B.E.; E. A. G. Taylor, M.B.E.; J. E. R. Little, M.B.E.; F. J. Bradshaw; A. R. Sinclair; L. J. Evans; E. J. Kerly; C. Spearman

Men, £1,950 to £2,250; *Women*, £1,911 to £2,212

Foreign Service Branch B (*Grade III*), J. B. Flux, M.B.E.; Hon. Mrs. B. E. Miller; D. W. T. Smithies; J. C. Jeaffreson; L. S. Matthews, M.B.E.; J. L. N. O'Loughlin; Mrs. H. De Vivenot; Miss M. D. Senior; J. B. Wright; C. E. A. Carney, M.B.E.; J. Dawson; R. J. Molland; Miss E. M. Baker; Miss D. E. Betts; J. D. Lambert, M.B.E.; Mrs. N. E. Wallace; Miss B. M. Gill; D. R. M. Ackland; Miss E. A. Redhouse; C. D. Smith; A. C. Dugdale; H. V. Richardson; W. C. Dalgoutte; Miss D. E. Puleston; D. Brookfield; D. S. Cross; A. D. Morgan; R. Clark; L. E. Webb; K. Kirby; D. J. Lloyd, M.B.E.; S. E. Croft, T.D.; N. R. W. Smith; H. Fletcher; F. C. Hensby; E. G. Ducker

Men, £1,490 to £1,850; *Women*, £1,463 to £1,816

Signals Department (*Government Communications Headquarters*), Priors Road, Cheltenham.

Director, C. Loehnis, C.M.G. £4,900

Deputy Director and Principal Establishment Officer, L. J. Hooper, C.B.E. £4,000

London Communications—Electronic Security Agency, 8 Palmer Street, S.W.1.

Director, R. F. T. Stannard, O.B.E., D.S.C... £3,800

Deputy Director, Brig. C. D. Gardiner, C.B.E. (*ret.*) £2,400 to £3,000

Establishment Officer, L. E. Clark, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,200

Passport Office

Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1

[Abbey: 8020]

Branch Passport Office, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2.

Branch Passport Office, 14 Princes Square, 48 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Passport Agency, 1 May Street, Belfast.

Chief Passport Officer, P. L. Rex, O.B.E..... £2,700

Deputy Chief Passport Officer, F. W. Bleeze, M.B.E. £1,780 to £2,000

Assistant Passport Officers, A. H. Olive; R. P. B. Cave; Miss F. M. Acaster; Miss C. F. Withers

Men, £1,490 to £1,850; *Women*, £1,463 to £1,816

Establishment Officer and Accountant, M. G. Dixon £1,950 to £2,250

Officer-in-Charge, Branch Passport Office, Liverpool, P. W. Munday, M.B.E. ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Officer-in-Charge, Branch Passport Office, Glasgow, V. C. Blackmore ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Queen's Foreign Service Messengers

Superintending Queen's Foreign Service Messengers, Lt.-Col. G. P. Murray, D.S.O.

Queen's Foreign Service Messengers, R. A. Perryman; Maj. J. C. G. Dunolly, M.C.; Lt.-Col. D. C. Colvill, D.S.O., M.C.; W. Kirkwood, M.B.E.; Lt.-Comdr. S. J. R. G. Woodhouse; Wing-Comdr. T. A. Jefferson, A.F.C.; T. D. Nettleton; Maj. E. J. Wallis; Wing-Comdr. S. C. Norris, D.F.C.; Capt. J. G. Canning; Lt.-Col. S. G. Cutler; Lt.-Col. G. H. Milne; Lt.-Col. J. F. Ross; Maj. M. E. B. Portal, M.B.E.; Col. G. W. C. Montgomery, O.B.E.; Brig. J. J. Purves, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. H. N. Drake; Maj. M. Godley; Maj. W. D. McNish Porter; Col. J. H. Wakefield; Lt.-Col. F. A. H. Wilson; Lt.-Col. L. A. Villiers; Group Capt. J. W. Scorgie, O.B.E., B.E.M.; Col. A. W. H. Malcolm, C.V.O.; Brig. J. A. S. Crum, O.B.E.; Col. C. R. Buchanan; Lt.-Col. F. D. Richardson; A. E. C. Moore; Brig. J. P. C. MacKinlay; Capt. H. C. Browne, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.(*ret.*); Col. T. J. Hutchinson, O.B.E.; Air Commodore H. F. G. Southey, C.B.; Lt.-Col. P. F. Metcalfe; Col. B. L. Standley; Lt.-Col. A. F. Rowe; Lt.-Col. H. S. Stansfeld; Lt.-Col. D. C. G. Seymour-Evans.

FORESTRY COMMISSION

25 Savile Row, W.1

[Regent: 0221]

The Forestry Commission, a Body Corporate, is appointed under the *Forestry Acts*, 1919 to 1951.

The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation, the production and supply of timber and the maintenance of reserves of growing trees in Great Britain, including the former Crown Woods, transferred to it in 1924, the Commission has acquired about 2,403,000 acres of land (64 per cent. being plantable), of which 1,224,500 acres are under plantations. Under various grant schemes, financial assistance is given to private owners and local authorities in respect of approved works of afforestation.

Chairman, The Earl of Radnor, K.G., K.C.V.O. (*part-time*) £3,000

Forestry Commissioners (*Unpaid*), Maj. D. C. Bowser, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Cotterell, Bt.; E. G. Davies; A. P. F. Hamilton, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.; E. B. Latham, M.M.; Lloyd O. Owen; Maj. F. W. S. Steel; Sir John Stirling of Fairburn, K.T., M.B.E.; R. Taylor.

Director-General, Sir Arthur Gosling, K.B.E., C.B. £5,000

Deputy Director-General, J. Macdonald, C.B.E. (*acting*) £3,800

Directors (*England*), G. B. Ryle, C.B.E. (1 Princes Gate, S.W.7); (*Scotland*), A. Watt (25 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3); (*Wales*), J. R. Thom (Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth); (*Headquarters*), J. Q. Williamson, M.B.E. (25 Savile Row, W.1) £3,000

Secretary, H. A. Turner ..... £2,400 to £3,000

REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (CENTRAL OFFICE) AND OFFICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMMISSIONER

17 North Audley Street, W 1
[Mayfair: 7001]

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of the Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Saving Banks and Post Office Savings Bank Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, the Superannuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act and the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act. Under the Industrial Assurance Acts, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner Sir Cecil Crabbe £5,000
Private Sec., Miss M. E. Blake.

Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, R. E. Grindle £3,300

Asst. Registrar, A. Vollmar ..... £2,500 to £3,000

Executive Registrar, D. Leigh, O.B.E. (*also Establishment Officer*) ..... £2,070 to £2,400

Senior Legal Assistant, J. E. Gower, M.C. £1,720 to £2,400

Registration Branch (*Head*), A. A. C. Soper, £1,950 to £2,250; (*Assist. Head*), J. W. D. Goss £1,490 to £1,850

Returns and Statistics Branch (*Head*), H. G. H. Tate, £1,950 to £2,250; (*Assist. Head*), J. A. Walter £1,490 to £1,850

Establishment and Records Branch (*Head*), A. J. Gilliver ..... £1,490 to £1,850

Investigations Branch (*Head*), A. E. M. Brook £1,490 to £1,850

Disputes Branch (*Head*), E. S. Burgess £1,490 to £1,850

Registry of Friendly Societies, Scotland

19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3
[Edinburgh Waverley: 4371]

Assistant Registrar, J. Craig, W.S.

THE GAS COUNCIL

1 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1
[Belgravia: 4321]

The Gas Council was set up by the Gas Act, 1948, to advise the Minister of Power on the affairs of the gas industry and to assist the Area Boards in the discharge of their functions. It is responsible for the creation and issue of British Gas Stock.

Chairman, Sir Henry Jones, M.B.E. £8,500
Deputy Chairman, W. K. Hutchison, C.B.E. £7,500

The Members are the Chairmen of the 12 Area Gas Boards.

Area Gas Boards

Twelve Area Gas Boards are established by the Act. The assets and liabilities of former Gas Undertakings vested on May 1, 1949, in these Boards which are responsible for the manufacture and distribution of Gas and for the production of residuals.

Chairmen

Scottish, S. Smith, C.B.E.
Northern, E. Crowther, C.B.E.
North Western, D. P. Welman.
North Eastern, Dr. R. S. Edwards.
East Midlands, R. S. Johnson, M.B.E., T.D.
West Midlands, G. le B. Diamond, C.B.E.
Wales, T. Mervyn Jones.
Eastern, J. H. Dyde, O.B.E.
North Thames, M. Milne-Watson, C.B.E.
South Eastern, R. N. B. D. Bruce, O.B.E., T.D.
Southern, C. H. Leach.
South Western, C. H. Chester, C.B.E. . . each £6,500

Gas Consultative Councils

Twelve Gas Consultative Councils were set up by the Minister of Power, one for the area of each of the Gas Boards, to represent the interests of consumers. These Councils deal with specific complaints and consider matters of general interest to the consumer. Under the Act the Area Boards are required to inform the Councils of their general plans and arrangements. Each Council Chairman is an *ex officio* member of his Area Board.

Chairmen

Scottish, Sir Robert Nimmo.
Northern, J. Hoy, M.B.E., B.E.M.
North Western, R. M. Bradburn.
North Eastern, H. Sutcliffe.
East Midlands, A. H. Wood.
West Midlands, J. H. Lewis, O.B.E.
Wales, Maj. C. G. Traherne, T.D.
Eastern, Lt.-Col. R. I. Musson, M.C.
North Thames, E. Bayliss, O.B.E.
South Eastern, Dame Alix Meynell, D.B.E.
Southern, F. C. Rea, O.B.E.
South Western, Sir Colin Campbell, O.B.E.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

(England and Wales)
Somerset House, W.C.2
[Temple Bar: 2407]

Registrar General, E. M. T. Firth, C.B. £4,100

Assistant Secretaries, R. M. Blaikley (*Registration, Marriages and Local Services, Medical Statistics*) W. J. Littlewood (*Establishments, Accounts, International and General, Population Statistics, Census and Publications*) ..... £2,400 to £3,000

Chief Statisticians, W. P. D. Logan, M.D., Ph.D. (*Medical*), £3,300; B. Benjamin, Ph.D. (*Population*) ..... £2,400 to £3,000

Principals, L. M. Feery; Miss A. B. Graham; G. Rhodes; W. A. Rolph, I.S.O.; F. A. Rooke-Matthews.....£1,700 to £2,375
Statisticians (Population), Miss E. M. Brooke; S. Day; J. A. Rowntree; J. R. L. Schneider
£1,700 to £2,375
Statisticians (Medical), M. A. Heasman; A. McKenzie
£1,511 to £2,650
Chief Executive Officers, V. M. Harris; J. R. Jeffery; D. J. Smale; R. P. Thorby...£1,950 to £2,250

Scotland

See under SCOTTISH OFFICE (DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND).

THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY

Caxton House East, Tothill Street, S.W.1
[Abbey: 4234]

Government Actuary, H. Tetley, C.B.....£5,800
Deputy Government Actuary, L. G. K. Starke, C.B.E.
£3,800
Principal Actuaries, C. E. Clarke, C.B.E.; P. R. Cox; F. Gordon Smith; G. C. Turner
£2,400 to £3,000
Actuaries, R. C. Gilder; Miss I. A. Laurence; W. M. Low; L. V. Martin; C. M. Stewart; W. V. Webb
£1,780 to £2,120

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(*See under* DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH).

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND

The Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.1
[Whitehall 7481]

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.
Minister in Charge, RT. HON. LORD JOHN HOPE, M.P.
Secretary, Brigadier G. A. C. Macnab, C.B., C.M.G.
£2,500

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Savile Row, W.1
[Regent: 8411]

The Ministry of Health was established by the *Ministry of Health Act*, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales functions with respect to health and local government which, in the main, were previously exercised by the Local Government Board and the National Health Insurance Commission. Responsibility for the National Health Insurance and the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Schemes was transferred to the Ministry of National Insurance on April 1, 1945. The functions of the Ministry relating to local government, rating and valuation, public health, housing, rent control, burials and coast protection were transferred to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on January 30, 1951. The responsibility for hospitals, limb-fitting, the supply of surgical appliances and certain treatment services formerly undertaken by the Ministry of Pensions was assumed on August 31, 1953. Since 1955 the Ministry has assumed responsibilities for food hygiene and welfare foods which were previously carried out by the Ministry of Food. On May 1, 1957, responsibility for certain aspects of the recruitment of nurses and midwives was transferred from the Ministry of Labour and National Service to the Ministry of Health. The main administrative divisions in the Ministry of Health deal with general practitioner services; nursing; general relations with various health professions; Local Authority health and welfare services; hospitals and specialist services; mental health services; nutrition, and international health. The Department is also responsible for the National Hospital Service Reserve and, in conjunction with the Home Office, for the Ambulance and First Aid Section of the Civil Defence Corps under the Civil Defence Act, 1948.
Minister, THE RT. HON. (JOHN) ENOCH POWELL, M.B.E., M.P.....£5,000
Private Secretary, L. H. Brandes.
Assistant Private Sec., B. R. Rayner.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, W. M. J. Worsley, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E., M.P.
£2,500
Private Secretary, J. G. Hall.
Permanent Secretary, B. D. Fraser, C.B.....£7,000
Private Secretary, Miss P. A. Hooper.
Deputy Secretary, Dame Enid Russell-Smith, D.B.E.
£5,000
Chief Medical Officer, Sir John Charles, K.C.B. £5,800
Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B...£5,000
Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, A. R. W. Bavin.....£3,800
Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments and Organization, J. E. Pater, C.B.....£3,800
Under-Secretaries, J. P. Dodds, C.B.; D. Emery; T. E. H. Hodgson, C.B.; A. S. Marre, C.B. £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, P. Benner; W. H. Boucher, C.B.E.; Mrs. E. G. Croft; R. Gedling; M. R. P. Gregson; Mrs. J. A. Hauff; Miss H. M. Hedley; M. J. Hewitt; L. G. S. Mason, O.B.E.; P. V. Muston; Mrs. D. M. O'Brien; E. T. Prideaux, O.B.E.; R. T. P. Pronger; H. N. Roffey; M. H. Rossington; S. I. Smith; D. Somerville; R. F. Tyas; T. W. Williams; T. B. Williamson; J. A. Willis, C.B.E.; J. T. Woodlock £2,400 to £3,000
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£1,855 to £2,530
Principals, E. B. S. Alton, M.B.E., M.C.; L. H. Brandes; R. L. Briggs; J. R. Brough; J. P. Cashman; T. E. Dutton; S. H. Findlay; W. A. Fuller, D.S.C.; C. P. Goodale; E. Halliday; H. Herzmark; W. G. Honnor, I.S.O.; G. G. Hulme; W. Hutchison; N. Illingworth; L. H. G. Jewsbury; C. R. O. Jones; W. N. Judd, D.F.C.; R. C. J. Kenrick; A. H. King, O.B.E.; J. E. King; W. F. Lake; Mrs. E. McKenzie, M.B.E.; S. G. Mackenzie; C. W. Marritt; Miss S. M. Masel; R. S. Matthews; R. B. Mayoh; E. L. Mayston; T. E. Nodder; Mrs. V. J. M. Poole; Mrs. K. M. Potter; Miss M. A. J. Robinson; H. C. Salter, D.F.C.; C. L. Sargent; H. W. Seabourn; H. W. Silver; A. L. Thompson; P. A. C. Thorne; E. L. Wallis; Mrs. P. M. Williamson; G. W. H. Woodman.....£1,650 to £2,325
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Press Officer, H. S. Harding, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,250
Assistant Press Officers, A. M. Paton; Mrs. J. E. Samson.....£1,500 to £1,850
Senior Publicity Assistant, Miss B. J. Crawter
£1,500 to £1,850
Librarian, A. E. Fountain.....£1,500 to £1,850
Chief Statistician, J. Wrigley.....£2,400 to £3,000
Statisticians, R. Ash; E. R. Bransby (*Social Economist*); Miss R. J. Maurice.....£1,650 to £2,325
Principal Executive Officer, A. D. Campbell..£2,700
Senior Chief Executive Officers, C. W. Hales-Hunt; W. C. Hudson, O.B.E.; H. M. Reay, M.B.E.
£2,070 to £2,400
Chief Executive Officers, B. H. Betts; T. A. Briggs, O.B.E.; Mrs. J. Coyne; S. M. Davies; P. W. Day; L. J. Harris; W. H. Jennings, I.S.O.; G. E. John; R. E. Oglesby; W. Perkins; C. H. Robinet; C. G. Taylor; P. J. Ward; G. T. M. Windsor; L. Yates.....£1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, D. A. Aberdeen; C. G. R. Alderman; B. R. Aldridge; D. R. Armitage; K. W. Blakey; A. G. E. Brightwell; N. M. Brilliant; T. I. Butler; R. Cattran; M. H. Clark; A. W. R. Cloke; R. R. Coleman; N. S. Collins; E. Culshaw; P. C. Denny; H. R. Dowling; S. C. Edwards; A. Forbes; Miss K. V. Green; E. C. Haxton; L. Hitchen; T. E. Holloway; R. W. Hornsby; F. R. Howes; G. L. Hughes; A. N. Jackson; P. W. Jenden; H. G. Jones; D. E. McCarthy; J. G. Martin; P. C. R. Masters;

Miss M. I. Maynard; F. Newbury; Miss M. P. Newton; T. P. O'Mara; L. R. Payne; Mrs. M. M. Perry; W. J. Popple; A. B. Rees; Miss E. M. Reeve; C. N. Rhodes; A. F. Richards, M.B.E.; A. G. Root; J. Scaward; F. E. Smith; Miss O. J. Stearn; A. M. Storrie; B. H. Street; P. H. Sullivan; R. E. Taylor; J. O. Thorn; G. R. Totman; R. H. Westlake; E. G. White, M.B.E.; H. V. White; J. E. Worth, D.F.C.; R. V. Woodroof..... £1,450 to £1,800

Chief Inspector, C. W. G. Barton..... £1,880 to £2,400

Chief Technical Inspector, J. Walker..... £1,325 to £1,780

Senior Technical Officers, A. G. Bennett; R. W. H. Cook; E. H. Fagg; E. Fawcitt; R. Walker..... £1,405 to £1,725

Accountant-General's Department

Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, A. R. W. Bavin..... £3,800

Assistant Secretary, J. F. Hunt..... £2,400 to £3,000

Principal Executive Officers, F. J. Aldridge; W. J. Ashcroft, O.B.E.; C. L. Burton..... £2,700

Senior Chief Executive Officers, J. Hegarty; R. F. Impett; L. B. Jacques; A. H. Tyler..... £2,070 to £2,400

Chief Executive Officers, E. A. Arnold; A. G. Bishop, M.B.E.; F. W. Harris; N. Hollens; Miss E. F. Musto; R. A. Owen; K. Shuttleworth; E. R. Stuart; B. G. Tozer; C. K. Whitaker..... £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, J. Allan; J. Beveridge; K. B. Bocking; H. E. T. Booth; J. R. Briggs; J. Chadwick; W. E. Evans; A. W. Freeman; R. A. French; I. G. Gardiner; H. W. Goodfellow; R. L. Gordon; Miss M. E. Hammond; J. W. Joy; G. T. King; A. J. Martinsen; E. J. Mattison; W. A. O'Connor; K. Shackleton; F. W. Shaw; L. C. Skyrme; G. S. Taylerson; Miss C. L. Taylor; Miss R. W. Taylor; R. C. Trant; W. Trueblood; J. A. Warwick; Miss J. U. Wells; D. Williamson..... £1,450 to £1,800

Health Services Superannuation Division

Principal Executive Officer, S. Gully, O.B.E.. £2,700

Chief Executive Officers, D. L. Ibbott; Mrs. J. G. Pillar..... £1,950 to £2,250

Senior Executive Officers, P. H. Brown; B. A. R. Cheeseman; K. R. Creedy; A. B. Great-Rex; R. P. Pole; Miss E. A. Wills.. £1,500 to £1,850

Medical Staff

Chief Medical Officer, Sir John Charles, K.C.B. £5,800

Deputy Chief Medical Officers, G. E. Godber, C.B.; D. Thomson..... £4,400

Principal Medical Officers, N. M. Goodman; W. S. MacDonald, M.C., £3,800; N. R. Beattie; W. H. Bradley; E. T. Conyebeare, O.B.E.; Hon. W. S. Maclay, C.B., O.B.E., Q.H.P.; L. H. Murray, O.B.E.; T. Ritchie; T. A. S. Samuel, M.C., T.D.; R. M. Shaw; D. S. Todd-White; Miss A. L. Winner, O.B.E..... £3,300

Senior Medical Officers, R. H. Barrett; C. A. Boucher, O.B.E.; I. G. Davies; C. J. Donelan; A. J. Eley; R. Goulding; A. B. Harrington; J. H. T. Harrington; Miss K. M. Hirst, O.B.E.; D. W. Jolly, O.B.E.; D. S. McKenzie; A. E. Martin; W. H. D. Minto; E. C. Murphy, T.D.; A. T. Roden; J. M. Ross; C. Seeley; G. S. Swan; Miss D. M. Taylor, C.B.E.; G. S. Thompson; Col. E. E. S. Wheatley, C.B.E., D.F.C., T.D. £2,950

Medical Officers, G. L. Alcock; R. B. Bell; W. T. C. Berry; J. F. E. Bloss; R. G. Bryce; E. J. Bury; R. G. Buxton; Miss R. N. Chamberlain; M. H. Cosbie; A. Cruickshank, O.B.E.; R. D. L. Davies; Mrs. C. N. Dennis; D. Dooley; Maj.-Gen. J. C. A. Dowse, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; P. F. Early; H. M. Elliott; Miss R. A. Elliott; J. A. Fitzgerald; I. Fletcher; T. J. B. Geffen; A. D. Gill; Miss M. G. Gorrie; C. E. Halliday; D. L. Harbinson; E. E. Harris; E. E. Henderson; R. Hudson-Evans; J. Balfour Kirk, C.M.G.; W. C. Lawrence; W. Lees; E. D. T. Lewis; J. F. Lucey; L. P. McCullagh; J. L. McLetchie, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sir Arthur MacNalty, K.C.B.; Mrs. M. M. Manson; P. A. Maughan; C. Muir; Surg. Rear-Adm. R. W. Musson, C.B., C.B.E.; C. G. M. Nicol; G. R. Parry; I. H. Ramage; F. Riley; Miss E. M. Ring; P. Seelig; Miss M. D. H. Sheridan; Lt.-Col. E. A. Smyth; J. G. Thomson; D. S. Toole; J. N. Twohig; M. Vitali; T. G. Williams; R. Williamson; J. M. G. Wilson..... £1,835 to £2,600

Hospital Medical Officers

J. R. Ascott; H. Barnett; J. H. T. Batstone; M. J. Bereza; J. Caplan; M. H. Drummond; A. J. Evans; D. Fairbairn; G. E. Hosking; H. F. V. Kassam; J. Kohn; T. K. McKeogh; S. M. Mahaluxmivala; T. S. Mangat; P. M. S. Mitchell; G. S. Moran; M. Pandurangam; J. D. J. Parker; E. Patrick; E. T. Ruston; A. G. Rutter; K. J. Singh; P. A. Topham; K. S. Van Eiden; B. Walmsley

Various rates between..... £852 to £3,255

Regional General Medical Staff

Principal Medical Officer in charge of Regional Medical Services, R. E. Ford..... £3,800

Principal Medical Officer, K. A. Boughton-Thomas..... £3,300

Senior Medical Officers, A. W. Davidson, M.C.; C. E. Gallagher, O.B.E.; A. W. Lilley; W. Meikle; E. Mence; I. E. Phelps..... £2,950

Medical Officers, J. Adam, O.B.E.; W. D. Anderson; A. T. Ashcroft; J. Barr; P. F. Bishop; J. D. Black; J. C. B. Bone; R. W. Bone; C. M. Boucher; A. Brebner; G. Bridge; D. W. E. Burridge; T. E. A. Carr; F. W. H. Caughey; G. Cornah; G. I. G. Findlay; H. J. Gibson; P. B. Hanbury; T. S. Hanlin; P. N. Holmes; M. Hutchinson; P. W. Jack; B. E. Jerwood; A. T. L. Kingdon; C. E. B. Lynch; A. F. Macbean; J. Mackellar; A. Maclaine; A. Markson; C. R. Morison; M. A. Nicholson; W. J. L. Pain; G. Phipps; D. B. Robb; E. D. Robb; J. D. Robertson; A. W. M. Rooke; S. Segal; J. E. Struthers; H. A. Tuck; G. W. Whittall; J. A. Whyte; W. Wilson..... £1,835 to £2,600

Dental Staff

Chief Dental Officer, W. G. Senior, C.B.E.... £3,500

Deputy Chief Dental Officer, F. S. S. Whiter, O.B.E.. £3,100

Senior Dental Officers, R. D. Bell; R. A. Campbell; H. A. Dixey; Miss J. R. Forrest; L. G. Hitching, T.D.; Miss E. M. Knowles, O.B.E.; A. G. Smith..... £2,850

Dental Officers, B. Abbott; R. D. Buchan; P. A. Crow; A. Ferrari; I. C. S. Fraser; M. A. Freeman, M.C.; A. R. Gillies; A. W. Holman; V. Howarth; E. E. Jackson; I. H. Jones; N. I. MacMillan; A. McPherson; R. W. Mather; J. A. O'Connor, M.B.E.; Miss J. D. Oswald; D. S. Prichard; G. B. Roberts; P. D. M. Rowland; G. A. Rowse; F. A. Scott; C. Stacey; H. Walker; J. H. Whittle; G. V. L. Williams, T.D..... £1,750 to £2,500

Pharmaceutical, Nursing and Welfare Staff, etc.

Chief Pharmacist, H. Davis, C.B.E..... £2,800

Senior Technical Officer, R. Higson..... £1,405 to £1,715

Ambulance Adviser, A. G. Naldrett, O.B.E.. £1,950 to £2,250

Adviser on Radio-active Substances, W. Binks (*part time*) £1,400

Chief Nursing Officer, Miss K. A. Raven..... £2,650

Deputy Chief Nursing Officers, Miss E. Jackson, O.B.E.; Miss D. M. White.. £1,815 to £1,950

Mental Nursing Officers, F. J. Ely; Miss O. F. Griffith..... £1,350 to £1,625

Public Health Nursing Officers, Misses M. M. Bathgate, M.B.E.; P. M. Bucknell; M. H. Cook, M.B.E.; K. Drage; A. E. Girling; F. L. Gray; F. A. Heaney; R. E. Maguire; M. W. Slight; E. M. Trehearn; A. Webster.. £1,310 to £1,565

Hospital Nursing Officers, Misses D. J. Berry; C. Biddulph; P. I. M. Robson; E. West..... £1,310 to £1,565

Artificial Limb Research Officer, N. A. M. Swettenham, O.B.E. £2,170
Chief Welfare Officer, Miss G. M. Aves, O.B.E. £2,035
Deputy Chief Welfare Officers, J. S. Heap; Miss E. L. Hope-Murray £1,730 to £1,860
Welfare Officers, J. Castelow; Mrs. D. Leaf; Misses H. Brown; K. Buchanan; F. E. Handasyde; J. M. Mason; V. D. Mason, M.B.E.; J. R. Mijouain; M. E. Openshaw; B. H. Roberts; A. M. Sheridan M. B. Wann; D. M. Warren; H. Wheatcroft £1,310 to £1,565
Inspector of Welfare of the Blind, Miss W. L. Adams, M.B.E. £1,310 to £1,565
Senior Adviser on Catering and Dietetics, Miss E. Washington (+*allce.* £120) £1,310 to £1,565
Advisers on Catering and Dietetics, Misses J. B. F. Beveridge; H. G. Cairney, M.B.E.; A. K. Chalmers; E. C. B. Ross £1,310 to £1,565
Advisers on Hospital Domestic Management, Miss J. M. Howat; Mrs. M. J. Brash-Smith £1,310 to £1,565
Food Hygiene Advisory Officer, M. T. Parry £1,630 to £1,900

Architects

Chief Architect, W. E. Tatton Brown £3,800
Superintending Architect, M. C. Tebbitt, C.B.E. £3,300
Principal Architects, A. Roberts; A. V. Robertson, O.B.E.; W. E. Sidnell £2,400 to £2,700
Architects (Senior Grade), W. J. H. Dungey; V. H. Lee; G. L. Martin; Mrs. A. M. Nutting; D. J. Petty, M.B.E.; R. F. Radford £1,840 to £2,120
Architects (Main Grade), M. J. Bench; I. G. Butt; P. D. Cowan; J. E. Deleuse; R. H. Goodman; M. R. Harris, M.C.; L. E. Knight; V. A. Liff; R. O. Moss; W. L. Nicholson; Miss E. B. J. Thomas £1,325 to £1,780
Chief Quantity Surveyor, L. McL. Watson £2,400 to £2,700
Quantity Surveyors (Senior Grade), R. T. V. Amery; E. C. Lasseter £1,840 to £2,120
Quantity Surveyors (Main Grade), G. R. Barber; D. E. Hook £1,325 to £1,780

Engineering Staff

Chief Engineer, D. A. Hughes £3,400
Engineering Inspectors, J. S. Alton; L. T. Davis; M. Drury; G. S. Gillard; J. H. H. Marshall; R. U. Parry £1,890 to £2,450
Electrical Safety Engineers, F. M. Harms; C. A. Powell £1,425 to £2,120
Laundry Engineers, C. Haggas; S. J. Whitaker £1,460 to £2,080

Legal Branch

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B. £5,000
Principal Assistant Solicitor, S. D. Musson, M.B.E. £3,800
Asst. Solicitors, S. H. Brookfield; J. C. Hales; V. J. Lewis; J. S. Ryan; P. N. Townsend; E. H. Watson £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, J. Austin; N. G. Bird; K. A. T. Davey; J. B. Davidson; G. C. Davies; R. G. C. Davison; R. P. A. Douglas; Miss E. H. Forbes; G. E. Gammie; I. C. M. Hamilton; J. M. Keidan; F. D. Kennedy; W. H. J. Parish; Miss F. Potter, M.B.E.; G. D. Wheway £1,720 to £2,400

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(For main article, *see* Index)

Regional Hospital Boards

England and Wales are divided into 15 hospital regions, each with its own Regional Hospital Board which administers the hospital and specialist services in the area. The Regional Hospital Boards do not, however, administer Teaching Hospitals, which have their own Boards of Governors.

The Chairmen and members of Regional Hospital Boards and Boards of Governors are appointed by the Minister of Health in accordance with the third schedule to the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Areas

Newcastle, Benfield Road, Newcastle upon Tyne 6. *Chairman*, E. F. Collingwood, C.B.E. *Secretary*, R. Dobbin.
Leeds, Park Parade, Harrogate, Yorks. *Chairman*, Maj. J. C. Hunter, C.B.E., M.C. *Secretary*, W. A. Shee.
Sheffield, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road, Sheffield, 10. *Chairman*, A. V. Martin. *Secretary*, L. W. Faulkner.
East Anglian (Cambridge), 117 Chesterton Road, Cambridge. *Chairman*, Sir Stephen Green, Bt. *Secretary*, K. V. F. Morton, C.I.E.
North West Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. *Chairman* (vacant). *Secretary*, A. J. Bennett.
North East Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. *Chairman*, Sir Graham Rowlandson, M.B.E. *Secretary*, C. E. Nicol, O.B.E.
South East Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. *Chairman*, Sir Ivor Julian, C.B.E. *Secretary*, C. M. Ker, O.B.E.
South West Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace, W.2. *Chairman*, A. G. Linfield, C.B.E. *Secretary*, E. G. Braithwaite.
Oxford, 43 Banbury Road, Oxford. *Chairman*, Sir George Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. *Secretary*, G. Watts.
South Western, 27 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol 8. *Chairman*, Col. H. A. Guy, O.B.E., T.D. *Secretary*, M. O. Carter, C.I.E., M.C.
Wales, Temple of Peace and Health, Cathays Park, Cardiff. *Chairman*, Sir Godfrey Llewellyn, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. *Secretary*, A. E. Newell.
Birmingham, 10 Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15. *Chairman*, Sir Edward Thompson. *Secretary*, W. F. Newstead.
Manchester, Cheetwood Road, Manchester 8. *Chairman*, N. M. Agnew, C.B.E. *Secretary*, J. Gibbon.
Liverpool, Pearl Assurance House, 55 Castle Street, Liverpool 2. *Chairman*, Sir Thomas Harley, M.B.E., M.C. *Secretary*, V. Collinge.
Wessex, Highcroft, Romsey Road, Winchester, Hants. *Chairman*, P. G. Templeman. *Secretary*, G. Bowden.

(SCOTLAND)
See under Scottish Office

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH

Cathays Park, Cardiff
[Cardiff: 28066]

Chairman, K. H. Hedges £3,750
Members of Board, A. R. Culley, C.B.E. (*Medical*), £3,250; E. K. Jones, M.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, F. D. Riddett; J. G. Stephens £1,650 to £2,325
Chief Executive Officer, H. E. Leonard £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Legal Assistants, D. E. Davies; G. Davies £1,670 to £2,350
Senior Executive Officers, H. R. Comerford; M. G. Evans; Mrs. E. O. Payne; T. Williams £1,450 to £1,800
Senior Medical Officer, T. T. Baird £2,950
Medical Officers, G. J. Roberts, M.D.; Mrs. M. W. Jenkins £1,835 to £2,600
Medical Officers (Insurance Medical Service), E. Lloyd Jones, M.D.; E. A. Wilson; T. J. M. Gregg, O.B.E.; J. O. Williams; G. M. Evans £1,835 to £2,600
Medical Officers (Artificial Limb and Appliance Service), G. A. L. Jones; A. A. G. Dean £1,835 to £2,600
Dental Officers, G. E. Morgan; G. Morris; R. C. Price £1,790 to £2,500
Public Health Nursing Officer, Miss M. J. Morris £1,283 to £1,540
Welfare Officer, Miss E. Lewis £1,283 to £1,540
Architect (Senior Grade), J. T. Darch £1,790 to £2,070

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

See Scottish Office

HERRING INDUSTRY BOARD

1 Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh 3
[Caledonian: 4241]

Chairman, Sir Frederick A. Bell, O.B.E., M.C. *(part-time)* £3,000
Members, Sir George Wilson; G. C. Wilson, O.B.E. *(part-time)* £1,000
Gen. Manager, H. H. Goodwin, M.B.E.
Secretary, A. Fairley.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCILS

Established under the *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act*, 1953, to advise the Minister of Works on the exercise of his powers under the Act to make grants towards the repair or maintenance of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest, their contents and adjoining land, and, where necessary, to acquire such buildings or to assist the National Trusts or local authorities to acquire them. Under the Act £425,000 was available in 1959–60 for repair and maintenance grants.

England

Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
Members, W. F. Deedes, M.C., M.P.; Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, C.H. M.P.; Miss D. M. Elliott, C.B.E.; The Earl of Euston, F.S.A.; Sir William Holford; C. E. C. Hussey, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., F.B.A.; The Countess of Radnor; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A.
Secretary, Mrs. D. M. Phillips.

Wales

St. Agnes Road, Gabalfa, Cardiff

Chairman, Col. Sir Grismond Philipps, C.V.O.
Members, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.; S. Colwyn Foulkes, O.B.E.; J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.; Maj. H. J. Lloyd-Johnes, T.D., F.S.A.; Prof. Glyn Roberts; G. O. Roberts, M.P.
Secretary, D. J. Crouch.

Scotland

122 George Street, Edinburgh

Chairman, The Earl Cawdor, T.D.
Members, The Lord Clyde, P.C.; The Countess of Haddington; Sir Geoffrey Hughes-Onslow, D.S.C.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., A.R.S.A.; Prof. R. H. Matthew, C.B.E.; The Lord Polwarth, T.D.; A. A. Templeton, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn, M.P.
Secretary, G. M. Patrick, D.S.C.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

See Record Office

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (ENGLAND)

34 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
[Welbeck: 7711]

The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) was appointed in 1908 to survey and publish in inventory form an account of every building, earthwork or stone construction up to the year 1714. The terminal date was extended after the late war to 1850. The Commission has published up to present date inventories covering nine counties. It is a purely recording body and while the Commissioners may recommend that certain structures should be preserved, they have no power to implement their recommendations.

Chairman, The Marquess of Salisbury K.G., P.C.
Commissioners, Miss Rose Graham, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; Sir Cyril Fox, D.Litt., Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Walter Godfrey, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir Albert Richardson, K.C.V.O., R.A., Litt.D., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Professor I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., D.Litt., LL.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., F.B.A., F.S.A.; The Earl of Shaftesbury, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., LL.D.; Professor W. H. Galbraith, D.Litt., Litt.D., F.B.A.; Professor S. Piggott, F.B.A., F.S.A.; W. Godfrey Allen, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Lord Digby, K.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.; Professor H. C. Darby, O.B.E., Ph.D.; Christopher Hussey, C.B.E., F.S.A.; C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. J. G. D. Clark, Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. F. Wormald, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; R. H. Parker, C.B.E., M.C.
Secretary, G. F. Webb, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A... £2,500

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

17 Queens Road, Aberystwyth
[Aberystwyth: 256]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an Inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire.

Chairman, Prof. Sir John Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.
Commissioners, Sir Cyril Fox, D.Litt., Ph.D., P.P.S.A., F.B.A.; Sir Ifor Williams, D.Litt., LL.D., F.S.A. F.B.A.; Prof. A. H. Dodd; Prof. I. Ll. Foster, F.S.A.; W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., F.S.A.; T. A. Lloyd, LL.D., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; A. J. Taylor, F.S.A.
Secretary, A. H. A. Hogg, F.S.A.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

7 Coates Gardens, Edinburgh 12
[Edinburgh: Don. 7680]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland from the earliest times to 1707, and to specify those that seem most worthy of preservation. The terms of reference were extended by Royal Warrant dated Jan. 1, 1948, to cover the period since 1707 at the Commissioners' discretion.

Chairman, The Earl of Wemyss and March LL.D.
Commissioners, Prof. I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., LL.D., Litt.D., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. S. Piggott, F.B.A., F.S.A.; W. Douglas Simpson, O.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. W. C. Dickinson, M.C., D.Litt., LL.D.; G. P. H. Watson, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., R.S.W.; Mrs. A. I. Dunlop, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Litt., LL.D.; A. Graham, F.S.A.
Secretary, K. A. Steer, Ph.D., F.S.A..... £2,165

ANCIENT MONUMENTS BOARDS

England

Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1

Chairman, Sir Eric de Normann, K.B.E., C.B., F.S.A.
Members, M. S. Briggs, F.R.I.B.A.; R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford, F.S.A.; Prof. J. G. D. Clark, Sc.D., F.B.A., V.-P.S.A.; Trenchard Cox, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., F.S.A.; D. B. Harden, O.B.E., Ph.D., F.S.A.; Prof. C. F. C. Hawkes, F.B.A. F.S.A.; J. N. L. Myres, LL.D., V.-P.S.A.; Nigel Nicolson, M.B.E., F.S.A.; C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.S.A., F.B.A.; P. K. Baillie Reynolds, C.B.E., T.D., F.S.A.; Prof. I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A., F.B.A.; Marshall Sisson, C.B.E., A.R.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. G. Webb, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A.; Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C., T.D., D.Litt., F.S.A., F.B.A.
Secretary, A. K. Mason.

Wales

Gabalfa, Cardiff

Chairman, J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.

Members, Prof. R. J. C. Atkinson, F.S.A.; Prof. E. G. Bowen, F.S.A.; Prof. A. H. Dodd; Prof. J. G. Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.; Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., F.S.A.; W. H. Hemp, F.S.A.; A. H. A. Hogg, F.S.A.; C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.B.A., F.S.A.; P. K. Baillie Reynolds, C.B.E., T.D., F.S.A.; Dr. H. N. Savory, F.S.A.; Sir Ben Bowen Thomas; Prof. David Williams, D.Litt.

Secretary, D. J. Crouch.

Scotland

122 George Street, Edinburgh 2

Chairman, W. D. Simpson, O.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Members, The Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.; A. R. Cross, M.C., T.D., F.S.A.Scot.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.Scot.; Prof. J. D. Mackie, C.B.E., M.C., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot.. Prof. Stuart Piggott, D.Litt.Hum., F.B.A., F.R.S.E., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.; P. K. Baillie Reynolds, C.B.E., T.D., F.S.A.; James Shearer, O.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. W. J. Smith, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; F. T. Wainwright, Ph.D., F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot.

Secretary, G. M. Patrick, D.S.C.

HOME OFFICE

Whitehall S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8100]

The Home Office deals with such internal affairs of England and Wales as are not assigned to other Departments. The Home Secretary is the channel of communication between Her Majesty the Queen and her subjects, and between the U.K. Government and the Government of Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The chief matters with which the Home Office is concerned are—The maintenance of law and order; the efficiency of the police service; the treatment of offenders, including juvenile offenders; the efficiency of the Probation Service; the organization of Magistrates' Courts; legislation on criminal justice; the supervision of the Fire Service; the preparations for Civil Defence Services; the care of children by local authorities and voluntary societies; the regulation of the employment of children and young persons; the control and naturalization of aliens; the law relating to parliamentary and local government elections. In addition, many miscellaneous subjects are dealt with, including explosives, dangerous drugs, poisons, intoxicating liquor and State Management Districts (England and Wales), shops, public safety, entertainments, byelaws on good rule and government and other subjects, cremations and burials, betting and gambling; addresses and petitions to the Queen, ceremonials and formal business connected with honours.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs, THE RT. HON. RICHARD AUSTEN BUTLER, C.H., M.P.... £5,000

Private Secretary, A. W. Glanville.

Assistant Private Secretaries, D. H. J. Hilary; Mrs. M. Jefferies, M.B.E.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. E. Ramsden, M.P. ..... *unpaid*

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Charles Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O..... £7,000

Private Secretary, B. J. Burrows.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, D. L. M. Renton, T.D., Q.C., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. D. F. Vosper, T.D., M.P. £2,500

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Austin Strutt, K.C.V.O., C.B; P. Allen, C.B. £5,000

Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), Sir John Charles, K.C.B.

Honorary Catering Adviser, N. Joseph, C.B.E.

General Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, E. H. Gwynn £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, S. H. E. Burley; H. W. Stotesbury; H. B. Wilson.... £2,400 to £3,000

Principals, P. Beedle; A. D. Gordon-Brown; N. S. Ross; R. F. D. Shuffrey; D. J. Trevelyan; Miss G. P. Wise..... £1,700 to £2,375

Senior Executive Officers, K. Eddy; Miss M. Hornsby; J. Stephens; Miss M. L. O. Williams, M.B.E. £1,490 to £1,850

Architect's Branch

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6655]

Senior Architect (vacant)..... £1,840 to £2,120

Senior Quantity Surveyor, R. G. Read ..... £1,840 to £2,120

Communications Branch

Director, N. H. Elgood..... £2,400 to £2,700

Dangerous Drugs Branch

Chief Inspector, A. I. Dyke.... £2,070 to £2,400

Deputy Chief Inspector, C. G. Jeffery ..... £1,725 to £1,980

Explosives Branch

Chief Inspector, H. K. Black..... £2,800

Second Inspector, Major W. Crawford ..... £2,120 to £2,450

Inspectors, A. Reed; D. Simmons £1,470 to £2,080

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876

Chief Inspector, P. L. C. Carrier, C.B.E., M.D. £3,300

Inspectors, H. G. B. Slack, M.D.; A. C. Spence; R. S. Vine; Miss B. Walker..... £1,885 to £2,650

Public Relations Branch

Chief Information Officer, A. K. Fowler ..... £2,070 to £2,400

Principal Information Officer, C. G. Moyle ..... £1,950 to £2,250

State Management Scheme

(Carlisle District)

19 Castle Street, Carlisle

[Carlisle: 25213]

General Manager, J. N. Adams..... £2,600

Assistant General Manager, L. F. Ambler ..... £1,850 to £2,150

Head Brewer, J. W. Monk..... £1,395 to £1,660

Manager of Wholesale Spirits Stores, W. H. Thompson ..... £1,410 to £1,750

Superintendent of Managed Houses, F. M. Stewart ..... £1,410 to £1,750

Superintendent of Hotels and Restaurants, I. Jefferies ..... £1,410 to £1,750

Accountant, J. F. Boxell..... £1,410 to £1,750

Statistics and Research

Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey

[Emberbrook: 5541]

Statistical Adviser and Director of Research, T. S. Lodge..... £2,400 to £3,000

Statistician, L. T. Wilkins..... £1,700 to £2,375

Senior Executive Officer, R. T. Tudor ..... £1,490 to £1,850

Aliens Department

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1

[Chancery: 8811]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. B. Paice £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, I. B. Macdonald Ross; R. F. Wood..... £2,400 to £3,000

Principals, Miss K. N. Coates; Miss D. M. Herington; W. N. Hyde; Miss R. H. K. Knott; A. S. Oakley, M.B.E.; G. W. Penn . £1,700 to £2,375

Chief Executive Officer, F. Sedgley, I.S.O. ..... £1,950 to £2,250

Senior Executive Officers, S. G. Baker; J. Hamilton; K. E. Hughes..... £1,490 to £1,850

Immigration Branch

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
[Chancery: 8811]

Chief Inspector, C. P. J. Ruck, C.B.E. £2,700
Assistant Chief Inspectors, H. V. Bowles; F. G. Chinchen; S. J. Coombes, O.B.E. £1,780 to £2,000
Inspectors, C. J. Allen; A. J. Clarke; R. I. Collison; W. H. Daw; G. A. Hawthorn, M.B.E.; G. Malcolm; A. E. Nicholls; L. J. Perry; C. D. Rawbone; T. W. E. Roche; J. H. B. Sanders £1,435 to £1,660

Children's Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, G. H. McConnell £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, E. N. Kent; C. T. H. Morris; R. J. Whittick ..... £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, W. J. Bohan; B. A. E. Harrold; A. H. Hewins; H. C. P. McGregor; G. H. Roberts £1,700 to £2,375
Chief Executive Officer, T. W. Walter £1,950 to £2,250
Senior Executive Officers, Miss E. M. Chadwell; W. F. Delamare; T. J. Maxwell £1,490 to £1,850

Children's Department Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, Miss A. M. Scorrer, C.B.E. .. £2,970
Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. Kilgour; G. Revell £2,700
Senior Medical Inspector, A. P. Ross £3,000
Medical Inspectors, Miss M. A. Hay; Miss M. E. McLaughlin; Miss C. I. Wright, M.D.; E. A. Hamilton-Pearson (*part-time*) .. £2,050 to £2,650
Superintending Inspectors, B. Evans; S. A. Gwynn; C. P. Huggard; C. E. Shipley; P. F. Tipping; L. J. Wardle ..... £2,150 to £2,600
Inspectors (*Grade I*), J. M. Arlidge; Miss S. C. Brown; Miss O. Chandler; Miss G. E. Chesters; Mrs. K. E. Cuffe; N. Desbrow; A. N. Dyson; Miss M. L. Edwards; Miss J. P. Francis; Miss R. M. Ganderton; A. B. Hadley; Miss A. Haigh-Loney; C. Hamlin; N. Higson; L. S. Jenkins; V. E. Jenkins, M.B.E.; W. W. Jones; M. C. Joseph; W. H. Kelley; J. E. Knight; E. C. Morris; J. S. Murphy; Miss L. M. E. Smart £1,725 to £2,130
Inspectors (*Grade II*), Miss D. M. Armstrong; Miss J. W. Barnes; Miss G. Browne-Wilkinson; Mrs. A. W. Chisholm; Miss Y. Cowell; I. J. Croft; R. S. Davies; V. Davies; D. F. Earley; W. H. Fletcher; F. Flower; J. K. Ford; Miss M. Freeman; D. P. Hughes; Miss M. W. Jackson; Miss C. F. Jayne; D. L. Jones; R. L. Jones; T. H. Lewis; D. S. Lyle; J. McCarthy; H. B. Mackay; Miss I. S. Murchie; L. Pugh; S. Reed; Miss M. C. Rose; G. W. Smith; A. J. L. Southwell; Miss P. P. Thayer; R. J. N. Tod; B. W. Vincent; Miss J. M. Wakeham; G. E. Whittaker; Miss K. A. Wood; Miss E. C. Woodall; S. Woollock ..... £1,305 to £1,630
Inspectors (*Old Style*), Miss E. M. Hall; Miss A. Murray; Miss M. S. Stainforth, M.B.E. £1,615 to £2,130

Civil Defence Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. A. L. Parker, C.B. £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, F. L. F. Devey; R. H. F. Firth; J. B. Howard; R. M. North; T. G. Weiler £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, P. V. Collyer; E. W. Durndell; Mrs. H. E. Forbes; G. P. Renton; R. L. Thomas; D. E. H. Wynter, M.V.O. ..... £1,700 to £2,375
Regional Directors of Civil Defence, Rear Adm. W. L. G. Adams, C.B., O.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. V. Boucher, C.B., C.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. C. L. Firbank, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lieut.-Gen. E. N. Goddard, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C.; Maj.-Gen. G. P. Gregson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. K. L. Harkness, D.S.C., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. S. Lamplugh, C.B., C.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. F. R. G. Matthews, C.B., D.S.O.; Air Marshal Sir Lawrence Pendred, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.; Rear-Adm. A. D. Torlesse, C.B., D.S.O.; J. R. S. Watson £2,700
Assistant Regional Directors of Civil Defence, H. A. Bingley; S. W. Briggs; J. P. Gelly; W. G. J. Haynes, O.B.E.; G. Hutchinson, O.B.E.; C. C. Hutton; L. E. Latchford; J. P. Miller; E. S. Moran; H. Wallwork, O.B.E. .. £1,900 to £2,200
Chief Executive Officer, P. W. H. Chapman £1,950 to £2,250
Senior Executive Officers, W. E. Farrent; S. J. Gray; M. D. Hutton; T. J. Kempton; R. W. Mott; J. Richards; R. F. Shepperd, M.B.E. £1,490 to £1,850
Principal Warning Officers, Wing-Cmdr. W. J. Marshall, O.B.E.; Brig. W. H. G. Rogers, C.B.E. £1,950 to £2,250

Training Division

Assistant Secretary, K. P. Witney ..... £2,400 to £3,000
Principal, C. I. Snelling ..... £1,500 to £2,120
Chief Training Officer, Brig. G. H. C. Pennycook, C.B.E. ..... £1,700 to £2,375
Assistant Chief Training Officers, Lt.-Col. A. J. Batchelor; Lt.-Col. C. G. Butcher; T. N. Storer £1,470 to £1,670
Senior Executive Officer, S. J. Gregory £1,490 to £1,850

Civil Defence Staff College
Sunningdale Park, Ascot, Berks

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. B. B. B. Cooke, C.B., C.B.E. D.S.O. £2,650

Civil Defence Schools
Eastwood Park, Falfield, Gloucester

Commandant, Brig. D. A. L. Mackenzie, C.B.E., D.S.O. ..... £1,545 to £1,790

The Hawkhills, Easingwold, Yorkshire

Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. H. Ewin £1,545 to £1,790
Taymouth Castle, Kenmore, nr. Aberfeldy, Perthshire
Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal A. MacGregor, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. ..... £1,545 to £1,790

Criminal Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, F. L. T. Graham-Harrison £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, T. C. Green; Miss J. J. Nunn; R. R. Pittam ..... £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, E. R. Cowlyn; B. C. Cubbon; R. L. Jones; M. J. Moriarty; C. H. Prior; M. L. Priss; P. J. Woodfield ..... £1,700 to £2,375
Senior Executive Officers, H. V. H. Marks; Miss J. M. Northover; Miss M. Turner, M.B.E. £1,490 to £1,850

Establishment and Organization Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State (*Principal Establishment Officer*), E. H. Gwynn £3,800
Assistant Secretary, A. R. Bunker ..... £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, J. McIntyre; C. Parkinson £1,700 to £2,375
Chief Executive Officers, T. H. East; J. C. McGill; T. O'Connor (*Chief Registrar and Departmental Records Officer*) ..... £1,950 to £2,250
Senior Executive Officers, J. H. J. Beck; J. E. Clark; R. J. P. Hayes; W. Heggie; R. K. Prescott; E. A. Sedgley; D. J. Wilkes .. £1,490 to £1,850

Finance Division

Assistant Secretary (*Finance Officer*), I. Roy £2,400 to £3,000
Senior Chief Executive Officers, L. H. Callard, I.S.O.; E. J. W. Durrant ..... £2,070 to £2,400

Chief Executive Officers, L. H. Foss; L. T. Norman; W. H. Stephens.....£1,950 to £2,250
Senior Executive Officers, A. J. Bellett; J. E. Johnson; W. C. Mew; A. H. Stringer; P. L. H. Trodden; W. T. Yates, M.B.E.....£1,490 to £1,850

Fire Service Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. A. L. Parker, C.B.....£3,800
Assistant Secretaries, D. A. C. Morrison; J. Shields Smith.....£2,400 to £3,000
Principals, Miss P. Boys-Smith; J. C. H. Holden; Miss K. A. O'Neill; G. T. Rudd
£1,700 to £2,375
Senior Executive Officers, R. Atwell, M.B.E.; J. D. F. Turnham.....£1,490 to £1,850

Fire Service College

Wotton House, Abinger Common, Dorking, Surrey
Commandant, C. M. Kerr, O.B.E..£2,070 to £2,500

Fire Service Inspectorate

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
Chief Inspector, H. M. Smith, C.B.E.....£3,000
Inspectors, S. H. Charters, O.B.E.; K. B. Colam, M.B.E.; F. Dann, O.B.E.; D. G. M. Middleton; W. E. Norwood, M.B.E.; A. V. Thomas, G.M.; P. S. Wilson-Dickson, M.B.E..£2,070 to £2,500
Engineering Inspector, F. C. A. Shirling
£1,840 to £2,120
Engineering Inspector (Water), R. Killey, M.B.E.
£1,325 to £1,780

Fire Service Training Centre
Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos.
Commandant, C. G. Tobias, M.B.E., B.E.M.
£1,870 to £2,045

International Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Sir Samuel Hoare, C.B.....£3,800

Legal Advisers

Legal Adviser, J. K. T. Jones, C.B.E.....£5,000
Assistant Legal Advisers, G. B. T. Barr; G. V. Hart
£2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, P. N. S. Farrell; P. Harvey; J. D. Semken, M.C.; H. W. Wollaston
£1,720 to £2,400

Naturalization and Nationality Division

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
[Chancery: 8811]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. B. Paice
£3,800
Assistant Secretary, J. M. Ross....£2,400 to £3,000
Principal, H. W. Savidge, M.B.E...£1,700 to £2,375
Senior Executive Officers, W. D. Crane, M.B.E.; P. Hudis, M.B.E.; J. V. Rowe...£1,490 to £1,850

Police Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, W. H. Cornish, C.B.....£3,800
Assistant Secretaries, N. F. Cairncross; T. FitzGerald; R. J. Guppy.....£2,400 to £3,000
Principals, N. W. R. Baker; R. A. James, M.C.; Miss G. M. B. Owen; W. C. Roberts; P. L. Taylor; G. M. Tucker; F. J. Woodward
£1,700 to £2,375
Forensic Science Adviser, F. G. Tryhorn
£2,400 to £2,700
Senior Executive Officers, T. A. Moy; L. C. Sones
£1,490 to £1,850

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary

Inspectors, F. J. Armstrong, C.B.E.; Sir William Johnson, C.M.G., C.B.E.; Sir Charles Martin, C.B.E.; F. T. Tarry, C.B.E.; Cdr. W. J. A. Willis, C.B.E., M.V.O., R.N. (*ret.*).....£3,000

Police College

Bramshill House, Hartley Wintney, Basingstoke, Hants.
Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. W. Jelf, C.B.E. ..£2,890
Deputy Commandant, T. Lockley, O.B.E.
£1,765 to £1,960
Secretary, W. F. Libby.....£1,490 to £1,850

Probation Division

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, W.C.1
[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, F. L. T. Graham-Harrison.....£3,800
Assistant Secretary, Miss W. M. Goode, C.B.E.
£2,400 to £3,000
Principals, A. J. E. Brennan; W. M. Lee
£1,700 to £2,375
Senior Executive Officer, W. J. Wright
£1,490 to £1,850
Principal Probation Inspector, F. J. MacRae
£2,150 to £2,600
Inspectors (Grade I), R. H. Beeson; Miss M. Irvine; H. M. Morton; Miss W. R. Vandy
£1,725 to £2,130
Inspectors (Grade II), S. A. Barrett; Miss J. T. Dodds, M.B.E.; G. P. Newton; R. W. Spiers
£1,305 to £1,630
Inspectors (Old Style), Miss M. J. R. Hutchinson; E. Rocksborough Smith.....£1,615 to £2,130

Scientific Advisers' Branch

Chief Scientific Adviser, R. H. Purcell, C.B., Ph.D.
£3,800
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, E. Leader-Williams; G. R. Stanbury...£2,400 to £2,700
Principal Scientific Officers, D. T. Jones; J. McAulay; T. Martin; F. H. Pavry.....£1,500 to £2,120

Supply and Transport Branch

Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey
[Emberbrook: 5541]
Director of Supply, F. S. T. Cleave.....£2,700
Deputy Director, H. H. Michelbacher, M.B.E.
£2,070 to £2,400
Senior Executive Officers, G. F. Gartan; A. H. McCreadie-Smith.....£1,490 to £1,850
Senior Engineer, J. W. Arnot...£1,840 to £2,120

Women's Voluntary Service

41 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1
Chairman, The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E.....*unpaid*
Vice-Chairman, The Dowager Lady Hillingdon, D.B.E.....*unpaid*
Social Services Administrator, Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E.....*unpaid*
Chief Administrator (Regions), Miss K. M. Halpin, C.B.E.....£1,140

PRISON COMMISSION

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, Westminster, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6655]

*Chairman, A. W. Peterson, M.V.O.....£3,800
*Deputy Chairman, M. G. Russell.....£3,150
*Secretary, †J. H. Walker.....£2,400 to £3,000
Establishment Officer, †N. Storr, O.B.E.
£2,400 to £3,000
**Director of Borstal Administration*, H. J. Taylor
£2,900
**Chief Director of Prison Administration*, R. D. Fairn
£2,900

The above constitutes the Prisons Board and * denotes a Commissioner.

Director of Medical Services, H. K. Snell, M.D. £3,800
Director of Industries and Stores, R. J. Davis..£2,700
Director of Works, Lt.-Col. S. P. Sartain..£3,000
Assistant Commissioners, J. Holt, O.B.E.; Comdr. D. N. Venables, D.S.C., R.N.; R. E. Owen; J. E. Henderson (*Prisons*); Lt.-Col. J. S. Haywood;

H. Kenyon (*Borstals*); Lady Taylor (*Women's Establishments*); C. T. Cape (*Education and Welfare*); G. Hair (*Industrial Development*) £2,500
Chaplain Inspector, Rev. Canon H. T. Smith £1,935
Assistant to the Director of Medical Services, C. E. Caudwell £3,000
Chief Psychologist, A. Straker £2,400 to £2,700
Catering Adviser, F. G. T. Belcham £1,325 to £1,660
Organiser of Physical Education, A. Healey £1,480 to £1,670
Finance Officer (*Senior Chief Executive Officer*), S. C. N. Bone £2,070 to £2,400
Principals, †G. H. Baker, D.S.C.; †G. Emerson; †T. J. H. Hetherington; †A. R. Judge, O.B.E.; †D. A. Peach £1,700 to £2,375
Chief Executive Officers, R. E. Doward; E. Goodbody; A. J. Kennedy, M.B.E.; M. T. Leddy; J. F. Quirk £1,950 to £2,250
Deputy Director of Works, Lt.-Col. F. D. Ogden £1,980 to £2,260
Senior Architect, E. Cruddas £1,840 to £2,120
Senior Engineers, G. McLean; S. B. Nash £1,840 to £2,120
Senior Surveyor, L. O. L. Lee £1,840 to £2,120
Senior Executive Officers, G. Archer; D. V. Bailey, V.R.D.; J. M. Clift; W. R. Dalingwater; H. W. Gillies; L. W. Goringe; R. C. Oram; H. A. Pendlebury; D. R. Sands; H. Winson £1,490 to £1,850

PRISONS

Governors

Ashwell, Rutland, E. A. Esquilant £1,530 to £1,790
Askham Grange, Yorks., Miss M. E. G. Stocker £1,530 to £1,790
Bedford, R. S. Llewelyn £1,530 to £1,790
Bela River, Westmorland, R. A. B. A. Howden £1,530 to £1,790
Birmingham, J. Richards £2,300
Bristol, J. L. Scott £1,810 to £2,020
Brixton, London, A. A. Coomes £1,860 to £2,070
Camp Hill, I.O.W., M. S. Gale, M.C. £1,760 to £1,970
Canterbury, Lt.-Col. J. W. A. Parkin £1,530 to £1,790
Cardiff, Lt.-Col. C. C. Markes £1,810 to £2,020
Chelmsford, C. H. Shoemake £1,760 to £1,970
Dartmoor, D. G. W. Malone £2,250
Dorchester, G. W. Fowler £1,530 to £1,790
Drake Hall, Staffs., G. E. Griffiths £1,530 to £1,790
Durham, L. Newcombe £2,250
Eastchurch, Kent, G. F. Bride £1,760 to £1,970
Exeter, R. Harris £1,760 to £1,970
Ford, Sussex, J. A. Dennett £1,760 to £1,970
Gloucester, L. W. F. Steinhausen £1,530 to £1,790
Grendon Hall, Bucks., A. R. Moreton £1,530 to £1,790
Hill Hall, Essex, Miss C. R. Baker £1,530 to £1,790
Holloway, N.7, Mrs. J. E. Kelley £2,350
Lancaster Castle, L. R. Ogier £1,530 to £1,790
Leeds, H. G. Reeve £2,300
Leicester, J. R. Watson £1,580 to £1,840
Lewes, R. C. Townsend £1,760 to £1,970
Leyhill, Glos., P. C. Jones £1,760 to £1,970
Lincoln, Cdr. C. S. Cooke, R.N. £1,760 to £1,970
Liverpool, S. G. Clarke £2,300
Maidstone, R. M. Finch £2,250
Manchester, J. R. G. Bantock £2,350
Norwich, J. J. Beisty £1,530 to £1,790
Nottingham, D. Enders, B.E.M. £1,580 to £1,840
Oxford, A. Sheed £1,530 to £1,790
Parkhurst, I.O.W., S. T. E. P. Ennion £2,250
Pentonville, N.7, D. G. Waddilove £2,350
Preston, Maj. G. Nash £1,760 to £1,970
Shrewsbury, P. A. M. Heald £1,530 to £1,790
Stafford, P. M. Burnett £1,760 to £1,970
Sudbury, Derby, J. B. Taylor £1,760 to £1,970
Swansea, Capt. W. I. Davies £1,580 to £1,840
Thorp Arch, Yorks., G. G. S. Chambers £1,530 to £1,790
The Verne, Dorset, A. J. Scriven £1,760 to £1,970
Wakefield, A. Bainton £2,250
Wandsworth, S.W.18, Brig. E. J. Paton-Walsh £2,350
Winchester, A. C. Miller, M.B.E., T.D. £1,760 to £1,970
Wormwood Scrubs, W.12, G. B. Smith £2,350

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

Governors

Buckley Hall, Lancs., L. J. F. Wheeler £1,530 to £1,790
Dover, A. Gould £1,530 to £1,790
East Sutton Park, Kent, Miss E. Hooker, M.B.E. £1,530 to £1,790
Everthorpe, Yorks., A. C. Packham £1,760 to £1,970
Feltham, Middx., G. Macfarlane £1,860 to £2,070
Gaynes Hall, Hunts., E. E. Gregory £1,530 to £1,790
Hatfield, Yorks., M. H. P. Coombs £1,530 to £1,790
Hewell Grange, Worcs., A. B. Roberton £1,530 to £1,790
Hollesley Bay Colony, Suffolk, J. L. Gilder £1,760 to £1,970
Hull, R. K. Lawson £1,580 to £1,840
Huntercombe, Oxon., Sir Almeric F. C. Rich, Bt. £1,530 to £1,790
Latchmere House, Surrey, D. T. Cross £1,630 to £1,890
Lowdham Grange, Notts. (vacant) £1,760 to £1,970
Moor Court, Miss I. M. McWilliam £1,530 to £1,790
Morton Hall, Lincs., B. V. Chilvers £1,530 to £1,790
Northallerton, B. Fletcher £1,530 to £1,790
North Sea Camp, Lincs., W. Taylor £1,530 to £1,790
Pollington, Yorks., N. A. Bishop £1,530 to £1,790
Portland, Dorset, L. J. Simpson £1,760 to £1,970
Portsmouth, E. A. Towndrow £1,580 to £1,840
Reading, F. V. Elvy £1,530 to £1,790
Rochester, A. D. W. Sanderson, M.C. £1,760 to £1,970
Usk, Mon., W. R. B. Noall, D.S.O. £1,530 to £1,790
Wetherby, Yorks., D. G. Hewlings, D.F.C., A.F.C. £1,530 to £1,790

DETENTION CENTRES

Wardens

Blantyre House, Kent, D. R. N. Maxwell £1,530 to £1,790
Campsfield House, Oxford, J. Brophy £1,530 to £1,790
Foston Hall, Derby, C. M. Miles £1,530 to £1,790
Werrington House, Staffs., J. H. Waylen, M.B.E. £1,530 to £1,790

† Seconded from another Department.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Whitehall, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4300]

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government was set up in 1951 under the title of Ministry of Local Government and Planning and took over the housing and local government functions of the Ministry of Health and the functions of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. It is responsible for the administration of Government housing policy, housing standards and the general supervision of local authority housing programmes; the administration of the planning acts concerning the use and development of land in England and Wales; and it is the department principally concerned in the supervision of the work of local authorities.

Minister (and Minister for Welsh Affairs), THE RT. HON. HENRY BROOKE, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, H. R. Savage, M.C.

Assistant Private Secretary, G. H. Chipperfield.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, D. G. Bullard, M.P. (*unpaid*)

Minister of State for Welsh Affairs, THE LORD BRECON, P.C.*.....£3,750
Private Secretary, G. G. Elliott.*
Parliamentary Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, Bt., M.P. £2,500

Permanent Secretary, Dame Evelyn Sharp, D.B.E. £7,000

Private Secretary, W. Dawson.
Deputy Secretary, D. P. Walsh, C.B.....£5,000
Under-Secretaries, R. Brain; M. M. Dobbie, C.B. (*Director of Establishments and Organisation*); F. L. Edwards, C.B., O.B.E. (*Under Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General*); F. B. Gillic, C.B. (*Welsh Secretary*)*; S. W. C. Phillips, C.B.; J. H. Street; H. F. Summers; J. H. Waddell, C.B.....£3,800
Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B. (*also Solicitor and Legal Adviser to Ministry of Health*) £5,000

Chief Architect, A. W. Cleeve Barr.....£4,400
Chief Engineer, C. H. Spens.....£4,400
Chief Housing and Planning Inspector, S. L. G. Beaufoy, C.B.E.....£4,100 (*personal*)
Chief Planner, L. P. Ellicott, C.B.E.....£4,100
Chief Inspector of Audit, J. B. B. Kendrick.....£3,800
Chief Alkali Inspector, Dr. J. S. Carter, C.B.E.....£3,150
Chief Estate Officer, G. S. Wheeldon, C.B.E.....£3,000
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Assistant Accountants-General, Miss K. C. Close; B. Dobson; A. E. Thexton.....£2,070 to £2,400
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* Office at Cathays Park, Cardiff.

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Senior Chemical Inspector, Dr. A. Key £2,650 to £3,000
Chemical Inspector, D. H. A. Price £1,890 to £2,450
Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspector, J. Sumner, O.B.E.....£1,572 to £2,035
Senior Radio Chemical Inspector, A. W. Kenny £2,650 to £3,000
Radio Chemical Inspector, W. T. L. Neal £1,840 to £2,120
Deputy Chief Inspectors, F. E. Ireland; Dr. E. A. J. Mahler.....£2,400 to £2,700
District Inspectors, J. Beighton; C. Bride, O.B.E.; H. Brigg; J. E. Colehan; Dr. E. T. J. Fuge; Dr. W. E. Grant; H. Heron; Dr. L. E. Hockin; L. W. Mullinger; R. L. Pawson; J. C. Peabody; J. Swaine; G. Tiplady, O.B.E.....£1,840 to £2,120
Inspectors, A. H. Brown; J. N. Dolphin; J. P. Fletcher; F. Gardner; S. J. Hart; R. H. Smith; E. S. Tomlinson.....£1,325 to £1,760
Deputy Chief Architect, M. B. Blackshaw, C.B.E. £3,300
Chief Quantity Surveyor, D. W. Nunn, O.B.E. £3,000
Principal Architects, A. A. Bellamy; J. S. Conway; A. D. R. Cowley, O.B.E.; E. T. Salter; R. Whitworth.....£2,400 to £2,700
Senior Architects. G. A. S. Atkinson; F. E. Bennett; C. M. Bond; H. A. N. Brockman; F. V. S. Chard; J. Clay; T. H. Clayton; A. C. Couch; K. Exell; Sir Arthur Hay, Bt.; E. H. H. Higham; G. E. Irwin; K. R. Lack; Miss G. M. McKenzie; P. G. Negus; E. L. Thompson; G. M. E. Thomson; L. Whitaker.....£1,840 to £2,120
Architects (*Main Grade*), A. G. Armstrong; K. Beale; J. Cunningham; R. D. Lawson; J. L. Merry; F. A. Morrison; D. H. Parker; P. M. Powell; B. Seddon; W. J. Simmonds; C. J. Smith; J. P. Stott; Miss P. R. Tindale; J. P. Vevers; J. M. Welbank.....£1,325 to £1,780
Senior Quantity Surveyors, W. S. Adam, M.C.; G. E. Bromley; B. H. Critchlow; H. L. Millward; D. Schofield.....£1,840 to £2,120
Quantity Surveyors (*Main Grade*), B. S. Griffiths; R. P. Harland; A. G. Rayner £1,325 to £1,780
Deputy Chief Planner, J. R. James, O.B.E.....£3,300
Principal Planners, T. C. Coote, M.B.E.; P. L. Joseph; J. F. P. Kacirek; W. F. B. Lovett; W. M. Ogden; J. L. Parkinson; R. S. Taylor; E. R. Voyce; Dr. E. C. Willetts, O.B.E.....£2,400 to £2,700
Senior Planning Officers, H. Armistead; G. C. Booth; H. J. Buck; T. F. W. Clarke; G. H. C. Cooper; J. H. Hopper; G. L. M. Jenkins; Dr. N. Lichfield; F. H. Littler; B. C. Maynard; J. R. Oxenham, T.D.; R. H. Shaw; H. J. Smith-Boyes; E. Thompson; J. T. Wilkinson £1,835 to £2,200
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Stoddart; J. E. Trimble; P. S. Waddington; D. Walpole; F. A. G. White; L. F. I. Wolters; G. P. Woodford; C. B. Wrigley
£1,425 to £1,835

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£1,500 to £2,120

Statistician, Dr. E. H. Rutland
£1,700 to £2,375

Deputy Chief Housing and Planning Inspector, F. H. Carr
£3,000

Supervising Inspectors, F. J. K. Brindley; S. J. Docking; S. D. Igglesden
£2,400 to £2,700

Principal Inspectors (*Special Inquiries*), J. G. Birkett; E. Farricker; C. E. Pinel
£2,400 to £2,700

Senior Housing and Planning Inspectors, M. B. Tetlow, £2,650 (*personal*); F. Appleton; E. W. Berridge; C. T. Blackall; J. Boterill; R. G. M. Chase; A. R. Chown; S. R. Clarke; A. Coates; L. J. Collman; E. L. Crawford; F. R. Day; W. A. Devereux; G. J. Easterbrook; R. H. Evans; J. McD. Fairweather; V. R. Fothergill; A. G. Harcourt; R. H. Heath; J. A. B. Holborn; J. D. Hossack, O.B.E.; R. A. Hudson; V. H. Loney; H. W. Lovell; D. R. McKinlay; G. N. Maynard; V. L. Nash; D. F. Offord; L. G. H. Pannell; A. K. Park, M.B.E.; G. E. Pike; J. R. M. Poole; D. I. Pryde; E. W. Riley; S. T. Roberts; A. E. Rochard-Thomas; F. C. Sabin; A. B. Saimon; D. Senior; J. B. Shaw, O.B.E.; E. A. Sykes; A. C. Todd; H. R. Wardill, O.B.E.; J. K. Weston; J. L. Wetton; R. St. G. Whelan; G. P. G. Whitaker; P. J. Williams, O.B.E.; R. F. F. Williams, G.M.; H. F. Yeomans
£1,840 to £2,120

Housing and Planning Inspectors, M. Adamson; C. F. Allan; F. Andrassy; N. Ashworth; R. E. Barry; C. J. Bartlett; C. D. J. Benton; S. S. Bodger, C.B.E.; C. Box; S. T. Bramble; G. Marfleet Brown; A. Burton-Stibbon; H. A. Campbell; R. W. Deans, G.M.; K. Dodds; T. H. K. Edwards; W. H. Fennel; B. J. Fleming; J. Gates; P. G. Gilling; J. R. Hale; L. C. Hall; H. A. Hamilton; H. C. Harris; R. J. Harris; M. B. Hatfield; A. R. Head; C. Hilton; H. E. A. Jackson; C. Johnson; L. T. B. Kealey; A. G. Kelly; J. A. Kent; S. R. H. King; B. W. Knott; D. H. Komlosy; R. Lindsay; A. L. Maciver; J. S. Mappin; J. L. M. Metcalfe; S. W. Midwinter; G. Mill; A. L. Mortimer; E. Oakley; W. Orbell, M.B.E.; G. Owen; W. H. Owen; H. R. Parkin; S. J. Parnell; B. Pearson; A. W. Poyser; V. C. Radmore; A. M. Roberts; S. H. A. Rollison; F. A. Rowbotham; J. R. Saidler, M.C., T.D.; K. M. Sargeant; R. le B. Shelton; G. A. Simpson; R. J. Sissons; A. A. Sloma; C. G. Sturt, A.F.C.; G. Swayne-Thomas; W. E. Tait, T.D.; P. H. Winter; W. G. Wookey; F. H. M. Young
£1,480 to £1,780

Deputy Chief Estate Officer, W. J. N. Oswald
£2,400 to £2,700

Senior Estate Officers, I. M. Berncastle; T. W. R. Bridson; D. L. Brocklesby, A.F.C.; K. J. W. Brown; R. M. Buckley; P. G. Burnett; B. E. Cresswell; J. A. Fox; J. R. Hodgson, T.D.; A. L. Horton; J. A. Speak; E. Thomas
£1,840 to £2,120

Estate Officers, J. H. Baker, M.C.; T. A. L. Banks; H. J. Bedford; R. W. Castle; E. A. Hall; P. W. Jupp, C.B.E.; K. Keasley; E. H. M. Knight; R. F. Martin; W. S. Munday; A. R. Ralli; A. R. Sanders
£1,325 to £1,780

Deputy Chief Inspector of Audit, W. D. Munrow
£3,300

District Auditors, O. Barraclough; G. W. Bellingham; P. C. Chater; S. V. Collins; G. Davies; A. R. Dean, O.B.E.; T. Eagle; E. Fieth; A. S. Higlett, O.B.E.; E. E. Keys; A. Long; A. R. Parr, O.B.E.; F. R. Smith; M. C. C. Sullivan; A. W. Vale
£2,700

Deputy District Auditors, R. C. Bannermann; J. Carmichael; C. V. Cashmore; C. H. Chidgey; E. M. Clarke; R. K. Edwards; S. T. Evans; S. A. Hills; F. Holdsworth; R. Jones; C. D. Lacey; L. J. May; N. S. Middleton; B. Northey; E. S. Sant; R. W. Thirwell; L. Tovell
£2,070 to £2,400

Welsh Office

Cathays Park, Cardiff
[Cardiff: 28066]

Welsh Secretary, F. B. Gillie, C.B.
£3,800

Assistant Secretaries, P. L. Hughes, O.B.E.; H. N. Jerman
£2,400 to £3,000

Principals, J. H. Clement; B. H. Evans; A. Owen, M.C.; J. L. Palmer
£1,700 to £2,375

Chief Executive Officer, W. B. Jones (*Establishment Officer*)
£1,950 to £2,250

Senior Executive Officers, J. G. W. Butcher; G. M. Jenkins; G. E. Jewitt; B. E. Laugharne, M.B.E.; D. Morgan; A. D. Williams
£1,490 to £1,850

Architectural Staff

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£2,400 to £2,700

Senior Architects, C. H. Francis, M.B.E.; I. J. Lewis; H. O. Williams
£1,840 to £2,120

Senior Quantity Surveyor, A. D. Hill
£1,840 to £2,120

Engineering Staff †

Senior Engineering Inspector, A. F. Brennand
£2,650 to £3,000

Engineering Inspectors, S. G. Cotton; T. J. Crews; E. R. Davies; G. Davies; P. E. Luke; N. Robertson
£1,890 to £2,450

Planning Staff

Senior Planning Officer, W. L. Hulley
£1,835 to £2,200

Planning Officers, I. N. Jones; P. A. Sydney; J. W. Tester
£1,425 to £1,835

Senior Research Officer, D. S. Prosser
£1,500 to £2,120

Senior Estate Officer, B. J. Robe
£1,840 to £2,120

Estate Officer, W. Bradley
£1,325 to £1,780

†Also serve the Welsh Board of Health.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1
[Waterloo: 2345]

The Central Office of Information came into being on April 1, 1946, as a non-Ministerial Department with a separate vote; it operates in England and Wales, the regional work in Scotland being undertaken by the Scottish Home Department, and in Northern Ireland by the Government of Northern Ireland. The Department performs common technical and production functions, and gives specialized assistance and advice to other departments, for both home and overseas publicity purposes. Some of its principal functions are: (*a*) To act as the central Government agency for the preparation of publicity material required by departments, such as films, press and poster advertising, photographs, books, pamphlets and magazines and exhibitions; to maintain liaison with departments on their publicity requirements; and to provide technical advice and assistance, both at home and overseas. (*b*) To undertake publicity as required on home matters of interdepartmental scope. (*c*) To provide a daily service of comment and background information for the use of press officers and other British representatives overseas. (*d*) To provide a regional publicity organization in this country for the use of departments requiring such services. (*e*) To provide the machinery in this country for the central issue of Government news.

Director-General, T. Fife Clark, C.B.E.
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Photographs Division

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Senior Executive Officer, A. J. Courtney £1,490 to £1,850

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Senior Executive Officers, G. A. Dixon; D. J. Etheridge; A. E. Youngs .... £1,490 to £1,850

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News Distribution Service

Duty Officers, J. F. Hinds; I. L. Margetts.

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Senior Information Officer, H. V. Tillotson £1,450 to £1,800

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Senior Information Officer, L. W. Mandy £1,450 to £1,800

North Midland—Sherwood Buildings, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham

Chief Regional Officer, D. de M. Guilfoyle £1,900 to £2,200

Eastern—Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge

Chief Regional Officer, P. L. K. Schwabé £1,900 to £2,200

London and South Eastern—Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1

Chief Regional Officer, M. F. Hackett, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,250
Senior Information Officer, E. A. Hunt £1,490 to £1,850

Southern—Government Buildings No. 3, Whiteknights, Reading
Chief Regional Officer, P. T. Ede..£1,850 to £2,150

South Western—30 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol, 8
Chief Regional Officer, S. J. Fletcher ..£2,020 to £2,350
Senior Information Officer, F. Barrett ..£1,450 to £1,800

Midland—King Edward Building, 205 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4
Chief Regional Officer, R. Dean, M.B.E. ..£1,900 to £2,200
Senior Information Officer, W. J. D. Irving ..£1,450 to £1,800

North Western—Coronation House, 1 New Brown Street, Manchester, 4
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Senior Information Officer, C. W. Bedford ..£1,450 to £1,800

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BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE

Somerset House, W.C.2
[Temple Bar: 2407]

The Board of Inland Revenue was constituted under the Inland Revenue Board Act, 1849, by the consolidation of the Board of Excise and the Board of Stamps and Taxes. In 1909 the administration of excise duties was transferred to the Board of Customs. The Board of Inland Revenue is responsible for the management and collection of income tax, surtax, profits tax, estate duty, stamp duties and other direct taxes, and also for the valuation of freehold and leasehold property for Inland Revenue taxation, for certain purposes on behalf of other Government Departments and public authorities and, in England and Wales, for local authority rating. Since April 1, 1960, the Board has also been responsible for the management and collection of tithe redemption annuities. Salaries and expenses of the Board for 1960/61 were estimated at £50,671,000.

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Chairman, Sir Alexander Johnston, K.B.E., C.B. ..£7,000
Private Secretary, B. T. Houghton.
Deputy Chairmen, Sir John Evans, K.B.E., C.B.; J. R. McK. Willis, C.B., C.M.G. ..£5,000
Other Members, E. R. Brookes, C.B.; E. S. McNairn; A. J. N. Miller, C.B.; R. O. M. Nicholas, C.B.

Secretaries' Office

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Senior Organization and Methods Officer, J. Shephard ..£1,950 to £2,250
Principal Clerk, S. G. Day ..£1,950 to £2,250
Organization and Methods Officers, H. R. Brockwell; H. J. Hall; D. M. McL. Loudon; R. A. Newbery ..£1,490 to £1,850
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Somerset House, W.C.2

Director, L. A. Griffith, I.S.O. £2,285

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Comptroller, R. W. Stanton, C.B.E.

£2,350 to £2,950

Deputy Comptroller, D. Glass ..... £1,650 to £2,325
Principal Clerks, W. J. Hunt; D. S. Kirtley

£1,900 to £2,200

Asst. Principal Clerks, Miss W. J. Blanchard; W. T. Lyons; W. M. Stewart ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, H. Barton, C.B.E. £3,050
Senior Legal Assistants, G. H. Brown; J. K. W. Dunn ..... £1,670 to £2,350

Estate Duty Office
6 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1

Registrar of Death Duties, J. Howieson £2,700
Deputy Registrar of Death Duties, W. H. Cartwright

£2,450

Chief Examiners, R. L. Balfour; R. Beveridge, O.B.E.; I. W. Grant; R. A. Grieve; J. Jack; A. J. Kilpatrick ..... £1,730 to £2,070
Senior Examiners, P. C. Anderson; Miss M. M. M. Armstrong; I. S. Beveridge; J. Carlin, D.F.C.; J. W. B. Crombie; J. B. Donald; G. T. Graham, D.S.C.; J. W. Grant; J. F. Halley; E. G. Lucas; G. G. McGregor; A. M. McPake; D. J. Ritchie; T. Roy; J. A. Taylor; Miss A. C. Tennant; V. D. E. Webb; D. A. White

£1,450 to £1,800

Valuation Office, Scotland
29 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2

Chief Valuer for Scotland, C. Short, C.B.E. £3,150
Asst. Chief Valuers, D. S. Glen; N. E. MacKay

£2,500 to £2,750

‡ Temporary.
§ Seconded to other Government Departments.

IRON AND STEEL BOARD
Norfolk House, St. James's Square, S.W.1
[Trafalgar: 8833]

Established by the *Iron and Steel Act*, 1953, for the supervision of the iron and steel industry.

Chairman, Sir Cyril Musgrave, K.C.B. £8,500
Executive Member, Sir Robert Shone, C.B.E. .. £7,000
Members (part-time), Sir Lincoln Evans, C.B.E. (*Deputy Chairman*), £1,500; Sir Charles Connell; H. Douglass; Sir Kenneth Hague; J. Owen; A. E. Pearce; A. J. Peech; Sir Henry Spurrier; A. G. Stewart; Sir Thomas Williamson, C.B.E. (*each* £1,000); A. H. Wilson, F.R.S.
Secretary, J. P. Keane.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

8 St. James's Square, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6200]

The office of Minister of Labour was created by the *New Ministries and Secretaries Act*, 1916, which provided for the transfer to the Ministry of Labour of certain of the duties of the Board of Trade. The principal functions of the Ministry of Labour are: (1) Administration of the *Employment and Training Act*, 1948, and provision of facilities and services for the purposes of assisting persons to select, fit themselves for, obtain and retain employment suitable to their age and capacity, of assisting employers to obtain suitable employees, and generally for the purpose of promoting employment in accordance with the requirements of the community, including the operation of, (*a*) a national system of Employment Exchanges; (*b*) the Technical and Scientific Register, the Professional and Executive Register and Nursing Appointments Offices; and (*c*) Government schemes for vocational training. (2) Central administration through the Central Youth Employment Executive of a comprehensive Youth Employment Service, which may be provided locally either by the local education authority under a scheme approved by the Minister or the Ministry's local office. (3) Collection and publication of labour statistics including statistics of manpower, employment and unemployment, wage rates, earnings, hours of labour, retail prices (including compilation of the index of retail prices), household expenditure, industrial disputes, employers' and employees' organizations and industrial accidents and diseases, publication of *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. (4) Manpower policy and co-operation with other Government Departments on such matters as the distribution of industry and the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment. (5) Administration of the *National Service Acts*; reinstatement in civil employment. (6) Resettlement in civil employment of men called up under the National Service Acts or released from service in the Regular Forces. (7) Administration of the *Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts*, 1944 and 1958, to enable disabled persons to secure employment, including provision where necessary of courses of industrial rehabilitation and vocational training, and of special (sheltered) conditions of employment. (8) Administration and enforcement of the *Factories Acts* 1937 to 1959, and other legislation concerning the safety, health and welfare of workpeople in factories and certain other premises. (9) Administration of the *Anthrax Prevention Act* 1919, and of the Government Wool Disinfecting Station at Liverpool. (10) Dealing with industrial relations, i.e. questions affecting relations between employers and employed, in particular with: (*a*) assistance in the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes, including the administration of the *Conciliation Act*, 1896, the *Industrial Courts Act*, 1919, and the *Terms and Conditions of Employment Act*, 1959; (*b*) administration of the *Wages Council Acts*, 1959; (*c*) administration of the *Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act*, 1954, and (*d*) encouragement of good personnel management and of arrangements for joint consultation in industry. (11) Administration of *Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act*, 1946. (12) Employment of foreign workers in Great Britain. (13) Dealing with labour policy in the international field, including relations with the International Labour Organization and other international organizations and with overseas questions concerning labour and employment. (14) Agency work for other Government Departments in connexion with National Insurance, National Assistance, repayment of income tax to unemployed persons and the issue of passports.

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry (Parliamentary Vote, Class VI. 8) was estimated at £27,056,000 for the year ending March 31, 1961, reduced by Appropriations in Aid to a net sum of £22,548,000. The gross estimate is made up as follows: Salaries, £17,079,500 for headquarters, departments and outstations: £443,000 for travelling, etc., expenses: £322,000 for telegraph and telephone services and £93,500 for incidental administrative expenses; £49,500 for adjudication, advisory services, etc.: £7,968,500 for employment, training and rehabilitation, including £3,953,000 for special facilities for seriously disabled persons; £222,000 for expenses in connexion with National Service; £525,000 for repayment of loan charges in respect of employment schemes; £339,000 in connexion with the International Labour Organization, including a subscription to the Organization of £325,500; and £14,000 for anthrax disinfection. The appropriations in aid amounting to £4,508,000 include estimated repayments of some £3,866,500 for agency services.

Minister of Labour and National Service, THE RT. HON. JOHN HUGH HARE, O.B.E., M.P.... £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, H. W. Evans.
Assistant Private Secretary, D. J. Sullivan.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. M. Howard, M.P.....*unpaid*
Parliamentary Secretary, P. J. M. Thomas, M.P. £2,500
Permanent Secretary, Sir Laurence Helsby, K.B.E., C.B. £7,000
Private Secretary, J. M. Todd.
Deputy Secretaries, H. F. Rossetti, C.B.; P. H. St. John Wilson, C.B., C.B.E.....£5,000
Solicitor, B. J. B. Ezard, C.B.E.....£5,000

Employment Department

Under-Secretary, C. J. Maston, C.B.E.....£3,800
Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Davies; J. M. Vincent-Smith.....£2,350 to £2,950
Principals, Mrs. E. B. Boggis; E. A. Ferguson; Miss B. M. Grainger, O.B.E.; C. A. Larsen; B. H. Tregillis.....£1,650 to £2,325
Temporary Principal Nursing Officer, Mrs. B. A. Bennett, O.B.E.....£1,650 to £2,325
Grade 3 Officers, H. J. Beard; G. E. McIsack; E. L. Stuart; Miss M. M. M. Wright. £1,475 to £1,855
Senior Technical Officer, Hon. Christopher A. Hankey, O.B.E.....£1,410 to £1,665

Technical and Scientific Register

Grade 3 Officer, E. A. W. Hill, M.B.E., D.S.M. £1,475 to £1,855
Senior Technical Officers, T. Bertram, O.B.E., I.S.O.; W. V. Burggy; H. R. Cantelo; B. G. Meara; M. Pinto; Col. H. E. I. Robins £1,410 to £1,665

Finance Department

Accountant-General, C. E. Maher, C.B.....£3,800
Director of Accounts and Audit, W. B. Bradshaw, C.B.E.....£2,650
Grade 1 Officers, E. Betterton; A. A. D'Encer; F. C. Sharpley, O.B.E.; H. E. Wilkinson £2,020 to £2,350
Grade 2 Officers, C. Broadbent; A. R. Cooke; T. J. Endersbee; D. W. J. Orchard £1,900 to £2,200
Grade 3 Officers, Miss V. Barclay; J. D. Dixon, M.B.E.; F. J. C. B. MacMillan; J. A. Marshall; P. W. Nickless; R. L. Osborn, M.B.E.; J. R. Shipway; S. E. Smith; G. E. Taylor £1,475 to £1,855

Regional Finance Officers

Grade 2 Officers (Regional Finance Officers), S. Duncalf (*East and West Ridings*); C. P. Field (*London and South Eastern*); A. R. Jenkins (*Midland*); G. F. Lloyd (*Northern*); C Mark (*North Western*); J. C. Potts (*Wales*); W. E. Rowland (*Eastern and Southern*); E. J. Smart (*North Midland*); A. E. Storie, O.B.E. (*Scotland*); F. W. Titman (*South Western*).....£1,900 to £2,200
Grade 3 Officers, E. H. J. Burbidge (*London and South Eastern*); H. A. Franklin (*North Western*); S. H. N. Hinton (*Scotland*)... £1,475 to £1,855

Industrial Relations Department

Under-Secretary, D. C. Barnes.....£3,800
Assistant-Secretaries, Z. T. Claro, M.V.O., O.B.E. (*Chief Conciliation Officer*); C. H. Sisson; Miss B. Green.....£2,350 to £2,950
Grade 1 Officer, E. Robbie (*Chief Wages Inspector*).....£2,020 to £2,350
Principals, A. H. Dangerfield, O.B.E.; I. F. Hudson; R. M. Walker.....£1,650 to £2,325
Grade 2 Officers, J. H. Devey; H. J. Grimsey, M.B.E.; G. W. Guise.....£1,900 to £2,200
Grade 3 Officers, A. S. Andrews; M.B.E.; F. C. Bone; Miss M. M. Deighton; Miss G. N. Ellis; C. S. Macklon; Miss S. F. L. Penn; M. Sheinfield; Miss W. E. Tancock, M.B.E.....£1,457 to £1,855
Chief Personnel Management Adviser, Miss M. Towy-Evans, O.B.E.....£1,900 to £2,200
Personnel Management Adviser, J. K. L. Taylor.....£1,475 to £1,855

Office of Wages Councils

Grade 2 Officer (*Chief Officer*), F. D. Grover, O.B.E.....£1,900 to £2,200
Grade 3 Officers, D. G. Brain; Miss R. E. Millican.....£1,475 to £1,855

Military Recruitment Department

Under-Secretary, C. J. Maston, C.B.E.....£3,800
Director of Resettlement, Air Chief Marshal Sir Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.....(*part-time*) £1,700
Assistant Secretary, H. P. Bond.....£2,350 to £2,950
Principal, E. S. C. Sams.....£1,650 to £2,325
Grade 2 Officers, A. Bennett, O.B.E.; L. Reason.....£1,900 to £2,200
Grade 3 Officers, J. J. Bunday, M.B.E.; R. Burt; D. C. Fincham; C. W. Gould; Mrs. D. E. Mears; G. Rodgerson; H. B. Saunders, M.B.E.....£1,475 to £1,855

Organization and Establishments Department

Under-Secretary — Director of Organization and Establishments, G. J. Nash, C.B.....£3,800
Assistant Secretaries, A. J. S. James; R. F. Keith.....£2,350 to £2,950
Chief Information Officer, A. Richardson, O.B.E.....£2,350 to £2,950
Controller of Services, J. C. Webley, O.B.E.£2,650
Grade 1 Officers, Miss J. M. Campbell, O.B.E. (*Chief Inspector*); A. Kemp-Bailey, O.B.E. (*Chief Instructions Officer*).....£2,020 to £2,350
Principals, J. Blake; E. W. Moriarty, O.B.E.; J. A. Timoney, O.B.E.....£1,650 to £2,325
Grade 2 Officers, H. L. Cockerill; L. G. Cox; Miss P. Gorham; W. R. Joslin; R. J. Lee, O.B.E.; J. G. Leggett, M.B.E.; R. P. Snow, M.B.E.; J. J. Watson; J. A. Wyer, O.B.E.; W. M. Wylie, O.B.E.....£1,900 to £2,200
Grade 3 Officers, L. H. Anderson; J. Bayliss; F. Bruce; R. G. Bull; H. A. Bulpitt; R. J. Callan, B.E.M.; J. D. Drake; Miss P. Finch; A. Grant; P. S. Grethe; A. G. Hart; E. G. Hayward; T. F. Hopkins, M.B.E.; D. C. Horne, M.B.E.; D. W. Howell; I. E. Jones; J. J. Keane; O. Lambeth; G. A. E. Laming; R. J. Littleton; J. McCarthy; Miss J. Meyrick; Miss M. E. Nicholls; H. W. Pack, M.B.E.; S. J. Pryke; Miss E. C. Ryan; Miss E. R. Rylands; Miss M. M. Taylor; N. R. Tucker.....£1,475 to £1,855
Chief Press Officer, J. McIntosh.....£1,900 to £2,200
Senior Information Officers, T. J. Hudson; A. J. Randall.....£1,450 to £1,800

Overseas Department

Under-Secretary, G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E.....£3,800
Assistant Secretaries, D. Pointon; J. G. Robertson; D. Taylor, C.M.G.....£2,350 to £2,950
Principals, J. S. Cassels; E. A. Mossman; W. R. B. Robinson; S. W. Spain.....£1,650 to £2,325
Grade 2 Officers, R. G. Richards, O.B.E.; E. J. Toogood, O.B.E.; A. G. Wallis, D.F.C.....£1,900 to £2,200
Grade 3 Officers, C. Marshall; Miss M. J. Starritt.....£1,475 to £1,855

Safety, Health and Welfare Department

Under-Secretary, N. Singleton.....£3,800

Administrative Branches

Assistant Secretaries, E. C. M. Cullingford; H. F. B. Fane, O.B.E.; F. Pickford.....£2,350 to £2,950
Principals, Mrs. V. D. Crane; L. S. Dewar; Miss M. Gracey; A. F. Hatfull; K. Kenney, O.B.E.; Miss A. E. Mueller.....£1,650 to £2,325
Grade 2 Officer, H. E. Chester.....£1,900 to £2,200
Grade 3 Officers, Miss P. D. Salmon; S. L. Thompson.....£1,475 to £1,855

H.M. Factory Inspectorate
(Headquarters)

Chief Inspector of Factories, T. W. McCullough, O.B.E.....£3,450
Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, R. K. Christy; Miss K. Crundwell; W. F. Evans; H. Woods.....£2,800
Senior Medical Inspector, Mrs. S. Horner, C.B.E.....£3,250
Deputy Senior Medical Inspectors, K. Biden-Steele; W. D. Buchanan.....£2,950
Medical Inspectors, S. G. Rainsford, C.B.; G. O. Williams.....£1,835 to £2,600
Senior Electrical Inspector, S. J. Emerson.....£2,350 to £2,650
Senior Chemical Inspector, D. Matheson.....£2,350 to £2,650
Senior Engineering Inspector, H. Eccles, O.B.E., M.C.....£2,350 to £2,650
Senior Inspector (Building and Civil Engineering), W. D. Short.....£1,790 to £2,070
Deputy Superintending Inspectors, R. C. R. Atock; E. W. Brittain; J. A. Davis; Miss K. M. Haddock, M.B.E.; D. G. Woolfenden.....£1,760 to £2,265
Factory Inspectors (Class IA), Miss M. S. Boyde; Miss B. Cashman; H. E. Hudson, M.B.E.....£1,475 to £2,200

H.M. Factory Inspectors at Outstations

Superintending Inspectors, Miss A. S. Bettenson (*North Western*); Miss M. Brand (*Midland*); Miss V. E. Chinn (*North Midland*); E. A. Clothier (*London (South)*); Miss N. L. Forster (*Eastern and Southern*); R. Hillier (*East and West Ridings*); P. G. Horsler, O.B.E., M.C. (*East and West Ridings*); F. J. Kirk (*London (North)*); A. B. E. Lovett (*Midland*); C. Mainwaring (*Wales*); F. W. Thompson (*Scotland*); R. H. Thompson (*Northern*); E. Waller (*North Western*); E. I. Wilson (*South Western*).....£2,115 to £2,550
Deputy Senior Medical Inspector, A. T. Doig (*Glasgow*).....£2,950
Medical Inspectors, A. H. Baynes (*Sheffield*); Mrs. J. E. Cottrell (*London*); H. J. Davies (*Cardiff*); L. E. Euinton (*Liverpool*); M. D. Kipling (*Birmingham*); R. Morley (*Newcastle*); R. Owen (*London*); G. F. Smith (*Bristol*); J. B. L. Tombleson (*Manchester*); D. G. Trott (*London*); R. Whitelaw (*Glasgow*).....£1,835 to £2,600
Deputy Superintending Inspectors, J. M. Beattie (*Northern*); Miss D. Farquhar (*East and West Ridings*); B. H. Harvey (*South Western*); C. W. Hewlett (*North Western*); J. L. Hobson (*East and West Ridings*); E. W. Huddy (*Midland*); D. T. Jenkins (*Wales*); R. L. Lind (*North Midland*); W. S. Moore (*Eastern and Southern*); Miss H. Mosely (*London (North)*); C. R. Noble (*Scotland*); W. J. C. Plumbe (*London (South)*); W. G. Symons (*North Western*); F. J. Tanner (*Midland*).....£1,760 to £2,265
Factory Inspectors (Class IA), Miss J. C. Allen; Miss B. J. Beale; Miss M. E. Bell; Miss E. K. Blackburn; J. B. Bloor; R. F. Bloor; Miss N. F. Bourne; S. E. Boxer; J. H. Boyes; C. F. Carr; S. H. Carter; J. N. Cartwright; N. F. Chubb; Miss M. E. Collington; N. C. Crane; A. Crook; T. K. Cross; Miss A. A. A. Crosthwaite; Miss J. N. R. Currie; J. M. S. Dale; A. T. Davidson; J. T. Dunn; L. G. Ebert, M.B.E.; H. Entwistle; G. F. Finch; N. L. Ford; W. D. Ford; W. A. Goldfinch; G. A. Gordon, M.C.; A. Gow; T. Graham; N. Gregson; R. E. Griffith; R. A. H. Griffiths; A. W. Grimsey; S. H. J. Groom;

D. S. Gurney; E. W. M. Gurney; I. S. Hagard; S. Hall; F. B. Haygarth; H. J. Henshall; Miss J. B. Hopgood; R. J. Hughes; Mrs. I. Hyde; Miss W. M. Irving; H. W. James; Mrs. C. M. John; A. N. Jones; V. B. Jones; A. A. H. Knebel; P. E. Knowles; N. S. Lambert; R. W. Ledward; L. Livesey; J. Lucas; A. McAlpine; A. M. Miller; A. Mills; Miss B. Moorcroft; J. B. H. Morton; J. R. Nash, M.B.E.; G. T. Parkes; B. Paul; H. C. Piper; Miss L. A. Pittom; G. Pollard; E. Preston; F. W. Prowse; A. E. Quinn; Miss J. Reid; G. G. S. Richardson; W. P. Richmond; R. C. Roberts; E. C. Saliot; Miss P. E. Scarlett; A. D. Sill; Miss K. M. M. Smith; R. Sutherland; Miss C. V. Tabb; F. W. Taylor; W. G. Thomas; H. H. Tranter; Miss B. Tuke-Smith; K. G. Tupling; G. R. Wain-Heapy; J. N. Whitley; G. K. Willby; J. Y. Williamson; A. M. Young £1,475 to £2,200

- *Industrial Health and Safety Centre*, 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1.—A permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting safety, health and welfare of industrial workers.

Director, J. O. Peacock, M.B.E. . . £1,475 to £2,200

Government Wool Disinfecting Station

Director, H. Gray . . . . . £1,815 to £2,165

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, B. J. B. Ezard, C.B.E. £5,000
Assistant Solicitors, H. W. W. Huxham, C.B.E.; F. D. Lawton; T. N. Lockyer £2,450 to £2,950
Senior Legal Assistants, D. E. Belham; J. B. H. Billam, D.F.C.; D. Bowden Dan; H. T. Morgan, T.D.; T. O'Sullivan . . . . . £1,670 to £2,350
Grade 3 Officer, J. Walker, M.B.E. £1,475 to £1,855

Statistics Department

Director of Statistics, R. F. Fowler, C.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950
Grade 1 Officer (*Deputy Director*), P. D. Ward £2,020 to £2,350
Principal, R. Turner . . . . . £1,650 to £2,325
Grade 2 Officers, R. M. Hobsbaum; W. D. Scott; Miss E. G. Spatchet; L. Surman £1,900 to £2,200
Grade 3 Officers, Miss M. A. Barkess; Miss A. McCririck; W. L. Magraw; W. L. Stocker; A. Turner . . . . . £1,475 to £1,855

Training Department

Under-Secretary, J. G. Stewart, C.B., C.B.E. . . £3,800
Assistant Secretary (vacant) . . . . . £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, G. A. Brand; K. H. Clucas £1,650 to £2,325
Grade 1 Officer, A. A. G. McNaughton (*Chief Inspector of Training*) . . . . . £2,020 to £2,350
Grade 2 Officer, S. Goldblatt . . . . £1,900 to £2,200
Deputy Chief Inspectors of Training, T. M. Iley (*Technical*); A. E. Pedgrift, O.B.E., D.C.M. £1,900 to £2,200
Training Service Officers, Grade 1, C. W. Nunney; C. P. Rawlinson; F. H. A. Taft £1,410 to £1,665
Senior Training Officer, E. Lord . £1,450 to £1,800
Grade 3 Officers, Miss C. M. Davis; J. Hendry; R. Wickings . . . . . £1,475 to £1,855

Youth Employment and Disabled Persons Department

Under-Secretary, J. G. Stewart, C.B., C.B.E. . . £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, J. L. Edwards; C. F. Heron, O.B.E. . . . . £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, K. R. Cooper; G. S. Christie; Mrs. D. M. Kent; D. Richardson; D. G. Storer £1,650 to £2,325
H.M. Inspector of Schools (*on loan*), H. E. Edwards £1,529 to £2,464
Grade 2 Officers, L. G. Morgan; G. E. T. Whiting £1,900 to £2,200
Grade 3 Officers, C. W. Amoss; Miss M. D. Boston, M.B.E.; D. F. Cochrane; D. J. Cooper; W. L. F. Hemming; C. H. Lindsey; W. E. Rumble, M.B.E.; L. A. Simpson; C. Thorne £1,475 to £1,855

Regional Organization

Northern Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, W. R. Iley, O.B.E. . . . . £2,350 to £2,950
Grade 1 Officer (*Deputy Regional Controller*), J. T. R. Bain . . . . . £2,020 to £2,350
Grade 2 Officers, M. Abbott, O.B.E.; Miss K. M. F. Gill . . . . . £1,900 to £2,200

East and West Ridings Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, R. J. T. Card . . . . . £2,350 to £2,950
Grade 1 Officer (*Deputy Regional Controller*), W. J. Mitchell . . . . . £2,020 to £2,350
Grade 2 Officers, F. Carruthers, M.B.E. (*Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer*); R. L. Perks; Miss O. Spooner £1,900 to £2,200

North Midland Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, G. F. Blumer . . . . . £2,350 to £2,950
Grade 1 Officer (*Deputy Regional Controller*), Miss M. A. Mackie, M.B.E. . . . . £2,020 to £2,350
Grade 2 Officers, Miss F. B. Parker; A. E. L. Winter £1,900 to £2,200

Eastern and Southern Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, L. Hagestadt, O.B.E. . . . . £2,350 to £2,950
Grade 1 Officer (*Deputy Regional Controller*), E. V. Eves . . . . . £2,020 to £2,350
Grade 2 Officers, S. Moore; G. K. Pollard; W. A. Sutcliffe . . . . . £1,900 to £2,200

London and South Eastern Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, G. E. D. Ball, C.B.E. . . . . £2,350 to £2,950
Medical Officer, J. D. Atkins . . . . £1,835 to £2,600
Grade 1 Officer (*Deputy Regional Controller*), K. D. Jones, O.B.E. . . . . £2,020 to £2,350
Grade 2 Officers, P. C. Graham; W. J. Haimes, O.B.E.; W. J. Hull; J. I. Mackay; J. W. Murphy; H. J. Smith, O.B.E. (*Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer*) £1,900 to £2,200

South Western Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, C. A. Swindin, C.B.E. . . . . £2,350 to £2,950
Grade 1 Officer (*Deputy Regional Controller*), E. Barber, O.B.E. . . . . £2,020 to £2,350
Grade 2 Officers, O. J. Le P. Quantick; W. Simm £1,900 to £2,200

Wales

Assistant Secretary—Controller, B. M. Evans, O.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950
Grade 1 Officer (*Deputy Controller*), J. Foulds £2,020 to £2,350
Grade 2 Officers, E. P. L. Good; C. G. Hillier £1,900 to £2,200

Midland Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, C. J. German . . . . . £2,350 to £2,950
Grade 1 Officer (*Deputy Regional Controller*), T. C. Southworth . . . . . £2,020 to £2,350
Grade 2 Officers, Miss M. M. Bongard, O.B.E.; D. A. Holland (*Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer*); A. G. Hutt £1,900 to £2,200

North Western Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, G. C. Wilson . . . . . £2,350 to £2,950
Grade 1 Officer (*Deputy Regional Controller*), Miss F. M. Sower, O.B.E. . . . . £2,020 to £2,350
Grade 2 Officers, G. D. Cossar; T. Cotgrave, M.B.E.; J. C. Healey; J. Johnstone, O.B.E. (*Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer*); I. H. Thomas, M.B.E.; Miss J. C. Walker £1,900 to £2,200

Scotland

Assistant Secretary—Controller, J. A. Diack, C.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950
Grade 1 Officer (*Deputy Controller*), Miss I. Robertson, O.B.E. . . . . £2,020 to £2,350
Grade 2 Officers, J. J. Brennan; R. Brown; A. Cameron; R. Kay, I.S.O.; G. D. T. Wilson (*Ind. Rels. Officer*) . . . . . £1,900 to £2,200

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

The Industrial Court
1 Abbey Garden, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4571]

The Industrial Court was created by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to deal with trade disputes on the lines laid down by that Act.

President, The Lord Forster of Harraby, K.B.E., Q.C. £5,800

Independent Persons' Panel, W. I. R. Fraser, Q.C.; Prof. H. G. Hanbury, D.C.L.; G. C. Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C.; D. Karmel, Q.C.; H. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; R. M. Wilson, Q.C.

Employers' Panel, S. M. Caffyn, C.B.E.; A. J. Espley, C.B.E.; A. J. Hubbard; N. Longley, C.B.E.; G. Marchand, C.B.E.; A. H. Mathias, C.B.E.; A. T. Ormrod; J. M. Prain, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.

Workpeople's Panel, H. Douglass; Miss B. A. Goodwin, O.B.E.; G. B. Thorneycroft, C.B.E.; A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E.

Women's Panel, Miss J. A. Kydd, M.B.E.

Secretary, L. F. Kemp .....£1,475 to £1,865

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal
1 Abbey Garden, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4571]

Chairman, G. G. Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C.

Secretary, L. F. Kemp.

Office of the Umpire
6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1
[Sloane: 9236]

Independent statutory authority—appointed by the Crown to decide appeals under Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act and National Service Acts.

Umpire, D. W. E. Neligan.....*fees*

Deputy Umpire, S. J. W. Price.....*fees*

Secretary, W. H. James.....£1,475 to £1,855

H.M. LAND REGISTRY
Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2
[Holborn: 3488]

H.M. Land Registry was established in pursuance of a recommendation of a Royal Commission by the Land Registry Act 1862. The aim of the Act was to render dealings with land more simple and economical by establishing a State register of landowners who voluntarily submitted the titles to their land for examination and approval by the Registrar on behalf of the State. The Registry was reformed by the Land Transfer Act, 1875, which, while making many changes in the system, continued its voluntary basis. In 1897 the Land Transfer Act introduced the principle of compulsory registration, and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1902 made the system compulsory on sale in the administrative county of London. By further Orders registration was made compulsory on sale in 1925 in Eastbourne; in 1928 in Hastings, in 1936 in the administrative county of Middlesex, in 1938 in the County Borough of Croydon, in 1952 in the administrative County of Surrey, in 1954 in the City of Oxford, in 1956 in the County Borough of Oldham, in 1957 in the Medway area of Kent and in the County Borough of Leicester, and in 1958 in further areas of Kent and the City of Canterbury. The Land Registration Act, 1925, consolidated the previous Acts, and made such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary. The keynote of the system is that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for stocks and shares. Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State. Simple forms, analogous to those used on transfers of stocks and shares, are provided. The cost of buying, selling or mortgaging registered land is much less than the cost in the case of unregistered land. It is open to any County Council or Council of a County Borough to apply to the Privy Council for an order making registration of title compulsory in its area. The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar, who also controls the Land Charges Department under the Land Charges Act, 1925, and the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928 (Sec. 9).

Registration of Title

Chief Land Registrar, Sir George Curtis, C.B. £4,700

Senior Registrar, T. B. F. Ruoff.....£3,500

Registrars, E. D. Wetton, C.B.E.; W. E. B. Pryer; T. I. Casswell; D. Johnston; R. S. Hood; S. L. Whiteley; C. C. Scarth. £2,450 to £2,950

Asst. Registrars, S. Jacey; G. E. O. Nutt; D. P. Chivers; A. G. W. James; C. N. T. Waterer; Miss M. M. F. G. Walker; A. O. Viney; U. Davidson; C. W. Furneaux; R. B. Roper; C. W. K. Donaldson; P. Kendall; N. U. A. Hogg; W. D. Hosking; Miss J. E. Bagshaw; R. E. Shorrocks; A. D. Dewar

Men £1,670 to £2,350; *Women*, £1,641 to £2,316

Organization Officer, A. J. Jenkins £1,900 to £2,200

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Chief Assistant (Establishment) and Clerk of Accounts, W. J. Wailing, O.B.E.....£2,020 to £2,350

Deputy Chief Assistant (Establishment) and Clerk of Accounts, C. C. Woods. M.B.E. £1,900 to £2,200

Land Charges and Agricultural Credits Departments

Station Approach Buildings, Kidbrooke, S.E.3
[Lee Green: 9191]

Superintendent, S. A. Durrant...£1,450 to £1,800

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2
[Holborn: 7641]

The Law Officers of the Crown for England and Wales (the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General) represent the Crown in courts of justice, advise Government departments and represent them in court. The Attorney-General has also certain administrative functions, including supervision of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Bt., Q.C., M.P.....£10,000

Parliamentary Private Secretary, F. P. Crowder, M.P.

Solicitor-General, Sir Jocelyn Simon, Q.C., M.P. £7,000

Parliamentary Private Secretary, W. D. M. Sumner, O.B.E., Q.C., M.P.

Legal Secretary, G. E. Dudman £2,500 to £3,000

Asst. Legal Sec., H. J. Davies..£1,720 to £2,400

LIBRARIES

BRITISH MUSEUM
See under MUSEUMS

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND
George IV Bridge, Edinburgh 1
[Caledonian: 4104]

Open free on weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Thursdays to 8.30 p.m., except Exhibition Room);

Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. Exhibition Room open on Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.

The Library, which had been founded as the Advocates' Library in 1682, became the National Library of Scotland by Act of Parliament in 1925. It continues to share the rights conferred by successive Copyright Acts since 1709. Its collections of printed books and MSS., augmented by purchase and gift, are very large and it has an unrivalled Scottish collection. The present building was opened by H.M. the Queen in 1956.

The Reading Room is for reference and research which cannot conveniently be pursued elsewhere. Admission is by ticket issued to an approved applicant.

Chairman of the Trustees, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.
Librarian of the National Library, William Beattie, LL.D. £2,950
Secretary of the Library, J. R. Seaton.
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THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES
LLYFRGELL GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU
Aberystwyth

Readers' room open on weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Saturdays, 5 p.m.); closed on Sundays. Admission by Reader's Ticket.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Contains nearly 2,000,000 printed books, 30,000 manuscripts, 3,500,000 deeds and documents, and numerous maps, prints and drawings. Specializes in manuscripts and books relating to Wales and the Celtic peoples. Repository for pre-1858 Welsh probate records. Bureau of the Regional Libraries Scheme for Wales and Monmouthshire.

Librarian, E. D. Jones.
Deputy Librarian, G. Tibbott.

NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY
Malet Place, W.C.1
[Euston: 6262]

Incorporated by Royal Charter and maintained by annual grants from the Treasury, Municipal and County Authorities, University and special libraries, Adult Education bodies, and public Trusts.

The Library is the national centre for the loan of books (other than fiction and students' text-books) and periodicals to readers in all parts of the British Isles, through their public, university, or other library; and also to and from foreign libraries through their national centres. It is able to draw on over 21,000,000 books in nearly all the principal British libraries. Other work undertaken by the Library includes loans to organized classes of adult students; and the recording of duplicates and discarded books and periodicals and their distribution to appropriate libraries at home and abroad (for which work a special department, the British National Book Centre, is responsible).

Applications to borrow books must be made through the reader's library and not directly to the National Central Library.

Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, S. P. L. Filon.
Deputy Librarian, I. P. Gibb.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL LIBRARY
Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, 1

Carries out in Scotland functions similar to those of the National Central Library, i.e. acts as a clearing-house for inter-library lending, and maintains a Union Catalogue and other records of books held by Scottish libraries. Its own stock of 35,000 books is freely available to all. *Applications to borrow books must be made through the reader's library.*

Librarian and Secretary to the Trustees, M. C. Pottinger, D.S.C.
Deputy Librarian, Miss E. M. Swinton.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. *See* HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

LORD ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT
3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1.

The Law Officers for Scotland are the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor-General for Scotland. The Lord Advocate's Department is responsible for drafting Scottish legislation, for providing legal advice to other departments on Scottish questions and assistance to the Law Officers for Scotland in certain of their legal duties.

Lord Advocate, The Rt. Hon. William Grant, Q.C., M.P. £5,000
Solicitor-General, D. C. Anderson, V.R.D., Q.C. £3,750
Legal Secretary and Parliamentary Draftsman, Sir Andrew Innes, K.B.E., C.B., Q.C. £5,000
Asst. Legal Secs. and Parlty. Draftsmen, J. H. Gibson; G. I. Mitchell; J. M. Moran ..... £2,700 to £3,300
Junior Legal Sec. and Parliamentary Draftsman, A. C. B. Reid ..... £1,720 to £2,400

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE
House of Lords, S.W.1.
[Whitehall: 6240]

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O.
Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. K. L. Mackintosh, R.N.
Clerk of the Lord Great Chamberlain, Miss N. F. Flecker.

OFFICE OF THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL AND MINISTER FOR SCIENCE
2, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1
[Trafalgar: 6371]

On October 28, 1959, a new post of Minister for Science was created. By an Order in Council the functions previously exercised by the Prime Minister under the Atomic Energy Acts were transferred to the Minister for Science, together with those functions relating to scientific research which were previously performed by the Lord President of the Council.

Lord President of the Council, Minister for Science and Leader of the House of Lords, THE RT. HON. THE VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, P.C., Q.C. £5,000
Private Secretary, A. R. Isserlis.
Assistant Private Secretary, Miss M. C. Douglass, M.B.E.
Secretary, Office of the Minister for Science, F. F. Turnbull, C.B., C.B.E.
Under-Secretaries, M. I. Michaels, C.B. (*Atomic Energy Division*); R. N. Quirk, C.B. (*General Science Division*) £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, G. I. Crawford; D. A. Smith; R. A. Thompson ..... £2,350 to £2,950
Chief Information Officer, L. J. Cheney ..... £2,020 to £2,350

Privy Council Office
Old County Hall, Spring Gardens
S.W.1

Clerk of the Council, W. G. Agnew, C.V.O. £3,300
Deputy Clerk of the Council, E. N. Landale ..... £1,855 to £2,550
Senior Clerk, N. E. Leigh ..... £1,420 to £1,685

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
[Whitehall: 4884]

The Council was formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1913 under the National Health Insurance Act, but was incorporated under its present title by Royal Charter on April 1, 1920. It is now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Minister for Science, the Secretaries of State for Scotland, for Commonwealth Relations, for the Colonies, and for Home Affairs, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Labour; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council applies moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Its reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members, The Earl of Limerick, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Chairman*); Sir Geoffrey Vickers, *V.C.* (*Treasurer*); Sir Hugh Linstead, C.B.E., M.P.; Prof. G. Payling Wright, D.M.; J. D. N. Hill; Prof. C. H. Stuart-Harris, M.D.; Prof. A. L. Hodgkin, F.R.S.; Prof. A. A. Miles, C.B.E., M.D.; Prof. R. H. S. Thompson, D.M.; Prof. R. Milnes Walker, F.R.S.; Prof. E. J. Wayne, M.D., Ph.D.; Prof. B. W. Windeyer.

Secretary, Sir Harold Himsworth, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.

Deputy Chief Medical Officer, R. H. L. Cohen.

Principal Medical Officer, F. J. C. Herrald.

Principal Administrative Officer, J. G. Duncan.

Assistant Secretary, J. D. Whittaker, M.B.E.

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Administrative Officers, D. J. Cawthron; J. C. R. Hudson; R. F. Smart.

National Institute for Medical Research

Mill Hill, N.W.7
[Mill Hill: 3666]

Director, Sir Charles Harington, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Research Units

Unit for Research in Occupational Aspects of Ageing, Department of Psychology, University of Liverpool, Liverpool 7. *Director*, A. Heron, Ph.D.

Air Hygiene Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, N.W.9. *Director*, R. E. O. Williams, M.D.

Air Pollution Research Unit, Dunn Laboratories, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.1, and The University, Sheffield, 10. *Director*, P. J. Lawther.

Unit for the Experimental Investigation of Behaviour, Department of Psychology, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1. *Hon. Director*, Prof. G. C. Drew.

Betatron Research Unit, Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, 20. *Hon. Director*, Prof. R. Paterson, C.B.E., M.C., M.D.

Bilharzia Research Unit, Winches Farm, Hatfield Road, St. Albans, Herts. *Director*, J. Newsome, M.D.

Biophysics Research Unit, King's College, Strand, W.C.2. *Hon. Director*, Prof. J. T. Randall, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Blood Coagulation Research Unit, Churchill Hospital, Oxford. *Director*, R. G. Macfarlane, M.D., F.R.S. (*part-time*).

Blood Group Reference Laboratory (administered for Ministry of Health), Lister Institute, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1. *Director*, A. E. Mourant, D.M., D.Phil.

Blood Group Research Unit, Lister Institute, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1. *Director*, R. R. Race, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Body Temperature Research Unit, Dept. of the Regius Professor of Medicine, The Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. *Hon. Director*, Prof. Sir George Pickering, M.D., F.R.S.

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Carcinogenic Substances Research Unit, Washington Singer Laboratories, University of Exeter. *Hon. Director*, J. W. Cook, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Cell Metabolism Research Unit, Department of Biochemistry, Oxford University. *Hon. Director*, Prof. Sir Hans Krebs, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.

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Common Cold Research Unit (*National Institute for Medical Research*), Harvard Hospital, Salisbury. *Medical Superintendent*, M. L. Bynoe.

Wernher Research Unit on Deafness, King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. *Director*, T. S. Littler, Ph.D.

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Virus Research Unit, M.R.C. Laboratories, Woodmansterne Road, Carshalton, Surrey. *Director*, P. K. Sanders, D. Phil.

Unit for Experimental Virus Research, University of Glasgow. *Hon. Director*, Prof. M. G. P. Stoker, M.D.

External Staff

G. H. G. Davis, Ph.D., J. M. French, M.D., Ph.D., S. L. Rowles, D.Phil., *Birmingham*; M. V. Stack, Ph.D., *Bristol*; R. P. Ambler, J. I. Harris, Ph.D., B. S. Hartley, Ph.D., Miss A. Heim, Ph.D., W. E. Hick, M.D., A. W. Howard, Ph.D., Miss S. Jackson, Ph.D., H. W. Laser, M.D., Sc.D., J. A. Lucy, Ph.D., F. Sanger, Ph.D., F.R.S., L. F. Smith, Ph.D., Miss M. A. Vince, Miss K. P. Watts, M. Webb, Ph.D., L. Weiss, M.D., *Cambridge*; E. J. Delcorme, M.D., B. L. Ginsborg, Ph.D., I. P. Laidlaw (*part-time*), W. Sircus, M.D. (*part-time*), I. D. E. Storey, Ph.D. *Edinburgh*; G. M. Jones, *Farnborough*; J. B. Dawson, Ph.D., M. Hamilton, M.D., *Leeds*; N. Ambache, Miss B. H. Billing, Ph.D., D. S. Brown, Ph.D., F. B. Byrom, M.D., J. S. Calnan, J. Colover, M.D., C. N. Davies, D.Sc., H. Davson, D.Sc., Mrs. J. M. Dolby, Ph.D., J. L. de C. Downer, Ph.D., A. Elithorn, M.D., (*part-time*), W. A. Gaunt, D. W. Green, Ph.D., P. Hugh-Jones, M.D. (*part-time*), H. E. Huxley, M.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S., Mrs. M. Kerr (*part-time*), A. B. Kinnier Wilson, Mrs. S. D. Lawler, M.D., D. J. Lewis, Sc.D., B. McArdle, M.D., Mrs. E. B. MacBeth, Ph.D., Miss M. E. Mackay, Ph.D., Miss M. H. MacLeish, A. McPherson, R. P. J. G. McWilliam, Miss R. Marshall, Miss J. Midgley, A. R. Ness, A. C. T. North, Ph.D., D. C. Phillips, Ph.D., Mrs. M. L. Reynolds, J. P. Shillingford, M.D., (*part-time*), R. I. C. Spearman, Mrs. U. Springer, Ph.D., Miss S. J. Strich, D.M., N. Veall, J. B. West, P. Wolf, *London*; W. M. Dale, M.D., D.Sc., H. Jackson, Ph.D., S. A. Leach, Ph.D., F. P. Muldowney, Mrs. E. Paterson, *Manchester*; J. L. Gowans, D.Phil., L. G. Lajtha, M.D., D.Phil., Miss J. Lascelles, D.Phil., Miss K. Little, D.Phil., G. G. F. Newton, M.C., D.Phil., R. W. Parnell, D.M.; P. W. Ramwell, Ph.D., D. S. Robinson, Ph.D., F. D. Stott, D.Phil., Mrs. J. W. Webb, L. J. Woolf, Ph.D., A. M. Woodin, Ph.D., *Oxford*; M. C. S. Kennedy (*part-time*), *Stoke-on-Trent*; J. Dawson, *Wickford, Essex*; A. D. Berrie, *Uganda*.

Clinical Research Board

(Appointed in consultation with the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland.)

Chairman, Prof. E. J. Wayne, M.D., Ph.D.
Secretary, F. J. C. Herrald.

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD

Dock Office, Liverpool 3

Elective Members (elected by Dock Electors). M. Arnet Robinson (*Chairman*); A. C. Morrell, C.B.E., M.C. (*Deputy Chairman*); J. E. Alexander; V. A. Arnold, M.C.; D. A. Barber; A. J. Kentish Barnes; Maj. Sir Harold Bibby, Bt., D.S.O.; N. M. Bibby; Sir John Brocklebank, Bt.; R. N. Cornelius; C. H. T. Gilchrist; M. B. Glasier, C.B.E.; G. P. Holt, M.B.E.; J. A. Holt, M.B.E.; J. B. Watson Hughes; B. Nelson, C.B.E.; M. D. Oliphant, M.B.E., T.D.; H. Owen; C. J. Palk; Alma Parkin; James Paton; J. C. Taylor; M. C. Webster; J. D. Wilson.

Nominee Members (appointed by the Minister of Transport). J. K. Batty; J. J. Cleary; Robert W. Johnson; J. H. Wall.

General Manager and Secretary, A. S. Mountfield.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1

[Terminus: 3300]

The Board serves an area of 540 sq. miles. The charges are levied on net annual value at such rate not exceeding 10 per cent., as the Board may fix, the charge for 1960–61 being 7 per cent. on net annual value. The Capital Debt on March 31, 1959, amounted to £65,024,826, the interest paid being £2,113,084. The supply for the year 1958–59 was 122,029,500,000 gallons (representing 544,800,000 tons), a daily average of 334.3 million gallons.

Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, L. R. Webster.

Clerk of the Board, S. D. Askew.

THE ROYAL MINT

Tower Hill, E.C. 3

[Royal: 8261]

Admission is by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint at least 6 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission Monday to Friday 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Public holidays excepted.)

Master and Worker. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (*ex officio*).

Deputy Master and Comptroller, and ex officio Engraver of H.M. Seals, J. H. James, C.B. £3,800

Chief Clerk, H. G. Stride, O.B.E., I.S.O. (+ *alice.*) £2,070 to £2,400

Senior Clerk, S. C. Lambert, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,250

Senior Executive Officers, W. H. Barker; A. J. Dowling; H. A. Wright ..... £1,490 to £1,850

Superintendent, Operative Department, H. A. Brading, C.B.E. £2,700

Deputy do., D. R. Cooper, T.D. .. £1,840 to £2,120

Mechanical Engineers, J. F. Harrington; S. J. Wellington; M. R. Tidmarsh; E. M. Phillips £1,325 to £1,780

Bullion Officer, A. C. Alderton .. £1,950 to £2,250

Chemist and Assayer, J. H. Watson, C.B.E., M.C., Ph.D. ..... £2,400 to £2,700

Senior Assayer, E. G. V. Newman £1,500 to £2,120

Senior Experimental Officer, T. D. Perry, M.B.E. £1,395 to £1,660

Branches of the Royal Mint

Melbourne, Victoria

Deputy Master, L. A. Webb.

Perth, Western Australia

Deputy Master, C. Bowyer. . . .

MONOPOLIES COMMISSION

8 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[Museum: 8801]

The Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission, which was set up under the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act, 1948, was reconstituted on Oct. 31, 1956, as the Monopolies Commission in accordance with a provision of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. The Commission has the duty of investigating and reporting on the existence, in industries referred to it by the Board of Trade, of monopoly, restrictive practices affecting exports and other arrangements not registrable under Part I of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, and, where so required by the Board, to report on the effect of such arrangements on the public interest.

Chairman, R. F. Levy, Q.C. £4,700

Members, Prof. G. C. Allen, C.B.E.; A. Black, C.B.E.; B. Davidson; Dr. L. T. M. Gray; I. C. Hill, C.B.E.; W. E. Jones, O.B.E.; A. W. Roskill, Q.C.; Sir Frank Shires.

Secretary, A. S. Gilbert, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, E. T. Harvey.

Assistant Director of Accountants, J. H. Drayson, O.B.E.

Principals, Miss I. M. Asbury; Mrs. E. R. Brinton, O.B.E.; J. L. Prescott.

Chief Accountant, T. A. Wells.

Establishment Officer, F. A. Bear, O.B.E.

MUSEUMS

STANDING COMMISSION ON MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 4341]

First appointed Feb. 11, 1931. The functions of the Commission are:—(1) To advise generally on questions relevant to the most effective development of the National Institutions as a whole and on any specific questions which may be referred to them from time to time; (2) to promote co-operation between the National Institutions themselves and between the National and Provincial institutions; (3) to stimulate the generosity and direct the efforts of those who aspire to become public benefactors.

Chairman, The Earl of Rosse, LL.D., F.S.A.

Members, The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.; Sir George Barnes; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., C.B.E.; The Viscount de L'Isle, V.C., P.C.; The Lord James of Rusholme; J. L. E. Smith; The Earl Spencer, T.D., F.S.A.; J. C. Witt, F.S.A.; Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; The Earl of Halsbury; Dr. E. Davies.

Secretary, Miss A. L. T. Oppé.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Bloomsbury, W.C.1

[Museum: 1555]

Exhibitions.—Manuscripts, Printed Books, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman Sculptures, Romano-British, Prehistoric and Oriental Antiquities and Ethnography (Main Entrance, Great Russell Street, W.C.1). Select Exhibition of works of art and antiquities in the King Edward VII Gallery. Prints and Drawings, Oriental Paintings, Egyptian and Babylonian antiquities (North Entrance, Montague Place, W.C.1). Open weekdays 10 to 5 and Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free.

Reading-room open daily to readers, from 9 to 5. (Wed. and Fri., 9.30 p.m.), and Newspaper Room (at Colindale), from 10 to 5 throughout the year, except Good Friday, Christmas and Boxing Day and Sundays. Closed for cleaning the week beginning with first Monday in May. Long-period tickets of admision for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on

written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant should state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and should send a recommendation from a person of recognized position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted funds to purchase the collections of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian manuscripts, and for their proper housing and maintenance. The building (Montague House) was opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and the present day, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. The administrative expenses were estimated at £854,450 in 1960–61, and were met by a vote under "Education and Broadcasting," Class IV of the Civil Estimates.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex officio*; *Appointed by the Sovereign*, The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.V.O.; *Other Trustees*, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; Visct. De L'Isle, V.C., P.C.; Lord Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E.; Lord Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.; Hon. Sir David Bowes-Lyon, K.C.V.O.; Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, C.H., M.P.; Hon. Sir Steven Runciman, F.B.A.; Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir George Clark, D.Litt., F.B.A.; Sir Victor Goodman, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; Sir William Hayter, K.C.M.G.; Professor A. V. Hill, C.H., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Professor D. M. S. Watson, F.R.S.; Rev. Canon C. E. Raven, D.D., D.Sc., F.B.A.; T. S. R. Boase, M.C., LL.D.; Prof. C. F. A. Pantin, Sc.D., F.R.S.

OFFICERS

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frank Francis, K.C.B. £4,000

Secretary, B. P. C. Bridgewater £1,975 to £2,400

Assistant Secretary, P. R. Harris ..... £1,217 to £1,925

Principal Keeper of Printed Books, R. A. Wilson £2,800 to £3,000

Keepers, N. F. Sharp; A. H. Chaplin £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keepers, R. A. Skelton; P. Brown; A. H. King; G. H. Spinney; H. M. Nixon; J. L. Wood; R. F. L. Bancroft ..... £1,975 to £2,400

Superintendent of Reading Room, R. F. L. Bancroft.

Assistant Keepers, *J. C. W. Horne, O.B.E.; R. G. Lyde; G. A. F. Scheele; Annie O'Donovan; Margaret S. Scheele; Audrey C. Brodhurst; G. D. Painter; H. G. Whitehead; R. Pine-Coffin; E. J. Miller; *R. J. Fulford; A. F. Allison; *F. J. Hill; G. J. R. Arnold; R. A. H. Brown; D. F. Foxon; D. E. Rhodes; Anne E. C. Simoni; L. J. Thomas; T. T. Tuckey-Smith; O. W. Neighbour; Helen M. Wallis; I. R. Willison; A. M. Cain; C. E. N. Childs; P. J. Fairs; P. C. Meade; J. W. Joliffe; R. J. Roberts; Cynthia M. Howard; G. B. Morris; D. T. Rodger.

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, B. Schofield, C.B.E. ..... £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keepers, T. C. Skeat; H. R. Aldridge; C. E. Wright ..... £1,975 to £2,400

Assistant Keepers, Margery L. Hoyle; *G. R. C. Davis; L. J. Gorton; T. J. Brown; Antonia Gransden; G. I. Bonner; Pamela Willetts; J. P. Hudson; D. H. Turner; P. D. A. Harvey; Alison M. Brown; M. A. F. Borrie.

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, K. B. Gardner ..... £2,400 to £2,700

Assistant Keepers, *G. M. Meredith-Owens; C. Moss, O.B.E.; M. Lings; E. D. Grinstead.

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, E. F. Croft Murray £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, P. M. R. Pouncey £1,975 to £2,400

Assistant Keepers, J. A. G. Gere; P. H. Hulton; C. J. White.

Keeper of Coins and Medals, J. Walker £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, G. K. Jenkins ... £1,975 to £2,400

Assistant Keepers, R. A. G. Carson; R. H. Dolley; J. P. C. Kent; D. W. MacDowall.

Keeper of Egyptian Antiquities, I. E. S. Edwards £2,400 to £2,700

Assistant Keepers, *T. G. H. James; A. F. Shore.

Keeper of Western Asiatic Antiquities, R. D. Barnett £2,400 to £2,700

Assistant Keeper, *D. J. Wiseman, O.B.E.

Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, D. E. L. Haynes ..... £2,400 to £2,700

Assistant Keepers, *R. A. Higgins; P. E. Corbett; D. E. Strong.

Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities, R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford ..... £2,400 to £2,700

Assistant Keepers, *J. W. Brailsford; P. E. Lasko; G. H. Tait; D. M. Wilson; G. de G. Sieveking; K. S. Painter.

Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, B. Gray, C.B.E. £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keepers, R. S. Jenyns; D. E. Barrett £1,975 to £2,400

Assistant Keepers, W. Watson; R. H. Pinder-Wilson.

Keeper of Ethnography, A. Digby ..... £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, W. B. Fagg ..... £1,975 to £2,400

Assistant Keepers, B. A. L. Cranstone; Margret A. Carey.

Keeper of Laboratory, A. E. A. Werner £2,400 to £2,700

* Receives an allowance.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

Cromwell Road S.W.7

[Kensington: 6323]

Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6.

Official Guide-lecturers conduct visitors round some portion of the collections at 3 p.m. daily on weekdays free of charge, and their services are available at other times for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, popular guide-books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture post-cards, both monochrome and in colour.

The Natural History Collections were removed from the British Museum (Bloomsbury) to South Kensington in 1881–85, the new Museum being opened to the public in 1881. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. During the war the Museum was badly damaged and nearly all the exhibition galleries were devastated but apart from the botanical gallery, they have now been re-opened to the public. The Zoological Museum, Tring [Tring: 2255], bequeathed by the second Lord Rothschild, has formed part of the British Museum (Natural History) since 1938.

The administrative expenses were estimated at £496,806 in 1960–61.

Director, T. C. S. Morrison-Scott, D.S.C., D.Sc. £3,800

Secretary, W. A. Ferguson ..... £1,510 to £2,120

Senior Principal Scientific Officer (Library), A. C. Townsend ..... £2,400 to £2,700

Chief Exhibition Officer, Miss M. R. J. Edwards £1,720 to £1,933

Senior Experimental Officers, S. L. Stammwitz; A. G. Leutscher ..... £1,395 to £1,660

Keeper of Zoology, F. C. Fraser ... £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, J. D. Macdonald £2,400 to £2,700

Principal Scientific Officers, Miss I. Gordon; J. P. Harding; W. J. Rees; N. B. Marshall; W. P. Crowcroft; G. O. Evans; D. W. Tucker; Miss A. M. Clark; N. Tebble.

Men, £1,510 to £2,120; *Women*, £1,452 to £2,052

Chief Experimental Officer, R. W. Hayman £1,780 to £2,000

Senior Experimental Officers, J. C. Battersby; S. Prudhoe; F. C. Sawyer; E. White; P. C. Purves £1,395 to £1,660

Keeper of Entomology, W. E. China, C.B.E. £2,800 to £3,100

Deputy Keeper, J. P. Doncaster £2,400 to £2,700

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, R. B. Benson £2,400 to £2,700

Principal Scientific Officers, J. F. Perkins; E. B. Britton; H. Oldroyd; P. F. Mattingly; P. Freeman; J. W. A. F. Balfour-Browne; I. H. A. Yarrow; D. E. Kimmins £1,520 to £2,120

Miss T. R. Clay £1,452 to £2,052

Senior Experimental Officers, R. J. Izzard; R. L. Coe £1,395 to £1,660

Keeper of Palaeontology, E. I. White, C.B.E., F.R.S. £2,800 to £3,100

Deputy Keeper, K. P. Oakley £2,334 to £2,635

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, L. R. Cox, O.B.E., F.R.S. £2,400 to £2,700

Principal Scientific Officers, H. D. Thomas; W. E. Swinton; L. Bairstow £1,520 to £2,120

Chief Experimental Officer, H. A. Toombs £1,780 to £2,000

Senior Experimental Officers, F. M. Wonnacott; C. P. Castell; A. E. Rixon £1,395 to £1,660

Keeper of Mineralogy, G. F. Claringbull £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, A. A. Moss £2,400 to £2,700

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, H. M. Hey £2,400 to £2,700

Principal Scientific Officers, J. D. H. Wiseman; S. E. Ellis £1,520 to £2,120

Senior Experimental Officer, Miss J. M. Sweet £1,345 to £1,600

Keeper of Botany, J. E. Dandy £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, A. W. Exell £2,400 to £2,700

Principal Scientific Officers, W. T. Stearn; R. Ross; A. Melderis £1,520 to £2,120

Mrs. F. L. Balfour-Browne £1,452 to £2,052

Senior Experimental Officers, E. B. Bangerter; L. H. J. Williams £1,395 to £1,660

THE LONDON MUSEUM

Kensington Palace, W.8

[Western: 6325]

The Museum illustrates the history of London from the earliest times to the present. It has good collections of archaeological remains, topographical pictures and models, costumes and royal relics. Originally at Kensington Palace, the collections were transferred to Lancaster House in 1924. After the second world war, when most of Lancaster House was converted for use solely as a centre for government hospitality, the Museum was granted temporary accommodation for its exhibition and offices at Kensington Palace by King George VI. In 1956 the State Apartments at Kensington Palace were reopened to the public under the administrative control of the London Museum. The Apartments contain pictures from the royal collections, royal costumes and furniture formerly belonging to Queen Mary.

Director and Accounting Officer, D. B. Harden, O.B.E., F.S.A. £2,700

Asst. Keepers, M. R. Holmes, F.S.A.; B. W. Spencer, F.S.A.; J. T. Hayes.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7

[Kensington: 6371]

Open free on weekdays 10 to 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

For Science Museum Library, see below.

The Science Museum, which is the National Museum of Science and Industry, was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and opened in 1857; to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the development of science and engineering and related industries.

The seven departments into which the exhibits are grouped are shown below.

The administrative expenses of the Museum and Library were estimated at £279,424 in 1960–61 to be met by a vote under Education.

Director and Secretary, D. H. Follett £3,800

Museum Superintendent, K. G. Hill, M.B.E. £1,950 to £2,250

Department of Physics

Keeper, F. A. B. Ward £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, J. A. Chaldecott £1,372 to £2,070

Assistant Keeper (First Class), V. K. Chew £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Chemistry

Keeper, S. E. Janson £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keepers, F. Greenaway; W. Winton £1,372 to £2,070

Department of Transport and Mining

Keeper, F. Lebeter £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, H. P. Spratt £1,372 to £2,070

Assistant Keepers (First Class), P. L. Sumner; T. M. Simmons £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Electrical Engineering and Communications

Keeper, D. Chilton £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, G. R. M. Garratt £1,372 to £2,070

Assistant Keeper (First Class), Miss M. K. Weston £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Aeronautics and Sailing Ships

Keeper, W. T. O'Dea £2,400 to £2,700

Assistant Keeper (First Class), G. W. B. Lacey £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Mechanical and Civil Engineering

Keeper, A. Stowers £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, K. R. Gilbert £1,372 to £2,070

Assistant Keepers (First Class), C. St. C. B. Davison; G. B. L. Wilson £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Astronomy and Geophysics

Keeper, H. R. Calvert £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, J. Wartnaby £1,372 to £2,070

Library

SCIENCE MUSEUM LIBRARY, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.—A national library especially devoted to pure and applied Science, 450,000 volumes, 25,000 periodicals and transactions of learned societies, about 10,000 current. Bibliographies supplied.—Open on weekdays 10 to 5.30. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, Sundays and Bank Holidays. Admission free. Books lent to Government Departments, Universities, approved research institutions, and industrial organizations. Photo-copying service.

Keeper, H. T. Pledge, C.B.E. £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, Miss H. J. Parker £1,372 to £2,070

Assistant Keeper (First Class), R. C. Kenedy £1,217 to £1,915

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7

[Kensington: 6371]

Hours 10 to 6 (weekdays and Bank Holidays); Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Admission Free. Art Library (10 to 6) and Print Room (10 to 5) open free (closed Sunday). Is a museum of all branches of fine and applied art, under the Ministry of Education.

The Museum descends direct from the Museum of Manufactures (later called Museum of Ornamental Art) opened in Marlborough House in 1852

The nucleus was a selection of objects bought for £5,000 from the Great Exhibition of 1851 which, with objects illustrating historic styles, was to be devoted to the "application of fine art to the objects of utility" and "the improvement of the public taste in design." The Museum was moved in 1857 to become part of the collective South Kensington Museum. Most of the older buildings date from 1860–82; the new parts from 1899–1909. The South Kensington Museum was re-named the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1899, and only became an exclusively art museum in 1909. Besides comprising the departments named below, the Museum contains the national collections of post-classical sculpture (excluding modern), of British miniatures and of water-colours, the National Art Library, and of art lantern slides. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (composed of a building formerly at South Kensington) was opened in 1872. The Victoria and Albert Museum also administers the Wellington Museum (Apsley House); Ham House, Richmond and Osterley Park, Middlesex.

Director and Secretary, Trenchard Cox, C.B.E., F.S.A. £3,800

Secretariat

Museum Superintendent, P. Winter £1,950 to £2,250

Department of Architecture and Sculpture

Keeper, J. W. Pope-Hennessy, C.B.E. £2,400 to £2,700

Keeper, T. W. I. Hodgkinson, C.B.E. (*also Sec. to Advisory Council*) £1,975 to £2,450

Deputy Keeper, J. G. Beckwith £1,217 to £1,915†

Department of Ceramics

Keeper, E. A. Lane £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, R. J. Charleston £1,217 to £1,915†

Assistant Keepers, J. G. Ayers; J. E. Lowe £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Circulation

Keeper, H. G. Wakefield £2,400 to £2,700

Assistant Keeper, C. Hogben £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design

Keeper, A. G. Reynolds £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keepers, J. H. Mayne; B. E. Reade £1,217 to £1,915†

Assistant Keeper, P. W. Ward-Jackson £1,217 to £1,915

Library

Keeper, A. W. Wheen, M.M. £2,400 to £2,700

Assistant Keepers, J. P. Harthan; T. M. MacRobert £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Metalwork

Keeper, C. C. Oman £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keeper, B. W. Robinson £1,217 to £1,915†

Assistant Keeper, C. Blair £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Museum Extension Service

Keeper, C. H. Gibbs-Smith £1,975 to £2,400

Department of Textiles

Keeper, G. F. Wingfield Digby £2,400 to £2,700

Assistant Keepers, D. King; P. K. Thornton £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Woodwork

Keeper, H. D. Molesworth £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Keepers, W. A. Thorpe; J. F. Hayward £1,217 to £1,915†

Indian Section

Keeper, J. C. Irwin £2,400 to £2,700

Conservation Department

Keeper, N. S. Brommelle £1,975 to £2,400

† Plus *Allce.* £155.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM

Cambridge Heath Road, Bethnal Green, E.2

A branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum, opened in 1872. The following sections are now open (admission free). (1) British paintings. (2) British ceramics. (3) British domestic silver and furniture. (4) Costumes, etc. (5) Children's Section.

Officer-in-Charge, C. M. Weekley (*Deputy Keeper*) (plus *allce.* £155) £1,217 to £1,915

THE COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE

South Kensington, S.W.7

[Kensington: 3264]

The Institute was founded in 1887 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. Its primary purposes were firstly, to give scientific and technical advice in the interests of the economic development of the natural resources of the Empire, and secondly educational, to promote wider public knowledge of the life, scenery and industries of the Commonwealth.

Since April 1, 1949, as a direct result of recommendations adopted by the Commonwealth Scientific Conference of 1946, the scientific and technical activities of the Institute have been transferred to the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Institute retaining its educational functions. From the same date the Minister responsible to Parliament for the administration and finance of the Institute is the Minister of Education, who includes in the Estimate for his Department an annual grant-in-aid from Parliament to supplement the annual grants to the Institute from Overseas Empire Governments and the annual income from its invested endowment funds. The name was changed from Imperial Institute to Commonwealth Institute by the *Commonwealth Institute Act*, 1958.

The management of the Institute is vested in a Board of Governors of which the Earl of Dundee is the Chairman and Sir Griffith Williams, K.B.E., C.B., Vice-Chairman. Membership of the Board consists of the High Commissioners in London of the Commonwealth Governments and of representatives of Colonial, educational, cultural and commercial interests as appointed by the Minister. United Kingdom Government Departments are represented by Assessors.

Exhibition Galleries open weekdays, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. (5 p.m., Saturdays and Bank Holidays); Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free. Cinema. Closed Good Fridays, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

Director, K. G. Bradley, C.M.G. £2,750

Deputy Director, Mrs. M. Burke £1,925

Accountant and Establishment Officer, B. Daly £1,490 to £1,805

Curator, Exhibition Galleries, R. V. Hatt £1,490 to £1,850

Senior Information Officer, D. A. Ashley £1,490 to £1,850

Education Officer, Miss J. Foster £1,490 to £1,850

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Lambeth Road, S.E.1

[Reliance: 2636]

Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day), 10 a.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. Closes at 6 p.m.

The Museum was founded by the War Cabinet in March, 1917, and established by Act of Parliament in 1920 as a memorial of the effort and sacrifice made by the men and women of the Empire during the Great War of 1914–1918 and to provide a record and a place for the study of that period. On the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, the Trustees were authorized to collect exhibits and records of the War of 1939–1945 on similar lines. In 1953 it was decided that

the Museum should concern itself with all operations in which British Forces have been, or shall be, engaged since August 1914. The exhibition galleries contain relics, models, weapons, uniforms, badges, and medals and record the achievements of the three fighting services and the war effort and experiences of the home front. There are also picture galleries containing works by prominent British artists who recorded the wars in paintings, drawings, or sculpture. The reference library contains more than 70,000 printed and manuscript works in many languages, dealing with all aspects of the military, social, political and economic history of the wars, and files of the many service journals and other periodicals published during those periods. The Photographic Department contains all the official and many unofficial war photographs, to a total of over 3,000,000 prints. Prints may be purchased and reproductions authorized. The official cinematograph war films are also in the Trustees' custody.

Director, Dr. A. N. Frankland, D.F.C. £2,500
Keeper of Photographs and Deputy Director, A. J. Charge, M.B.E. ..... £1,225 to £1,915
Keeper of Pictures, W. P. Mayes, F.S.A. (Scot.) £1,225 to £1,915

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

Greenwich, S.E.10

[Greenwich: 4422]

Open weekdays 10 till 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Admission free. The Royal Observatory now forms part of the Museum, and was opened by H.M. The Queen in July, 1960, as Flamsteed House.

Reading Room and Students' Section of the Print Room open on weekdays 10 to 5 (Saturdays, 12.30); tickets of admission on written application to the Director.

The National Maritime Museum was established by Act of Parliament on July 24, 1934, for the illustration of the maritime history, archaeology and art of Great Britain. The Museum, which has absorbed the Royal Naval Museum and the Painted Hall Collections, is accommodated in the Queen's House (built by Inigo Jones, 1617–35) and the Caird Galleries (converted at the expense of Sir James Caird, Bt.). The collections include paintings; ship-models; ships' lines; prints and drawings; maps, atlases and charts; navigational instruments; relics; books and MSS. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a Grant-in-Aid, was estimated at £74,276 in 1960–61.

Director and Accounting Officer, Frank G. G. Carr, C.B.E. £3,000
Deputy Director, Cmdr. W. E. May, R.N. £1,337 to £2,035
Assistant Keepers (*First Class*), G. P. B. Naish; M. S. Robinson, M.B.E.; J. Munday; A. W. H. Pearsall £1,217 to £1,915
Establishment Officer, R. Lowen, M.B.E. £1,270 to £1,535

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

AMGUEDDFA GENEDLAETHOL CYMRU

Cardiff

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m, (on Thursdays in Summer to 8 p.m.). Sundays (admission 6d.) 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of:—(Geology), Collections of geological specimens (rocks, minerals, and fossils) from all parts of Wales, with comparative material from other regions. Relief maps, models and photographs illustrating the structure and scenery of Wales. (Botany), the Welsh National Herbarium, illustrating especially the flora of Wales and comprising the Griffith, D. A. Jones, Vachell, Salter, Shoolbred, Wheldon and other herbaria, and display collections illustrating general and forest botany and the ecology of Welsh plants. (Zoology), Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collections, Melvill-Tomlin collection of molluscs, spirit collections, chiefly of Welsh interest. (Archæology), Welsh prehistoric, Roman and medieval antiquities, casts of pre-Norman monuments of Wales, important numismatic collection. (Industry), Models and specimens illustrating the history and present status of the characteristic industries of Wales. (Art), The works of Richard Wilson, Augustus John, O.M., and Sir Frank Brangwyn, are well represented; the Gwendoline Davies Bequest of works of the 19th-century French School, the British School and Old Masters Pyke Thompson collection of water-colour drawings, and a general collection of paintings in oil; sculpture, including many works by Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the De Winton collection of Continental porcelain and the Jackson collection of silver, etc.

President, The Lord Raglan, F.S.A.
Vice-President, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.
Director, Dr. D. Dilwyn John, T.D.
Secretary, R. J. H. Lloyd, T.D.
Keepers (*Geology*), Dr. D. A. Bassett; (*Botany*), H. A. Hyde; (*Zoology*), Colin Matheson; (*Archaeology*), H. N. Savory, D.Phil., F.S.A.; (*Art*), R. L. Charles, M.C.

Welsh Folk Museum

Amgueddfa Werin Cymru

St. Fagans

The museum is situated 4 miles west of Cardiff. Open weekdays (except Monday) 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. April to September, and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. October to March (admission 1s.). Open Sundays from 2.30 p.m. The museum was made possible by the gift of St. Fagans Castle and its grounds by the Earl of Plymouth in 1947. The rooms of the Castle contain period furniture; the gardens are maintained. A woollen factory from Brecknockshire, a 16th-century barn from Flintshire, three farmhouses and an 18th-century chapel have been re-erected and other typical Welsh buildings are being re-erected in an area adjoining the Castle to picture the old Welsh way of life and to show the rural crafts of the past. Part of the Welsh Folk Collection is exhibited in a museum gallery.
Curator, Dr. Iorwerth C. Peate, F.S.A.

Legionary Museum of Caerleon

Caerleon, Mon.

Open daily (April–September), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and at other times on application to the Caretaker.

Contains material found on the site of the Roman fortress of Isca and in the immediate neighbourhood.

Turner House Art Gallery

Penarth, Nr. Cardiff

Open daily (except Mondays), 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. in summer; 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. in winter.

ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM

Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 1

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 7534–5]

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and on Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.

Director, D. A. Allan, C.B.E. £2,950
Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, W. I. R. Finlay ..... £1,945 to £2,370
Keeper, Technological Department, R. W. Plenderleith ..... £1,945 to £2,370
Keeper, Natural History Department, A. R. Waterston, O.B.E. ..... £1,945 to £2,370
Assistant Keepers (*First Class*), C. Aldred; C. D. Waterson; A. S. Clarke; R. Oddy; H. G. Macpherson; A. G. Thomson £1,185 to £1,865

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND

Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2

[Edinburgh Waverley: 5984]

Founded in 1781 by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and transferred to the Nation in 1858. Open free. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 2–5 p.m.

Keeper, R. B. K. Stevenson.....£2,550

Assistant Keepers, S. Maxwell; Miss A. S. Henshall; A. Fenton.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

6 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4

[Central: 2090]

Chairman, Sir Geoffrey Hutchinson, M.C., T.D., Q.C. £5,000

Private Sec., B. R. Williams, M.B.E.

Deputy Chairman, W. Asbury, C.M.G. £750

Other Members, H. T. Edwards; Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E.; W. Leonard; Dr. H. Pigott

Secretary S. D. Sargent, C.B.....£5,000

Under-Secretaries, Miss J. Hope-Wallace, C.B.E.; T. D. Kingdom, C.B. (*Director of Establishments*) £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, G. W. Cole; Miss F. M. Collins; C. W. Dixon; H. W. Harvey; T. M. Logan; J. W. M. Siberry £2,400 to £3,000

Solicitor to the Board, A. E. W. Ward, C.B.E.

Principals, A. G. Beard; G. G. Beltram; R. E. Higginson; H. S. Jones; E. T. Randall; K. R. Stowe; R. D. F. Whitelaw; R. Windsor £1,700 to £2,375

Chief Executive Officers, L. G. Ballard; J. Begbie; F. F. Jones; Miss C. M. Liptrot; H. A. Saunders, I.S.O.....£1,950 to £2,250

Senior Executive Officers, J. S. Atkinson; B. R. Brewer; F. J. Burls; E. A. Connell; S. A. Evans; H. A. C. Ferraro; R. J. Forrest; H. W. Hart, M.B.E.; W. T. Hartland; V. G. Hilbourne; G. H. Marsh; T. L. Midwood; H. Moore; G. H. Neale, V.R.D.; Miss V. E. Preddle; R. B. Pullan; L. Roper; G. C. Seager; A. J. Selman-Smith; J. M. Watts; S. E. Wilkins; A. Wood £1,490 to £1,850

Regional Organization

Regional Controllers, J. H. Bradley; E. W. Davies; R. Fish; F. W. Goodchild; J. G. Grimshaw, O.B.E.; F. Jackson, O.B.E.; D. S. Johnston, O.B.E.; W. L. Lidbury, O.B.E.; R. McN. Wright £2,100 to £2,550

Deputy Regional Controllers, J. M. Anderson; R. L. Cornes; Miss A. Evans; J. Gaskell; F. Hill; I. Jones; S. Morrison; W. Norris; D. F. Rae; J. R. Reddall; Miss E. M. Scott; W. S. Smethurst; A. N. Smith; S. B. Williamson £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, Miss V. M. Baker; R. E. Balls; R. A. Banks; J. R. Beattie; V. W. P. Bellamy; A. O. B. Bevan; A. Bisset; F. Blunden; R. J. Boyle; J. Brogden; H. E. C. Brookman; W. C. Burgoyne; J. W. Camm; Miss H. M. Cobb; J. R. Cockburn; Miss E. Cocker; P. C. Collie; T. J. Collins; R. A. W. Cork; M. Duncan; W. S. Duthie; F. G. Dyson; C. Evans; M. Glen; W. McL. Gray; W. R. D. Greenan; H. Hall; R. C. Harris; O. H. Holme; O. Hughes; T. Jeff; J. B. Jeffrey; S. J. Kelly; H. J. Kimbic; J. G. Kinder; F. R. Kisby; J. R. Lambie; J. C. Lancaster; Miss J. Lind; V. J. Lockwood; J. S. McDougall; B. V. Magee; J. M. Makin; G. K. Mann; W. G. Millard; J. K. Nicol; T. C. Noble; W. P. M. Ottino; A. R. Pirie; E. D. Potter; D. B. Powell; A. Provan; G. G. Quaife; E. T. J. Salter; I. G. Scanlan; T. Y. B. Shaw; A. Smith; E. Smith; E. Telfer; H. T. A. Tregear; R. G. Trent; W. G. F. West; E. Wilkinson; Miss E. E. Wilkinson, M.B.E.; L. G. Williams; P. B. Wiltshire.....£1,450 to £1,800

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1

[Sloane: 3401]

The *Coal Industry Nationalization Act* received the Royal Assent on July 12, 1946, and the National Coal Board was constituted on July 15, 1946. It took over the mines on January 1, 1947. The Board was reconstituted on August 1, 1951 and in February 1955.

Chairman, Sir James Bowman, K.B.E.....£10,000

Deputy Chairmen, Rt. Hon. A. Robens (*Chairman* from Jan. 1, 1961); E. H. Browne, C.B.E. £8,000

Members, H. E. Collins, C.B.E.; J. Crawford, C.B.E.; H. W. Hembry; C. A. Roberts, C.B.E.; F. Wilkinson; A. H. A. Wynn.....*each* £7,500

Part-time Members, J. A. Birch; J. M. Smith; W. J. P. Webber.....*each* £1,000

Secretary, R. G. C. Cowe.

Under-Secretaries, W. J. S. McKinnell; Col. F. W. Webb, O.B.E.

Legal Adviser, D. H. Haslam.

Director-General of Research, W. Idris Jones, C.B.E., Ph.D.

Director-General of Finance, A. W. John, O.B.E.

Director-General of Industrial Relations, J. V. Wood.

Director-General of Marketing (vacant).

Director-General of Carbonization, R. J. Morley, Ph.D.

Director-General of Staff, C. G. Simpson, O.B.E.

Director-General of Purchasing and Stores, J. Murray Grammer.

Director-General of Production and Reconstruction, W. V. Sheppard.

Director-General of Process Development, J. Bronowski, Ph.D.

Director of Statistics, E. H. Sealy, Ph.D.

Chief Public Relations Officer, G. Kirk.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. J. M. Rogan.

Chairmen of Divisional Boards, R. W. Parker, C.B.E. (*Scottish Division*); L. Graham, C.B.E. (*Northern Northumberland and Cumberland*)); W. Reid, Ph.D. (*Durham*); W. H. Sales (*North Eastern*); Col. G. G. H. Bolton, C.B.E., M.C. (*North Western*); R. Ringham, C.B.E. (*East Midlands*); H. A. Longden (*West Midlands*); D. M. Rees, C.B.E. (*South Western*); J. H. Plumptre (*Divisional General Manager*) (*South Eastern*).

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE

and Office for Purchase of Government Life Annuities

Bank Buildings, 19 Old Jewry, E.C.2

Secretary to the National Debt Commissioners and Comptroller-General, G. D. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G., M.C.....£3,800

Asst. Comptroller, H. S. Mileman, O.B.E. £2,070 to £2,400

Chief Clerk, G. B. Hill, M.B.E.....£1,463 to £1,816

Principal Clerks, F. T. Roberts; F. D. Ashby £1,463 to £1,816

Brokers, Messrs. Mullens & Co..... £2,000

NATIONAL GALLERIES

See ART GALLERIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

See HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL PARKS COMMISSION

3 Chester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[Welbeck: 0366]

The National Parks Commission, a body corporate, was established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949. Members are appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, to whom the Commission reports annually. This report is laid before each House of Parliament.

The Commission is entrusted with the task of designating National Parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty in England and Wales. The former are extensive tracts of country affording facilities for open-air recreation. The Parks, when approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, are administered by Local Planning Authorities, subject to a general supervision by the Parks Commission. Ten have been established—the Peak District, Lake District, Snowdonia, Dartmoor, Pembrokeshire Coast, North York Moors, Yorkshire Dales, Exmoor, Northumberland and the Brecon Beacons, covering in all some 5,246 square miles. Areas in the Gower Peninsula, Lleyn, the Malvern Hills, Cornwall, North and South Devon, the Quantock Hills, the Northumberland coast, the Surrey hills, Shropshire hills, Cannock Chase and Dorset have been established as areas of outstanding natural beauty.

The Commission is also required to report to the Minister of Housing and Local Government on long-distance routes, along which there will be continuous right of way for walkers and riders, e.g. the Pennine Way; to make representations to Ministers or Local Planning Authorities on any proposed development likely to be prejudicial to the natural beauty of any area; and to provide information services for the public.

Chairman, The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E. £2,000

Deputy Chairman, Mrs. J. Dower, O.B.E. £1,000

Members, Brig. P. B. E. Acland, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; Prof. H. C. Darby, O.B.E., Ph.D.; Mrs. Elwyn Davies, Ph.D.; J. C. P. de Winton; Sir Herbert Griffin, C.B.E.; G. Huxley, C.M.G., M.C.; A. Lubbock, F.S.A.; D. F. Morgan, O.B.E.; F. Ritchie; Prof. J. A. Steers; H. Wardale; W. B. Yapp. *unpaid*

Secretary, H. M. Abrahams, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Principal, J. R. B. Ferguson £1,500 to £2,120

Field Officer, L. J. Watson . . . . . £1,395 to £1,660

Senior Executive Officer, E. J. S. Burbidge £1,450 to £1,800

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1 Tilney Street, W.1

[Grosvenor: 5431]

The National Research Development Corporation is a Public Corporation set up by the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Development of Inventions Act, 1948, to develop or exploit in the public interest inventions resulting from research carried out by Government Departments or other public bodies, or any other research in respect of which financial assistance has been provided out of public funds; and also worthwhile inventions from other sources which are not already being developed or exploited.

Chairman, Sir William Black . . . . . *unpaid*

Managing Director, J. C. Duckworth £6,000

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

19, Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 3241]

The Nature Conservancy was set up by Royal Charter in March, 1949, and is directly responsible to the Lord President of the Council and Minister for Science as Chairman of the Privy Council Committee for Nature Conservation. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, provided the necessary powers for the proper discharge of the responsibilities laid on the Conservancy.

The duties laid upon the Conservancy by the Royal Charter and the 1949 Act are—the provision of advice; the practice of conservation; and the stimulation and conduct of research bearing on conservation.

In Great Britain eighty-three Nature Reserves, covering some 138,900 acres, had been declared up to July 10, 1960. The Conservancy has powers under Part III of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, to make byelaws for the protection of National Nature Reserves.

Research Stations have been set up at Merlewood, Grange-over-Sands, and Furzebrook, Wareham, and Field Stations at Moor House, Westmorland, and Anancaun, Ross-shire, where long-term ecological research is undertaken into such problems as the relation of vegetation to soils and climates, peat growth, effects of grazing and of moor burning, coastal erosion and roadside spraying. Grants are made for research and the Conservancy awards a number of post-graduate studentships annually.

Reports and publications are issued through H.M. Stationery Office and are obtainable from any bookseller or from the above address.

Chairman, Arthur Bryce Duncan.

Members, G. R. Chetwynd, M.P.; Prof. A. R. Clapham, Ph.D.; Dr. F. Fraser Darling, F.R.S.E.; Lt.-Col. C. M. Floyd, O.B.E.; The Lord Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E.; Prof. Sir Joseph Hutchinson, C.M.G., F.R.S.; G. V. Jacks; Major J. G. Morrison, T.D., M.P.; C. H. Mortimer, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.; Major Sir Basil H. H. Neven-Spence, M.D.; C. F. A. Pantin, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Prof. W. H. Pearsall, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. P. W. Richards, Sc.D. Dr. L. D. Stamp, C.B.E.; Prof. J. A. Steers; The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E.; Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E.

Scottish Committee

Chairman, Major Sir Basil H. H. Neven-Spence, M.D.

Members, Major D. C. Bowser, O.B.E.; A. B. Duncan; Prof. T. N. George, F.R.S.E.; Colonel J. P. Grant, M.B.E.; Commander Sir Geoffrey Hughes-Onslow, K.B.E., D.S.C.; Prof. J. R. Matthews, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.; C. H. Mortimer, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.; M. A. C. Noble, M.P.; A. R. Wannop, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.; Prof. V. C. Wynne-Edwards; Prof. C. M. Yonge, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Director-General, E. M. Nicholson, C.B.

Deputy Director-General (Scientific), E. B. Worthington, Ph.D.

Administrative Secretary, P. H. Cooper.

Director, Scotland, J. Berry, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., 12. Hope Terrace, Edinburgh, 9.

Director, Merlewood, Miss V. M. Conway, Ph.D., Merlewood Research Station, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

Director, Furzebrook (vacant).

Regional Offices

Wales, The Conservation Officer, The Nature Conservancy Headquarters for Wales, Penrhos, Bangor.

South Wales Region, Department of Zoology, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea.

North Region, Merlewood Research Station, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

East Anglia Region, Government Offices, Bishopgate, Norwich.

South Region; South-West Region, Furzebrook Research Station, Wareham, Dorset.

South-East Region, 19 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

Midland Region, The Nature Conservancy, Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, Salop.

ROYAL OBSERVATORIES

Royal Greenwich Observatory

[Herstmonceux: 3171]

The Royal Observatory was established at Greenwich in 1675 by Charles II for improving methods of navigation. Latterly the growth of London, with its smoke and bright lights, seriously hampered astronomical observations there, and it was decided in 1946 to move the telescopes to

Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex. The removal was completed by 1958. The meridian of zero longitude still passes through the old site, which now houses the astronomical section of the National Maritime Museum.

At the Observatory astronomical measurements are made of the positions, motions and distances of the heavenly bodies, and of such physical characteristics as their luminosities, masses and temperatures. Two meridian instruments and seven equatorially-mounted telescopes are devoted to this work. The Observatory is responsible for the time service of the United Kingdom, for the maintenance of chronometers and watches used by H.M. armed forces, and for the periodical issue of world magnetic charts. At an outstation at Hartland, Devon, continuous observations are made of the strength and direction of the earth's magnetic field.

H.M. Astronomer Royal, Richard Woolley, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S. £3,750
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, E. K. d'E. Atkinson, Ph.D. ..... £2,750 to £3,050
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, O. J. Eggen, Ph.D. £2,350 to £2,650
Principal Scientific Officers, H. F. Finch; A. Hunter, Ph.D.; B. E. J. Pagel, Ph.D.; H. M. Smith; L. S. T. Symms; G. B. Wellgate £1,460 to £2,070

H.M. Nautical Almanac Office

c/o The Royal Greenwich Observatory

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767 by the Board of Longitude. The Office is now a branch of the Royal Greenwich Observatory. Annual publications—Astronomical Ephemeris, Nautical Almanac, Air Almanac, Star Almanac.

Superintendent, D. H. Sadler, O.B.E. £2,750 to £3,050
Principal Scientific Officers, J. G. Porter, Ph.D., £1,460 to £2,070; Mrs. F. McBain Sadler (*part-time*).

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope

The Cape Observatory was founded by order in Council in 1820 to continue in the Southern Hemisphere the work being undertaken by Greenwich in the North. Extensive programmes are carried out to ascertain the positions, distances, magnitudes and radial velocities of stars.

Astronomer, R. H. Stoy, C.B.E., Ph.D. £2,750
Chief Asst., D. S. Evans, Ph.D. ... £2,350 to £2,650
Senior Observatory Officers, A. W. J. Cousins, Ph.D.; J. v. B. Lourens ..... £1,340 to £2,060

SCOTLAND

Royal Observatory

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh 9
[Edinburgh: 42303]

The Observatory was founded by the Astronomical Institution in 1818. Originally situated on Calton Hill, near the centre of the city, it was moved southwards to its present site in 1896. It is primarily a research institution concerned with work in astrophysics and stellar astronomy, and undertakes spectroscopic and photometric observations. The Library contains the valuable collection of Lord Crawford.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland and Regius Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, H. A. Brück, Ph.D., D.Phil. £2,750
Principal Scientific Officers, H. E. Butler, Ph.D.; P. B. Fellgett, Ph.D. ..... £1,460 to £2,070

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES INCOME TAX OFFICE

26 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1

The Official Representative is appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and acts in respect of those territories, Protectorates, etc., which have decided to avail themselves of his services in connection with territorial Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax.

Official Representative, W. Williams, C.B.E. . . £3,000
Deputy, F. C. Yandell £2,750

PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade).
25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2
[Holborn: 8721]

The duties of the Department, which deals mainly with the granting of patents, the registration of designs and trade marks, and with questions relating to literary and artistic copyright, are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. In 1959 the Patent Office sealed 18,157 patents and registered 7,893 designs and 6,987 trade marks.

Comptroller-General, G. Grant, C.B. £4,100
Assistant Comptrollers, A. E. Tollerfield, £3,500; W. Wallace; R. G. Atkinson, C.B.E. £3,300
Superintending Examiners, W. Parkin, O.B.E.; W. E. Watts, O.B.E.; R. D. Satchell, C.B.E.; J. V. Hudson; S. H. Biles; E. T. Vincent; T. C. Taylor; L. F. W. Knight £3,050

Patent Office Library

The Library (383,500 volumes) is open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Mondays to Fridays; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Librarian, Miss M. Webb ..... £1,939 to £2,366

Manchester Office

51 Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester.
[Blackfriars: 3759]

Keeper of Manchester Branch, W. E. Edwards £1,450 to £1,800

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

Russell Square House, Russell Square, W.C.1
[Museum: 8646]

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660. Other offices were incorporated in 1848. Its function is that of paying agent for the different Government Departments, other than the Revenue Departments. The majority of its payments are made through banks, to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England. The payment of pensions is an important feature of its work. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £519,870 in 1960–61.

Paymaster-General, THE LORD MILES, P.C., K.B.E. £5,000
Assistant Paymaster General, J. H. Vetch £2,400 to £3,000
Dep. Asst. Paymaster Gen., S. Cowling £2,070 to £2,400
Chief Executive Officers, F. J. Clay; A. M. Ford, M.B.E. ..... £1,950 to £2,250
Senior Executive Officers, S. A. H. Guille, M.B.E.; E. F. Coppins; F. S. J. Jones; F. T. Simmons; N. C. Norfolk; K. G. L. Harrold; D. M. Wheble; A. A. C. Jackson; Miss H. M. Bottrill; P. J. Sheppard; R. C. Ward; A. J. Kennett; R. S. Harris ..... £1,490 to £1,850

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 9066]

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance is responsible for the administration of war pensions, family allowances and national insurance, including industrial injuries insurance. The schemes administered by the Ministry are explained in detail in the main article (*see* Index).

Minister, RT. HON. JOHN ARCHIBALD BOYD-CARPENTER, M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, H. Archer, D.F.C.
Assistant Private Secretary, F. Sutton.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, A. Kershaw, M.C., M.P. ..... *unpaid*
Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, Rt. Hon. Patricia Hornsby-Smith, M.P.; W. M. F. Vane, T.D., M.P. £1,500
Secretary, Sir Eric Bowyer, K.C.B., K.B.E. £7,000
Private Secretary, P. R. Oglesby.
Deputy Secretary, J. Walley, C.B. £5,000

War Pensions

Under Secretary, C. G. Dennys, C.B., M.C. £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, T. W. Casey, C.B.E., M.C.; J. H. F. Ludgate, C.B.E.; A. J. G. Crocker £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, J. Squire, O.B.E.; F. H. Johnstone; Miss M. M. Killeen
Men, £1,700 to £2,375; *Women*, £1,673 to £2,337
Chief Executive Officers, F. G. Ackerman, M.B.E.; G. T. Flock ..... £1,950 to £2,250

Insurance Department A

(*Industrial Injuries and Family Allowances*)

Under Secretary, Miss M. Riddelsdell, C.B.E. £3,763
Assistant Secretaries, J. P. Carswell; J. C. Hobbs; G. D. Caldwell ..... £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, Mrs. F. P. A. Parr; J. E. Ashford; R. Dronfield; J. H. Ward
Men, £1,700 to £2,375; *Women*, £1,673 to £2,337
Chief Executive Officers, Miss D. A. Wade; G. W. Horn; T. C. Naylor
Men, £1,950 to £2,250; *Women*, £1,911 to £2,212

Insurance Department B

(*National Insurance Scheme Benefits*)

Under Secretary, D. Overend £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, Miss N. Hellon; Mrs. E. M. Kemp-Jones; D. H. Fulcher, D.S.C.
Men, £2,400 to £3,000; *Women*, £2,367 to £2,970
Principals, S. B. Kibbey; R. B. Hodgetts; I. G. Gilbert; C. M. Regan; H. S. McPherson; N. M. Hale ..... £1,700 to £2,375
Chief Executive Officers, P. J. Haddy; F. J. Goodridge ..... £1,950 to £2,250

Insurance Department C

(*Insurability, Contributions, Statistics, Overseas Matters, etc.*)

Under Secretary, D. C. H. Abbot, C.B. £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, A. Patterson, C.M.G.; Miss G. M. Jones; J. A. Atkinson, D.F.C.; F. K. Forrester, M.B.E.; T. C. Stephens
Men, £2,400 to £3,000; *Women*, £2,367 to £2,970
Principals, J. Vaughan; E. Jenkins, O.B.E.; W. F. Morris; D. J. Carter; H. B. Lewin, M.B.E.; Miss J. A. Bates; M. Nelson
Men, £1,700 to £2,375; *Women*, £1,673 to £2,337
Chief Executive Officers, S. F. Evans; L. C. H. Stadames ..... £1,950 to £2,250

Establishments and Organization Department

Under Secretary, G. M. Williams, C.B., C.B.E. (*Director of Establishments and Organization*) £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, D. F. Herring, C.B.E.; S. S. Menneer; J. E. McDonnell, O.B.E.; J. Rickard £2,400 to £3,000
Chief Information Officer, F. D. Bickerton, £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, B. Lindlaw; G. T. Williams £1,700 to £2,375
Chief Instructions Officer, P. J. Burchett £2,070 to £2,400
Controller of Office Services, W. J. V. Thorne, O.B.E. £2,070 to £2,400
Chief Executive Officers, M. Eastaugh; Miss C. H. Hampton; A. O. Patterson; J. Johnston; M. Innes; J. A. W. Turner; J. F. C. Parsons; J. H. C. Nightingall; N. S. Kiernan
Men, £1,950 to £2,250; *Women*, £1,911 to £2,212

Finance Department

Under Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, L. Errington £3,800
Assistant Secretary for Finance, R. S. Swift £2,400 to £3,000
Principal, F. J. Eager ..... £1,700 to £2,375
Directors of Accounts, H. E. Morgan; R. U. L. Edwards, O.B.E. £2,700
Assistant Accountants General, M. W. Viney, M.B.E.; A. A. Reid; W. L. Williams; R. Taylor, O.B.E. £2,020 to £2,350
Chief Executive Officers, J. W. Barrs, O.B.E.; J. T. Perkins; H. W. Willis; L. C. Donohoe; G. Cox; W. T. Elsworth; R. G. Cope £1,900 to £2,200
Regional Finance Officers, J. B. Boyes (*Northern*); J. K. Studley (*East and West Ridings*); A. Astbury (*North Midlands*); W. G. Nightingale (*London North*); W. M. Baker, O.B.E. (*London South*); W. P. Sheppard (*South Western*); W. A. Gregory (*Wales*); D. W. Scarth (*Midland*); E. M. Fillmore (*North Western*); J. E. Smail (*Scotland*) £1,900 to £2,200

Legal Department

Solicitor, A. E. W. Ward, C.B.E. £5,000
Assistant Solicitors, R. L. Garbutt, C.B.E.; G. H. Brinkworth, C.B.E.; J. R. B. Hodgetts; W. H. M. Clifford; H. W. Hornsby; M. W. M. Osmond; H. S. Badger ..... £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, R. H. Prudencegast; R. F. N. Thoyts; Miss C. K. Bridgewater; D. O. Robinson; T. C. A. Butcher; W. H. C. Hodges; W. H. D. Winder; R. N. Williams; M. O'Connor; A. J. A. Compton; H. L. Palmer; E. W. Howard; T. A. Parsons; A. S. Dinnis; S. E. Ingram; H. Knorpel; J. S. Lewis; N. F. MacCabe; C. A. Emanuel; H. M. Jones; T. C. Hetherington; R. J. Butcher
Men, £1,720 to £2,400; *Women*, £1,692 to £2,366

Medical Department

Chief Medical Officer, C. G. Magee, C.B.E. .. £4,400
Deputy Chief Medical Officer, F. M. Collins .. £3,800
Principal Medical Officers, C. J. P. Grosvenor, C.B.E.; C. W. A. Emery, C.B.E.; J. Watkins-Pitchford; E. E. Dryburgh; T. H. Sims, O.B.E. £3,250
Senior Medical Officers, J. W. James; S. Vatcher; D. E. V. Jones; H. E. Martin; M. Newman; G. D. Gordon, O.B.E.; G. A. Miller; N. R. Donald; G. S. Moran; W. D. T. Brunyate; E. D. Robson; A. D. Aveling, M.B.E.; W. Hosie; C. Huddlestone; A. J. Lea; J. C. McVittie; N. C. Simpson; B. Yuill; J. M. Cribb; J. Black; W. W. Jones; R. W. Thomas; Miss A. M. MacGown; G. B. Murray, D.C.M.; M. S. Patrick; R. T. Fletcher, M.B.E.; H. W. Farrell, O.B.E.; J. R. Connelly; J. K. Steel, T.D. £2,950
Medical Officers (Regions and Central Office, Blackpool), G. P. Thorold; W. L. Nicholson, O.B.E.; T. M. Davies, C.B.E.; D. D. Allan; A. J. V. Mouat; J. H. Williams; D. T. Lewis; J. C. Mackay, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; D. R. P. Wilkie; J. L. Donnelly; J. N. U. Russell, M.B.E.; S. Conlan; G. N. Hunt; J. N. Heales, M.B.E.; Sir David Clyde, K.C.I.E.; D. C. Farquharson, O.B.E.; C. C. Harvey; Miss M. E. Nevin; E. L. Brittain, T.D.; M. R. Hayes; Mrs. A. D. Maclaine; A. R. Woodforde; G. Shearer; Miss B. T. M. Douglas; H. A. D. Doyle; W. Sagar; S. B. Davis; A. M. Roberts; H. S. Hamlin; N. G. Clements; G. T. Cribb; E. G. Houghton; R. S. Parkin; R. St. J. R. Johnston; W. Lawie; G. O. Aircy; W. J. R. Jones; N. Macleod; F. L. G. Tweedie; Miss B. Winterton; J. B. McCallum; J. L. Cox, V.R.D.; A. Mackinnon; E. H. Buckland; R. W. Liston; W. E. A. Burton; J. Weir; W. Smith; A. D. Bourne; W. H. Stephen, T.D.; F. W. Whiteman, C.B.E.; G. L. Pett; P. B. Atkinson; J. F. H. Gaussen; J. B. Evans; P. Fitzpatrick; E. Livingstone; H. G. G. Bernstein, M.B.E.; M. D. Edwards; R. J. C. Hamilton, T.D.; W. S. Shaw; J. E. M. Barnes; J. W. Laird; R. T. Dudley-Paget; W. S. Brown, T.D.; W. M. Quin;

T. G. S. James; E. C. Vardy; R. Medlicott; J. H. F. Pankhurst; E. Haigh; R. D. Menzies; P. S. Hawkins; Miss C. Swanston; E. A. L. Murphy, T.D.; W. R. C. Spicer; A. M. Langwill; D. S. Gideon; D. J. Sheehan; R. S. Flynn; G. O. Mayne; J. A. G. Carmichael; W. G. Greene; G. Longworth-Krafft; J. G. S. Holman, M.C.; E. G. Wright, O.B.E.; G. S. Caithness
£1,835 to £2,660

Medical Officers (Pneumoconiosis), S. Bryson; J. M. Tyrrell; J. Egan; W. Williams; A. M. Campbell, O.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.; R. M. McGowan; P. K. Walker; Mrs. M. L. Williams; A. Caplan; W. B. Lister; W. C. Sharp; T. J. Reid; R. M. Buchanan; A. H. Pritchard; J. E. M. Hutchinson; H. D. McGorry; S. F. Seelig; M. K. Coles; D. R. Mackintosh; J. P. Lyons; W. N. Pringle; Miss A. F. Roberts; D. L. Cran; A. C. Byles; A. N. Dempsey; M. G. Ellis; F. H. Morrell; B. Roberts; R. L. Sadler; R. G. B. Williamson; C. Y. Bland; G. J. Ryder; W. R. Parkes
£1,835 to £2,600

Blackpool Central Office

(*War Pensions Awards and Appeals, War Pensions Issue Office*)

Controller, L. S. Bibbings, C.B.E. £2,650
Heads of Branch, E. L. Trew; F. W. Beavan; H. Wilson ..... £2,020 to £2,350
Chief Executive Officers, Miss F. M. Taylor; D. E. Thomas; V. W. B. Slater; P. V. Hincks; L. J. Birtles; R. A. E. Tow; S. Watson; D. J. Robertson
Men, £1,900 to £2,200; *Women*, £1,861 to £2,162

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Central Office

(*Records Branch, Family Allowances, etc.*)

Controller, J. H. McCarthy £3,750
Heads of Division, W. H. Watling; W. B. Cowie
£2,650
Heads of Branch, H. V. O'Toole; A. E. Hancock, O.B.E.; R. J. Eayrs; G. H. A. Othen
£2,020 to £2,350
Chief Executive Officers, W. R. Dean; F. Wilshaw; L. M. Maclean; A. C. Chilman, M.B.E.; J. A. Corry; Miss H. Marshall; G. Cryer; A. E. Ashton, M.B.E.; A. J. M. Petrie; E. Turner; J. M. Nicholson
Men, £1,900 to £2,200; *Women*, £1,861 to £2,162
Statistician, D. Newman ..... £1,650 to £2,325

Scotland

39 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3

Controller, I. Mc. G. Roberton, C.B.E.
£2,350 to £2,950
Deputy do., J. H. O. Noble, O.B.E.
£2,020 to £2,350
Assistant do., D. M. Bridges, I.S.O.; Miss E. I. T. Heatlie; G. T. Davidson; J. G. Burton
Men, £1,900 to £2,200; *Women*, £1,861 to £2,162
Chief Executive Officer, Miss C. F. Murray
£1,861 to £2,162

Wales

Gabalfa, Cardiff

Controller, E. Evans, C.B.E. ..... £2,350 to £2,950
Deputy do., J. O. Davies ..... £2,020 to £2,350
Assistant do., G. T. Huws; D. M. Watt, M.M.; C. Randalls ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Regional Organization (England)

Northern—Newcastle

Regional Controller, C. C. Fleetwood, O.B.E.
£2,650
Deputy Do., F. B. Hindmarsh ... £2,020 to £2,350
Assistant do., W. A. Dearman; Mrs. D. C. Reid; J. Kennedy
Men, £1,900 to £2,200; *Women*, £1,861 to £2,162

East and West Riding—Leeds

Regional Controller, M. H. Mackellar, O.B.E.
£2,650
Deputy do., T. C. Secret ..... £2,050 to £2,350
Assistant do., J. E. Dodwell; W. G. Kuhnel; G. R. Kemp ..... £1,900 to £2,200

North Midland—Nottingham

Regional Controller, H. H. Leeman £2,650
Deputy do., C. Kenwright ..... £2,020 to £2,350
Assistant do., F. F. Haines; J. C. Moy; J. Grieve
£1,900 to £2,200
Chief Executive Officers, T. C. Pitkin; A. L. Heath
£1,900 to £2,200

London North

Regional Controller, R. H. G. Garside, C.B.E. £2,700
Deputy do., T. E. Cammell, O.B.E.
£2,070 to £2,400
Assistant do. H. E. Knott; J. W. Porter; F. W. Jones; S. Reeves; A. E. Goddard .... £1,950 to £2,250

London South

Regional Controller, E. Wilkinson, C.B.E. £2,700
Deputy do., F. D. S. Waterton .. £2,070 to £2,400
Assistant do., W. R. Denaro; D. Pilkington; T. C. Sutton, O.B.E.; J. M. Jones
£1,950 to £2,250
Principal, E. Franks ..... £1,700 to £2,375

South Western—Bristol

Regional Controller, R. Hobbins £2,650
Deputy do., J. W. Newing ..... £2,020 to £2,350
Assistant do., J. A. Worrall; S. H. Bate
£1,900 to £2,200

Midland—Birmingham

Regional Controller, J. Snoxhill, C.B.E. £2,650
Deputy do. (vacant) ..... £2,020 to £2,350
Assistant do., A. E. Howells, O.B.E.; E. G. Harmer; G. F. Franklin, M.C. ..... £1,900 to £2,200
Chief Executive Officer, Miss B. M. Chaplin
£1,861 to £2,162

North Western—Manchester

Regional Controller, G. H. Childs £2,650
Deputy do., J. W. Farnsworth
£2,020 to £2,350
Assistant do., F. Turnbull; J. C. Lewis; J. F. Crampton; R. Mather; R. M. Kelly
£1,900 to £2,200

Canada

Ministry Representative, G. J. Harvey, O.B.E.
£2,020 to £2,350

NATIONAL INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 9066]

The National Insurance Advisory Committee was appointed on Oct. 28, 1947, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, to give advice and assistance to the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Act, and to perform any other duties allotted to it under the Act. These other duties include the consideration of preliminary drafts of regulations to be made under the National Insurance Acts, and of representations received thereon. When the regulations are laid before Parliament, the Committee's Report on the preliminary draft is laid with them, together with a statement by the Minister showing what amendments to the preliminary draft have been made, what effect has been given to the Committee's recommendations, and, if effect has not been given to any recommendation, the reasons for not adopting it. The Minister may also refer to the Committee for consideration and advice any questions relating to the operation of the Acts (including questions as to the advisability of amending the Acts).

Chairman, Sir Ifor Evans.
Members, Prof. J. K. Charlesworth, C.B.E.; H. Collison; Mrs. I. M. Howell; H. M. D. Parker, C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E.; Prof. R. M. Titmuss; H. W. Townley, C.B.E.; N. C. Turner.
Secretary, S. B. Kibbey.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES ADVISORY COUNCIL

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 9066]

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, established under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, considers and advises the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on the Regulations proposed under the Act, and on other questions which the Minister refers to it.
Chairman, Prof. Sir Arnold Plant.
Members, A. Bridges; N. J. Campbell; W. L. Clarke; C. R. Dale; T. Eccles, O.B.E.; E. Hall; Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E.; E. C. Happold; E. J. Kimmins; Prof. R. E. Lane, C.B.E.; T. A. E. Layborn, C.B.E.; S. A. S. Malkin, C.B.E.; J. Mcgaw, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C.; Dr. D. G. Morgan, O.B.E.; Dr. L. G. Norman; W. Taylor, C.B.
Secretary, R. Dronfield.

NATIONAL INSURANCE JOINT AUTHORITY

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1
[Abbey: 1200]

Members, The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance; the Minister of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland.
Deputies, Sir Eric Bowyer, K.C.B., K.B.E.; D. C. H. Abbot; W. N. McWilliam; H. A. Lowry.
Joint Financial Advisers, H. Tetley, C.B.; L. Errington; J. E. Aiken.
Secretary, D. J. Carter.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SUPPLEMENTATION BOARD and PNEUMOCONIOSIS AND BYSSINOSIS BENEFIT BOARD

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1
[Abbey: 1200]

The Workmen's Compensation Supplementation Board was appointed on July 11, 1951, under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, to consider and determine all claims arising and any other questions assigned to it under the scheme. The scheme deals solely with persons who have rights under the Workmen's Compensation Acts on account of an accident which happened (or industrial disease contracted) before January 1, 1924. It gives them allowances out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to bring their compensation up to about the level it would have stood at if the later Workmen's Compensation Acts had applied to them.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Board was appointed on March 10, 1952, under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, to consider and determine all claims arising and all questions assigned to it under the scheme. The scheme provides for payments out of the Industrial Injuries Fund for disablement or death from pneumoconiosis or byssinosis in certain cases which are not covered by either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the Industrial Injuries Act. The Board also deals with claims arising under the Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, which makes corresponding provision for uncompensated cases of certain other industrial diseases of a malignant nature.
Chairman, R. F. Levy, Q.C.
Deputy Chairman, D. M. Campbell, Q.C.
Members, E. Hall; H. Hewitt, O.B.E.; J. C. Hobbs; R. Pilkington; W. C. Stansfield; Miss D. A. Wade.
Secretary, S. G. Nicholls, M.B.E.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSURANCE OFFICER FOR NATIONAL INSURANCE

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1
[Abbey: 1200]

Chief Insurance Officer, G. Edwards, C.B.E. . . . £3,300
Chief Executive Officers, E. P. Hyam; J. L. Oxlade; J. S. Campbell-Dick . . . . . £1,950 to £2,250

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF NON-PARTICIPATING EMPLOYMENTS

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2
[Whitehall: 9066]

Registrar, N. Leach £3,800
Deputy Registrar, K. R. Malcolm £2,400 to £3,000
Principal, E. W. Whittemore, M.M. £1,700 to £2,375
Chief Executive Officer, A. J. Ashman £1,950 to £2,250

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1
[Sloane: 9236]
23 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3
[Edinburgh Caledonian: 2201]
7 Park Place, Cardiff
[Cardiff: 32623]

The Commissioner is the final Statutory Authority to decide claims under the Family Allowances Acts, the National Insurance Acts and the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.
Commissioner, His Honour Sir David Davies, Q.C.
Deputy Commissioners, Sir Archibald Safford, M.C., Q.C.; H. A. Shewan, O.B.E., Q.C.; N. P. d'Albuquerque; G. Owen George; R. G. Micklethwait, Q.C.; H. I. Nelson, Q.C.; D. W. E. Neligan.
Legal Assistants, J. R. C. Walford, M.B.E.; The Lord Swinfen.
Secretary, A. D. Church, M.B.E.

POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

H.M. Treasury, Great George Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 1234]

Chairman, The Viscount Crookshank, P.C., C.H.
Members, The Lord Pethick-Lawrence, P.C.; The Viscount Thurso, P.C., K.T., C.M.G.
Secretary, Sir Robert Knox, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Head Office, Trinity Square, E.C.3
[Royal: 2000]

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII. c. 63), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 28 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman and Vice-Chairman appointed by the Authority; these offices may (but need not) be filled by an elected or appointed member.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1960, showed a surplus of £160,028, leaving a surplus balance of £756,986 carried forward.

Chairman, The Viscount Simon, C.M.G.
Vice-Chairman, The Lord Cottesloe, G.B.E., T.D.

Appointed Members

By the Admiralty, Vice-Admiral Sir John A. Edgell, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.; *By the Ministry of Transport*, Charles Brandon; The Lord Cottesloe, G.B.E., T.D.; *By the Corporation of London*, S. G. Gates, C.B.E.; T. K. Collett, C.B.E.; *By the London County Council*, The Lord Macpherson of Drumochter; T. O'Leary, O.B.E.; N. W. Farmer, C.B.E.; E. E. Woods, O.B.E.; *By Trinity House*, Capt. C. St. G. Glasson.

Elected Members

(Eighteen members are elected by payers of rates, wharfingers and owners of rivercraft.)

C. F. B. Arthur; J. S. Bevan; Capt. Sir Ion Hamilton Benn, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.; H. M. Gordon Clark; T. C. S. Cope; A. K. Graham; G. D. Hodge; Sir Herbert McDavid, C.B.E.; J. McLean, C.B.E.; D. F. Martin-Jenkins, T.D.; Sir Ralph Metcalfe; G. Milling; K. R. Pelly, M.C.; C. D. Scriven; H. G. Sorrell, O.B.E.; Sir John Tait; R. M. Turnbull; A. Lawrence Williams.

Officers

General Manager, Sir Leslie Ford, O.B.E.
Deputy General Manager, P. W. J. Martin, M.B.E.
Principal Assistant to do., H. Allen.
Chief Engineer, G. A. Wilson.
Chief Accountant, G. Edney.
Solicitor, G. D. G. Perkins.
Secretary, E. S. Birch, M.B.E.
River Superintendent and Harbour Master, Cmdr. G. Parmiter, R.N. (*ret.*).
Establishment Officer, C. J. Saunders.
Chief Information Officer, E. W. King.
Chief Police Officer, T. J. Oliver, O.B.E.
Stores Officer, W. C. Gorrie.
Estate Officer, H. W. Ellis.
Medical Officer, A. M. Lawrence-Smith.
Commercial Superintendent, H. A. Lingwood.
Traffic Superintendent, G. W. Smith.

Docks and Warehouses, etc.

London and St. Katharine Docks, Superintendent, A. T. A. Chipperfield; *Dockmaster*, Capt. F. A. C. Bishop.
Surrey Commercial Docks, Superintendent. G. A. G. Ansell; *Dockmaster*, Capt. E. V. Henday.
India and Millwall Docks, Superintendent. E. S. Tooth; *Dockmaster*, J. S. C. Masson.
Royal Victoria, Albert and King George V. Docks, Superintendent, G. T. Johnson, O.B.E.; *Dockmaster*, Capt. H. E. Morison, D.S.C.
Tilbury Docks, Superintendent. P. W. Lane, M.B.E.; *Dockmaster*, Capt. P. V. Mills.
Railway Dept., Superintendent, G. E. D. Toomey.

Australia and New Zealand

42 Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
Representative, W. C. Perkins.

South Africa and Southern Rhodesia

P.O. Box 3034, Cape Town
Representative, W. H. A. Webster, C.L.E.

THE POST OFFICE

St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1

[Headquarters: 12334]

Crown services for the conveyance of Government letters and despatches by posts or stages were set up under a Master of the Posts about 1516. Public correspondence was officially accepted for the first time for conveyance by these services at fixed postage rates in 1635, but they were still under direct Crown control. In 1657 a Post Office was created under a Postmaster-General by Oliver Cromwell, and responsibility for the carrying of all letters was thus transferred to Parliament. Charles the Second ratified this arrangement by statute in 1660, since when the Post Office has been one of the great revenue collecting Departments.

The *Money Order Office* was inaugurated in 1792, uniform *Penny Post* in 1840, the *Book Post* in 1848, the *Post Office Savings Bank* in 1861, the *Post Office Telegraphs* in 1870, *Postal Orders* and the *Post Office Telephone Service* in 1881 and the *Parcel Post* in 1883.

The Post Office also acts as agent for many other Government Departments in the collection of revenue and the disbursement of pensions and allowances.

The estimated net expenditure for salaries and expenses of the Post Office in 1960–61, including telegraphs and telephones, is £400,081,000; of this total, £7,523,000, attributable to Northern Ireland, is recoverable by deduction from reserved taxes. Post Office transactions with the public during 1958–59 exceeded £5,800,000,000.

There are in Great Britain and Northern Ireland nearly 25,000 Post Offices, over 6,000 *Telephone Exchanges*, over 73,000 *Telephone Call Offices* and over 7,532,000 *Telephones*.

Postmaster General, RT. HON. (JOHN) REGINALD BEVINS, M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, R. G. Armstrong, M.C.
Assistant Private Secretaries, Miss R. O. Corke; F. Lawson
Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. L. Mawby, M.P.
Assistant Postmaster General, Miss I. M. P. Pike, M.P. £2,500
Private Secretary, B. Traynor
Director General, Sir Ronald German, C.M.G. £7,000
Private Secretary, Miss J. M. Emery.
Deputy Directors General, Sir Robert Harvey, K.B.E., C.B.; W. A. Wolverson, C.B. £5,000
Deputy Director General and Comptroller and Accountant General, K. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E. £5,000
Engineer-in-Chief, A. H. Mumford, O.B.E. £5,800
Director of Postal Services, Brig. K. S. Holmes, C.B.E. £3,800
Director of Inland Telecommunications, F. I. Ray, C.B., C.B.E. £3,800
Director of External Telecommunications Executive, Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E. £3,800
Director of Radio Services, A. Wolstencroft £3,800
Director of Establishments and Organization, A. W. C. Ryland £3,800
Director of Personnel, J. M. Newton £3,800
Director of Finance and Accounts, E. W. Shepherd £3,800
Director of Mechanization and Buildings, A. H. Ridge £3,800

Administrative Departments

Assistant Secretaries, F. J. Tickner, C.B.E.; A. Hibbs; S. Horrox, E.R.D.; A. Kemp, C.B.E.; H. A. Daniels; R. J. S. Baker; J. V. Greenlaw; J. T. Baldry; Miss P. Bridger, M.B.E.; H. N. Pickering, O.B.E.; G. H. Coates, M.B.E.; D. E. Knapman; D. C. Balaam; S. Scott, O.B.E., M.C.; R. Martin, M.B.E.; M. O. Tinniswood; C. R. Smith, O.B.E.; F. E. Jones, M.B.E.; K. Hind, E.R.D.; Mrs. M. Swaffield ..... £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, N. A. Perkins; E. E. Wilkins, E.R.D.; J. F. Parry; J. Evans; Miss E. M. Perry; A. H. Martin-Smith; D. G. C. Lawrence; C. E. Lovell; D. Smith; R. G. Armstrong, M.C.; P. W. F. Fryer; R. J. Broadbent; H. A. Longley; C. F. Perryman; A. V. Leaver; J. O. Thompson; D. S. Pullin; W. A. Kirkpatrick; E. Sharpe, M.B.E.; D. Wesil; T. C. Carpenter; G. H. G. Tilling; Miss D. J. Fothergill; J. T. Beddoe; T. U. Meyer; L. T. Andrew; R. Davies; J. L. Judd; D. E. Baptiste; A. H. Mowatt; A. E. Denman, M.B.E.; T. P. Hornsey; J. V. R. Birchall; F. H. Goldsmith; J. M. Morris, M.B.E.; J. Hodgson; J. E. Golothan, T.D.; A. G. Smith; Miss C. Kennedy; Mrs. D. E. Mitchell; Miss P. A. Peverett;

D. P. Wratten; Miss E. A. Knight; E. H. Truslove; H. G. Corpe; G. McMorran; N. E. A. Moore; R. W. Story, D.F.C.; T. Scott; Miss S. P. M. Fisher; J. R. Baxter; H. Beastall; J. M. Harper; J. M. Norman; R. A. Giles; R. A. Neate; K. C. Lawrance; G. J. Pocock; D. Pearman; Miss B. K. Billot ..... £1,650 to £2,325

Chief Executive Officers, D. F. Hamilton; N. O. Johnson; J. E. Sayers; R. H. Jebb; B. J. Rose; F. B. Savage; G. W. Shepheard; C. H. Selby; H. A. Fricker; L. W. Addis; J. Evans; T. Gibson, M.B.E., E.R.D.; C. F. Payne; T. E. Spiller; G. J. N. Bolster; D. H. Sutcliffe; A. O. Martin; R. C. Catterson; E. A. Smallwood; F. G. Phillips ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, R. J. Boone; E. C. K. Argall; E. C. Baker, M.B.E.; G. L. Mallett; I. H. Slee; H. W. Bray; R. V. Hatton; J. W. Morris; J. W. Judd; W. S. Ryan; S. T. B. Johns; A. J. Walmsley; R. L. Edgerton, T.D.; G. E. Price; K. H. Maunder; H. A. J. Logan; R. O. Bradbury; A. A. Mead; S. L. Hulse; Miss D. E. A. Furbank; E. H. Garner, M.B.E.; Miss W. A. Purnell; M. D. L. Bevis; R. W. Groves; A. O. Carter; R. J. Boggis; H. G. Robson; P. E. A. Faulkner; R. J. Johnson; A. H. Endecott; W. W. Norris; K. Ridehalgh; A. L. Evans; G. H. Aldridge; R. V. T. Pryor; Miss N. K. Simes; L. G. Hart; G. A. L. Everitt; Miss M. G. E. Newman; Miss E. A. Scillitoe; A. R. Marsh; H. C. M. Pullen; A. H. Donnelly; Miss P. M. James; E. V. Hills ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Headquarters Inspector of Clerical Establishments, N. H. Harper ..... (+ *allce.*) £1,450 to £1,800

Postal Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, E. G. Hucker £2,700

Deputy Chief Inspector, F. J. Clark, O.B.E. ..... £2,020 to £2,500

Postal Controller, W. C. Harvey ..... £2,020 to £2,500

Assistant Postal Controllers, Class I, W. Appleby; K. E. P. Gowen, M.B.E.; Vs. C. Lucas; A. G. Comm; W. F. Stacey; H. Hughes; A. O. Bonnet; B. G. Genn; W. J. Rowe; A. Heaton; V. A. Huckerby; S. V. F. Hurrell; J. H. B. Cantley ..... £1,505 to £1,905

Telecommunications Sales Establishment

Controller of Sales, S. L. Holcombe ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Assistant Controllers of Sales, C. A. Richardson; J. S. Meikleham; R. M. Watson ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Wireless Telegraph Establishment

Inspector, T. A. Davies, O.B.E. ..... £2,255 to £2,650

Deputy Inspector, R. M. Billington ..... £1,790 to £2,025

Assistant Inspectors, A. Whalley; G. F. Wilson; W. Swanson; G. H. M. Gleadle; W. Blow ..... £1,375 to £1,770

Public Relations Department

Public Relations Officer, T. A. O'Brien, C.B.E. ..... £3,300 (*personal*)

Deputy to Public Relations Officer, J. Evans (+ *allce.*) £1,650 to £2,325

Controller of Publicity, F. B. Savage ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Principal Information Officers, J. L. Young; K. J. Ley ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Information Officers, W. H. Armitage; B. Hogben ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Assistant Controller of Publicity, A. H. Endecott ..... £1,450 to £1,800

External Telecommunications Executive

Director, Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E. £3,800

Deputy Directors, G. H. Coates, M.B.E.; J. T. Baldry ..... £2,350 to £2,950

Deputy Director (Operations), E. F. H. Gould £2,700

Controller, C. H. G. Eburne, M.B.E. ..... £2,200 to £2,500

Asst. Controllers, Lt.-Col. D. T. Gibbs, M.V.O., O.B.E., T.D.; R. W. Chandler, M.B.E. ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Telegraph Manager, R. A. Harrison £2,080

Deputy Telegraph Manager, E. Bowden £1,865

Investigation Branch

Controller, C. G. Osmond £2,700

Deputy Controller, A. C. Hawksworth ..... £2,020 to £2,350

Asst. Controllers, R. J. Mitchell; W. G. Sharp; S. F. Clark ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Investigation Officers, S. P. Wright; C. T. W. Read; F. Urquhart; R. F. Yates; W. H. C. Thomas, M.B.E., T.D.; W. J. Edwards; C. J. Saunders; B. A. E. Evans; J. Johnston; E. J. Passmore; G. A. Harlow; W. Bowles; P. E. Whetter; F. A. Carr; A. J. Foster; J. B. Taylor; F. S. Upton; G. C. Molsom; J. M. Murray; G. Woodin; J. Culbert; K. J. Thomas; F. A. Harper; W. I. Shaw; E. C. Comerford ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Management Training Centre

Commandant, C. McCarthy £2,700

Instructor (Telecommunications Controller), P. H. Paul ..... £2,020 to £2,500

Instructor (Staff Controller), (vacant) ..... £2,020 to £2,500

Instructor (Postal Controller) (vacant) ..... £2,020 to £2,500

Joint Post Office—Ministry of Works Research Development Group

Abell House, John Islip Street, S.W.1.

Deputy Regional Director in Charge, A. Crisswell £2,700

Assistant Controller, R. B. Salmon ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Assistant Staff Engineer, P. R. W. Brock ..... £1,790 to £2,070

Assistant Postal Controller, Class I, H. S. Hughes ..... £1,505 to £1,905

Senior Executive Officer, (Finance) Accountant General's Department, R. J. J. Hunt ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Accountant General's Department

Deputy Director General and Comptroller and Accountant General, K. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E. £5,000

Director of Finance and Accounts, E. W. Shepherd £3,800

Chief Statistician, S. Wood ..... £2,350 to £2,950

Deputy Director of Finance (Policy), H. G. Lillicrap ..... £2,350 to £2,950

Deputy Directors of Finance and Accounts, H. W. Barnes; N. F. Holman £2,700

Senior Chief Executive Officers, E. C. Shanks; J. W. Grady; A. J. Levell; C. E. Haynes, D.F.C.; H. T. Davis; R. C. Westlake; K. S. Nash ..... £2,020 to £2,350

Principals, N. A. Perkins; G. H. G. Tilling; P. W. F. Fryer ..... £1,650 to £2,325

Chief Executive Officers, A. R. E. Moore; H. V. Holden; D. S. Nagle; A. F. Andrews; W. J. F. Wells; D. Slater; R. Murray ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Senior Executive Officers, H. Mouncey; Miss C. E. Skelton; E. S. Pritchard; T. S. Cocker; S. H. Smith; R. Brumby; J. H. Outhwaite; W. F. Smith; W. H. Durant; F. J. H. Capps; J. Naughton; C. A. E. Chandler (+ *allce.*); Miss R. M. Lambert; L. A. Marsh; Miss M. St. C. Ridland; T. C. Weaver; Miss G. J. Gobby; R. J. Stormer; W. D. Boyling; Miss C. E. Lovell; C. E. Beauchamp; I. Roberts; J. V. Bond; Miss R. L. Spencer; J. Hall; E. J. Walton; G. P. Olver; R. J. J. Hunt; R. H. Curtis; P. Wade; T. W. Woolmore; Miss S. R. Muir ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Engineering Department

Engineer-in-Chief, A. H. Mumford, O.B.E. £5,800

Deputy Engineers-in-Chief, Capt. C. F. Booth, C.B.E.; D. A. Barron £3,800

Director of Research, R. J. Halsey, C.M.G. £3,800

Asst. Engineers-in-Chief, R. E. Jones, M.B.E.; H. Williams; C. E. Calveley, O.B.E., E.R.D. . . £3,300
Deputy Director of Research, C. E. Richards . . £3,300
Staff Controller (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), W. J. Manning . . . . . £2,020 to £2,500
Chief Engineer (Scotland), (Edinburgh), R. J. Hines £2,350 to £2,650
Chief Engineer (Wales and Border Counties), (Cardiff), P. L. Barker . . . . . £2,350 to £2,650
Chief Regional Engineers, W. E. Hudson, O.B.E.; L. L. Tolley; W. S. Procter, O.B.E.; C. E. Moffatt; G. S. Berkeley; Lt.-Col. F. A. Hough, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. Baines, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. F. N. Lucas . . . . . £2,350 to £2,650
Regional Engineer and Telecommunications Controller (Northern Ireland), (Belfast), N. C. C. de Jong (+*allce.*) £1,790 to £2,070
Staff Engineers, H. R. Harbottle, O.B.E.; F. C. Carter, O.B.E.; H. G. Beer; L. F. Scantlebury; T. H. Flowers, M.B.E.; R. S. Phillips; H. Stanesby; J. Stratton; R. H. Franklin, E.R.D.; R. O. Carter; J. J. Edwards; R. A. Brockbank, Ph.D.; F. J. D. Taylor, O.B.E.; W. J. E. Tobin; L. F. Salter; E. W. Anderson; H. T. Mitchell; W. J. Bray; J. W. H. Freebody; G. N. Davison; H. Leigh; A. Cook; J. Balcombe; H. E. Francis; J. Rhodes, M.B.E. . . . . £2,350 to £2,650
Chief Executive Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), A. G. Southgate; H. K. Kirby £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), A. W. Ford; H. T. B. Bourn; S. A. Norris; F. W. Wilkinson; Miss. J. M. Root; W. B. Duncan, M.B.E.; A. F. R. Sturges £1,450 to £1,800
Chief Motor Transport Officer (vacant) £2,350 to £2,650
Motor Transport Officers, Class I, E. L. Collman; P. E. Brownlow . . . . . £1,790 to £2,070
Submarine Supt., W. H. Leech, O.B.E., D.S.C. £2,350 to £2,650
Commanders, O. R. Bates (*H.M.T.S. Alert*); J. P. F. Betson, O.B.E. (+ *allce.*) (*H.M.T.S. Monarch*); C. M. G. Evans, M.B.E. (*H.M.T.S. Ariel*); I. R. Finlayson (*H.M.T.S. Iris*) . . . . £1,605 to £1,980
Regional Engineers, W. T. Palmer; H. F. Epps; A. J. Jackman; D. E. Blake; J. G. Straw; R. O. Boocock; S. I. Brett; A. H. C. Knox; A. J. Leckenby, M.B.E.; P. R. Couch; F. Summers; R. MacWhirter; H. M. W. Ackerman; S. M. E. Rousell; S. D. Mellor; W. F. Bevis; W. L. A. Coleman; E. Blackburn; E. S. Rusbridge; H. S. Thomsett; F. Warren; W. Hawking; T. H. A. Mascall; J. Duff; A. J. Cawsey; C. A. L. Nicholls, O.B.E.; F. C. Haliburton; A. G. Robins; A. F. O'Roark; C. G. Grant; A. M. Hunt; J. Knox; R. C. Deveteux; E. Hoare; C. D. S. G. Robertson; L. A. Triffitt; W. E. Adams; J. Dixon . . . . . £1,790 to £2,070
Assistant Staff Engineers, R. W. Palmer; F. Hollinghurst; *W. G. N. Chew, O.B.E.; L. G. Dunford; A. W. C. Pearson; D. A. Thorn; L. L. Hall; F. C. Mead; * J. L. Creighton; R. H. Chapman; H. C. S. Hayes; R. S. Salt; A. E. Wood; G. Spears; W. C. Ward; E. C. H. Seaman; F. C. G. Greening; C. W. Sowton; G. M. Mew; F. E. Williams; H. Barker; H. E. Wilcockson; C. E. Floyd; W. H. Maddison; *P. R. W. Brock; J. H. H. Merriman, O.B.E.; N. V. Knight; C. J. Cameron; H. R. Brown; F. E. S. Clarke; S. Welch; E. Styles; T. Kilvington; H. B. Law; J. Piggott; S. W. Broadhurst; L. K. Wheeler; F. Scowen; D. E. Watt-Carter; A. C. Hales; J. A. Lawrence; F. J. M. Laver; F. W. J. Webber; R. W. Hopwood; M. H. James; E. C. Swain; R. W. White; W. D. Cooper; D. C. Blair; T. C. Harding; A. J. Forty; D. L. Richards; W. A. Humphries; A. J. Thompson; W. T. Duerdoth; W. B. Jago; R. N. Renton, E.R.D.; J. Smith; G. P. Copping; J. K. S. Jowett; R. L. Corke; J. C. Billen; D. G. Jones; J. P. Harding; H. Knee £1,790 to £2,070
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, G. H. Metson, M.C., Ph.D. . . . . £2,750 to £3,050
Senior Principal Scientific Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), R. F. J. Jarvis, Ph.D.; N. W. J. Lewis, Ph.D.; J. R. Tillman, D.Sc.; A. C. Lynch; E. A. Speight, Ph.D. . . . . £2,350 to £2,650
Principal Scientific Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), D. W. Glover; A. W. M. Coombs, Ph.D.; A. Fairweather, Ph.D.; R. Taylor, Ph.D.; H. D. Bickley; E. V. Walker; R. L. Bull; E. W. Ayers; M. F. Holmes; F. F. Roberts; W. E. Thomson; E. F. Rickard; J. M. Linke, Ph.D.; H. G. Bassett; H. J. Orchard; J. I. Carasso; W. W. Chandler; A. A. New; E. S. Parkes; D. C. Shotton . . . . . £1,460 to £2,070
Chief Experimental Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H. J. Bowcott; P. E. Taylor, Ph.D. £1,730 to £1,950
Chief Draughtsmen (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), E. C. Benstead; F. H. Owles, M.B.E.; R. J. Jury; R. G. White . . . . . £1,310 to £1,585

* On loan to another Government Department.

London Postal Region

Director, G. R. Downes £3,800
Deputy Director F. G. Fielder £2,700
Controller, W. Pounder . . . . . £2,020 to £2,500
Staff Controller, D. J. McDougall £2,020 to £2,500
Chief Regional Engineer, Lt.-Col. F. A. Hough, O.B.E. . . . . £2,350 to £2,650
Regional Finance Officer, G. S. Pitman £2,020 to £2,350
Divisional Controllers, C. F. S. Hearn, O.B.E.; H. A. Knight . . . . . £2,020 to £2,500
Chief Executive Officer (Deputy Staff Controller), L. F. Weatherhead . . . . . £1,900 to £2,200
Assistant Controllers, N. Crosby; G. W. Robson; W. Shires; A. E. Chappell; L. L. Buckley; W. R. Ward; J. M. Mudd; R. Brown; H. S. Boddy; S. T. Hodges; G. G. Bremner, M.B.E. £1,900 to £2,200
Chief Supts., E. G. White; E. Caddy, T.D.; L. P. Palmer; G. M. Pollock; G. H. A. Newell; F. J. S. Crabb . . . . . £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, B. Wallis; A. Vinn; J. M. Richards; S. H. Gilbert; S. R. Weston; W. E. Stygle (*Regional Training Officer*); B. H. Stroud . . . . . £1,450 to £1,800
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, L. F. Burr . . . . . £1,450 to £1,800
Chief Welfare Officer, J. L. Henderson £1,450 to £1,800
Regional Engineer, T. H. A. Mascall £1,790 to £2,070
Court Postmaster, R. D. Norton.

North and South Postal Engineering Sections

Senior Executive Engineers, S. E. Pugh; D. W. Roy £1,285 to £1,730

Metropolitan District Offices

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C.1

District Postmaster, E. C. L. Sheppard £1,900 to £2,200

Western, Wimpole Street, W.1

District Postmaster, W. K. Goodhind £1,900 to £2,200

Paddington, London Street, W.2

District Postmaster, C. W. F. Beamand £1,900 to £2,200

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E.1

District Postmaster, R. B. Trowbridge £1,900 to £2,200

South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W.1

District Postmaster, V. J. Roques . £1,900 to £2,200

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.11

District Postmaster, L. C. E. Bennett £1,900 to £2,200

South-Eastern 239 Borough High Street, S.E.1

District Postmaster, E. A. Lovegrove £1,900 to £2,200

Northern, 116 Upper Street, N.1
District Postmaster, R. Askew...£1,900 to £2,200
North-Western, Evershott Street, N.W.1
District Postmaster, R. L. Jeffery...£1,900 to £2,200

Post Office Savings Department

Director of Savings, H. W. Smart.....£3,800
Deputy Director, J. B. Lacey.....£2,700
Senior Chief Executive Officers, A. S. Baker; J. Wiltshire; P. E. Plummer; J. P. Wilde; J. Higson £2,020 to £2,350
Chief Executive Officers, G. E. Peters; Miss R. Saint; Miss P. M. Dothie, M.B.E.; E. H. Werrell; Miss C. K. Brind, M.B.E.; L. A. Taylor; H. R. West; A. F. Johns; A. E. Webber; C. W. Hand; F. L. Picton; A. Bailey.....£1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, W. Matthews; W. R. Holloway (+*allce.*); Miss D. E. Day; T. A. West; Miss W. A. Roper; E. F. King; G. Brown; J. H. B. Davis, M.B.E.; A. Smith; D. Craven; Miss H. M. Kenward; H. Hill; M. Marshall; E. H. Bickell; R. H. Dryden; W. A. Reevey; Miss E.L. Jones; Miss E. M. Bullock; Miss H. B. Townsend; A. F. Weston; Miss J. A. Tapsfield; Miss M. A. Allanson; L. Aldred; Miss M. M. Quirke; S. C. Blazdell; H. F. W. Sindell; Miss B. J. Wyvill; G. W. Mantle; Miss M. Acraman; B. C. Smith; Miss F. E. Lee; D. F. Falconer; Miss E. A. French; Miss C. S. Archer; A. R. Jefferies; S. J. Allison; R. Mills; J. E. McLindon; K. G. Taylor; R. G. Lock; Miss B. A. Clair; R. A. Firmin; T. A. Martin; B. T. Wright; M. Morris; S. A. Ingham; A. Green.....£1,450 to £1,800
Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, J. M. Anderson; Miss D. L. Cox; Miss P. J. Bennett; R. L. Bongard.....£1,450 to £1,800
Chief Welfare Officer, J. McChesney £1,450 to £1,800

Supplies Department

Controller, C. J. Gill.....£3,000
Deputy Controller, H. J. Harding.....£2,550
Asst. Controllers, H. H. Simmons; G. M. Punnett; F. G. Welch.....£2,020 to £2,300
Chief Executive Officers, L. L. Ellis; E. H. P. Farrow; G. Luxton; R. E. T. Saunderson; C. A. Powis £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, P. J. N. Rich; H. Barrett; C. G. Butcher; H. A. Jenkinson; E. C. Cole; C. J. Beckinsall; J. H. Howard-Smith; D. R. Busst; L. Carnie; R. E. Carter; W. W. W. H. Brown; Miss E. I. Fallon.....£1,450 to £1,800

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, J. P. Ricks.....£5,000
Principal Assistant Solicitor, F. Hesketh, C.B.E. £3,800
Assistant Solicitors, A. T. Roberts; P. Turner; S. Pemberton; W. Vaughan Williams; A. R. C. Griffiths; C. B. Maxted.....£2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, J. H. Weston; A. G. E. Price; J. C. Fetherston; J. A. Howard; S. Rothstein; L. J. N. Stainton; D. Howells; B. A. Ritchie; E. L. Orkin; D. B. Broad; R. L. Johnstone; A. S. Alcock; R. H. Snell; C. L. Morrow; J. B. Collins; B. C. Gould £1,720 to £2,400
Senior Executive Officer, E. Nunn £1,450 to £1,800

Factories Department

Controller, W. A. Hibberd.....£2,750
Deputy Controller, T. H. Southerton.....£2,400
Chief Factories Engineer, T. F. A. Urben £1,790 to £2,070
Factories Senior Executive Engineers, G. Haley; F. A. L. Goddard (*London*); D. C. Smith (*Birmingham*).....£1,285 to £1,730
Chief Executive Officer, J. V. Young £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, J. G. Price; R. Harry; C. V. Hunt (*London*); N. A. Hogarth (*Birmingham*).....£1,450 to £1,800
Factory Managers, D. J. Woods (*London*) £2,250; R. A. Cooper (*Birmingham*), £2,200; T. Bradley (*Cwmcarn*), £1,955.

Contracts Department

Director, C. T. Meredith, C.B.E.....£3,300
Deputy Director, P. J. Mappiebeck.....£2,700
Assistant Directors, R. Oliver; G. H. Arnold; E. Williams.....£2,020 to £2,350
Principal Accountant, P. J. Bolton £2,070 to £2,450
Principal Technical Costs Officer, B. S. Burns, M.B.E. £1,790 to £2,070
Deputy Principal Accountant, E. Harmer (+*allce.*) £1,640 to £2,005
Chief Accountants, J. W. Breckenridge; S. H. G. Clarke; J. C. Gray.....£1,640 to £2,005
Senior Executive Officers, A. Cave, M.B.E.; G. P. S. Coy; W. J. Treadaway; C. W. Wells; G. W. Hancock; T. J. Taylor; L. Folds; L. Hudson; N. G. Carty; F. J. Giddins...£1,450 to £1,800
Senior Technical Cost Officers, W. A. H. Venus (+*allce.*); W. F. Harrington; J. W. Horwood; M. S. Nodder.....£1,285 to £1,730

Post Office Headquarters, Scotland

Director, W. H. Penny.....£3,250
Deputy Director, Col. M. G. Holmes.....£2,650
Postal Controller, J. S. Blake.....£2,020 to £2,500
Chief Engineer (*Scotland*), R. J. Hines £2,350 to £2,650
Telecommunications Controller, J. A. Beaver £2,020 to £2,500
Staff Controller, D. W. L. Hughes, O.B.E. £2,020 to £2,520
Finance Officer (*and Chief Accountant for Scotland*), B. E. Hearn (+*allce.*) £2,020 to £2,350
Deputy Finance Officer, J. Anderson (+*allce.*) £1,450 to £1,800
Accountant (*Edinburgh*), W. Carr.....£2,000
Senior Executive Officers, E. Harrison; T. P. Taylor; Miss V. Smithies; J. Baillie, J. Christison £1,450 to £1,800
Solicitor, J. Richardson, W.S.
Head Postmaster (*Glasgow*), E. T. Vallance £2,400 to £2,550
Head Postmaster (*Edinburgh*), A. W. Lloyd £2,020 to £2,350
Assistant Postal Controllers (*Class I*), L. E. Nice; A. E. F. Lane; W. W. Service; H. A. Greening £1,505 to £1,905
Senior Assistant Controller of Telecommunications, H. Scarborough.....£1,505 to £1,905
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, A. T. Gray; E. R. P. Chant.....£1,450 to £1,800
Inspector of Clerical Establishments, G. Dawson £1,450 to £1,800
Public Relations Officer, A. J. Fullerton £1,450 to £1,800
Chief Welfare Officer, W. H. Procter £1,450 to £1,800
Training Officer, W. Bunting...£1,450 to £1,800
Telephone Managers, *Aberdeen*, R. C. Birnie, M.B.E.; *Dundee*, W. F. Pratt (£1,870); *Edinburgh*, I. Matheson (£2,030); *Glasgow*, M. W. Ramsay (£2,500); *Scotland West* (vacant).....£2,030

Post Office Headquarters, Northern Ireland

Director, H. T. W. Millar.....£2,950
Postmaster Controller, *Belfast*, J. Johnstone £2,020 to £2,400
Regional Engineer and Telecommunications Controller, N. C. C. de Jong (+*allce.*)...£1,790 to £2,070
Staff Controller, E. K. May.....£1,900 to £2,200
Finance Officer, G. H. Clemitson £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, S. J. Giffen.....£1,505 to £1,905
Assistant Postal Controller (*Class I*), D. Henry £1,505 to £1,905
Telephone Manager, *Belfast*, R. E. Jordan....£2,030
Chief Welfare Officer, L. W. H. Stevens £1,350 to £1,660

North-Eastern Region

Director, L. E. Ryall, PH.D. £3,250
Deputy do., F. W. Lister £2,650
Postal Controller, A. H. Woodland, E.R.D. ..... £2,020 to £2,500
Chief Regional Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. Baines, O.B.E. ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Telecommunications Controller, N. F. Sephton ..... £2,020 to £2,500
Staff Controller, P. S. Bell ..... £2,020 to £2,500
Regional Finance Officer, P. D. H. King ..... £2,020 to £2,350
Assistant Postal Controllers (*Class I*) L. G. Gage; D. Goodall; E. E. Mason; R. P. Hassell ..... £1,505 to £1,905
Senior Executive Officers, C. Fletcher; E. W. Smale; W. W. McKechnie ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Senior Assistant Controller of Telecommunications (vacant) ..... £1,505 to £1,905
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, W. W. Seed; H. S. Holmes ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, J. Murdoch ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Regional Public Relations Officer, J. Gibbin, M.B.E. ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Regional Training Officer, L. Wilson ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Chief Welfare Officer, W. C. Taylor ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Telephone Managers:—*Bradford*, B. R. Bailey; *Leeds*, F. Wood, O.B.E. (*each* £2,030); *Lincoln*, F. O. Watson; *Middlesbrough*, Col. J. R. Sutcliffe, O.B.E., T.D. (*each* £1,870); *Newcastle*, W. Millman (£2,030); *Sheffield*, E. S. Loosemore; *York*, H. A. Clibbon ..... *each* £1,870

North-Western Region

Director, H. A. Ashdowne, C.B.E. £3,250
Deputy Director, S. A. Manser £2,650
Postal Controller, W. Scott, O.B.E. ..... £2,020 to £2,500
Telecommunications Controller, F. R. B. Bucknall, E.R.D. ..... £2,020 to £2,500
Chief Regional Engineer, Lt.-Col. F. N. Lucas ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Staff Controller, W. D. Evans ..... £2,020 to £2,500
Head Postmaster, Manchester, J. R. E. Aitken ..... £2,400 to £2,550
Head Postmaster, Liverpool, C. H. Anderson ..... £2,400 to £2,550
Regional Finance Officer, J. E. Morris ..... £2,020 to £2,350
Assistant Postal Controllers (*Class I*), F. M. Ash, O.B.E.; D. G. J. Wilkey, D.S.C.; A. G. Kruger; R. Allan ..... £1,505 to £1,905
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, E. A. Petche ..... £1,505 to £1,905
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, J. D. H. Martin; W. Palk; J. Ellison; A. Savage ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Senior Executive Officers, R. Arthur; D. Johnson; O. J. Luker ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, S. F. Kelly ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Regional Public Relations Officer, J. B. Crockatt ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Regional Training Officer, A. D. Burgoyne ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Chief Welfare Officer, J. D. Howard ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Telephone Managers:—*Liverpool*, H. C. Jones, O.B.E.; *Manchester*, R. R. Walker, *each* £2,500; *Blackburn*, W. R. Beach; *Lancaster*, H. W. Peddle; *Preston*, B. Lloyd ..... *each* £1,870

Home Counties Region

Director, J. McA. Owen, C.B.E. £3,250
Deputy Directors, A. F. James (£2,350 to £2,950); A. B. Harnden £2,700
Postal Controller, L. W. Higgins ..... £2,020 to £2,500
Telecommunications Controller, H. A. Penn, M.B.E., E.R.D. ..... £2,020 to £2,500
Chief Regional Engineer, W. E. Hudson, O.B.E. ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Staff Controller, R. S. Drummond, O.B.E. ..... £2,020 to £2,500
Regional Finance Officer, P. Davies ..... £2,020 to £2,350
Chief Executive Officers, H. E. Reed; L. Wilson ..... £1,900 to £2,200
Assistant Postal Controllers (*Class I*), D. E. Roberts, M.B.E.; H. R. H. White; W. E. Phillips; C. H. Rose; D. H. Loosemore; A. W. B. Strachan; P. J. Manson ..... £1,505 to £1,905
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controllers, L. G. Hawker; V. T. Dodson ..... £1,505 to £1,905
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, H. J. R. Cox; V. F. B. Medland ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Senior Executive Officers, A. C. Smith; W. J. Johnson; T. E. Stappard; F. E. Bailey ..... £1,450 to £1,800
School Principal and Chief Regional Training Officer, (vacant) ..... £1,855 to £2,020
Regional Public Relations Officer, L. G. Fawkes ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Regional Training Officer, G. Davis ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Chief Welfare Officer, M. E. Evans ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Regional Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, W. A. Lewington; Miss A. M. North £1,450 to £1,800
Telephone Managers:—*Brighton*, S. J. Edwards £2,030; *Bedford*, H. Jeffs; *Cambridge*, S. J. Marsh; *Canterbury*, C. W. A. Kent; *Colchester*, L. H. Brown; *Guildford*, E. A. Mayne; *Norwich*, H. J. H. Webb; *Oxford*, A. D. V. Knowers; *Portsmouth*, E. J. Carr; *Reading*, E. W. Weaver; *Southend*, J. L. Howard; *Tunbridge Wells*, E. A. Bracken ..... *each* £1,870

Midland Region

Director, W. T. Gemmell £3,250
Deputy Director, W. K. Mackenzie, O.B.E. £2,650
Postal Controller, P. J. W. de Grouchy ..... £2,020 to £2,500
Telecommunications Controller, L. J. Glanfield ..... £2,020 to £2,500
Chief Regional Engineer, L. L. Tolley ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Staff Controller, T. H. Davies ..... £2,020 to £2,500
Head Postmaster, Birmingham, A. W. Langford ..... £2,400 to £2,550
Regional Finance Officer, R. Lock £2,020 to £2,350
Assistant Postal Controllers (*Class I*), W. H. Blunt; T. Frankland; R. M. Clemence; W. G. Jones ..... £1,505 to £1,905
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, R. Clinnick; R. Thompson ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Senior Executive Officers, M. G. Sims; Miss B. E. Coggins; H. W. Izzard ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, J. A. Wilkinson ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Regional Public Relations Officer, W. J. Lewis ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Regional Training Officer, A. Roney ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Chief Welfare Officer, A. G. Jones ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Telephone Managers:—*Birmingham*, Brig. F. Jones, C.B.E., £2,500; *West Midlands*, C. W. Lemmey; *Nottingham*, Lt.-Col. A. T. J. Beard, M.B.E. (*each* £2,030); *Coventry*, W. Bewick; *Stoke-on-Trent*, H. Todkill; *Leicester*, H. G. Cope; *Peterborough*, Lt.-Col. W. E. Gill, T.D. .. *each* £1,870

Post Office Headquarters, Wales and Border Counties

Director, C. O. Horn; O.B.E. £3,250
Deputy Director, K. H. Cadbury, M.C. ..... £2,350 to £2,950
Telecommunications Controller, H. C. Andrews ..... £2,020 to £2,500
Postal Controller, F. W. Guenier, M.B.E. ..... £2,020 to £2,500
Chief Engineer (*Wales*), P. L. Barker ..... £2,350 to £2,650

Staff Controller, E. E. Neal.....£2,020 to £2,500
Finance Officer, D. J. Richman.....£2,020 to £2,350
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), Lt.-Col. R. G. Treagus; D. F. Kerridge; K. Thomas
£1,505 to £1,905
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, R. F. Bradburn.....£1,505 to £1,905
Chief Telecommunications Superintendent, J. F. Hetzel, T.D.....£1,450 to £1,800
Senior Executive Officers, C. E. Clifton; H. W. Lewis; J. M. G. Lynch, M.B.E.. £1,450 to £1,800
Chief Welfare Officer, Col. H. R. Humphries. T.D.
£1,450 to £1,800
Public Relations Officer, J. T. Smith
£1,450 to £1,800
Training Officer, Lt.-Col. T. W. Norrish, O.B.E.
£1,450 to £1,800
Inspector of Clerical Establishments, L. Davenport
£1,450 to £1,800
Telephone Managers:—Cardiff, E. L. Perkins, £2,030; *Swansea*, G. J. Alston; *Chester*, W. G. Luxton; *Shrewsbury*, F. Bate.....*each* £1,870

South-Western Region

Director, L. J. Taylor.....£3,250
Deputy Director, G. H. Farnes.....£2,650
Postal Controller, W. Park.....£2,020 to £2,500
Telecommunications Controller, H. R. C. Hickish
£2,020 to £2,500
Chief Regional Engineer, C. E. Moffatt
£2,350 to £2,650
Staff Controller, R. B. Bailey...£2,020 to £2,500
Finance Officer, D. C. Jones.....£2,020 to £2,350
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), J. A. V. Tecsdale; K. W. Mills; C. C. Warren..£1,505 to £1,905
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, W. O. Vokins.....£1,505 to £1,905
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, W. F. Westaway; *V. Roberts; B. Raker
£1,450 to £1,800
Senior Executive Officers, B. J. Craven; G. E. Trusler; D. W. Knott.....£1,450 to £1,800
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, L. K. Hinton.....£1,450 to £1,800
Regional Public Relations Officer, F. J. Hart
£1,450 to £1,800
Regional Training Officer, E. A. Figures
£1,450 to £1,800
Chief Welfare Officer, R. D. Hope
£1,450 to £1,800
Telephone Managers:—Bristol, M. E. Tufnall, £2,030 (*fixed*); *Bournemouth*, W. R. Tyson, O.B.E.; *Southampton*, F. E. Ferneyhough; *Taunton*, W. F. Hickox; *Exeter*, H. G. Dean; *Gloucester*, S. A. F. Adam; *Plymouth*, H. C. O. Stanbury
£1,870 (*each*)

* On loan to another Government Department.

London Telecommunications Region

Director, L. G. Semple, C.B.E.....£3,800
Deputy Directors, H. M. Turner; L. Hill....£2,700
Telecommunications Controllers, R. H. McGann; A. Hudson.....£2,020 to £2,500
Chief Regional Engineers, W. S. Procter, O.B.E.; G. S. Berkeley.....£2,350 to £2,650
Deputy Chief Regional Engineers, J. G. Straw; H. F. Epps.....(+*allce.*) £1,790 to £2,070
Staff Controller, E. W. Cross....£2,020 to £2,500
Deputy Staff Controllers, J. Bellew; F. W. Wood
£1,900 to £2,200
Regional Finance Officer, F. J. L. Clark
£2,020 to £2,350
Principal Telecommunications Superintendents, R. J. Niles; F. Sugden; W. T. Munro
£1,900 to £2,200
Assistant Controller (Telegraphs), Lt.-Col. W. A. Stripp.....£1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, S. G. Reed; H. A. Wharton; Miss L. A. Ralph; Miss N. D. L. Hollman; Miss K. N. Hunt; S. J. Lubbock; W. E. Mason; G. S. C. Page; J. H. Hayter; Miss M. M. Wittich; Miss N. H. Howard.....£1,450 to £1,800

Telephone Manager (Centre Area), G. J. Millen
£2,550
Telephone Managers (other Areas), C. Turner; H. S. M. Hall; C. W. Davies; C. G. Brooks; Lt.-Col. J. C. Rowe, T.D.; A. Taylor; H. M. de Borde.....£2,080
Deputy Telephone Manager (Central Area), C. R. Dancey.....£1,920
Deputy Telephone Managers (other Areas), C. H. Howard; E. I. Markby; G. C. Goodman; J. Boyd; W. H. Owens; S. A. T. Payne; D. F. Hamilton.....£1,865
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, E. H. Burt; E. E. Hancock; *A. L. Budd, M.B.E.; A. P. W. McCarthy; R. F. Bloxham; A. L. S. Godden; W. G. Aylett; E. D. Harvey; J. A. T. Corderey; W. H. Cleaves; E. W. Sansom; *J. L. Brooker; W. E. Tyzack; H. H. W. Merrick; L. W. Craft; A. D. Rollings; J. D. Rollings; E. A. Thorogood; L. B. Kerwin; R. C. Friend; R. N. Milton; S. W. Dabbs; R. J. G. Blackett; E. W. M. Mann; C. Bell
£1,450 to £1,800
Chief Sales Superintendents, H. A. Bishop; L. H. Cocks; A. E. Jones; W. J. Reason; H. A. Morris; L. S. R. Kitching; F. Barber; E. R. Adams (+*allce.*); M. G. Bonar; A. J. Weston
£1,450 to £1,800
Chief Clerks (Senior Executive Officers), W. W. Armstrong (£1,450 to £1,800); F. W. Bucknell; *C. J. Richings; Miss K. L. D. Kingston; L. J. Ray; W. R. Parry; H. E. Bromley; D. C. Thompson; Miss G. E. S. Leaver, M.B.E.
(+*allce*) £1,450 to £1,800
Regional Training Officer, A. F. J. Lee
£1,450 to £1,800
Chief Welfare Officer, E. M. McEvoy
£1,450 to £1,800
Regional Public Relations Officer, C. E. Conway-Gordon.....£1,450 to £1,800
Regional Engineers, W. T. Palmer; S. I. Brett; H. M. W. Ackerman; S. M. E. Rousell; C. G. Grant; R. C. Devereux; A. J. Jackman
£1,790 to £2,070
Senior Executive Engineers, F. V. Partridge; W. S. Mabe; G. E. Brett; A. M. Stonebanks; R. H. Crooks; E. G. Hills; W. H. Lamb; R. C. W. Walker; E. M. Gleadle-Richards; J. A. Sheppard; L. W. Medcalf.....£1,285 to £1,730
Area Engineers, J. E. Young; E. W. Johnson; G. E. Smith; E. B. M. Beaumont; J. Prescott; H. T. A. Sharpe; A. B. Cooper; C. N. Smith; A. Bilght; L. R. Watson; L. G. Wootten; W. T. Wooding; E. Palk; R. F. Holliday, M.B.E.; C. A. Pride; M. Berge; S. J. Mayo; A. E. Bavin; L. P. Johnson; C. A. Morgan; Lt.-Col. J. E. Z. Bryden; R. J. Griffiths; E. Croft; C. E. C. Watling; L. W. Rapkin; D. M. Rogers; A. E. J. Sims; D. E. Wadeson; C. W. A. Clark; K. E. Stotesbury; F. J. Smith; B. E. J. Chapman
£1,285 to £1,730

* On loan to another Government Department.

MINISTRY OF POWER

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1

[Abbey: 7000]

Set up in June, 1942, when it absorbed the former *Mines and Petroleum Departments* and the functions of the Board of Trade in relation to *Gas*, *Electricity* and *Iron and Steel*, the Ministry of Power deals with policy considerations affecting the coal, oil, gas, electricity and iron and steel industries and is responsible for the general administration of the statutes dealing with those industries.

Minister of Power, RT. HON. RICHARD WOOD, M.P.
£5,000
Private Sec., H. Scholes.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, H. P. G. Channon, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, J. C. George, C.B.E., M.P.
£2,500
Private Sec., A. Blackshaw.

Secretary, Sir Dennis Proctor, K.C.B. £7,000
Private Sec., E. Wright.
Deputy Secretaries, Sir Reginald Ayres, K.B.E., C.B.; M. T. Flett, C.B. £5,000
Chief Scientist, C. M. Cawley, C.B.E., D.SC. .. £5,000
Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installations, Maj.-Gen. S. W. Joslin, C.B., C.B.E. £3,800
Under Secretaries, J. A. Beckett, C.M.G.; P. Chantler; G. H. Daniel; C. H. S. de Peyer, C.M.G.; O. Francis, C.B.; E. J. Meadon, C.B.; M. P. Murray, C.B.; A. M. Rake, C.B.E.; K. L. Stock, C.B. £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Baker, C.B.E.; W. R. G. Bell; A. C. Campbell; R. E. L. Cleaver; D. H. Crofton, O.B.E.; E. J. C. Dixon (*Controller of Gas Standards*); J. W. Farrell; B. Gottlieb; A. A. Jarratt; J. G. Liverman, O.B.E.; N. E. Martin, D.F.C.; A. H. Norris; A. B. Powell; W. C. C. Rose, C.B.E.; Mrs. J. M. Spencer; C. G. Thorley; D. J. Turner, C.B.E.; R. Wakefield; J. R. Wilson £2,400 to £3,000
Chief Statistician, C. I. K. Forster. £2,400 to £3,000
Chief Information Officer, H. P. Haddow, O.B.E., M.C. £2,070 to £2,000

Mines Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Mines, T. A. Rogers, C.B.E. £4,400
Deputy Chief Inspectors of Mines, W. Brown; H. R. Houston, C.B.E.; G. Hoyle, C.M.G. £3,500
Divisional Inspectors, W. Widdas (*Durham*); H. S. Stephenson (*East Midland*); H. Hyde (*Scotland*); R. H. Clough, O.B.E. (*North Western*); H. F. Wilson, O.B.E. (*Northumberland and Cumberland*); C. Leigh (*South Western*); H. J. Perrins, O.B.E. (*North Eastern*); F. S. Pollard (*West Midland and Southern*) £3,100
Principal Inspector for Special Development Duties, W. H. N. Carter £3,150
Principal Inspector of Mechanical Engineering, S. J. Ayres £3,150
Principal Medical Inspector, J. M. Davidson, M.D. £3,300
Principal Electrical Inspector, J. Cowan, C.B.E. £3,150

Regional Organization

Senior Scottish Officer, J. L. Warrander £2,350 to £2,950
Senior Officer for Wales, A. F. Williams, C.M.G. £2,350 to £2,950

LORD PRIVY SEAL

c/o Foreign Office, Whitehall
[Whitehall: 8440]

Lord Privy Seal, The Rt. Hon. EDWARD RICHARD GEORGE HEATH, M.B.E., M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, K. M. Wilford.
Parliamentary Private Secretary (vacant).

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4884]

Director, G. S. Wilson, M.D.
Secretary to the Board, D. V. T. Fairrie.

Central Public Health Laboratory, London, N.W.9

Administrative Director, W. C. Cockburn.

Reference Laboratories
(With names of Directors)

Central Enteric Reference Laboratory and Bureau, E. S. Anderson, M.D.
Salmonella Reference, Mrs. J. Taylor.
Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Reference, R. E. O. Williams, M.D.
Virus Reference, F. O. MacCallum, M.D.
Disinfection Reference, J. C. Kelsey.
Dysentery Reference, Mrs. K. P. Carpenter.
Mycological Reference (London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine), Mrs. J. I. J. Walker, Ph.D.
Veneral Diseases Reference, London Hospital, E.1. A. E. Wilkinson (*part-time*).
Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory, The Parade, Cardiff. J. Marks, M.D.

Special Laboratories
(With names of Directors)

Epidemiology Research Laboratory, W. C. Cockburn.
Epidemiology Research Unit, Cirencester, R. E. Hope-Simpson (*part-time*).
Food Hygiene, Miss B. C. Hobbs, Ph.D.
National Collection of Type Cultures, S. T. Cowan, M.D.
Standards Laboratory for Serological Reagents, Mrs. C. M. P. Bradstreet.

Constituent Public Health Laboratories
(With names of Directors)

Bath, P. G. Mann, M.D.; *Bedford*, W. F. Lane; *Birmingham*, B. R. Sandiford, M.D.; *Bournemouth*, G. J. G. King; *Bradford*, H. G. M. Smith, Ph.D.; *Brighton*, J. E. Jameson; *Bristol*, H. R. Cayton; *Cambridge*, R. M. Fry; *Cardiff*, Prof. Scott Thomson, M.D.; *Carlisle*, D. G. Davies, M.D.; *Carmarthen*, H. D. S. Morgan; *Chelmsford*, R. Pilsworth, M.D.; *Chester*, J. D. Abbott, M.D.; *Conway*, A. J. Kingsley Smith; *County Hall, London*, A. J. H. Tomlinson; *Coventry*, J. E. M. Whitehead; *Derby*, J. L. G. Iredale; *Dorchester*, G. H. Tee, Ph.D.; *Edmonton*, Miss M. E. M. Thomas; *Epsom*, Miss D. M. Stone, M.D.; *Exeter*, B. Moore, M.D.; *Guildford*, G. T. Cook, M.D., *Hereford*, D. R. Christie; *Hull*, J. H. McCoy; *Ipswich*, J. M. S. Dixon, M.D.; *Leeds*, G. B. Ludlam, M.D.; *Leicester*, N. S. Mair; *Lincoln*: J. M. Croll; *Liverpool*, Prof. D. T. Robinson; *Luton*, H. D. Holt; *Maidstone*, A. L. Furniss, M.D.; *Manchester*, M. T. Parker, M.D.; *Middlesbrough*, A. R. Blowers, M.D.; *Newcastle*, J. H. Hale, M.D.; *Newport (Mon.)*, R. D. Gray, M.D.; *Northallerton*, D. J. H. Payne; *Northampton*, L. Hoyle; *Norwich*, Miss L. M. Dowsett, M.D.; *Nottingham*, E. R. Mitchell; *Oxford*, R. Vollum, D.Phil (*part-time*); *Peterborough* (vacant); *Plymouth*, C. H. Jellard; *Portsmouth*, K. E. A. Hughes, M.B.E.; *Preston*, L. Robertson; *Reading*, N. Wood, M.D.; *Salisbury*, P. J. Wormald, M.D.; *Sheffield*, E. H. Gillespie; *Shrewsbury*, A. C. Jones; *Southampton*, Miss R. I. Hutchinson, M.D. (*part-time*); *Southend*, J. A. Rycroft; *Stafford*, E. M. Mackay-Scollay; *Sunderland*, P. B. Crone, M.D.; *Swansea*, W. Kwantes; *Taunton*, J. A. Boycott, D.M.; *Truro*, F. D. M. Hocking (*acting*); *Wakefield*, L. A. Little; *Watford*, Mrs. B. H. E. Cadness Graves (*part-time*); *Winchester*, M. A. Hughes, D.M.; *Worcester*, R. J. Henderson.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

See RECORD OFFICES

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE

Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.2
[Holborn: 4300]

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as executor and trustee under a will, or as trustee under a settlement, and in other capacities of a like nature. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1960, was £636,751,732.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. The appointment is effected in the same way as a private trustee, or by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a will, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with others. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as administrator with, or without, the will annexed.

Strict secrecy is observed in all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts in simple form are furnished to the beneficiaries as required. An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time. A pamphlet giving particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost from the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Public Trustee, Sir Pridham Baulkwill, C.B.E. £4,700
Assistant Public Trustee, J. Knowles..... £3,800
Chief Administrative Officers, E. W. Eldridge, O.B.E.; C. F. Jackson; H. L. Pettitt... £2,500 to £3,000
Acceptance Officer and Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, S. A. Williams.. £1,720 to £2,400
Trust Officers, V. J. Burt; B. L. M. Davies; J. M. B. Dove; F. Haynes; J. H. Horne; H. K. Mackinder; C. A. J. N. O'Sullivan; N. D. Ouvry; J. Radford; W. Ross Taylor; F. Wheatley; D. A. Wakeford; H. H. W. Duffy; C. J. Rowe £1,720 to £2,400
Establishment Officer (and Secretary, National Disasters Relief Fund) J. C. McCathie, I.S.O. £1,950 to £2,250
Deputy Establishment Officer, H. P. Callow, M.B.E. £1,490 to £1,850
Chief Accountant, H. T. Bowden.. £2,070 to £2,400
Asst. Chief Accountant, C. R. Randall £1,950 to £2,250
Accountants, P. Habgood; E. N. T Platt; E. G. Vincent; G. J. Harrup..... £1,490 to £1,850
Income Tax Officer, Miss H. M. Hall £1,490 to £1,850
Chief Investment Manager, F. G. Turner, O.B.E. £2,070 to £2,400
Asst. Chief Investment Manager, A. C. B. Urwin £1,950 to £2,250
Investment Managers, F. R. Lee; J. J. Olliffe; K. Stilliard; F. A. Beecham..... £1,490 to £1,850
Securities Officer, J. E. Smart..... £1,490 to £1,850
Chief Property Adviser, S. Vidler. £1,840 to £2,120
Senior Property Advisers, G. L. Jennings; H. N. Venner, M.B.E..... £1,325 to £1,780

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD

19 Old Jewry, E.C.2
[Monarch: 6234]

The Board is an independent statutory body, consisting of 12 unpaid Commissioners appointed by the Crown to hold office for 4 years; 3 Commissioners retire each year and may be re-appointed.

The functions of the Commissioners, derived chiefly from the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, and the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1945, are to consider applications for loans by Local Authorities and other prescribed bodies, and, when loans are approved, to collect the repayments.

Funds for loans are provided from time to time by Acts of Parliament and are drawn from the Local Loans Fund through the National Debt Commissioners. Rates of interest on the Board's loans and fees to cover management expenses are fixed by the Treasury.

During the year ended March 31, 1960, 4,195 applications for loans totalling £45,248,902 were approved and advances totalling £45,313,897 were made.

Chairman, Sir Jeremy Raisman, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. ..... *unpaid*
Deputy-Chairman, J. Binns ..... *unpaid*
Other Commissioners, J. Boydell; C. J. Clay; J. E. A. R. Guinness; F. Haywood; J. W. Hough, O.B.E.; Sir John Imrie, C.B.E.; Sir James Lythgoe, C.B.E.; A. Mackinnon, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; J. S. E. Todd; F. W. Warwick..... *unpaid*
Secretary, J. C. Seddon..... £2,850
Asst. Secretary and Establishment Officer, S. C. Merson, O.B.E..... £1,900 to £2,200
Accountant, H. W. Darvill..... £1,450 to £1,800

RACECOURSE BETTING CONTROL BOARD

163 Euston Road, N.W.1
[Euston: 5871]

Established by the Racecourse Betting Act, 1928, to set up and operate totalisators on approved horse racecourses in Great Britain.

With the approval of the Home Secretary, grants are made annually for purposes conducive to the improvement of breeds of horses, the sport of horse racing and the advancement and encouragement of veterinary science and education.

Members

Appt. by the Home Secretary:—Sir Dingwall Bateson, C.B.E., M.C. (*Chairman*); H. J. Hamblen, C.B.E.; *by the Chancellor of the Exchequer:*—E. Holland-Martin; *by the Secretary of State for Scotland:*—The Lord MacAndrew, P.C., T.D.; *by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food:*—G. E. C. Wigg, M.P.; *by the Jockey Club:*—The Lord Howard de Walden; Maj.-Gen. Sir Randle Feilden, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.; T. F. Blackwell, M.B.E.; *by the National Hunt Committee:*—Maj.-Gen. J. F. B. Combe, C.B., D.S.O.; The Lord Bicester; *by the Racecourse Association, Ltd.:*—J. C. H. Booth; *by Tattersall's Committee:* Col. F. T. Halse, T.D.
Secretary, G. S. B. McNaughton.

RECORD OFFICES, ETC.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Chancery Lane, W.C.2
[Holborn: 0741-4]

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from Courts of Law and Government Departments. Search rooms open daily from 9.30 to 5; Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. The Museum (open Monday to Friday, 10 to 4 p.m., and to organized parties at other times by arrangement) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vols), made by order of William the Conqueror in 1085, and *Domesday Chest*; *the Gunpowder Plot* papers (1605); bull of Pope Clement VIII, confirming Henry VIII as *Fidei Defensor* (1524); the Log Book of H.M.S. *Victory* at Trafalgar (1805); and many other documents of national interest.

Keeper of Public Records, S. S. Wilson..... £3,800
Deputy Keeper and Secretary, H. C. Johnson, O.B.E. £2,800
Records Administration Officer, J. H. Collingridge, O.B.E..... £2,400 to £3,000
Establishment Officer, O. G. R. Fox, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,250
Accommodation Officer, W. L. White, M.B.E. £1,490 to £1,850
Principal Assistant Keepers, H. N. Blakiston, O.B.E. (*Public Search Rooms*); J. R. Ede (*Modern Records*); L. C. Hector, O.B.E. (*Publications and Editorial*); D. B. Wardle, O.B.E. (*Repository and Technical, including Repairs and Photography*) £1,975 to £2,400
Assistant Keepers, First Class, R. E. Latham; C. A. F. Meekings; E. K. Timings; E. W. Denham; Miss D. H. Gifford; A. W. Mabbs; N. J. Williams; R. F. Hunnisett; R. L. Storey; L. Bell; Miss P. M. Barnes.... £1,217 to £1,915
Inspecting Officers, R. D. Farmer, M.B.E.; R. F. Monger; K. F. Huggons; F. T. Williams, D.F.M. £1,490 to £1,850

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments

Keeper of the Records, S. S. Wilson

HOUSE OF LORDS RECORD OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 6240]

Until 1497 the records of Parliament were normally transmitted at the end of a session to Chancery, and are now therefore preserved in the Public Record Office. Since 1497 the records of Parliament as a whole, and also of the House of Lords, have been kept within the Palace of Westminster. They are in the custody of the Clerk of the Parliaments, who in 1946 established a record department to supervise their preservation and production to students. The Search Room of this office is open to the public throughout the year, Mondays to Fridays inclusive, from 10 to 5. The records preserved number some 1,500,000 documents, and include Acts of Parliament from 1497, Journals of the House from 1510, Minutes and Committee proceedings from 1621, and Papers laid before Parliament, from 1531. Amongst the records are the Petition of Right, the Death Warrant of Charles I, the Declaration of Breda and the Bill of Rights. The House of Lords Record Office can also arrange access for students to the Journals of the House of Commons (from 1547), and to the other surviving records of the Commons (from 1572). The records of both Houses are preserved in the Victoria Tower at the Houses of Parliament.

Clerk of the Records, M. F. Bond, O.B.E., F.S.A.

£1,975 to £2,400

Assistant Clerks of the Records, Miss E. R. Poyser; H. S. Cobb.....£1,217 to £1,915

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS

Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

[Chancery: 2981.

National Register of Archives, Chancery: 3205]

The Historical Manuscripts Commission was first appointed by Royal Warrant in 1869, and was empowered to make enquiry into the place of deposit of collections of manuscripts and papers of historical interest and with the consent of the owners to publish their contents. The Commission was reconstituted by Royal Warrant in 1959, with wider terms of reference, including the preservation of records and assistance to other bodies working in the same field. The Master of the Rolls, who is the Chairman of the Commission, now exercises through the Commission his responsibility under the Law of Property Act, 1922, and the Tithe Act, 1936, for manorial and tithe documents. The Commission has published over 200 volumes of printed reports upon manuscripts of historical import, and under its authority is compiled the *National Register of Archives*, which now contains over 7,000 typed reports upon privately-owned records, with extensive indexes, and may be consulted by historical scholars. At present a grant-in-aid is made through the Commission to the *Records Preservation Section* of the British Records Association. The Commission undertakes to advise owners upon the preservation and use of their manuscripts and records.

Chairman, The Master of the Rolls.

Executive Commissioner, S. S. Wilson.

Commissioners, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C.; The Earl of Harrowby; Sir Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., LL.D., F.S.A.; Sir Kenneth Pickthorn, Bt., Litt.D., M.P.; Prof. E. F. Jacob, D.Phil., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. Sir I. G. Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.; Prof. G. N. Potter, Ph.D., F.S.A.; Miss C. V. Wedgwood, C.B.E., LL.D.; Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt., LL.D.; The Very Rev. S. J. A. Evans, F.S.A.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir Edgar Stephens, C.B.E., F.S.A.; R. N. Quirk, C.B., F.S.A.; Prof. J. C. Beckett.

Secretary, R. H. Ellis, F.S.A.

Registrar, National Register of Archives, Miss W. D. Coates.

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

Register House, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh Waverley: 2561]

The Scottish Record Office has a continuous history from the 13th century. Its present home, the General Register House, was founded in 1774 and built to designs by Robert Adam, later modified by Robert Reid. Here are preserved, in accordance with the Treaty of Union, the public records of Scotland and many collections of private muniments lodged with the national records. Search Rooms open daily from 9.30 to 4.30; Saturdays, 9.30 to 12.30. Museum section open at the same hours in the summer months for exhibitions, and at other times by arrangement. Permanent exhibits include Bull of Pope Honorius III (1218), Declaration of Arbroath (1320), Treaty of Northampton (1328), National Covenant (1638) and Treaty of Union (1707).

Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt.....£2,650

Curator of Historical Records, Dr. C. T. McInnes, O.B.E.....£1,925 to £2,350

Senior Executive Officer, R. G. Bonnington

£1,450 to £1,800

Assistant Keepers (*1st Class*), A. Anderson; J. K. Bates; P. Gouldesbrough; J. Imrie; A. L. Murray; G. G. Simpson; C. J. H. Sinclair; Miss M. D. Young.....£1,185 to £1,865

DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND

Register House, Edinburgh

(Waverley: 2561)

The Registers of Scotland consist of:—

(1) General Register of Sasines; (2) Register of Deeds in the Books of Council and Session; (3) Register of Protests; (4) Register of English and Irish Judgments; (5) Register of Service of Heirs; (6) Register of the Great Seal; (7) Register of the Quarter Seal; (8) Register of the Prince's Seal; (9) Register of Crown Grants; (10) Register of Sheriffs' Commissions; (11) Register of the Cachet Seal; (12) Register of Inhibitions and Adjudications; (13) Register of Entails; (14) Register of Hornings.

The largest of these is the General Register of Sasines, which forms the chief security in Scotland of the rights of land and other heritable (or real) property.

Keeper of the Registers of Scotland, G. Black. £2,500

Deputy Keeper, W. P. Armit....£1,980 to £2,280

Assistant Keepers, J. Maccabe; D. R. Peatie

£1,900 to £2,200

Accountant, J. S. C. Gill.....£1,600 to £1,950

Senior Examiners, J. Galloway; G. M. MacGregor; A. M. Manson; T. R. Wilson £1,450 to £1,800

CORPORATION OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE

Guildhall, E.C.2

[Monarch: 3030]

Contains the municipal archives of the City of London which are regarded as the most complete collection of ancient municipal records in existence. Includes charters of William the Conqueror, Henry II, and later Kings and Queens to 1957; ancient custumals: Liber Horn, Dunthorne, Custumarum, Ordinacionum, Memorandum and Albus, Liber de Antiquis Legibus, and collections of Statutes; continuous series of judicial and administrative rolls and books from 1252 to present day; records of the Old Bailey and Guildhall Sessions from 1603, and financial records from the 16th century, together with the records of London Bridge from the 12th century and numerous subsidiary series and miscellanea of historical interest. A Guide was published in 1951. Readers' Room open Monday to Friday, 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturday, 9.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

Keeper of the City Records, The Town Clerk.
Deputy Keeper, P. E. Jones.
Assistant Keeper, M. J. Chandler.

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND

Agents' Chambers, 52 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2

Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487; Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, The Very Rev. Charles LaingWarr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.; *Standing Counsel*, H. R. Leslie, Q.C.; *Engineer*, W. P. Haldane, M.B.E.; *Convention Officer*, William H. Young (City Chambers, Edinburgh); *Party Agents*, Beveridge & Co.; *Agent, Clerk, and Treasurer*, J. Gibson Kerr, W.S., F.R.S.E., 52 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851

1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.7
[Kensington: 3665]

Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition of 1851. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.

President of the Royal Commission, H.R.H. the Princess Royal.
Chairman, Board of Management, Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O., D.C.L.
Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Eric Rideal, M.B.E., F.R.S.
Secretary to Commissioners, W. D. Sturch.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE

1 Princes Gate, S.W.7
[Kensington: 5766]

Chairman, The Viscount Mackintosh of Halifax.
Vice-Presidents, Sir Harold Parkinson, K.B.E.; Sir Kenneth Stewart, Bt., G.B.E.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Gwilym Ffrangcon Williams, C.B.E.; G. Woodcock, C.B.E.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Saunders, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.; A. G. B. Owen, C.B.E.
Members, J. Ainsworth, C.B.E. (*Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants*); J. Archbold (*National Union of Teachers*); R. C. Ashman, O.B.E.; M. Barnett, M.B.E.; R. Bennett, O.B.E.; Mrs. E. Bradley, C.B.E.; W. Brown, C.B.E.; E. A. G. Caröe, C.B.E. (*Trustee Savings Bank Association*); A. D. Chesterfield (*Joint Stock Banks*); Sir William Cocker, O.B.E.; N. H. Cross (*Post Office*); Sir George Eddy, O.B.E.; W. R. Elliott (*Ministry of Education*); Mrs. O. Farquharson (*National Federation of Women's Institutes*); W. Fisk, C.B.E.; R. Foster, O.B.E. (*Trustee Savings Banks Association*); G. Freeman, O.B.E.; C. A. Harrison, C.B.E.; G. E. Haynes, C.B.E. (*National Council of Social Service*); P. R. Hicks, O.B.E. (*Stock Exchange*); The Dowager Lady Hillingdon, D.B.E. (*Women's Voluntary Service*); W. Holmes, C.B.E. (*Trades Union Congress*); S. H. G. Hughes, C.B., C.B.E. (*Ministry of Housing and Local Government*); D. J. James, C.B.E.; J. Killey, O.B.E.; G. D. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G. M.C. (*National Debt Office*); J. B. Lacey (*Post Office*); D. D. Livesey, O.B.E.; Sir Andrew McC. MacTaggart (*British Employers' Confederation*); E. W. Maude (*Treasury*); L. F. Milner, C.B.E.; Lt.-Gen. G. N. Molesworth, C.S.I., C.B.E.; A. V. Mussett (*Association of Education Committees*); Sir Tom O'Brien (*Trades Union Congress*); G. Paul, O.B.E. (*Chairman, National Schools Advisory Committee*); D. H. Peacock, O.B.E.; Mrs. E. Perkins, C.B.E. (*National Street and Village Groups Advisory Committee*); H. G. Reynolds, O.B.E.; H. W. Smart (*Post Office*); A. A. Thorpe, O.B.E.; J. H. Trower, O.B.E.; E. Whitley-Jones.

OFFICERS

Secretary, D. R. Davidson, M.B.E. £3,000
Director of Establishment and Finance, J. Hurst £2,020 to £2,350
Director of Publicity, Major W. Morris, O.B.E., M.C. £2,020 to £2,350
Chief Commissioners, R. H. Dowler, O.B.E.; J. W. King ..... £2,020 to £2,350
Chief Executive Officer, A. G. Craner £1,900 to £2,200
Commissioners, L. S. Burke; W. N. Cryer, O.B.E.; D. J. Cresswell, M.B.E.; J. Dean; J. R. Dutton, I.S.O.; H. G. D. Gabriel; K. J. Griffin; Capt. J. A. H. Harries, M.B.E.; H. Houston, M.B.E.; J. S. Jephcott; K. T. Pinch; R. Rees; J. C. Timms £1,900 to £2,200

SCOTTISH SAVINGS COMMITTEE

68 George Street, Edinburgh 2
[Edinburgh Caledonian: 5486]

President, Sir John Maxwell Erskine, G.B.E.
Chairman, J. M. Archer.
Members, A. R. Abercromby; Mrs. M. Anderson; J. Baird; Lady Ruth Balfour, C.B.E.; A. Bonthrone; D. S. Carmichael; J. Craig; P. L. Duncan; Sir James R. Fiddes, C.B.E.; Mrs. E. M. B. Forrest, M.B.E.; The Lord Greenhill, O.B.E.; R. J. Hastings, O.B.E.; A. L. Imrie; Sir John D. Imrie, C.B.E.; J. Innes; Col. J. Jamieson; P. Jamieson, I.S.O.; J. Keir, M.B.E.; Lady MacColl, C.B.E.; M. Neil; The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon; E. G. Paton; W. H. Penny; G. F. Primrose; Sir James F. Simpson; The Rev. Canon A. W. Stevenson; J. B. Thomson, O.B.E.; A. Tweeddale; A. Yeaman, O.B.E.
Secretary, A. M. Swanson ..... £2,020 to £2,350
Deputy Secretary, R. F. Johnson £1,515 to £1,820

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Charles House, 5–11 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Whitehall: 9788). 14–18 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.1 (Hunter: 1212) (*Industry and Information Division*); Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2 (Holborn: 3422) (*Overseas Liaison Group*). Scottish Branch Office: 20 Walker Street, Edinburgh 3 (Caledonian: 2383). Welsh Branch Office: Block 2, Room 104, Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff (Cardiff: 21044).

A Committee of the Privy Council was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915 (amended February 6, 1928), to direct the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organization and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. On December 15, 1916, a separate Department was created for the service of the Committee. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Act, 1956, placed the Department under a Research Council, and redefined the Department's functions and the purposes for which it may make grants.

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1960–61 amounts to £12,703,407, a net increase of £1,882,310 on the same estimate for 1959–60. The gross estimate amounts to £14,468,900. Headquarters administration, £902,000; Grants for Research, £4,901,000; Research Work and Research Establishments, £7,199,000; American Aid, £4,500; European Nuclear Research, £1,330,000; contributions to N.A.T.O. scientific schemes, £126,000; and other international bodies, £6,500.

Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, The Lord President of the Council.

Research Council, Sir Harry Jephcott, D.Sc. (*Chairman*); Sir Eric Ashby, D.Sc., Sc.D., LL.D.; Prof. C. E. H. Bawn, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. C. F. Carter; Sir Harold Roxbee Cox, D.Sc., Ph.D.; H. Douglass; Sir Walter Drummond; Sir Willis Jackson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Vice-Admiral Sir Frank Mason, K.C.B.; C. J. Smithells, M.C., D.Sc.; L. T. Wright.

Headquarters Office

Secretary, Sir Harry Melville, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S. £6,950

Private Secretary, *A. R. Atherton.
Deputy Secretary, B. K. Blount, C.B., D.Phil. Nat. £4,950

GROUP A

Director of Establishment and Finance, R. G. Elkington £3,750

Establishment Division

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[Stevenage: 2080]

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Director, S. H. Clarke, C.B.E., ... £3,750
Deputy Director, C. C. Hall, PH.D. £2,750 to £3,050
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, S. R. Craxford, D.PHIL.; A. J. Robinson, PH.D.; W. F. B. Shaw; J. W. Smith ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Principal Scientific Officers, K. V. Aubrey; J. H. G. Carlile; E. Douglas; A. Fitton, PH.D.; D. Gall, PH.D.; E. J. Gibson, PH.D.; L. A. Gilbert; A. S. Joy; H. E. Newall, D.SC.; P. C. Palmer; L. E. Read; J. Sandor; W. Smith, PH.D.; R. D. Stansfield; E. T. Wilkins, O.B.E., PH.D.
£1,650 to £2,325
Chief Experimental Officer, L. J. Edgcombe, I.S.O.
£1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officer, T. G. Pegg
£1,450 to £1,800

Scottish Laboratory

Thorntonhall, Glasgow
[Busby: 1171]

Officer-in-Charge, D. W. Slimming
£1,650 to £2,325

Water Pollution Research Laboratory

Elder Way, Stevenage, Herts.
[Stevenage: 820]

Chairman of Board, Prof. F. H. Garner, O.B.E., PH.D.
Director, B. A. Southgate, C.B.E., D.SC. £3,450
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, A. E. J. Pettet (*Assistant Director*); G. E. Eden £2,350 to £2,650
Principal Scientific Officers, A. L. Downing; A. L. H. Gameson; D. W. M. Herbert; G. Knowles; E. V. Mills, PH.D.; H. A. Painter, PH.D.; W. S. Preddy; T. G. Tomlinson; A. B. Wheatland; R. Wilkinson, PH.D. ..... £1,650 to £2,325

* Temporary
‡ Seconded to another department.

SCOTTISH OFFICE

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6151]

Secretary of State for Scotland, THE R.T. HON. JOHN SCOTT MACLAY, C.M.G., M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, S. Scott Whyte.
Assistant Private Secretary, J. Glendinning, M.B.E.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, A. M. C. Hutchison, M.P. ..... *unpaid*
Minister of State, THE LORD CRAIGTON, C.B.E. £3,750
Private Secretary, N. K. McCallum.
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir William Murrie, K.B.E., C.B. £7,000
Private Secretary, J. F. McClellan.
Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, Hon. Thomas Galbraith, M.P.; W. G. Leburn, M.P.; N. M. S. Macpherson, M.P. £2,500
Assistant Under-Secretary of State, A. B. Hume. £3,750

Administrative Departments of the Secretary of State for Scotland

I. *Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland.*
II. *Scottish Education Department.*
III. *Department of Health for Scotland.*
IV. *Scottish Home Department.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES FOR SCOTLAND

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 8404]

Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6151]

Secretary, M. Campbell, C.B. £4,950
Private Secretary, D. A Leitch.
Fisheries Secretary, A. J. Aglen, C.B. £3,750
Deputy Secretary (Agriculture), W. H. Senior, F.R.S.E. £3,750
Under-Secretary, H. Whitby £3,750
Assistant Secretaries, J. Cumming; J. A. Ford, M.C.; W. W. Gauld; Miss I. F. Haddow; T. F. S. Hetherington; E. E. Hunter; R. H. Law; J. Lawless; W. Russell; J. I. Smith; †N. J. Steele; R. C. Tucker ..... £2,350 to £2,950
Assistant Secretary (Finance Officer and Accountant), D. Henderson ..... £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, R. Barrie; A. H. Bishop; J. Cormack; †W. J. L. Dobson; W. Duncan; R. A. Fasken; J. S. Gibson; J. R. Gordon; Miss I. S. Montgomery; G. S. Murray; J. G. C. Richardson; H. G. Robertson; A. G. Ross; A. T. Rush; I. L. Sharp; J. Smith; S. M. Ward; A. Woodburn; S. H. Wright ..... £1,650 to £2,325
Deputy Finance Officer and Accountant, J. B. Welsh £1,900 to £2,200
Assistant Finance Officer and Accountant, J. C. Walker £1,900 to £2,200
Chief Executive Officers, J. C. Bannatyne, M.B.E.; J. Borland; J. A. Downie; R. B. Johnston; L. M. Mitchell; Miss A. Murdison; G. G. Pringle, M.B.E., M.M. ..... £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, D. A. Brown; T. M. Brown; D. F. Campbell; J. Cruickshank; K. M. Davie; J. N. Dick; J. W. Dougal; J. A. C. Fairbairn; D. A. Flett; B. Gordon; Miss A. H. Graham; J. Macdonald, M.B.E.; F. Macfarlane; J. A. M. McLeod; H. McNamara; A. E. Mitchell; A. S. Neilson; J. S. Robertson; G. B. Robinson; J. A. C. Robson; W. A. Strain; T. G. Strong; D. C. Thompson; W. O. Watt; R. M. Williamson ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Inspectorate

Chief Inspector (Agriculture), A. S. Fortune, C.B.E., T.D. £2,950
Chief Inspector (Sea Fisheries), C. Sim £2,350
Deputy Chief Inspectors (General Duties), W. Craib; (*Livestock*), W. K. Macfarlane; G. C. Smith, £2,350 to £2,650; (*Sea Fisheries*), T. Suttar £1,725 to £1,930
Senior Inspectors (General Duties), A. M. Calder; J. M. Esslemont; S. Isbister; G. S. Lawrie; D. F. Mackenzie; I. L. Mackenzie; H. Robertson; R. J. Scott; J. W. Smith; J. P. Struthers; G. S. Whimster, £1,790 to £2,070; (*Livestock*), J. Campbell; J. Dean; (*Horticulture*), T. Robertson; (*Poultry*), F. H. Jones ..... £1,580 to £2,255
Inspector (Salmon Fisheries), S. D. Sedgwick £1,560 to £2,070
Scientific Services (Seed Testing, Plant Registration, Plant Pathology, Entomology)

East Craigs, Corstorphine, Edinburgh 12
[Corstorphine: 3361]

Director, C. E. Foister, F.R.S.E. ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Principal Scientific Officers, J. L. Hardie; Miss M. J. M. Noble; J. R. Thomson; J. M. Todd; D. W. Williams ..... £1,460 to £2,070

Lands Staff

Chief Lands Officer, A. Paton £2,950
Divisional Lands Officers, G. D. Davidson; J. S. Gibson ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Senior Lands Officers, J. Bett; A. N. Black; P. C. Jack; M. MacAulay; T. B. Macdonald; A. Manson; D. Miller; A. W. Renfrew; J. S. Weddell; J. White ..... £1,790 to £2,070

† At Dover House.

Engineering and Surveying Staff

Chief Surveyor, D. Grant £2,950
Chief Engineer, F. W. Waddell, O.B.E. £2,650
Deputy Chief Surveyor, G. D. Mowat £2,350 to £2,650
Senior Surveyors, J. Alexander; F. G. G. Angus; A. P. Borrie; C. R. N. Duncan; D. MacGregor; W. McKenzie; F. C. McLachlan; A. Malcolm; J. D. Young ..... £1,790 to £2,070
Senior Civil Engineers, A. L. Archibald; T. P. Bulloch; W. G. Parker, M.B.E., G.M., E.S.D.; C. R. Wallace; J. K. C. Wilson £1,790 to £2,070

Miscellaneous Appointments

Technical Development Officer, W. O. Kinghorn £2,750
Advisory Officer in Agricultural Economics, O. J. Beilby ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Chief Marketing Officer, A. M. N. Steward £1,900 to £2,200
Chief Technical Officer (Fatstock), J. R. S. Sinclair £1,730 to £1,950
Marine Superintendent, Capt. D. T. MacCallum, D.S.C., R.N.(*ret.*) ..... £1,765 to £1,965
Engineer Superintendent, S. G. Blyth £1,590 to £1,745
Librarian, Miss E. V. Handlen, M.B.E. £1,450 to £1,800

Crofters Commission

9 Ardross Terrace, Inverness
[Inverness 2711–15]

Chairman, Sir Robert Urquhart, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D. £4,100
Members (full-time), A. R. Mackenzie; J. McNaughton, C.B.E. £2,500
Members (part-time), J. S. Grant, O.B.E.; J. A. Johnstone; Capt. D. A. Maclachlan, T.D. . . £850
Secretary, D. J. MacCuish ..... £1,670 to £2,350
Chief Technical Officer, A. McArthur. £2,350 to £2,650

Red Deer Commission

Elm Park, Island Bank Road, Inverness
Chairman (part-time), Maj. M. D. D. Crichton-Stuart £1,000

Fisheries

Marine Laboratory

Victoria Road, Torry, Aberdeen
[Aberdeen: 25218]

Director, C. E. Lucas, C.M.G. ..... £2,750 to £3,050
Assistant Director, B. B. Rae ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. H. Fraser; B. B. Parish; J. B. Tait ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Principal Scientific Officers, R. E. Craig; W. Dickson; R. Johnston; J. A. Pope; A. Saville; H. J. Thomas ..... £1,460 to £2,070

Freshwater Fisheries Laboratory

Faskally House, Pitlochry
[Pitlochry: 329]

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, K. A. Pyefinch £2,350 to £2,650
Principal Scientific Officer, T. A. Stuart £1,460 to £2,070

SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 6591]

Dover House, Whitehall,
London, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6151]

The Scottish Education Department is responsible for the administration of the Education (Scotland) Acts and in general for the development of public education in Scotland.

Secretary, W. F. Arbuckle, C.B. £4,950
Deputy Secretary, H. H. Donnelly £3,750

Under-Secretary, A. G. Rodger, O.B.E. (*Establishment Officer*).....£3,750
Assistant Secretaries, A. Davidson; R. A. Dingwall-Smith; J. Kidd; F. M. M. Gray; S. C. Aldridge; J. A. M. Mitchell, M.C.; N. D. Walker
£2,350 to £2,950
Principals, W. M. Morrison, O.B.E.; W. S. Kerr; C. J. Randell, M.B.E. (*Asst. Estab. Officer*); J. B. Beaumont; J. J. Farrell; D. R. McFarlane; J. O. Johnston; W. A. M. Good; W. Baird
£1,650 to £2,325
Chief Executive Officers, J. A. Ensor, M.B.E. (*Accountant*); Miss J. Coull; W. R. Adam, M.B.E.; J. O'Neill.....£1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, A. K. Will; J. Primrose; Miss J. H. Renwick; W. A. Bruce; D. G. Blyth; Miss W. J. Strongman; A. J. C. Mitchell; B. J. Bennett.....£1,450 to £1,800

H.M. Inspectors of Schools

Senior Chief Inspector, J. S. Brunton, C.B.....£3,450
Chief Inspectors, J. W. M. Gunn; R. Macdonald; Miss E. I. Young; J. G. Strachan, PH.D.; D. Dickson, PH.D.; P. M. Gillan.....£2,861
Inspectors, J. J. Davidson; A. S. Kelly, O.B.E.; A. Law, PH.D.; J. Stevenson; R. Macleod, O.B.E.; W. S. Gray; C. A. Forbes; J. P. Forsyth; A. J. Mee; J. Shanks; J. C. Holmes; L. Pendleton; Miss M. S. Thomson, O.B.E.; J. Dryburgh; A. T. Emond; N. Fullwood, J. Gilbert, PH.D.; J. A. McPherson; Miss B. R. Marshall; K. E. Miller, O.B.E.; A. G. Skinner; J. H. Smith; T. L. Taylor; C. Murray; W. Gillies.....£2,611
E. W. Thomas, PH.D.; W. Macdonald; Miss J. T. Duncanson; Miss L. Boyd, D.SC.; J. J. Reid; J. W. Baxter, PH.D.; D. G. Biggar, PH.D.; A. McC. Shields; W. Christie; W. A. Milne; B. S. Fraser; J. B. Caird; Miss M. G. Watt; J. Deans; J. Robertson, PH.D.; J. Bennett, M.B.E.; Miss E. B. Taylor; R. Morrison; W. F. Kerr, M.B.E.; I. A. MacDonald; D. Young; J. R. M. M. Brown; Miss M. M. Murray; A. Garden; J. F. MacDonald; J. Cumming; T. Crippin; W. Cunningham; E. F. Thompkins; R. Allan; B. E. Shaw; A. F. Cadzow, PH.D.; W. K. Ferguson; D. S. Petrie; W. Anderson; Miss M. K. G. Fraser; Miss M. I. Brown; R. S. Marks; Miss A. M. C. Mathewson; Miss M. G. Sibbald; Misss B. McQueen; Miss C. S. Cameron; J. Anderson; J. Rankin; J. Mackinnon; D. B. Kane; G. J. Brown; Miss M. M. Lawson; W. C. Brown; W. Mitchell; A. A. Macpherson; Miss E. M. W. Thomson; G. C. Morrison; J. F. McGarrity; A. D. Chirnside; G. S. Mutch; D. G. Marwick; A. Nisbet; J. C. Leitch; P. D. B. Walker; G. M. McGavin; A. K. Forbes; Miss A. H. M. Prain; D. McGill; F. Walsh..£1,523 to £2,458

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 8545]

Dover House, Whitehall,
London, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6151]

The Department of Health for Scotland is responsible for general supervision of the National Health Service in Scotland; the administration of the Housing (Scotland) Acts, supervision of the house-building programme and distribution of grants to local authorities for housing purposes; and the administration of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Acts. The Department is responsible also for various environmental and welfare services such as water supplies, sewerage, care of the aged, etc.

Secretary, T. D. Haddow, C.B.....£4,950
Private Secretary, J. B. More.
Chief Medical Officer, Sir Kenneth Cowan, M.D., F.R.S.E., Q.H.P.....£4,350
Under-Secretaries, N. W. Graham; J. H. McGuinness; J. C. Wilson.....£3,750
Assistant Secretaries, R. G. Forrest; R. P. Fraser; E. L. Gillett; J. Hogarth; A. A. Hughes; T. V. Hughson; J. B. Hume; H. F. G. Kelly; J. Mackenzie; A. Maclehose; A. C. Sheldrake; T. B. Skinner; J. Y. Sutherland, C.B.E.; Miss L. C. Watson, O.B.E.....£2,350 to £2,950
Principals, G. F. Belfourd; D. N. Braid; F. H. Cowley; Miss P. A. Cox; W. W. Crabbe; R. D. Cramond; H. V. De Lorey; G. M. Fair; B. J. Fiddes; J. B. Fleming; J. M. Foster; T. A. Greig, O.B.E.; I. D. Hamilton; P. K. Harrison; J. J. Haughney; R. I. Hulley; J. Kerr; J. B. Kirkwood, O.B.E.; T. H. McLean; J. G. S. Macphail; D. M. McPhail; A. Milne; A. F. Reid; P. C. Rendle; A. L. Rennie; A. L. Scott; P. Stevenson; A. W. Tait; J. E. Tinkler
£1,650 to £2,325
Chief Executive Officers, G. W. McIntosh; G. Robertson; R. H. T. Stubbings; Miss A. D. Watson, O.B.E.....£1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, D. H. Bayes; D. H. Collier; W. H. Fraser; W. H. McCulloch; Miss M. A. McPherson; S. J. Ness; J. Pettigrew; W. Robertson; J. Rodger; W. J. A. Scott; W. J. Shiels; G. Skinner; A. M. Stephen; L. A. Wells; Mrs. C. G. Cohen; Miss M. W. Baxter.....£1,450 to £1,800

Finance

Accountant General, I. M. Robertson, M.V.O.
£2,350 to £2,950
Assistant Accountants General, F. E. Bland; A. B. Ramsay.....£2,020 to £2,350
Chief Executive Officers, A. McKenzie; J. Mackenzie; A. B. Ramsay; V. C. Stewart £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, C. S. Donaldson; F. B. Drysdale; Miss C. K. Duff; C. T. Hole; W. P. Lawrie; K. Mackay; D. S. Mackenzie; A. D. Robertson; I. S. Scott.....£1,450 to £1,800

Medical Staff

Chief Medical Officer, Sir Kenneth Cowan, M.D., F.R.S.E., Q.H.P.....£4,350
Deputy Chief Medical Officer, W. D. Hood..£3,750
Principal Medical Officers, H. B. Craigie; J. M. Johnston, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.; I. W. Sutherland; A. B. Walker.....£3,250
Senior Medical Officers, J. L. Halliday; E. J. C. Hewitt; I. M. Macgregor; J. Smith, O.B.E.; A. L. Wilson; Laura M. D. Mill.....£2,950
Medical Officers, Anne N. M. Brittain; R. M. Gordon; T. D. Inch, C.B.E., M.C.; R. P. J. McBroom; R. D. Martin; Catherine H. S. Begg; Mabel E. Mitchell; A. Menzies; Patricia O'Kane; A. Laurie; Elspeth M. Warwick.....£1,835 to £2,600
Regional Medical Officers, J. B. Barr; T. W. Buchan; A. A. Gordon; W. K. Henderson; I. B. K. MacGregor; D. E. Walker; Jean W. Symington; G. H. Clement; I. H. McNeill; R. I. T. Dunnachie.....£1,835 to £2,600
Chief Dental Officer, J. W. Galloway.....£3,050
Dental Officers, R. A. Morrison; A. Pacitti; A. B. Potts; A. J. Ritchie.....£1,790 to £2,500

Technical Staff

Chief Engineer, J. C. O. Burns, C.B.E.....£3,250
Deputy Chief Engineer, J. B. Dempster.....£2,950
Chief Architect, T. A. Jeffryes.....£3,250
Chief Technical Planner, R. Grieve.....£3,250
Deputy Chief Architects, G. H. Lawrence; R. S. Morton; R. Woodcock.....£2,350 to £2,650
Regional Planning Officers, F. J. Connell; F. J. Evans; G. A. Lyall.....£2,350 to £2,650
Chief Quantity Surveyor, J. C. Tait
£2,350 to £2,650

Inspectorate

General Inspectors, H. Forrest; D. R. J. V. Lennox, M.B.E.....£1,900 to £2,200
Chief Chemical Inspector, E. A. B. Birse....£2,650
Chief Food and Dairy Officer, C. H. Chalmers, O.B.E.
£1,580 to £2,255

General Board of Control for Scotland
(*Lunacy and Mental Deficiency*)
St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1

Commissioners, Dr. John Jardine, C.B., O.B.E. (*Chairman*), £1,275; John A. Lillie, Q.C., £250; Sir Hugh Rose, Bt.; A. A. Templeton, C.B.E.; Sir Garnet D. Wilson.....*unpaid*
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Medical Commissioners, E. J. C. Hewitt; Laura M. D. Mill.....£2,950
Deputy Commissioners, Catherine H. S. Begg; Anne N. M. Brittain; R. P. J. McBroom; Patricia O'Kane.....£1,835 to £2,600
Secretary, J. Will.....£1,450 to £1,800

General Registry Office
New Register House, Edinburgh 2
[Edinburgh Waverley: 3952]

Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland, A. B. Taylor.....£2,350 to £2,950
Secretary, A. D. Michie.....£1,730 to £1,950
Chief Executive Officer, R. McLeod
£1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officer, D. B. Gardner
£1,450 to £1,800

SCOTTISH HOME DEPARTMENT
St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 2501]

Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 6151]

The Scottish Home Department was constituted in 1939 with responsibilities for Scotland similar to those of the Home Office in England and Wales regarding police, probation and remand home services, criminal justice, prisons and borstal institutions, etc.; fire services, civil defence preparations, care of children by local authorities, legislation concerning shops, theatres, cinemas, and licensed premises. The Department is concerned in addition with the structure and finance of local government, including valuation and rating and the administration of Exchequer equalization grants; electricity; highways; and, in co-operation with the Board of Trade and other Departments, Scottish economic development and the rehabilitation of the Highlands.

Secretary, Sir John Anderson, K.B.E., C.B....£4,950
Private Secretary, J. J. McCabe.
Under-Secretaries, R. D. M. Bell; A. F. C. Clark, C.B. (*Establishment Officer*); R. E. C. Johnson; *W. G. Nottinger, C.V.O.....£3,750
Assistant Secretaries, A. C. Cowan; D. J. Cowperthwaite; E. U. E. Elliott-Binns; J. M. Fearn; K. M. Hancock (*Director of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services*); N. J. P. Hutchison; Miss M. K. Macdonald; I. A. H. More; J. E. Stark; W. L. Walker, C.B.E. (*Finance Officer*); H. H. A. Whitworth, M.B.E.....£2,350 to £2,950
Principals, Miss B. P. Boyes, M.B.E.; Brig. A. I. Buchanan-Dunlop, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Miss H. M. Connor; F. Dawson; W. K. Fraser; J. Inglis; J. Keeley; T. L. Lister; J. London; N. K. McCallum; *D. G. Mackay; G. A. M. McIntosh; T. M. Martin; G. J. Murray; A. T. F. Ogilvie; T. Rarity; F. H. Roberts; J. Scrimgeour; S. Scott Whyte; N. E. Sharp; J. Utterson; G. N. Watson; R. E. C. Whipp; I. M. Wilson
£1,650 to £2,325
Chief Executive Officers, E. U. Brockway; G. C. Wilson.....£1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, G. Aithie; J. A. Cowell; †W. J. Jesson; H. Neville; J. Ramsay; W. H. A. Thrower; J. Topping.....£1,450 to £1,800
Deputy Finance Officers, R. S. M. Gray; E. C. Hodges; A. J. Morbin, M.B.E..£1,900 to £2,200
Senior Accountants, W. R. Butcher; A. J. Crawford; J. Henderson; A. B. Miller; Miss S. D. Riddell; W. Robertson.....£1,450 to £1,800

Solicitor's Office
(*For the Scottish Department and certain U.K. services, including H.M. Treasury, in Scotland*).
Solicitor, J. M. Dick, C.B., C.B.E., V.R.D.....£3,750
Deputy Solicitor, Alex. Thomson.....£2,950
Assistant Solicitors, J. S. Dalgetty (£2,450 to £2,950); K. J. A. Greig.....£2,550
Senior Legal Assistants, J. A. Beaton; E. S. Robertson; W. Thomson; R. W. Deans; A. G. Brand, M.B.E.; R. A. Lawrie; W. Moffat
£1,670 to £2,350
Counsel to the Secretary of State for Scotland, under Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1936 (2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh), *Counsel*, C. N. Fraser, Q.C.; M. R. McLarty, Advocate.

Scottish Information Office
St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1
[Edinburgh Waverley: 2501]

Director, W. M. Ballantine, M.V.O.
£2,350 to £2,950
Principal Information Officer, J. W. P. Dundas
£1,900 to £2,200
Senior Information Officers, A. G. Christie; †T. D. McCaffrey; D. F. Mackenzie; E. Reoch
£1,450 to £1,800

† At Dover House.
* Seconded to another department.

Chief Road Engineer's Office
Bankhead Avenue, Edinburgh, 11
[Craiglockhart: 4010]

Chief Road Engineer, J. Emlyn Jones, O.B.E., T.D.
£2,950
Deputy Chief Road Engineer, H. N. Ginns
£2,350 to £2,650
Senior Civil Engineers, R. A. H. Allen; G. C. W. Hurry; A. N. Sutherland; W. Henderson, M.B.E. (*Bridge Engineer*).....£1,790 to £2,070

Miscellaneous Appointments
Chief Inspector, Child Care and Probation, 23 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh 3, C. R. Corner
£2,100 to £2,550
Chairman, After Care Council, Rev. Sir George F. MacLeod, Bt., M.C., D.D.
H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1, T. Renfrew, C.B.E.....£2,850
Commandant, Scottish Police College, S. A. Kinnear, C.B.E.....£2,850
H.M. Inspector of Fire Services, A. D. Wilson
£2,020 to £2,450

State Managements Districts, Scotland
30 George Square, Glasgow
[Central: 4191]

General Manager, G. Thwaytes..£2,020 to £2,350

Prisons Division
Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh 11
[Craiglockhart: 4040]

Director of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services, K. M. Hancock.....£2,350 to £2,950
Visiting Physician and Medical Adviser, T. D. Inch, C.B.E., M.C.
Psychiatrist, W. Boyd, M.D. (*part-time*).

Prison Governors

Aberdeen, J. H. A. Frisby.....£1,580 to £1,840
Edinburgh. J. McIntyre.....£1,810 to £2,020
Glasgow (*Barlinnie*), A. H. Anderson.....£2,300
Greenock, Miss E. I. W. Hobkirk, C.B.E.
£1,545 to £1,807
Perth, G. S. W. Laidlaw.....£1,810 to £2,020
Peterhead, D. Mackenzie.....£1,810 to £2,020
Polmont Borstal Institution, J. Oliver
£1,810 to £2,020

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Retail.—York House, Kingsway, W.C.2., and 423 Oxford St., W.1.

Wholesale.—Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1786 and is the British Government's central organization for the supply of printing, binding, office supplies and office machinery of all kinds, and published books and periodicals, for the Public Service at home and abroad; it also undertakes duplicating and distributing services for government departments. The Stationery Office is the publisher for the government, and has bookshops for the sale of government publications in London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham and Belfast; leading booksellers in the larger towns act as agents; and there are wholesale departments in London, Edinburgh and Belfast from which booksellers may obtain supplies. It is also the agent for the sale of publications of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and for certain other international organizations. The Controller of the Stationery Office is under Letters Patent the *Queen's Printer of Acts of Parliament* and in him is vested the *Copyright in all British Government documents*.

Government publications are of a wide and varied range and about 5,700 titles are published each year. They include the *London Gazette*, which has been issued twice weekly since 1665, and *Hansard*, the verbatim report of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, available on the morning following the debate. The Stationery Office has in stock some 300,000 titles and its subscription lists contain 65,000 names. The annual sales total about 17,000,000 copies.

The aggregate net estimate for the department in 1960–61 was £16,485,100 (an increase of £1,389,000 on the same estimate for 1959–60). The gross estimate amounts to £24,080,000 and includes £2,876,000 for salaries and wages of office and warehouse staffs, £6,713,000 for printing and binding (inclusive of salaries and wages of printing works staff), £5,985,000 for paper, £6,780,000 for office supplies and office machinery and £1,120,000 for published books, periodicals and maps. The receipts side includes £1,687,000 from the sale of government publications and £125,000 from the sale of waste paper recovered from all departments.

Generally the department obtains its supplies from commercial sources by competitive tender. For printing and binding, however, the Stationery Office has its own printing works and binderies which produce about one-third of the total requirement, including telephone directories, pension allowance books, national savings certificates and stamps, postal orders, premium bonds and National Insurance stamps. The annual face value of these certificates, orders, bonds and stamps is nearly £1,258,000,000.

The staff employed on April 1, 1960, was 6,637, including 1,787 in warehouses and 2,306 at printing works; the total space occupied was two million square feet, including 1,250,000 sq. ft. for warehouse space and 448,000 sq. ft. for the printing works.

Controller, Sir John Simpson, C.B. £4,950
Private Secretary, P. J. George ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Deputy Controller, R. H. Owen, C.M.G. £3,750
Assistant Controllers, W. Donaldson (Group 1) (£2,950); H. Pickford, O.B.E. (Group 2); W. A. Beck, O.B.E., M.V.O. (Group 3) £2,650
Adviser on Typography, Sir Francis Meynell .. *unpaid*

Group 1

Accounts Division

Director, J. J. Cherns ..... £2,020 to £2,350
Deputy Director, R. H. Chisholm ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Assistant Directors, V. H. Morley; G. Wight; P. W. Buckerfield; E. J. Woods .... £1,450 to £1,800
Chief Examiner of Printers' and Binders' Accounts, R. H. Sloane ..... £1,450 to £1,800

Establishments and Organization Division

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Deputy Director, C. W. Blundell ..... £1,900 to £2,200
Assistant Directors, R. F. Norris; R. J. Crang; Miss A. R. Head
Men, £1,450 to £1,800; *Women*, £1,423 to £1,766

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Director, J. W. E. Bates ..... £2,020 to £2,350
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Works Managers, C. G. H. Walker, M.B.E.; J. W. H. Elvin; C. J. Errington ..... £1,450 to £1,800
Senior Deputy Works Manager, J. H. Hynes
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£1,450 to £1,800
Chief Examiner of Paper and Office Requisites, E. Halson, M.B.E. ..... £1,535 to £1,795

REGIONAL OFFICES

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Bookshop: 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2.
Director, B. J. Crisp ..... £1,900 to £2,200
Deputy Director, S. L. Palmer ... £1,450 to £1,800

Wales

Bookshop: 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff.
Officer in Charge, J. Holden.

Northern Ireland

Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast

Retail Bookshop: 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.
Wholesale Bookshop: Custom House, Belfast.
Director, J. I. Jones.....£1,900 to £2,200

Manchester

Broadway, Chadderton, Lancs.

Bookshop: 39–41 King Street, Manchester 2.
Director, J. W. Eyres.....£1,900 to £2,200
Deputy Director, B. A. Smith...£1,450 to £1,800

Bristol

50 Fairfax Street, Bristol 1

Bookshop: Tower Lane, Bristol 1.
Superintendent, H. V. Roe.....£1,450 to £1,800

Birmingham

Bookshop: 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3.

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House of Lords, S.W.1

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Secretary, W. W. Perceval.

Statutory Publications Office

Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1

[Abbey: 7755]

Editors, S. G. G. Edgar; R. L. Hurst
£2,000 to £2,300

SUGAR BOARD

52, Mark Lane, E.C.3

[Royal 6221]

The Sugar Board was constituted under the Sugar Act, 1956, on October 25, 1956. The Board buys the sugar which the United Kingdom has contracted to buy under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement at prices negotiated annually by the Government and resells the sugar commercially at world prices. The Board also provides temporary finance for the British Sugar Corporation and receives from or pays to the Corporation any surplus or deficit arising on the production and refining of home grown beet sugar. The Board, in turn, balances its accounts, taking one year with another, by receiving a surcharge or making a distribution payment, on all imported and home produced sugar and molasses.

Chairman, Sir George Dunnett, K.B.E., C.B..£5,000
Vice-Chairman, J. A. Dyson, C.B.E.....£3,500
Members (part-time), F. E. Harmer, C.M.G. (*salary not drawn*); G. F. A. Burgess; L. W. Phillips, C.B.E.
£750
Secretary, A. V. Parsons, M.B.E.
Chief Marketing Officer, R. C. W. Gunner, M.B.E.
Chief Accountant, G. Keddie, M.B.E.

THAMES CONSERVANCY

See
CONSERVANCY BOARDS

BOARD OF TRADE

Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 8855]

The Board of Trade has general responsibility for the United Kingdom's commerce, industry and overseas trade, and particular responsibility in relation to all industries, except those which are the direct concern of other Departments, e.g. food, agriculture and fisheries, building and quarrying, electronics, ship building, fuel and power, and transport.

The Divisions of the Board form four main groups, the Overseas group, the Home group, the Regulative group, and the Common Service Divisions such as the Accountant's, Statistics, Finance, and Establishment Divisions, and the Solicitor's Department.

President of the Board of Trade, THE RT. HON. REGINALD MAUDLING, M.P.....£5,000
Private Secretaries, P. W. Carey; Mrs. J. Bridgeman; I. Cumming; V. A. Winch.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, F. M. Bennett, M.P.....*unpaid*
Minister of State, THE RT. HON. FREDERICK JAMES ERROLL, T.D., M.P.....£3,750
Private Secretary, R. Goldsmith.
Parliamentary Secretary, J. C. Rodgers, M.P...£2,500
Parliamentary Clerk, L. E. Holmes
£1,900 to £2,200
Permanent Secretary, Sir Richard Powell, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.....£7,000
Private Secretary, Miss E. Llewellyn Smith.
Second Secretaries, Sir Leslie Robinson, K.B.E., C.B.; G. H. Andrew, C.B.; J. Leckie, C.B.....£5,000
Solicitor, Sir Robert Speed, C.B.....£5,000
Accountant Adviser, Sir Richard Yeabsley, C.B.E.
unpaid

Commercial Relations and Exports Department

Under-Secretaries, W. Hughes, C.B.; Miss E. Ackroyd; C. D. Campbell; S. Golt
Men, £3,800; *Women,* £3,763
Adviser on Commercial Policy, C. W. Sanders, C.B.
£3,800
Assistant Secretaries, A. G. White; D. Carter; C. W. Jardine; Dr. F.E. Budd; T. H. Sinclair; G. Parker; K. E. Mackenzie; P. B. Hypher; E. L. Phillips; H. F. Heinemann; M. P. Lam.
£2,400 to £3,000

General Division

Under-Secretaries, G. Bowen, C.M.G.; S. Golt
£3,800
Assistant Secretaries, Miss N. K. Fisher; Mrs. P. B. M. James; J. Fish
Men, £2,400 to £3,000; *Women,* £2,334 to £2,940

Export Licensing Branch

Gavrelle House, Bunhill Row, E.C.1

[Monarch: 4071]

Controller, E. J. Cornell.....£2,020 to £2,350

Export Services Branch

Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 4411]

Director, H. Birtles.....£2,700

Export Publicity and Fairs Branch

Export Publicity and Fairs Officer, M. L. G. Balfour, O.B.E.....£2,400 to £3,000
Principal Information Officer, A. B. Savage
£1,900 to £2,200
Chief Executive Officer, R. H. Edmondson
£1,900 to £2,200

News Branch

Chief Information Officer, N. Shepherd
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Editor, Board of Trade Journal, J. E. Holroyd
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Chief Press Officer, Miss M. I. Lee £1,900 to £2,200
Deputy Chief Press Officer, J. Pilkington
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Senior Information Officer (vacant)
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Industries and Manufactures Department

Under-Secretaries, R. F. Bretherton, C.B.; J. B. L. Munro, C.B., C.M.G.; G. J. MacMahon, C.M.G. £3,800

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Standard Weights and Measures Department
26 Chapter Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 7032]

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Regional Organization

Northern (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)
Controller, R. Wood £2,700

North Eastern (Leeds)
Controller, E. Atherton . . . . . £2,400 to £3,000

London and South Eastern
(Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1)
Controller, B. W. T. Kay, C.B.E. . £2,400 to £3,000

Eastern
(Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1)
Controller, D. A. Wilson, C.B.E. . £2,400 to £3,000

South Western (Bristol)
Controller, M. Weber £2,700

Office for Wales (Cardiff)
Controller, R. W. Daniel . . . . . £2,400 to £3,000

Midland (Birmingham)
Controller, P. J. L. Homan . . . . . £2,400 to £3,000

North Western (Manchester)
Controller, R. J. Forbes £2,700

Office for Scotland (Glasgow)
Controller, C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Controls

Jute Control
Controller, A. B. Ferguson, O.B.E. £2,450 to £2,650

Distribution of Industry and Regional Division

Under-Secretary, A. E. Welch, C.B., C.M.G. . . £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, S. H. Levine, C.B.E.; A. N. Halls, M.B.E.; E. V. Marchant. £2,400 to £3,000

Tariff and Import Policy Division

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Assistant Secretaries, C. M. P. Brown, C.M.G.; S. L. Edwards; C. J. Homeword . . . £2,400 to £3,000

Insurance and Companies Department* and Bankruptcy Department

Under-Secretary, R. J. W. Stacy, C.B. £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Carruthers, C.B.E.; P. J. Mantle, C.M.G.; P. E. Thornton £2,400 to £3,000
Inspector General of Companies, Companies Liquidation and Bankruptcy, J. M. Clarke £3,000

* Annual Returns and other documents filed with the Registrar of Companies are available for inspection at the Public Search Room, Bush House, South West Wing, Strand, W.C.2.

Accountants Division
Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1
[Chancery: 4411]

Director, H. A. Parfitt, O.B.E. £3,000

Finance Division

Principal Finance Officer, A. C. Hill, C.B. £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, Miss M. N. Dennehy, C.B.E.; R. L. Davies . . . . . £2,400 to £3,000

Enemy Property Branch
Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1
[Chancery: 4411]

Controller, R. H. M. Clayton . . . £1,500 to £2,120

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, Sir Robert Speed, C.B. £5,000
Principal Assistant Solicitor, G. Ryder £3,800
Assistant Solicitors, E. M. Parsey, C.B.E.; E. W. Dean, C.B.E.; J. F. Brown; R. W. Rainsford-Hannay; W. T. Beynon; H. C. Cotman, M.C. £2,500 to £3,000

Establishment Division

Principal Establishment and Organization Officer, R. C. Bryant, C.B. £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, J. L. Reading; S. R. Raffan; Miss H. Barkley; J. B. Smith

Men, £2,400 to £3,000; *Women*, £2,334 to £2,940

Statistics Division

Director of Statistics, J. Stafford, C.B. £3,800
Chief Statisticians, Miss J. M. Maton, C.B.E.; H. C. Stanton; W. Rudoe; T. Paterson; H. E. Browning

Men, £2,400 to £3,000; *Women*, £2,334 to £2,940

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Berkeley Square House, W.1
[Mayfair: 9494]
21–37 Hereford Road, W.2
[Bayswater: 3456]

The powers and duties of the Minister relate to: Inland Transport—railways, tramways, canals, waterways and inland navigation; roads, bridges and ferries and vehicles and traffic thereon; Shipping—national and international shipping policy; harbours, docks, piers and conservancy; ships, their masters and seamen; safety of life at sea; navigation (including pilotage, lighthouses and other aids to safety in navigation); wreck and salvage; coastguard; boiler explosions, wherever occurring.

Minister, R.T. HON. ERNEST MARPLES, M.P. . . £5,000
Private Secretary, J. R. Madge.
Assistant Private Secretaries, L. F. Barclay; Miss C. O. Blake.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. D. R. T. Tilney, T.D., M.P.
Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, The Lord Chesham; J. A. Hay, M.P. £2,500
Permanent Secretary, Sir James Dunnett, K.C.B., C.M.G. £7,000
Private Secretary, A. G. Semple.
Deputy Secretaries, P. Faulkner, C.B.; J. E. Hampson, C.B.; D. R. Serpell, C.M.G., O.B.E. £5,000

Advisers to the Minister

Hon. Advisers on Marine Insurance Matters, Sir Philip D'Ambrumenil; H. Dumas.
Hon. Adviser on Shipping in Port, Sir Eric Millbourn, C.M.G.
Hon. Financial Adviser (Shipping and Inland Transport), Sir Alan Rae Smith, K.B.E.

SHIPPING

Deputy Secretary, P. Faulkner, C.B.

Marine

Under-Secretary, D. C. Haselgrove £3,800

Marine Crews
Assistant Secretary, A. W. Wood £2,400 to £3,000

Marine Navigational Aids
Assistant Secretary, H. Gillender . £2,400 to £3,000

H.M. Coastguard
Chief Inspector, Cdr. J. H. Lewty, O.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*) £2,250
Deputy do., Cdr. D. F. White, R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*) £1,950

Marine Safety
Assistant Secretary, H. E. Robson £2,400 to £3,000

Professional and Consultative Staff

Professional Officer (*Chief Nautical Surveyor*), Capt. J. H. Quick, C.B.E. £3,000
Engineer Surveyor in Chief, G. Burdon £3,000
Chief Ship Surveyor, R. J. Shepherd £3,000
Professional Officer (*Navigational Aids*), Capt. H. Menzies, R.N. £2,400

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen

Llantrisant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff
(Cardiff: 71221)
Registrar General, G. T. Plant ... £1,900 to £2,200

Shipbuilding, Ports and Shipping Operations

Under-Secretary, H. R. Lintern £3,800

Ports

Assistant Secretary, F. C. Hampden, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Sea Transport

Assistant Secretary and Director, R. W. Bullmore, M.B.E. ..... £2,400 to £3,000
Deputy Director, S. R. Skinner £2,700

Ship Management and Contracts

Assistant Secretary, T. G. Usborne £2,400 to £3,000

Shipping Planning

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Hiscock £2,400 to £3,000

Shipbuilding and Ship Repairs

Assistant Secretary, J. H. P. Draper £2,400 to £3,000
Director of Merchant Shipbuilding and Repairs, B. P. Ingamells, C.B.E. £2,800

Shipping Policy

Under-Secretary, B. P. H. Dickinson £3,800

Commercial Services

Assistant Secretary, C. F. Brown, O.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Foreign Shipping Relations

Assistant Secretary, B. E. Bellamy £2,400 to £3,000

General Shipping Policy

Assistant Secretary, J. N. Wood ... £2,400 to £3,000

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Deputy Secretaries, J. E. Hampson, C.B.; D. R. Serpell, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Highways A

Under-Secretary, I. V. Pugh £3,800

Highways Classified Roads

Assistant Secretary, O. Cochran, O.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Highways General Planning

Assistant Secretary, A. P. Gardner £2,400 to £3,000

Highways Land and Closures

Assistant Secretary, J. W. L. Ivimy £2,400 to £3,000

Highways B

Under-Secretary, L. S. Mills £3,800

Highways Management and Services

Assistant Secretary, G. G. D. Hill . £2,400 to £3,000

Highways Special Roads

Assistant Secretary, T. R. Newman £2,400 to £3,000

Highways Trunk Roads

Assistant Secretary, A. H. M. Irwin £2,400 to £3,000

Highways Engineering Staff

Chief Engineer, J. F. A. Baker, C.B. £4,400
Deputy Chief Engineers, C. E. Hollinghurst; J. S. McNeil; J. G. Smith £3,300
Assistant Chief Engineers, H. C. Adams, M.C.; W. F. Adams; E. B. Holliday; J. D. W. Jeffery, T.D.; H. S. Keep, C.B.E., M.C. ..... £2,550 to £3,000

London Traffic Management Unit

Head of Unit, Dr. G. Charlesworth £2,800 to £3,000

Road Safety, Road Transport and Vehicle Regulation

Under-Secretary, D. E. O'Neill, C.B. £3,800

London Traffic

Assistant Secretary, C. H. Wykes £2,400 to £3,000

Road Safety

Assistant Secretary, J. Garlick .... £2,400 to £3,000

Vehicle Regulation and Taxation

Assistant Secretary, L. E. Dale .. £2,400 to £3,000

Mechanical Engineering Staff

Chief Mechanical Engineer, R. A. Lovell, C.B.E. £3,300

Railways and Canals

Under-Secretary, T. F. Bird, C.B. £3,800

Inland Transport Planning

Assistant Secretary, A. Clark .... £2,400 to £3,000

International Inland Transport

Head of Branch, Brig. A. E. M. Walter, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Railways and Inland Waterways

Assistant Secretary, K. T. Harrison £2,400 to £3,000

Railway Inspectorate

Chief Inspecting Officer, Brig. C. A. Langley, C.B.E., M.C. R.E. (*ret.*) £3,300

Rates and Charges (Inland Transport)

Assistant Secretary, E. W. Godfrey, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Road Transport

Assistant Secretary, J. M. Moore, D.S.C. £2,400 to £3,000

COMMON SERVICES

Establishment, Organization and General

Under-Secretary, C. P. Scott-Malden (*Principal Establishment and Organization Officer*) £3,800

Establishment Staffing

Assistant Secretary, A. M. Houghton £2,400 to £3,000

Office Services

Controller, H. F. S. Rickerby, O.B.E. £2,070 to £2,400

Organization and General

Assistant Secretary, S. M. A. Banister £2,400 to £3,000

Information

Chief Information Officer, R. G. S. Hoare, M.V.O., M.B.E. ..... £2,400 to £3,000

Welfare

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss C. H. Henry, M.B.E. £1,463 to £1,816

Finance, Accounts and Statistics

Under-Secretary and Director of Finance, R. B. Lang, O.B.E. £3,800

Accounts

Head of Division, E. H. Edlin, O.B.E. £2,700

Finance

Assistant Secretary, G. C. Wardale £2,400 to £3,000

Statistics

Chief Statistician, Mrs. M. Venning £2,400 to £3,000

REGIONAL OFFICES

Marine Survey Offices

Bristol Channel—Cardiff: *Principal Officer*, Capt. H. W. D. Story.....£2,210 to £2,450
East England—Hull: *Principal Officer*, A. M. Daniels.....£2,210 to £2,450
East of Scotland—Leith, Edinburgh 6; *Principal Officer*, F. J. Girling.....£2,210 to £2,450
Liverpool—Liverpool 3: *Principal Officer*, Capt. E. W. Lewis.....£2,210 to £2,450
London—Walsingham House, Seething Lane, E.C.3: *Principal Officer*, Capt. W. A. Hann £2,260 to £2,500
North East England—Newcastle 1: *Principal Officer*, J. Graham, O.B.E.....£2,210 to £2,450
Northern Ireland—Belfast: *Principal Officer*, J. C. M. Sutcliffe.....£2,210 to £2,450
South and South West England—Southampton: *Principal Officer*, Capt. D. W. Jones £2,210 to £2,450
West of Scotland—Glasgow, C.2: *Principal Officer*, J. W. Bull.....£2,210 to £2,450

Mercantile Marine Offices

Berkeley Square House, W.1: *Inspector of Mercantile Marine Offices*, C. A. Ashley..£1,950 to £2,250
Bristol Channel—Cardiff: *District Superintendent*, F. S. Hammond.....£1,450 to £1,800
Liverpool—Liverpool 1: *District Superintendent*, A. H. Lynam.....£1,450 to £1,800
London—Dock Street, E.1: *District Superintendent*, N. H. Massey.....£1,450 to £1,800
North East England—Newcastle 1: *District Superintendent*, R. W. Forster.....£1,450 to £1,800
Scotland and Northern Ireland—Glasgow, C.2: *District Superintendent*, R. A. Parkin £1,450 to £1,800
South England—Southampton: *District Superintendent*, H. W. C. Wernham....£1,450 to £1,800

Divisional Road Engineers

Eastern—Bedford: A. K. Richards £2,500 to £2,950
Metropolitan—Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, S.W.1: J. A. S. Dakers.....£2,550 to £3,000
Midland—Birmingham 3: J. E. Jones £2,500 to £2,950
North Eastern—Leeds 1: J. G. Taylor, C.B.E. £2,500 to £2,950
North Midland—Nottingham: L. W. H. Savage £2,500 to £2,950
North Western—Manchester 3: J. L. Paisley, M.B.E. £2,500 to £2,950
South Eastern—Awdry House, 11 Kingsway, W.C.2: T. E. Hutton.....£2,550 to £3,000
South Western—Exeter: L. P. F. Hubbard £2,500 to £2,950
Wales and Monmouth—Cardiff: J. J. Liptrott £2,500 to £2,950
Transport Commissioner for Wales and Monmouthshire—Cardiff: A. G. Curtis, O.B.E.....£3,300

Traffic Commissioners and Licensing Authorities

Traffic Areas and Chairmen

East Midland—Nottingham: C. R. Hodgson, O.B.E. £2,950
Eastern—Cambridge: W. P. S. Ormond...£2,950
Metropolitan—Marsham Street, S.W.1: D. I. R. Muir, O.B.E. (*Traffic Commissioner*).....£3,100
Northern—Newcastle 1: J. A. T. Hanlon....£2,950
North Western—Manchester 3: F. Williamson, C.B.E.....£2,950
Scottish—Edinburgh 1: W. F. Quin.....£2,950
South Eastern—Southbridge House, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1: H. J. Thom, C.I.E., M.C. £3,000
South Wales—Cardiff: I. Owen, M.B.E....£2,550
West Midland—Birmingham 15: W. P. James, O.B.E.....£2,950
Western—Bristol: S. W. Nelson, C.B.E.....£2,950
Yorkshire—Leeds 2: F. S. Eastwood, C.B.E..£2,950

Transport Tribunal

Watergate House, 15 York Buildings, W.C.2
[Trafalgar: 7194]

President, Sir Hubert Hull, C.B.E.
Permanent Members, J. C. Poole, C.B.E., M.C.; H. H. Phillips, O.B.E.

THE TREASURY

Great George Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 1234]

The office of the Lord High Treasurer has been continuously in commission for well over 200 years. The Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury consist of the First Lord of the Treasury (who is also the Prime Minister), the Chancellor of the Exchequer and five Junior Lords. This Board of Commissioners is assisted at present by a Parliamentary Secretary, a Financial Secretary and an Economic Secretary who are also Ministers, and joint Permanent Secretaries. The Prime Minister and First Lord is not primarily concerned in the day-to-day aspects of Treasury business, and the Junior Lords and the Parliamentary Secretary are Government Whips in the House of Commons. The higher departmental direction of Treasury business, therefore, devolves on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, assisted at Ministerial level by the Financial Secretary and the Economic Secretary, who advise the Chancellor on general financial and economic policy. The Financial Secretary devotes himself in particular to the Treasury's long-standing responsibilities for financial administration, including questions relating to the Civil Service.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, THE RT. HON. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P.....£10,000
Principal Private Secretary, T. J. Bligh, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C.
Private Secretaries A. J. Phelps (*Parliamentary and Home Affairs*); P. F. de Zulueta (*Overseas Affairs*); J. E. R. Wyndham, M.B.E. (*Home Affairs and General*),
Secretary for Appointments, D. Stephens.
Adviser on Public Relations, S. H. Evans, C.M.G., O.B.E.....£3,500
Assistant Private Secretaries, Miss J. Summers; Miss S. A. Minto, M.B.E.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, S. K. Cunningham, Q.C., M.P.

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury

The Prime Minister (*First Lord*); The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Junior Lords of the Treasury

M. H. C. Hughes-Young, M.C., M.P., £2,200; P. E. O. Bryan, D.S.O., M.C., M.P.; G. B. Finlay, M.P.; J. D. Gibson-Wyatt, M.C., M.P.; R. Chichester-Clark, M.P.....*each* £2,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer, THE RT. HON. (JOHN) SELWYN (BROOKE) LLOYD, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.....£5,000
Principal Private Secretary, G. R. Bell.
Private Secretary, D. W. G. Wass.
Assistant Private Secretary, Miss B. Randall.
Parliamentary Private Sec., J. A. Leavey, M.P. *unpaid*
Parliamentary Secretary of the Treasury, Rt. Hon. M. Redmayne, D.S.O., M.P.....£3,750
Private Secretaries, Sir Charles Harris, C.B.E.; A. H. Warren, M.B.E.; Miss M. E. Judd, O.B.E.
Financial Secretary, Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P. £3,750
Private Secretary, A. M. Bailey.
Economic Secretary, A. P. L. Barber, T.D., M.P. £3,750
Private Secretary, P. V. Dixon.
Joint Permanent Secretaries, Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Brook, G.C.B. (*also Secretary of the Cabinet*); Sir Frank Lee, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.....£7,500
Ceremonial Officer, Sir Robert Knox, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Second Secretaries, Sir Denis Rickett, K.C.M.G., C.B.; B. F. St. J. Trend, C.B., C.V.O.....£7,000

Economic Adviser to the Government, Sir Robert Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B. £5,800

Third Secretaries, Mrs. E. M. Abbot, C.B.E.; W. Armstrong, C.B., M.V.O.; R.W. B. Clarke, C.B., O.B.E.; A. W. France, C.B.; Sir Ronald Harris, K.C.V.O., C.B.; W. W. Morton, C.B. £5,000

Under-Secretaries, D. A. V. Allen; T. J. Bligh, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C.; S. Goldman; S. L. Lees, M.V.O. (*Director of Organization and Methods*); P. S. Milner-Barry, O.B.E.; J. G. Owen; A. D. Peck, M.B.E.; L. Petch; D. B. Pitblado, C.B., C.V.O.; J. A. C. Robertson; M. Stevenson, C.M.G.; A. W. Taylor, C.B.; F. R. P. Vinter £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, F. J. Atkinson (*Senior Economic Adviser*); I. P. Bancroft; G. R. Bell; D. M. Bensusan-Butt; C. W. Fogarty; J. Gibson; R. C. Griffiths; Sir Charles Harris, C.B.E.; C. J. Hayes; D. O. Henley; J. D. W. Janes; H. L. Jenkyns; N. Jordan-Moss; A. Mackay; D. McKean; J. Macpherson; J. Mark, M.B.E.; W. Marshall; E. W. Maude; D. J. Mitchell; P. Nicholls; A. J. Platt, O.B.E.; L. Pliatzky; J. de L. Radice; J. I. McK. Rhodes; P. S. Ross; Mrs. P. M. Rossiter; R. L. Sharp; J. J. S. Shaw; D. Stephens, C.V.O.; R. S. Symons, C.M.G., C.I.E.; K. S. Weston, C.M.G., O.B.E.; M. Widdup; A. L. Workman £2,400 to £3,000

Treasury Medical Adviser, Sir Walter Chiesman, C.B., M.D.

Deputy Treasury Medical Adviser, M. C.W. Long, T.D.

Senior Medical Officers, Miss E. M. Anderson, M.D.; Miss E. C. Evans, O.B.E.; V. C. Medvei, M.D.; J. W. Parks, M.B.E., M.D.; D. P. H. Schafer.

Principals, L. Airey; W. G. Angle; J. A. Annand; J. Anson; R. T. Armstrong; G. R. Ashford; P. R. Baldwin; F. R. Barratt; J. F. Barrow; C. S. Bennett; Mrs. E. H. Boothroyd; Miss M. F. P. Boys; J. M. Bridgeman; Miss L. Bristow; R. J. Broadbent; Miss M. R. Bruce; J. D. Bryars; T. H. Caulcott; A. J. Collier; R. A. Cooper (*Statistician*); H. A. Copeman; P. Cousins; K. E. Couzens; Miss R. Culhane, M.V.O., O.B.E. (*Treasury Welfare Adviser*); S. Y. Dawbarn; P. F. De Zulueta; P. H. F. Dodd; J. M. Douglas; G. S. Downey; W. R. Edmunds, O.B.E., T.D.; Miss J. M. Forsyth; M. G. F. Hall; Mrs. D. J. Halley, M.B.E.; J. E. Hansford; Mrs. M. Hedley-Miller; D. W. Hills; A. J. G. Isaac; G. H. S. Jordan; Miss J. Kelley; H. S. Lee; J. G. Littler; Mrs. S. Littler; J. Littlewood; R. Lloyd-Thomas; A. Lord; Miss F. M. Loughnane; A. H. Lovell; C. C. Lucas; J. E. Lucas; M. P. J. Lynch; J. T. McAulay; J. H. McEnery; J. A. Marshall; Miss G. E. Miles; A. H. M. Mitchell; N. E. A. Moore; A. K. Ogilvy-Webb; Miss A. A. M. Oliver; Miss J. F. H. Orr; R. J. Painter; L. Parnwell; A. J. Phelps; A. K. Rawlinson; M. Rudd; D. L. Skidmore; J. F. Slater; Mrs. M. B. Sloman; Miss E. L. Smart, M.B.E.; C. D. Smith; B. M. Thimont; J. G. Thompson; W. O. Ulrich; D. W. G. Wass; Miss K. Whalley; J. E. White; C. Wigfull; S. H. Wright; A. W. Wyatt £1,700 to £2,375

Treasury Officers of Accounts, W. Armstrong, C.B., M.V.O.; D. O. Henley.

Assistant to Treasury Officers of Accounts, C. F. Rigby £2,070 to £2,400

Accountant, R. F. Lloyd, M.V.O. ... £2,070 to £2,400

Assistant Accountants, J. E. Long; L. J. Taylor £1,950 to £2,250

Chief Catering Adviser, Miss M. V. Scott Carmichael.

Secretary to Civil Service Council for Further Education, T. F. Evans.

Senior Chief Executive Officers, J. Scholes, O.B.E.; W. A. R. Webster, O.B.E. ... £2,070 to £2,400

Chief Executive Officers, W. J. Appleton; S. Barraclough; W. E. Cain; G. E. Eales, M.B.E.; A. J. Gautrey; N. C. Harvey; W. Kees; D. C. Lee (*Chief Clerk*); S. D. Light; K. H. McNeill; J. H. Middleton, M.B.E. (*Secretary, Civil Service Sports Council*); G. C. Sangster; F. J. Williams, M.B.E. £1,780 to £2,000

Senior Organization Officers, L. H. Bunker; H. E. N. Cullingford; P. L. Davies; T. W. Ellison; G. D. Jones; J. T. Whittaker ... £1,950 to £2,250

Senior Executive Officers, C. E. Adair; W. A. Allman; H. J. Campbell; W. W. Clague; J. L. Clark; W. Clowser; R. Cockram; W. J. Derbyshire; G. Dickson; A. Duke; F. H. Evans; A. J. Gentry; Miss M. C. Gibson; E. L. Hampson; G. S. Herlihy, M.V.O.; R. F. Hickish; Miss E. A. Hogg; B. J. McCarthy; D. F. Mackay; P. R. Money; Miss M. E. Moody; N. M. Murray; G. W. Pullinger; R. C. Robin; W. D. Shipton; J. D. Skinner; P. A. Smith; G. H. Sparks (*Chief Registrar*); L. H. Stevenson; W. L. Tjaden; W. Winnard; N. D. Wolf; W. A. R. Wolfe £1,490 to £1,850

Organization Officers, A. J. Bidgood; F. W. J. Boggis; A. W. Brodie; R. E. Corbett; Miss J. Davison; R. F. Gillett; K. R. Haines; D. Hall; C. J. Hancock; J. G. Head; A. N. James; L. J. Jenkins; S. F. King; J. G. Lee; L. L. Martin; M. Mendoza; H. J. Miners; C. W. Mortby; A. Murray; G. O. Naftel; C. M. Riordan; J. R. Roberts; A. G. Robinson; Miss D. M. Rogerson; G. H. Smith; G. D. Stredder; E. H. Tooley; H. R. Verry; G. W. Watters; H. F. Wilson £1,490 to £1,850

Economic Section

Deputy Director, W. A. B. Hopkin £3,300

Senior Economic Adviser, J. Downie £2,400 to £3,000

Economic Advisers, Miss P. M. Brown; J. H. K. Brunner; Hon. W. A. H. Godley; A. S. Mackintosh; R. G. Opie .... £1,700 to £2,375

Treasury Representatives Abroad

U.S.A.:—

Economic Minister, Financial Adviser and Head of U.K. Treasury and Supply Delegation, The Earl of Cromer, M.B.E.

Under-Secretary, G. M. Wilson.

Assistant Secretary, N. M. P. Reilly, C.M.G.

Senior Executive Officers, G. W. Baldock; S. Knowles, M.B.E.

Economic Adviser, M. C. Kennedy.

South East Asia, J. L. Rampton.

South Asia, G. B. Blaker.

Assistant, S. T. Charles.

U.K. Executive Director, International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Washington, The Earl of Cromer, M.B.E.

Information Division

Head of Division, C. Raphael, O.B.E. £3,300

Deputy Head of Division and Chief Press Officer, N. F. Cowen.

Head of Section, J. D. Groves.

Capital Issues Committee

Chairman, Sir Thomas Frazer, O.B.E.

Members, Sir Otto Niemeyer, G.B.E., K.C.B.; Sir Percy Lister; H. B. Turle, C.B.E.; M. F. Berry; Sir Thomas Barlow, G.B.E.

Secretary, A. T. Ripley.

Parliamentary Counsel

7 Old Palace Yard, S.W.1

First Counsel, Sir Noel Hutton, K.C.B. £7,000

Private Sec., J. U. Reid.

Second Counsel, J. S. Fiennes, C.B. £5,800

Counsel, P. H. See, C.B.; C. H. Chorley, C.B.; S. M. Krusin; J. C. P. Elliston; A. N. Stainton £4,200 to £5,000

Deputy Counsel, H. P. Rowe; Mrs. E. A. Eadie £3,800

Senior Assistant Counsel, T. R. F. Skemp; F. B. Humphry; A. P. Irby ..... £2,500 to £3,000

Rating of Government Property

Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, W.1

Treasury Valuer, J. G. Cook, C.B.E. £3,100

Deputy Valuer, J. L. Powell ..... £2,550 to £2,800

Inspector of Rates, E. A. Bates, O.B.E. £2,070 to £2,400

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer
See Scottish Law Courts and Offices, p. 456.

Economic Planning Board

Appointed July 8, 1947, to advise H.M. Government on the best use of the economic resources of the United Kingdom.
Chairman, Sir Frank Lee, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Other Members, J. A. Birch; Sir Graham Cunningham, K.B.E.; A. W. France, C.B.; Sir Robert Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Laurence Helsby, K.B.E., C.B.; W. E. Jones, O.B.E.; Sir Roger Makins, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Sir Thomas Padmore, K.C.B.; Sir Richard Powell, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.; Sir Dennis Proctor, K.C.B.; The Lord Sanderson of Ayot, M.C.; Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.; H. T. Weeks.

THE TREASURY SOLICITOR

Department of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury
35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 7363 and 1124]

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir Harold Kent, K.C.B. £7,000
Deputy Treasury Solicitor, W. A. H. Druitt, C.B. £4,700
Principal Assistant Solicitor, F. N. Charlton, C.B.E. £3,800
Assistant Solicitors, R. L. Allen; R. J. B. Anderson, C.B.E.; G. B. Burke; S. G. Gains, C.B.E.; B. B. Hall, M.C., T.D.; J. H. Humphreys; D. Neill, M.C.; H. G. Ware; H. Woodhouse £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, B. Arnold; N. L. Braund; A. Bridge; C. F. Brooke; L. M. Burridge; A. J. M. Chitty; E. M. Cockburn, M.B.E.; G. Corderoy; W. H. Godwin; A. B. Lyons; J. L. Parker; G. S. Payne; G. A. Peacock; R. K. Price; K. J. S. Ritchie; F. C. Scorah; E. R. Udal; L. A. Wolfe ..... £1,720 to £2,400
Senior Executive Officers, H. A. Gridley, M.B.E.; A. B. Tanner, M.B.E.; W. D. Thomas, M.B.E.; R. A. W. Wildash, M.B.E. ..... £1,500 to £1,850

Accounts Branch
Chief Accountant, G. A. Sizmur, I.S.O. £1,950 to £2,250
Accountant, C. A. Briggs ..... £1,500 to £1,850

Establishments Branch
Establishment Officer, E. R. Udal.
Deputy Establishment Officer, R. J. Muskette, M.B.E. £1,500 to £1,850

Queen's Proctor's Office
Queen's Proctor, Sir Harold Kent, K.C.B.
Assistant Queen's Proctor, C. Worsfold £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistant, D. H. Harrison £1,720 to £2,400

Conveyancing Division
Principal Assistant Solicitor, E. A. K. Ridley £3,800
Assistant Solicitors, R. R. Cole; W. T. Kermode; A. A. R. Martin; G. A. Sifton; G. H. Wigglesworth ..... £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, B. G. Bradley; R. W. Corbett; E. J. D. Eastham; S. M. Fox; G. V. Freeman; R. B. Gardner; J. Holdron; K. A. M. Johnson; W. S. Karran; D. J. Orchard; P. M. Sprott; C. F. S. Spurrell; S. D. Stubbs; J. B. Sweetman; T. F. Swindells; I. A. Thompson; J. M. Venables ..... £1,720 to £2,400
Senior Executive Officers, H. G. Kay; M. R. Tollow £1,500 to £1,850

Bona Vacantia Division
28 The Broadway, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 7363 and 1124]
Assistant Solicitor, P. C. Carter .. £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, K. G. Morris; A. D. Waldron £1,720 to £2,400
Senior Executive Officer, L. Moorcraft £1,500 to £1,850

Ministry of Aviation Branch
Adelphi, John Adam Street, W.C.2
[Gerrard: 8081]
Assistant Solicitor, A. W. G. Kean £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistant, T. D. Salmon £1,720 to £2,400

Claims Commission Branch, War Office
York House, Kingsway, W.C.2
[Temple Bar: 3511]
Senior Legal Assistant, H. Parke .. £1,720 to £2,400

Ministry of Power Branch
Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1
[Abbey: 7000]
Principal Assistant Solicitor, G. E. Johnstone, C.B. £3,800
Assistant Solicitors, R. M. Mainwaring; J. P. H. Trevor ..... £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, P. A. Featherstone-Witty; K. T. Wildman ..... £1,720 to £2,400

Office of Registrar of Restrictive Trading Practices Branch
Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2
[Chancery: 2858]
Principal Assistant Solicitor, B. M. Stephenson, C.B.E. £3,800
Assistant Solicitor, L. J. Brett .... £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, †M. N. Ben-Levi, M.C.; A. J. C. Hay; C. H. A. Lewes; C. J. Macmahon; R. Vincent ..... £1,720 to £2,400

Ministry of Transport Branch
Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1
[Mayfair: 9494]
Principal Assistant Solicitor, R. L. A. Hankey, C.B. £3,800
Assistant Solicitors, A. H. Kent; A. G. Robinson; G. D. Seagrim ..... £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, M. Abrahams; R. B. A. Cushman; L. S. Falk; J. D. Harries-Jones; *M. A. Lush; G. A. Preston; D. L. Smithers £1,720 to £2,400

* Temporary.
† Seconded to another Department.

COUNCIL ON TRIBUNALS

6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1

The Council on Tribunals, with its Scottish Committee, was constituted in 1958 under the provisions of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act of that year to act as an advisory body in the field of administrative tribunals and statutory inquiries.

Its principal functions under the Tribunals and Inquiries Act are (*a*) to keep under review the constitution and working of the various tribunals which have been placed under its general supervision by the Act; (*b*) to report on particular matters relating to any tribunal which may be referred to it by the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland; and (*c*) to report on matters relating to statutory inquiries which may be similarly referred to it or which the Council may determine to be of special importance. In addition, the Council must be consulted both about rules of procedure for statutory inquiries and before rules are made for any of the tribunals under its general supervision, and it may make general recommendations about appointments to membership of such tribunals. The numerous tribunals which have been placed under the Council's supervision are concerned with a wide variety of matters varying from agriculture and road traffic to independent schools and pensions. They include the National Assistance appeal tribunals, and the main National Health Service, National Insurance and National Service Tribunals, together with such tribunals as the Lands Tribunal, the Performing Right Tribunal and the Transport Tribunal.

The Scottish Committee of the Council considers Scottish tribunals and matters relating only to Scotland.

The Members of the Council are appointed by the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland. The Scottish Committee is composed partly of members of the Council designated by the Secretary of State for Scotland and partly of other persons appointed by him.

The Council submits an annual report on its proceedings and those of the Scottish Committee to the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland, which must be laid before Parliament.

Chairman, The Marquess of Reading, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Members, Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; The Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, T.D.; D. B. Bogle, W.S.; Sir Herbert Brittain, K.C.B., K.B.E.; H. Collison; The Earl of Cranbrook, C.B.E.; Miss V. Dart, O.B.E.; The Hon. Sylvia Fletcher-Moulton, O.B.E.; Sir Milner Holland, C.B.E., Q.C.; Brig. Sir Henry Houldsworth, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; H. W. Pritchard; The Lord Strathalmond, C.B.E.; H. W. R. Wade, LL.D.

Secretary, A. Macdonald.

Scottish Committee

51 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

[Caledonian: 3236]

Chairman, Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.

Members, D. B. Bogle, W.S.; Brig. Sir Henry Houldsworth, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; W. P. McGinniss, O.B.E.; J. P. Morrison, O.B.E.; I. H. Shearer, Q.C.; T. H. Thorneycroft.

Secretary, I. M. Wilson.

TRINITY HOUSE

Tower Hill, E.C.3

[Royal: 6601]

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, while the Corporation is also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in its capacity as a private corporation or guild it administers certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners, their widows and spinster daughters. The Corporation controls some 60 lighthouses and 40 lightships, and maintains a fleet of 9 steam and motor vessels. The Active Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts are submitted annually to Parliament.

Elder Brethren

Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G.
Deputy Master, Captain Sir Gerald Curteis, K.C.V.O., R.N. (*ret.*).
Elder Brethren, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Spencer Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.; H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor, K.G.; Capt. Sir Arthur Morrell, K.B.E.; Capt. W. R. Chaplin, C.B.E.; Capt. W. E. Crumplin; The Viscount Monsell, P.C., G.B.E.; Capt. C. St. G. Glasson; Commodore R. L. F. Hubbard, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); The Viscount Alexander of Hillsborough, P.C., C.H.; Commodore T. L. Owen, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); Admiral of the Fleet the Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O.; Capt. G. C. H. Noakes, R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. D. Dunn; The Earl Attlee, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H.; Capt. K. McM. Drake, R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); Field-Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. G. P. McCraith; Capt. R. J. Galpin, R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.C.; Capt. R. N. Mayo; Capt. G. E. Barnard.

Officers

Secretary, R. S. McLernon, O.B.E.
Deputy Secretary, G. D. D'Ombrain.
Heads of Departments, D. C. Henry (*Lights*); S. W. Heesom (*Chief Accountant*).
Chief Staff Officer, A. R. W. Ransley.
Higher Executive Officers, J. H. J. Rogers; P. F. Martin; L. N. Potter; R. S. Beckett; J. R. Snipper; G. S. Ingram; J. R. Backhouse; W. Torkington.
Engineer-in-Chief, P. W. Hunt.
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, I. C. Clingan.
Assistant Engineer-in-Chief, R. L. Shergold.
Chief Research Officer, A. C. MacKellar.
Engineers, C. S. Cliff; C. A. Woollard; J. Huggins; J. E. Lewis; P. W. Brown.
Senior Experimental Officer, L. G. Reynolds.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, W. D. Seaman.
Deputy do., E. M. Jones.
Pilotage Dept., S. R. Smith, O.B.E. (*Principal*); E. Babbs.
Corporate Dept., V. G. Stamp (*Principal*).
Estate Surveyors, Messrs. Drivers, Jonas & Co.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES

84 George St., Edinburgh 2

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 2868 and 2922]

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses are the General Lighthouse Authority for Scotland and the Isle of Man. The present Board owes its origin to an Act of Parliament passed in 1786 which authorized the erection of 4 lighthouses; 19 Commissioners were appointed to carry out the Act. At the present time the Commissioners operate under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

The Commissioners control 86 first-class Lighthouses, 1 Manned Lightvessel, 81 Minor Lights and many Lighted and Unlighted Buoys. They have a fleet of 4 Steam and Motor Vessels.

Commissioners

The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor General, the Lord Provost and Eldest Bailie of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost and Eldest Bailie of Glasgow, the Lord Provosts of Aberdeen and Dundee, and the Provosts of Inverness, Campbeltown, and Greenock, the Sheriffs of the Lothians and Peebles; Lanark; Renfrew and Argyll; Inverness, Moray, Nairn, and Ross and Cromarty; Aberdeen, Kincardine and Banff; Ayr and Bute; Fife and Kinross; Perth and Angus; Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney and Zetland; Dumfries and Galloway; Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk; and Stirling, Dumbarton and Clackmannan.

Officers:

General Manager and Secretary, J. Glencorse Wakelin, C.B.E., O.B.E. (*Mil.*).
Deputy Secretary, W. Renwick.

Senior Executive Officer, A. R. Stewart.
Accountant, A. R. Malcolm.
Superintendent, J. R. Cadger.
Engineer, P. H. Hyslop, D.S.C.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST

137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2

Chairman, G. J. Innes.
Clerk, L. E. Dickson.
Engineer, Ritchie M. Campbell.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow C.2

Chairman, I. C. Macfarlane.
General Manager and Secretary, J. R. Proudfoot.
Engineer, Archibald Thomson.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

INSPECTION COMMITTEE

3–4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

This Committee was established under the Savings Bank Act, 1891, and is responsible for the inspection of the books and accounts of Trustee Savings Banks and for other duties set out in this and subsequent Acts.

Chairman, A. R. B. Haldane, D.Litt., W.S.
Vice-Chairman, A. E. Barber.
Other Members, W. G. Densem; Sir John Fox, O.B.E.; O. S. Francis, M.C.; Sir Leonard Holmes; J. Renwick.
Secretary, N. E. Sheldon.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE

38 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[Belgravia: 4801]

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July, 1919, and its present terms of reference are as follows:

"To inquire into the financial needs of university education in Great Britain; to advise the Government as to the application of any grants made by Parliament towards meeting them; to collect, examine, and make available information relating to university education throughout the United Kingdom; and to assist, in consultation with the universities and other bodies concerned, the preparation and execution of such plans for the development of the universities as may from time to time be required in order to ensure that they are fully adequate to national needs."

Chairman, Sir Keith Murray, Ph.D. £5,800
Other Members, Miss K. Anderson, Ph.D.; Professor W. M. Arnott, T.D., M.D.; Sir Eric Ashby, D.Sc. Sc.D., LL.D.; Professor J. F. Baker, O.B.E., D.Sc., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Professor F. W. R. Brambell, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Professor A. Briggs; Dr. R. S. Edwards; J. C. Gridley, C.B.E.; The Lord Heyworth; Sir Willis Jackson, D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.; Prof. J. M. Robertson, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.; E. L. Russell, C.B.E.; F. A. Vick, O.B.E., Ph.D.; K. C. Wheare, C.M.G., D.Litt., F.B.A.; Professor T. E. Wright.
Members (for salary questions only), The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.; The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C.
Secretary, Sir Cecil Syers, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. . . . £5,000
Deputy Secretary, E. R. Copleston, C.B. £3,800
Asst. Secretaries, W. H. Fisher, M.V.O.; H. J. Oram, O.B.E. . . . . £2,350 to £2,950
Principal, Mrs. D. R. Williams . . £1,623 to £2,287
Superintending Architect, S. Meyrick . . £2,350 to £2,650
Senior Architect, G. B. Oddie . . . . £1,790 to £2,070
Architects, G. H. Dodd; P. Whitely . . £1,285 to £1,730
Quantity Surveyor, P. E. Bathurst £1,285 to £1,730

WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4341]

The War Damage Commission was appointed on March 27, 1941, to administer Part I of the *War Damage Act*, 1941, 4 & 5 Geo. 6, ch. 12. The 1941 Act, and two subsequent amending Acts, were consolidated in the *War Damage Act*, 1943, 6 & 7 Geo. 6, ch. 21. Its operations are related only to war damage to *land and buildings*, those parts of the Act which are concerned with *goods and chattels* being administered through the Board of Trade. In addition to Headquarters the Commission has an office in the City of London. There are technical centres in Hull, Sheffield, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Plymouth, Exeter, Southampton, Norwich, Cardiff, Swansea, Glasgow and Belfast.

Headquarters

Chairman (part-time), Sir Robert Fraser, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Commissioner and Secretary, H. N. V. Clarke . . £2,400 to £3,000
Commissioner and Establishment and Finance Officer, A. Thom, I.S.O. . . . . £2,400 to £3,000
Deputy Commissioners, W. E. A. Bull; G. A. Coombe, M.C.; J. R. Edwards, M.B.E.; T. C. Howitt, D.S.O., O.B.E.; F. Scarlett; J. K. Stephens
Principal, Miss S. D. Clements, O.B.E. . . £1,650 to £2,325
Senior Executive Officers, B. H. Du Feu, M.B.E.; J. S. Sagar, M.B.E.; Mrs. C. J. Field . £1,450 to £1,800
Senior Technical Adviser, W. H. Martin, O.B.E. . . £1,790 to £2,070

Ex-Headquarters Organization

Chief Executive Officer, R. G. Townsend, O.B.E. . . £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, H. B. Andrews, M.B.E.; S. A. W. Wilson, M.M. . . . . £1,450 to £1,800
Technical Advisers, H. J. B. Tufton; J. P. Ward . . £1,790 to £2,070

COMMONWEALTH WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

32 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1
[Sloane: 0751]

Wooburn House, Wooburn Green,
High Wycombe, Bucks.
[Bourne End: 594]

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1917 under its then title "Imperial War Graves Commission"; its title was changed on April 1, 1960, by a Supplemental Royal Charter. The Commission's duty is to commemorate individually and in perpetuity each one of those, from whatever part of the Commonwealth they came, who fell in the two world wars of 1914–18 and 1939–45. More than one million graves are maintained in War Cemeteries, large and small, which have been constructed in nearly one hundred and fifty different countries throughout the world, and about 750,000 names are commemorated on memorials to those with no known grave. The funds of the Commission are derived from the seven Commonwealth Governments participating in their work—The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India and Pakistan.

President, H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G.
Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.
Vice-Chairman, General Sir John Crocker, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Members, The Secretary of State for the Colonies; The Minister of Works; The High Commissioners for Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India and Pakistan; The Lord Spens,

P.C., K.B.E., Q.C. ; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, G.C.B., D.S.O.; G. O. Sylvester, M.P.; Sir Arthur Rucker, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.; Admiral Sir John Edelsten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.; Air Marshal Sir Charles Guest, K.B.E., C.B.; J. N. Hogg, T.D.; Lt.-General Sir Richard Goodbody, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Director-General, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.
Director of External Relations and Records Division, W. Wynne Mason, M.C.
Director of Finance and Establishments Division, A. K. Pallot.
Director of Works, Maj.-Gen. J. F. D. Steedman, C.B.E., M.C.
Legal Adviser, H. L. Simmons.
Chief Horticultural Officer, W. F. W. Harding, O.B.E.
Honorary Chief Architect and Artistic Adviser, Sir Edward Maufe, R.A.
Hon. Consulting Engineer, H. D. Morgan.
Hon. Botanical Adviser, Dr. George Taylor, F.R.S.E.
Hon. Literary Adviser, Professor Edmund Blunden, C.B.E., M.C.

Imperial War Graves Endowment Fund

Trustees, Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Eric Gore-Browne, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; General Sir John Crocker, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Hon. Secretary to the Trustees, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.

WAR WORKS COMMISSION

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4341]

Appointed Sept. 6, 1945. It is an independent body, charged with the adjudication of disputes which may arise in cases where the Government is desirous of acquiring land on which works for war purposes have been created at the public expense, or where it is sought to make permanent the stopping up of certain highways and footpaths which had been found necessary in connection with such works.

Chairman (*part-time*), Sir Thomas W. Phillips, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Commissioners (*part-time*), Sir Harold Emmerson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; A. Lubbock; The Lord Williams; Sir Luke Fawcett, O.B.E.; Sir Basil Gibson, C.B.E., LL.D.; D. MacLeod Matheson, C.B.E.; Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C., LL.D., D.C.L.
Secretary (*part-time*), H. N. V. Clarke.

WHITE FISH AUTHORITY

Lincoln's Inn Chambers, 2/3 Cursitor Street, E.C.4
[Chancery: 9421]

Chairman, Sir Louis Chick, K.B.E.
(*part-time*) £3,500
Deputy-Chairman, Sir John Ure Primrose
(*part-time*) £3,000
Members, H. J. Johns, C.B., M.B.E.; G. C. Wilson, O.B.E. ..... each (*part-time*) £2,000
N. Wood ..... (*part-time*) £1,900
Chief Executive, R. A. Forbes.

MINISTRY OF WORKS

Head Office, Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1
[Reliance: 7611]

The Ministry of Works was constituted in 1940. It took over the functions of the Commissioners of H.M. Works and Public Buildings who had been incorporated by the Commissioners of Works Act, 1852. The principal functions of the Commissioners were to provide, furnish and maintain buildings required for the public service, including buildings overseas, manage the Royal Parks, maintain the Royal Palaces and certain historic buildings and to administer the Ancient Monuments Acts.

The Ministry is now also responsible for co-ordinating the work of the building and civil engineering industries and of the building materials industries. It encourages efficiency and increased production by supplying technical information and making known the results of research.

Minister of Works, Rt. Hon. Lord John Hope, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, A. B. Saunders
(+ £340 *allce.*) £1,650 to £2,325
Parliamentary Private Secretary, B. C. C. Batsford, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, H. Nicholls, M.P. ... £2,500
Private Secretary, Mrs. M. G. Bradley.
Secretary, Sir Edward Muir, K.C.B. £7,000
Deputy Secretary, F. J. Root, C.B. £4,950

Secretariat

Under-Secretaries, M. W. Bennitt; L. T. Foster; K. Newis, M.V.O. £3,750
Assistant Secretaries, F. Bath; J. H. S. Burgess; A. W. Cunliffe, M.B.E.; N. Digney; C. D. E. Keeling; O. H. Lawn; H. Leadbeater; A. S. Lee; R. B. Marshall, M.B.E.; P. H. Ogle-Skan, T.D.; G. H. M. Williams ..... £2 350 to £2,950
Principals, Miss O. E. S. I. Cockett; S. N. Collings; A. E. Coules; A. H. Elwell; C. A. Gay; Mrs. D. M. Phillips; A. Jolly, I.S.O.; T. L. Jones; K. P. Leary; I. H. Lightman; G. May; E. Vickers; Miss M. E. I. Waterman; F. C. Withey
£1,650 to £2,325
Chief Executive Officers V. T. Hurley; A. K. Mason £1,900 to £2,200
Statistician, Mrs. F. E. Lea O.B.E. £1,650 to £2,325
Head of Technical Information Service, R. E. Thallon, M.B.E. ..... £1,790 to £2,070

Directorate of Establishments

Under-Secretary, W. P. D. Skillington (*Director of Establishments*) £3,750
Assistant Secretaries, R. P. Cooke, T.D.; A. A. Creamer, D.F.C.; E. H. A. Stretton; Mrs. J. Toohey ..... £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, C. C. Burdge, C.B.E.; C. W. G. Hindley; J. W. T. Pritchard ..... £1,650 to £2,325
Head of Branch, L. J. C. H. Gloster £2,020 to £2,350
Chief Executive Officers, F. H. Baglow; K. P. L. Bergin; R. C. Geall; R. F. Halse; F. J. Miller; B. Roberts ..... £1,900 to £2,200
Librarian (*Grade I*) A. B. Agard Evans £1,900 to £2,200
Chief Information Officer, R. W. B. Howarth, O.B.E. £2,020 to £2,350

Finance

Under-Secretary, T. Brockie £3,750

Finance Division

Assistant Secretary, L. Middleton Smith £2,350 to £2,950
Principal, D. W. Royle ..... £1,650 to £2,325

Accounts Division

Comptroller of Accounts, A. Chadwick £2,950
Chief Accountant, A. L. Smith ... £1,900 to £2,200
Chief Executive Officers, F. C. Goldsmith; O. C. Leach ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Directorate of Contracts

Director, A. R. Plowman £2,950
Deputy Director, T. H. Pritchard, I.S.O. (+ *allce.* £155) £2,020 to £2,350
Assistant Director, I. C. Fletcher ... £2,020 to £2,350
Principal Accountant, H. J. Cartwright, O.B.E. £2,070 to £2,450
Chief Accountants, C. T. Williams; W. M. Youngson ..... £1,640 to £2,005

Directorate General

C. G. Mant, C.B.E. (*Director-General*), £5,000; E. Bedford, C.B., C.V.O. (*Chief Architect*), £4,250; A. B. Mann, C.B.E. (*Chief Engineer*), £4,250.

Director of Works, A. W. T. Jackson, M.B.E. £3,300
Director of Works, B. R. Turner, C.M.G. ... £3,300
Director of Maintenance Services (Estate Management and Maintenance), G. L. Wraige, C.B.E. ... £3,300
Director of Lands (Acquisition and Disposal of Property) L. F. Savournin £3,300
Chief Quantity Surveyor, R. Menzies, O.B.E. .. £3,300

Architects (New Works)

Assistant Chief Architects, J. M. Curry; G. Ford, O.B.E.; G. H. Shepherd.....£3,000

Superintending Architects, A. K. Barter, O.B.E., D.F.C.; W. S. Bryant, M.B.E.; J. C. Clavering; J. A. Douglas; A. C. Hopkinson; J. W. Parr; F. L. Rothwell; J. Russell; H. A. Snow; J. O. Stevens; C. A. E. Thatcher.....£2,350 to £2,650

Senior Architects, T. A. Bailey, M.B.E.; E. H. Banks; R. T. Boutall; M. H. Bristow; E. H. Brown; O. P. Carver; T. G. Champkins; K. H. Choate; K. W. Dando; A. Dumble; W. S. Frost; H. E. Furse; R. I. Greatrex; J. Heald; D. M. Jones; K. W. Judd; W. Kendall; C. R. E. Kidby; S. C. Mason; J. Moss; R. H. Ouzman; S. G. Page; G. A. H. Pearce; C. G. Pinfold; G. W. Pollard; A. S. Reid; R. E. Rossell; E. T. Sargent; H. G. Swann; A. J. Truscott; M. Williams; H. E. Wilson; T. F. Winterburn; R. G. Wood; C. J. Woodbridge, M.B.E.; G. R. Yeats

£1,790 to £2,070

Senior Surveyors, J. Johnston; V. H. N. Roles

£1,790 to £2,070

Structural Engineers

Chief Structural Engineer, G. C. A. Greetham, O.B.E. £3,000

Superintending Structural Engineers, L. R. Creasy; A. E. Hewitt, O.B.E.....£2,350 to £2,650

Senior Structural Engineers, W. Freeman; R. W. Frost; J. F. Gricnig; R. J. R. Hancock, M.B.E.; R. W. Pearson; W. J. Purcell; G. H. G. Stewart; F. Walley.....£1,790 to £2,070

Senior Civil Engineer, B. W. Huntsman

£1,790 to £2,070

Public Health Engineers

Chief Public Health Engineer, G. L. Ackers, O.B.E. £3,000

Superintending Public Health Engineer, R. T. Gillet £2,350 to £2,650

Senior Public Health Engineers, H. St. G. Burge; D. D. Lewis; R. V. Lindsley; R. A. Parker; T. H. Robinson; C. H. Stevens

£1,790 to £2,070

Site Control

Chief Works Engineer, R. Johnson.....£3,000

Superintending Civil Engineer, E. H. MacMillen £2,350 to £2,650

Senior Civil Engineers, J. E. Jones; N. Lampitt; N. H. Mencsse, O.B.E.; J. R. Phillips, O.B.E.

£1,790 to £2,070

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers (New Works)

Assistant Chief Engineers, P. McKearney, O.B.E.; H. Perring; W. L. Wilson, O.B.E.....£3,000

Superintending Engineers, K. Bolton; C. L. Champion; H. H. Fairhurst; K. J. Jarvis; J. C. Knight; R. Manser; E. H. Nash; A. L. Parker; M. Woolfson.....£2,350 to £2,650

Senior Engineers, T. Barnes; S. J. Buckley; C. H. Byart; D. H. W. Channon; F. R. Courtney; C. W. Crook; T. W. Dean; C. H. Doherty; L. S. Drake; W. A. Goodsell; J. G. Jessell; G. Johnston; G. C. Kim; E. G. Mallalieu; A. Mitchell; V. Noble; D. R. Orchard; A. M. Palmer; J. W. M. Parsons; J. C. Paterson; C. G. Phillips; J. H. Rigby; A. N. Robinson; H. A. Soper; W. H. Spencer; C. Stagg, E.R.D.; W. C. J. Watts.....£1,790 to £2,070

Principal Scientific Officer, E. H. Williams, M.B.E. £1,460 to £2,070

Estate Surveyors

Chief Estate Surveyor, A. C. B. Evans.....£3,000

Superintending Estate Surveyors, J. R. Fernant; J. A. Geer, O.B.E.; C. S. Hardwick; G. R. Inkpen; J. F. James; C. G. Libby, O.B.E.; R. K. Smerdon £2,350 to £2,650

Senior Estate Surveyors, J. D. Burnell; K. C. Eyles; R. Gealy; J. P. Hatfield; A. E. Horat; R. B. Hunt; C. H. Jones; A. P. Mace; J. G. McLachlan; C. P. Miller; N. F. Plews; C. L. Reeves; R. E. Robson; F. H. Sweeting; G. C. W. Twyman; G. T. Wilby; G. E. Woodlock £1,790 to £2,070

Quantity Surveyors

Assistant Chief Quantity Surveyors, N. E. Higgitt; R. C. Miller; C. A. Wales.....£3,000

Supt. Quantity Surveyors, R. H. Dow; E. S. Leslie; K. R. Moore; W. M. Stevenson; L. J. F. Stone £2,350 to £2,650

Senior Quantity Surveyors, I. A. Angus; C. W. Bungey; F. Campey; D. L. Deans; R. F. Durrant; A. A. Dykes; F. E. C. Dymond; S. P. Foster; N. P. Golds; T. Grimshaw; R. C. Haddow; C. G. Howard; D. Kinver; E. A. Lee; S. D. P. Lothian; T. L. McSwiney, M.S.M.; D. J. Mason; E. Murray; L. W. Payne; A. D. Poore; L. E. Rawles; S. J. Robinson; C. A. Rowe; L. Speak; W. C. Thompson; R. Walder; H. J. Whale; W. R. M. Writer.....£1,790 to £2,070

Estate Management and Maintenance

Chief Maintenance Surveyor, O. P. D. Williams £3,000

Superintending Surveyors, J. S. Cree; N. C. Hughes; J. Roberts.....£2,350 to £2,650

Senior Surveyors, J. F. Donaldson; R. G. Kemp; W. E. L. Pollard; P. R. Price; F. M. W. Pyott; C. Whitaker, M.V.O.; D. K. Wilson

£1,790 to £2,070

Chief Maintenance Engineer, C. E. Bedford.....£3,000

Superintending Engineers, H. T. Denbon; T. W. Franks, I.S.O.....£2,350 to £2,650

Senior Engineers, L. E. Atkins; W. P. Bingham; E. B. Carter; J. W. Dainty; R. G. Dale; R. Flack; D. Forbes; J. Gearey; F. L. G. Hartgroves; J. O. Savage; J. J. Taylor; H. W. Wallis; F. A. R. Webb; C. G. E. Winfield, M.B.E.

£1,790 to £2,070

Chief Estate Surveyor, J. W. Gardner.....£3,000

Works General Branch

Head of Branch, C. R. Bosom.....£2,020 to £2,350

Chief Executive Officers, A. W. Deller; G. Raw £1,900 to £2,200

Supplies Division

Controller of Supplies, H. Glover.....£2,950

Assistant Controller of Supplies (Furniture), H. J. Clark, M.B.E.....£2,350 to £2,550

Assistant Controllers of Supplies, E. F. J. Bignell; C. R. Marks.....£2,020 to £2,350

Chief Executive Officers, D. W. Cain; A. E. Davies; R. E. Hounsell.....£1,900 to £2,200

Fuel Section

Superintending Technical Officer, J. Young £1,875 to £2,050

Furniture Section

Superintending Technical Officers, J. C. S. Aberdein; J. H. Leat; H. J. Taylor.....£1,875 to £2,050

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, P. K. Baillie Reynolds, C.B.E., T.D. £2,550

Assistant Chief Inspector, A. J. Taylor (+*allce.* £340) £1,265 to £1,865

Inspector (England), R. Gilyard-Beer (+*allce.* £205) £1,265 to £1,865

Inspector (Wales), O. E. Craster, T.D. £1,265 to £1,865

Royal Parks Division

Bailiff of Royal Parks, Maj. I. K. C. Hobkirk, M.C. £2,020 to £2,350

Regional Organization

North Eastern (Leeds)

Director, A. W. T. Ellis.....£2,350 to £2,950

Asst. Directors, H. A. Alexander (+*allce.* £140), £1,900 to £2,200; S. R. Driver, O.B.E. (+*allce.* £200); P. B. Norman.....£1,790 to £2,070

Southern (Reading)

Director, A. J. Isaac.....£2,350 to £2,950

Asst. Directors, F. S. Butler (+*allce.* £140), £1,650 to £2,325; R. P. Mills, £2,350 to £2,650; L. G. Stevens, £1,790 to £2,070; S. House £1,900 to £2,200

South Western (Bristol)

Director, W. T. Lewis, C.B.E.....£2,350 to £2,950
Asst. Directors, H. J. G. Shearsmith (+*allce.* £140); £1,900 to £2,200; R. G. Tee (+*allce.* £200); A. H. Healy.....£1,790 to £2,070

Midland (Birmingham)

Director, A. B. Moore.....£2,350 to £2,950
Asst. Directors, L. C. Chapman (+*allce.* £140), £1,900 to £2,200; I. F. Cunliffe (+*allce.* £200), £1,790 to £2,070; F. R. McCutcheon, £1,900 to £2,200; A. C. Quarmby..£1,790 to £2,070

North Western (Manchester)

Director, S. Ashburner.....£2,350 to £2,950
Asst. Directors, D. T. Lord (+*allce.* £140), £1,900 to £2,200; H. J. Muir (+*allce.* £200), £1,790 to £2,070; B. F. B. Verchild...£1,790 to £2,070

Wales (Cardiff)

Director, G. G. Walters, C.B.E....£2,350 to £2,950
Asst. Directors, E. G. Trent (+*allce.* £140), £1,900 to £2,200; C. F. Fox, O.B.E. (+*allce.* £200); E. R. Timothy.....£1,790 to £2,070

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS

122 George Street, Edinburgh 2
[Edinburgh Caledonian: 2533]

Administration

Under-Secretary, W. V. Wastie, O.B.E.....£3,750
Assistant Secretary, D. F. Mann..£2,350 to £2,950
Principal, G. M. Patrick, D.S.C...£1,650 to £2,325
Chief Executive Officer, A. M. Thomson
£1,900 to £2,200

Directorate General

Director of Works and Services, J. E. R. G. Kean, C.B.E.....£2,950
Superintending Architect, C. Gorrod, O.B.E.
£2,350 to £2,650
Senior Architects, D. C. Ireland; R. Saddler; A. C. Shallis; S. Sim; H. G. White, M.V.O.
£1,790 to £2,070
Senior Structural Engineer, E. A. Mackay
£1,790 to £2,070
Public Health Engineer, R. H. Shepherd
£1,285 to £1,730
Superintending Engineer, D. Grant £2,350 to £2,650
Superintending Estate Surveyor, F. S. Borley
£2,350 to £2,650
Senior Estate Surveyor, P. E. Rayner
£1,790 to £2,070
Superintending Quantity Surveyor, J. Tindale
£2,350 to £2,650
Senior Quantity Surveyors, R. A. S. Jamieson; J. Morrison; A. M. Murdoch..£1,790 to £2,070
Senior Surveyor, G. I. Hunter...£1,790 to £2,070

Supplies Division

Senior Technical Officer, T. E. Kemp
£1,470 to £1,710

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh

Regius Keeper, Dr. H. R. Fletcher
£2,750 to £3,050
Principal Scientific Officer, B. L. Burtt
£1,460 to £2,070

Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments

Inspector, S. H. Cruden
(+*allce.* £205), £1,265 to £1,865

ROYAL COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Foreign Compensation Commission

1 Princes Gate, S.W.7

The Commission was set up by the Foreign Compensation Act, 1950, to distribute funds paid by foreign governments as compensation for expropriated British property and other losses sustained by British nationals. The Commission has completed the final distribution of the funds contributed by Yugoslavia. Distributions are being made as sufficient funds become available from Czechoslovakia. Agreements with Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and Egypt to create similar funds have been made, and the Commission is registering certain British claims in Roumania, Czechoslovakia and the Baltic States. Distribution orders in respect of Polish debts and nationalization claims came into operation on April 20, 1956, and distributions are being made as sufficient funds become available from Poland on Polish guaranteed debts and nationalization claims. The sum of £75,000 allocated under the agreement with Poland in respect of pre-war commercial debts is being distributed by a single payment. Distribution orders for various types of Bulgarian claims came into operation on March 1, 1958, and for Hungarian claims on April 14, 1958. The £27,500,000 compensation paid by the United Arab Republic under the financial agreement of Feb. 28, 1959, is being distributed by the Commission under orders in Council which came into force on April 9, July 30 and October 24, 1959.

Chairman, C. Montgomery White, Q.C.
Deputy Chairman, N. H. Moller, O.B.E.
Commissioners, R. A. J. Mullarkey; C. Middleton.
Secretary, H. H. Butcher.
Legal Officer, H. G. Morgan.

Royal Commission on the Police

3 York Terrace, N.W.1

Set up on January 25, 1960, to "review the constitutional position of the police throughout Great Britain, the arrangements for their control and administration and, in particular, to consider (1) the constitutions and functions of local police authorities; (2) the status and accountability of members of police forces including chief officers of police; (3) the relationship of the police with the public and the means of ensuring that complaints by the public against the police are effectively dealt with; and (4) the broad principles which should govern the remuneration of the constable, having regard to the nature and extent of police duties and responsibilities and the need to attract and retain an adequate number of recruits with the proper qualifications."

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C. Q.C.
Members, J. C. Burman; W. I. R. Fraser, Q.C.; The Lord Geddes of Epsom, C.B.E.; A. L. Goodhart, K.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L.; C. L. Hale, M.P.; H. A. Hetherington; J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Ian Jacob, G.B.E., C.B.; Dr. J. W. Macfarlane; Mrs. M. A. Richardson; Sir James J. Robertson, O.B.E.; Mrs. Ryder Runton, C.B.E.; His Hon. Judge O. T. Temple-Morris, Q.C.; Sir George Turner, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Secretary, T. A. Critchley.

Local Government Commission for England

Sanctuary Buildings, 18 Great Smith Street, S.W.1.

Set up on October 31, 1958, under the Local Government Act, 1958, with "the duty of reviewing the organization of local government (*a*) in the areas specified in the Third Schedule to the Act (the conurbations of Tyneside, West Yorkshire, South East Lancashire, Merseyside and West Midlands), and (*b*) in the remainder of England exclusive of the Metropolitan Area;" and of making such proposals as were authorized in the Act "for effecting changes appearing to the Commission desirable in the interests of effective and convenient local government".

Chairman, Sir Henry Hancock, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.

Deputy Chairman, M. E. Rowe, C.B.E., Q.C.
Members, Hon. Dame Ruth Buckley, D.B.E.; B. D. Storey, C.B.E.; E. W. Woodhead; Prof. E. Devons; R. H. Parry, M.D.
Secretary, J. D. Jones.

Local Government Commission for Wales
22 Cathedral Road, Cardiff

Set up on December 18, 1958, under the Local Government Act, 1958, with the duty of reviewing the organization of local government in Wales and of making such proposals as are authorized in the Act for effecting changes appearing to them to be desirable in the interests of effective and convenient local government.

Chairman, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy Chairman, Sir Emrys Evans, LL.D.
Members, Prof. C. E. Gittins; W. Jones, O.B.E.; Mrs. J. Morgan.
Secretary, I. Davey.

THE NATIONAL TRUST

40-42 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1

The National Trust was founded in 1895 by Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Canon Rawnsley, their object being to preserve as much as possible of the history and beauty of their country for its people. It has since become an organization incorporated by Act of Parliament to ensure the preservation of lands and buildings of historic interest or natural beauty for public access and benefit. It is independent of the State and relies mainly on the voluntary support of private individuals for working funds. The State, however, allows it certain tax exemptions. A further, and only recently instituted, branch of the Trust's work is the acquisition and preservation, with the co-operation of the Royal Horticultural Society, of gardens of national importance. It also has under its care bird sanctuaries and nature reserves, together with several hundred farms.

The National Trust now administers more than 290,000 acres of land in England, Wales and Northern Ireland; and in this area are over 1,000 properties. These properties have come into its hands mainly by gift or bequest; but since 1946 certain land and buildings accepted by the Treasury in lieu of death duties have been handed over to the Trust, the Treasury recompensing itself from the National Land Fund. The properties acquired by the National Trust before last year include the Ashridge Estate (Bucks. and Herts.); Cliveden (Bucks.); West Wycombe Park and village (Bucks.); Wicken Fen (Cambs.); Lyme Park (Cheshire); Cotehele House (Cornwall); Pentire Head (Cornwall); St. Michael's Mount (Cornwall); Trerice (Cornwall); Dovedale (Derbys. & Staffs.); Arlington Court Estate (Devon); Hatfield Forest (Essex); Chedworth Roman Villa (Glos.); Hidcote Manor Gdn. (Glos.); Knole (Kent); over 30,000 acres in the Lake District including the Buttermere Valley, Monk Coniston Estate, Scafell Pike and Troutbeck Park Farm; Tattershall Castle (Lincs.); Osterley Park (Middx.); Blickling Hall Estate (Norfolk); Farne Islands (Northumberland); Clumber Park (Notts.); Holnicote Estate (Somerset); Montacute House (Somerset); Flatford Mill (Suffolk); Box Hill (Surrey); Ham House (Surrey); Bodiam Castle (Sussex); Petworth House (Sussex); Charlecote Park (Warwicks.); Lacock Abbey and village (Wilts.); Stourhead Estate (Wilts.); Derwent Estate (Yorks. and Derbys.); Hardwick Hall (Derbys.); Bodnant Gardens (N. Wales); Powis Castle (Mont.); Castlecoole (N. Ireland); Hanbury Hall (Warwicks.); Lanhydrock (Cornwall); Tintinhull House (Somerset); Nymans Gardens (Sussex); Sheffield Park Gardens (Sussex); Uppark (Sussex); Nostell Priory (Yorks.); Staunton Harold Church (Leics.); Penard Cliff (Glam); Blundell's Old School (Devon); Castleward (N. Ireland).

Acquisitions last year include Westwood Manor (Wilts.); Shute Barton (Devon); and St. Anthony Head (Cornwall).

THE PILGRIM TRUST

Millbank House, 2 Great Peter Street, S.W.1

Trustees, The Lord Evershed, Master of the Rolls (*Chairman*); The Right Hon. Sir Oliver Franks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.; Richard Fleming, M.C.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; W. F. Oakeshott; The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.

Secretary, The Lord Kilmaine, C.B.E.

The Pilgrim Trust was founded in 1930 by the late Edward S. Harkness of New York, who placed in the hands of British trustees £2,000,000 for the benefit of Great Britain. Since then the Trust has been able to make substantial grants for the repair of ancient buildings, the preservation of historical records, the support of learned societies, the purchase of works of art and the assistance of social welfare schemes.

Since its foundation the Trust has made grants amounting to £3,453,330 and in 1959 the Trustees voted sums totalling £159,315. These grants were made under the following three heads:—

Preservation	£67,018
Art and Learning	£84,897
Social Welfare	£8,000

£2,300 was voted for the treatment of medieval wall paintings in St. Albans Cathedral; £7,500 to the Ditchley Foundation for the repair of Ditchley Park, Oxon., for use as a conference centre for Anglo-American discussion groups.

Under the head of Art and Learning the Trustees' largest grant was one of £10,000 to the Tercentenary Appeal Fund of the Royal Society.

Other grants included the sum of £5,000 towards rehabilitation of the premises of The Oxford House, Bethnal Green.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

65 Davies Street, W.1

The British Council was established in 1934 to promote abroad a wider knowledge of the United Kingdom and of the English language, and to develop closer cultural relations between the United Kingdom and other countries. Almost the whole of the Council's funds are derived from grants voted by Parliament. Grants for 1960–61 amounted to £3,789,250.

The Council's activities include the promotion of English language teaching and British studies in universities, training colleges and schools abroad, maintenance and expansion of British libraries and cultural centres, Anglophile societies and British schools abroad; the fostering of personal contacts between British and overseas people, especially in the educational, scientific and professional fields. Scholarships and bursaries for study in this country of British institutions, methods and achievements are granted to overseas graduates and others.

In June, 1960, the Council had staffs at work in most European countries, in many Latin-American Republics, in most countries of the Middle East and North Africa, in Burma, Indonesia, Japan, Nepal, Thailand and Viet-Nam, in Canada, Australia, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya and in most British colonies. It promotes

cultural relations with the Soviet Union, primarily by sponsoring visits in both directions by professional groups.

The Council maintains centres in the United Kingdom, mainly in university cities, to provide services for students, professional visitors, holders of U.N. and Colombo Plan awards and others from overseas. It is responsible for accommodation and welfare services for the main body of colonial and certain other overseas students in the U.K.

President, General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Chairman, The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S.

Director-General, Sir Paul Sinker, K.C.M.G., C.B.

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

4 St James's Square, S.W.1

The Arts Council of Great Britain was incorporated under Royal Charter on August 9, 1946, "for the purpose of developing greater knowledge, understanding and practice of the fine arts exclusively, and in particular to increase the accessibility of the fine arts to the public . . . to improve the standard of execution of the fine arts and to advise and co-operate with . . . Government Departments, Local Authorities and other bodies on any matters concerned directly or indirectly with those objects. . . ."

The Members of the Council, who may not exceed 16 in number, are appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer after consultation with the Minister of Education and the Secretary of State for Scotland. They normally serve for a period of five years.

In addition to the Headquarters Office there are separate offices in Edinburgh and Cardiff.

The Council receives an annual grant from the Treasury. For the year 1960–61 the amount was £1,500,000.

Chairman, The Lord Cottesloe, G.B.E., T.D.

Secretary-General, Sir William Emrys Williams, C.B.E.

COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

28 Haymarket, S.W.1

The Council of Industrial Design, with its Scottish Committee, was set up in December, 1944, by the President of the Board of Trade, "to promote by all practical means the improvement of design in the products of British Industry." For manufacturers, the Council provides advice on the application of design policy, and recommends designers from its Record of Designers. For retailers, it provides courses for buyers and salesmen on design appreciation, and has organized exhibitions in retail stores. For the public it provides selective exhibitions of well designed goods.

In April, 1956, the Council launched the Design Centre for British Industries, which occupies an 8,000 sq. ft. showroom at 28 Haymarket, S.W.1. In 1957 the Scottish Design Centre was established at 46 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

The Council maintains a selective, pictorial record of well designed goods in current production known as *Design Index*, which is available for consultation at the Design Centre. The Council also maintains a photograph and slide library, press and information services, and publishes a monthly journal *Design*.

Chairman, Sir Duncan Oppenheim.

Chairman of Scottish Committee, Sir Charles Connell.

Director, Paul Reilly.

Chief Executive Scottish Committee, R. A. Clark, 46 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE PRESS COUNCIL

In April, 1947, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the control, management and ownership, etc., of the Press and news agencies and to make recommendations thereon. The Commission, in its report of June, 1949, recommended *inter alia* that a voluntary Press Council be formed.

A constitution ultimately set up provided for the establishment of such a council on July 1, 1953. The objects of the Council were stated in the constitution to be (1) to preserve the established freedom of the British Press; (2) to maintain the character of the British Press in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards; (3) to keep under review any developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance; (4) to promote and encourage methods of recruitment, education and training of journalists; (5) to promote a proper functional relation among all sections of the profession; (6) to promote technical and other research; (7) to study developments in the Press which may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly; (8) to publish periodical reports recording its own work and reviewing from time to time the various developments in the Press.

The membership of the Council is composed of 15 editorial representatives (3 national newspaper editors, 2 provincial newspaper editors elected by editors of newspapers in membership of the Newspaper Society, 2 provincial newspaper editors nominated by the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, 1 Scottish newspaper editor, 4 editorial representatives nominated by the National Union of Journalists and 3 editorial representatives nominated by the Institute of Journalists) and 10 managerial representatives (4 nominated by the Newspaper Proprietors Association, 4 nominated by the Newspaper Society, 1 nominated by the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society and 1 nominated by the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors Association).

Chairman, G. Murray, C.B.E.

Vice-Chairman, H. Bate.

Members, D. M. Ballantine; W. D. Barnetson; T. Blackburn; K. Brown; S. Campbell; E. M. Clayson; G. Crosfield; A. Dunnett; M. Edmunds; G. R. French; R. A. Gibbs; A. J. Gibson; R. Hammond; C. Hamnett; F. M. Johnston; J. G. Jones; D. Machray; G. Newton; J. L. Palmer; B. Pook; G. Read; J. Sherret; E. T. Symons.

Secretary, W. C. Clissitt, 1 Bell Yard, Fleet Street, W.C.2.

THE NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD

31 Chester Terrace, N.W.1

Chairman of Advisory Council, Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., Hon. V.P.S.A., F.B.A.

Director, Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A. (*acting*).

The National Buildings Record is an organization established in 1941 under the direction of an Advisory Council. It is supported by an annual grant from the Treasury, and its functions are:

To maintain a library of photographs and measured drawings of English and Welsh architecture which is open to the public for consultation and study.

To supply copies of photographs where negatives are available. There are approximately 300,000 negatives.

To prepare and acquire additional records which are constantly being added to the library.

To maintain an index of architectural records (photographs, measured drawings, sketches, and engravings) in public and private possession.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Threadneedle Street, E.C.2

The Bank of England was incorporated in 1694 under Royal Charter. It is the banker of the Government on whose behalf it manages the Note Issue, the profits on which are paid to H.M. Treasury. It also manages the National Debt and administers the Exchange Control regulations. As central reserve bank of the country, the Bank keeps the accounts of British banks, who maintain with it a proportion of their cash resources, and of most overseas central banks; but it has gradually withdrawn from new commercial business.

As from March 1, 1946, the capital stock, amounting to £14,553,000, was transferred to a nominee of the Treasury (the Treasury Solicitor), under the provisions of the Bank of England Act, 1946, holders receiving in exchange 3 per cent. Treasury Stock, to such an amount as provided them with annual interest equal to the annual gross dividend of the previous 20 years, namely, 12 per cent.

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Cameron Fromanteel Cobbold (*1964).

Deputy Governor, Humphrey Charles Baskerville Mynors (*1964).

Directors, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury Abell, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (*1964); The Lord Bicester (*1962); Sir George Lewis French Bolton, K.C.M.G. (*1964); Laurence John Cadbury, O.B.E. (*1963); Geoffrey Cecil Ryves Eley, C.B.E. (*1962) Sir Charles Jocelyn Hambro, K.B.E., M.C. (*1963); Sir John Coldbrook Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O. (*1964); Sir Frank Cyril Hawker (*1962); William Johnston Keswick (*1963); The Lord Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C. (*1963); Maurice Henry Parsons (*1961); Sir Harry (William Henry) Pilkington (*1964); Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E. (*1962); The Lord Sanderson of Ayot, M.C. (*1961); Michael James Babington Smith, C.B.E. (*1961); John Melior Stevens, D.S.O., O.B.E. (*1961).

* Date of Retirement.

Chief Cashier, L. K. O'Brien.

Chief Accountant, W. D. Simpson.

Chief of the Central Banking Information Dept., G. M. Watson.

Secretary, H. M. Neatby.

Chief of Establishments, H. G. Askwith.

Advisers to the Governors, W. M. Allen; L. P. Thompson-McCausland; J. St. J. Rootham.

Advisers, D. W. C. Allen, M.B.E.; L. F. Crick; A. C. Darby; R. I. Hallows; E. P. Haslam; P. L. Hogg; C. E. Loombe; J. B. Loynes; R. T. Nightingale; F. J. Portsmore; G. R. Raw; C. W. St. J. Turner; *R. H. Bonham Carter; *G. J. MacGillivray; *P. A. Pescud; *A. L. Ryan.

Deputy Chief Cashiers, J. Q. Hollom; C. R. P. Hamilton; R. A. O. Bridge; C. C. Excell; J. V. Bailey.

Assistant Chief Cashiers, G. H. Tansley; L. A. Whittome.

Deputy Chief Accountants, E. W. Geipel; L. H. F. Bardo.

Assistant Chief Accountant, B. W. Maunder.

Deputy Chiefs of Central Banking Information Dept., J. B. Selwyn; J. S. Fforde; R. E. Heasman.

Assistant Chiefs (*do.*), E. J. Parker; G. L. L. de Moubray.

Deputy Secretaries, C. H. H. White; D. D. W. Wynn-Williams; E. Smith.

Assistant Secretary, P. A. S. Taylor.

Deputy Chiefs of Establishments, G. Noakes; P. J. Keogh, M.C.

Assistant Chiefs of Establishments, H. D. Weston; J. B. Reid; Miss A. P. M. Maunsell.

* Acting.

Discount Office

Principal, H. S. Clarke.

Deputy Principal, J. N. Waddell-Dudley.

Dealing and Accounts Office

Principal, L. T. G. Preston.

Deputy Principals, R. C. H. Hallett; L. M. Mears.

Branch Banks Office

Principal, M. L. Hinde.

Deputy Principal, K. W. Hamlin.

Auditor, K. J. S. Andrews, M.B.E.

Printing Works

General Manager, H. L. Chadder.

Deputy General Manager, W. G. Cuttle.

Works Manager, G. C. Fortin.

Branches and Agents

Birmingham, D. H. Buchanan; *Bristol*, A. E. Bilton; *Leeds*, H. S. Hunt, D.S.O., O.B.E.; *Liverpool*, A. A. Fraser; *Manchester*, S. G. Barker; *Newcastle*, R. R. Stevens; *Southampton*, J. H. Sears. *Law Courts*, D. E. Johns.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 24, 1960

Issue Department

	£		£
Notes issued:		Govt. Debt	11,015,100
In Circulation	2,243,062,987	Other Govt. Securities	2,286,507,162
In Banking Department	57,296,953	Other Securities	713,541
		Coin other than gold	1,764,197
		Amount of Fiduciary Issue	2,300,000,000
		Gold Coin and Bullion*	359,940
	£2,300,359,940		£2,300,359,940

Banking Department

	£		£
Capital	14,553,000	Govt. Securities	365,799,252
Rest	3,892,355	Other Securities	
Public Deposits	11,079,227	Discounts & Advances	34,003,747
Special Deposits†	150,500,000		
Other Deposits—			
Bankers'	230,927,854		
Other Accts.	65,844,217	Securities	18,915,602
		Notes	57,296,953
		Coin	781,099
	£476,796,653		£476,796,653

* 250s. 2d. per oz. fine.

† Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

THE LONDON CLEARING BANKS

Committee of London Clearing Bankers

(1821), 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

The Committee consists of the Chairmen of the eleven Clearing Banks listed in the Almanack (*see* Index) and meets regularly to discuss matters of common interest. It is the body through which the Bank of England communicates official policy to the banks and through which the banks may present their views to the Bank of England and the Treasury. The Committee controls the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Secretary, R. H. Barkshire.
Asst. Secretary, M. C. Swift, M.C.

Bankers' Clearing House

10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

This is the organization through which the Clearing Banks and the Bank of England exchange cheques drawn on each other and settle their indebtedness to one another. The clearing system came into being in London during the second half of the eighteenth century, and has served as a pattern for the Clearing Houses that have been established since throughout the world.

To obtain payment for any cheque received from a customer for his credit, a banker must present it for payment to the bank on which it is drawn, and the Bankers' Clearing House affords a quick and efficient means of doing this. On an average day almost 1,500,000 cheques, etc., are exchanged and paid for by the eleven Clearing Banks and the Bank of England on behalf of their branches, throughout England and Wales, which number over 10,000. Although, on an average day, the value of items exchanged may approach £700-millions in total, the member banks settle their net indebtedness only, each either paying or receiving through the Clearing House the net balance arising from the day's work.

At present two clearings operate, generally, each business day. Cheques drawn on, and paid into, any of the eighty-odd specified Town Clearing branches may be passed through the Town Clearing either at the morning session or, if the amount is £500 or over, at the afternoon session. All other cheques must be passed through the General Clearing each morning. Since April 1960, a Credit Clearing has been operated, through which the member banks exchange, and pay for, credit items in respect of monetary transfers between their customers.

At the end of each business day each member bank works out the net balance resulting from its transactions in that day's Town Clearing, the previous day's General (cheque) Clearing and Credit Clearing, and such differences as need to be adjusted. This net balance is either credited to or deducted from the bank's own account at the Bank of England.

Chief Inspector, C. C. Hobday.
Deputy Inspector, E. A. Young.

PROGRESS OF THE BANK RATE, 1931–1960

1931	per cent.
14 May	2½
23 July	3½
30 July	4½
21 Sept	6
1932	
18 Feb	5
10 Mar	4
17 Mar	3½
21 April	3
12 May	2½
30 June	2
1939	
24 Aug	4
28 Sept	3
26 Oct	2
1951	
8 Nov	2½
1952	
11 Mar	4
1953	per cent.
17 Sept	3½
1954	
13 May	3
1955	
27 Jan	3½
24 Feb	4½
1956	
16 Feb	5½
1957	
7 Feb	5
1957	per cent.
19 Sept	7
1958	
20 Mar	6
22 May	5½
19 June	5
14 Aug	4½
28 Nov	4
1960	
21 Jan	5
23 June	6

STERLING BALANCES

In the middle of 1939 United Kingdom net external liabilities amounted to rather more than £500 million. During the war years overseas sterling holdings rose extremely fast, reaching nearly £3,600 million at the end of 1945. Of this total a large proportion represented obligations to other countries arising from the exigencies of war rather than their working balances or normal reserves voluntarily held in London. The trends in the sterling holdings of different regions since the war are shown in the following table.

£ million

31st December	1945	1948	1951	1954	1958	1959
United Kingdom Colonies*	411	519	919	1,221	880	873
Other sterling area countries*	1,986	1,636	1,717	1,703	1,639	1,830
Total sterling area countries	2,397	2,155	2,636	2,924	2,519	2,703
Up to December 31, 1957:						
Dollar area	34	19	38	97	..	..
Other western hemisphere	163	135	57	8	..	..
O.E.E.C. countries	351	309	328	244	..	..
Other non-sterling countries	622	534	518	430	..	..
From December 31, 1958:						
North America	..	..	..	..	58	60
Latin America	..	..	..	..	18	12
Western Europe	..	..	..	..	408	387
Other non-sterling countries	..	..	..	..	350	336
Total non-sterling countries	1,170	997	941	779	834	795
Total—all countries	3,567	3,152	3,577	3,703	3,353	3,498
Non-Territorial Organizations	..	398	566	476	623	705
TOTAL	3,567	3,550	4,143	4,179	3,976	4,203

* Since September 1957, figures quoted by the Treasury for Ghana, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore have been included in " Other sterling area countries ".

Colonial Sterling Holdings.—Distribution of colonial funds at the end of 1945, 1951 and 1959 was as follows:—

	£ million		
	1945	1951	1959
Currency funds	148	312	281
Special purpose funds, sinking funds, savings bank funds, etc. with Crown Agents	74	112	105
General revenue balances, general purpose reserve funds, etc., with Crown Agents	41	148	200
Miscellaneous official funds (price assistance funds, marketing boards, etc.)	—	131	47
Other funds (with United Kingdom banks)	148	216	240
TOTAL	411	919	873

The existence of currency and many other funds in sterling is due to the fact that the colonies do not possess developed local capital markets and therefore hold in London the very large funds which governments require for many and diverse purposes. Colonial currencies are very largely backed by sterling securities. The steadily increasing circulations which have accompanied rising populations, the increased use of money and increasing external incomes have thus produced an almost automatic increase in the Currency Boards' investments in United Kingdom and other government securities. Special funds, particularly those of savings banks, have also risen steadily, as have general government funds for planned development expenditures and for current working balances. The other funds, which are held with United Kingdom banks, represent the general banking assets of commercial banks operating in the colonies and the known liquid funds of companies and individuals resident there, held in London.

The underlying reason for the growth of the total holdings was the expansion of colonial economies at a time of rising prices and, in particular, the unprecedentedly high level of export earnings in the years following the outbreak of the Korean War. More recently, the colonial territories have been in deficit on current account but as there has also been a large capital inflow there has been little change in the general level of sterling holdings.

Independent sterling area holdings.—It is the normal practice of central banks in independent sterling area countries to hold the bulk of their foreign exchange reserves in sterling. Moreover, they are often required by statute to hold certain minimum reserves in foreign exchange (which may include sterling) against local currency issues. A large proportion of these statutory reserves is in practice held in sterling.

Much of the fall in the holdings of independent sterling area countries took place in the first few years after the war and represented the reduction of surplus balances built up during the war years. During the last few years trends in individual countries have been diverse. India's holding has recently been run down further to finance the second five-year development plan, and the holdings of Australia and New Zealand have fluctuated widely, largely under the influence of changes in the prices of their exports of primary products and their import policies. On the other hand, the balances of the middle east sterling area countries have increased considerably.

Non-sterling countries.—After allowance is made for special holdings by the German authorities, the holdings of the O.E.E.C. countries nowadays represent sterling held by residents of these countries for commercial and financial reasons. Their size varies with the scale of the holders' business in sterling and the attractions of London as a financial centre in which to hold funds. The same generalization applies to the small net balances of sterling held by the dollar area countries. The very large fall in the holdings of other non-sterling countries since the war was due to the fact that several of these countries had accumulated large surpluses of sterling well beyond their normal commercial requirements during the war period. Egypt was an outstanding example, and in this and some other cases the funds were transferred to special or "blocked" accounts and provisions made for regular annual releases. Apart from these special accumulations, which have now been mainly used up, most of the countries in this group (including countries in the far east, middle east, western hemispheres and Soviet bloc) only hold sterling funds for financing foreign trade, particularly with sterling area countries.

Non-territorial organizations.—The two main holders are the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. At the end of 1959, the I.M.F. held £673 million and the I.B.R.D. £22 million.

PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEBT

A table showing the amount of the National Debt in the years 1899–1902 and in each year since 1914. War years are indicated by italic figures. Figures are given in £'000.

*1899–1900** £638,920	1927–1928 £7,630,973	*1943–1944‡* £17,722,564
*1900–1901** 703,934	1928–1929 7,620,854	*1944–1945‡* 19,594,649
1901–1902 765,216	1929–1930 7,596,211	*1945–1946‡* 21,365,891
1914–1915† 1,161,952	1930–1931 7,582,900	1946–1947 23,636,520
1915–1916† 2,189,838	1931–1932 7,647,950	1947–1948 25,630,645
1916–1917† 4,063,645	1932–1933 7,768,970	1948–1949 25,620,763
1917–1918† 5,921,096	1933–1934 7,945,194	1949–1950 25,167,600
1918–1919† 7,481,050	1934–1935 7,922,252	1950–1951 25,802,300
1919–1920 7,875,642	1935–1936 7,916,412	1951–1952 25,921,600
1920–1921 7,623,097	1936–1937 7,916,448	1952–1953 25,890,500
1921–1922 7,720,532	1937–1938 8,148,985	1953–1954 26,051,200
1922–1923 7,812,563	1938–1939 8,163,000	1954–1955 26,583,000
1923–1924 7,707,538	*1939–1940‡* 9,046,808	1955–1956 26,933,700
1924–1925 7,665,880	*1940–1941‡* 10,872,577	1956–1957 27,038,900
1925–1926 7,633,723	*1941–1942‡* 14,185,736	1957–1958 27,007,482
1926–1927 7,652,688	*1942–1943‡* 16,965,548	1958–1959 27,375,492

* South African War † First World War. ‡ Second World War.

BRITISH MONETARY UNITS

Gold Coins	Cupro-Nickel
†Five Pound £5	Crown 5s.
†Two Pound £2	†Double Florin 4s.
†Sovereign £1	Half-Crown 2s. 6d.
†Half-Sovereign 10s.	Florin 2s.
	Shilling 1s.
Bronze Coins	Sixpence 6d.
Penny 1d.	Threepence 3d.
Halfpenny ½d.	Nickel-Brass
	Threepence 3d.

Silver

Maundy Money

Fourpence 4d.	Twopence 2d.
Threepence 3d.	Penny 1d.

NOTE.—The *legal weight* of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is *one inch* in diameter.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of 10s., £1 and £5. As from April 22, 1943, the Bank of England ceased to issue bank notes of denominations of £10 and upwards, and commenced to withdraw those already issued; notes of these denominations ceased to be legal tender on May 1, 1945.

Silver—No silver coins have been struck since 1946, except Maundy money.

Nickel Brass is an alloy of copper 79 parts, nickel 1 part and zinc 20 parts.

Bronze is an alloy of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts. These proportions are subject to slight variation.

Cupro-nickel is an alloy of nickel 25 parts and copper 75 parts.

Currency Notes.—Under the provisions of the *Currency and Bank Notes Act*, 1928, Currency Notes (popularly known as Treasury notes) of the value of £1 and 10s. were replaced by Bank of England Notes and the profits of the whole Note issue were paid over by the Bank to H.M. Treasury.

Legal Tender of Money.—Bank of England Notes of £1 and 10s. are legal tender in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the payment of any amount; those of £5 are legal tender in England and Wales only. Notes of £5 dated before Sept. 2, 1944, are not now legal tender but, like notes of £10 to £1,000, are payable when presented at the Bank of England. Change cannot be demanded except from the Bank of England. Gold (dated 1838 onwards), if of or above the least current weight, is legal tender to any amount.

† Discontinued.

Silver (dated 1816 onwards), and cupro-nickel are legal tender for sums up to £2, nickel brass 3d. up to 2 shillings, and bronze (introduced 1860, to replace copper) up to 12d.

Work of the Royal Mint in 1959.—In 1959 the Royal Mint struck 709,650,207 coins—a record. The previous highest total was 682,067,510 in 1943 but in no other year has the total exceeded 600 millions. 1,385,368 sovereigns were struck. These, like the 8,700,000 struck in 1958, were not for home circulation but for sale abroad for gold or dollars. The sixpence was again the most popular coin. 93,089,441 were struck—about two-thirds of them cupro-nickel. Shillings at 20,445,766 were less than half the 1958 total. Half-crowns and florins were respectively 9,028,844 and 14,080,319, thus roughly reversing the 1958 figures of 15,745,688 and 9,564,589. Nickel-brass 3d. bits totalled 26,833,600, about 6 million more than 1958. Again, no pennies or farthings were struck but mintings of half-pennies were heavy, totalling 79,224,000—almost the highest on record. £4,326,050 silver coin was withdrawn to be replaced by cupro-nickel and over 15,750,000 pennies were withdrawn as surplus to requirements. Fifty-five denominations were struck for overseas governments.

1960 operations.—During the first nine months of 1960 most of the United Kingdom coin minted was cupro-nickel to replace the pre-1947 silver. The cupro-nickel issued exceeded the silver withdrawals by about £100,000 a month. Compared with 1959 the striking of half-pennies declined and that of nickel-brass 3d. bits increased. No sovereigns or pennies were struck. In June an issue of crown pieces was made—1,037,000 were struck.

On July 29 it was announced that the farthing was to be called in and would cease to be legal tender on January 1, 1961.

Bank of England note circulation.—Value of Bank of England notes circulating at the end of February, 1960, was £2,115,893; compared with £478,449 in 1939 and £1,217,141 in 1945. The note circulation usually reaches its peak in December when additional currency is required for Christmas spending and is also high during the August holiday season. On July 27, 1960, it stood at £2,319,000,000.

Notes of higher denomination.—The issue of £10, £20, £50, £100, £500 and £1,000 notes was discontinued in 1943 and that of £200 notes in 1928. However, notes of these values were still outstanding on Feb. 28, 1960, to a total of £2,123,000. The Bank of England has announced its intention of re-introducing the £10 note (date unspecified).

THE ROYAL MINT, 1959–60

Coins struck in 1959			Estimated number of Coins in circulation, Jan. 1, 1960	
United Kingdom	Number	Value		Number
		£		
Gold: Sovereign	1,385,368	1,385,368	Crown	8,450,000
Cupro-Nickel: Half-crown	9,028,844	1,128,606	Half-crown	387,070,000
Florin	14,080,319	1,408,032	Florin	413,370,000
Shilling	20,455,766	1,022,788	Shilling	893,500,000
Sixpence	93,089,441	2,327,236	Sixpence	1,312,290,000
Silver: *Maundy	4,502	47		
Nickel-brass: 3d.	26,833,600	335,420	3d. piece (silver)	71,500,000
Bronze: Halfpenny	79,224,000	165,050	*do.* (nickel-brass)	679,850,000
			Penny	1,507,570,000
Total U.K. Coin	244,101,840	£7,772,547	Halfpenny	993,760,000
Commonwealth and Foreign	465,548,367		Farthing	193,460,000
GRAND TOTAL	709,650,207		TOTAL	6,440,820,000

* Maundy coins are made of standard silver, *i.e.* 92½ per cent. pure silver.

READY RECKONER, MARKETING, OR HOURLY WAGES TABLE

No.	½d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0½	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1½	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0¼	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 7	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10¼	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0½	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0¾	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1½	2 2¾	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
55	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	55
56	1 2¼	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
57	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
58	1 3¼	2 6¾	3 10½	5 1	10 2	15 3	20 4	25 5	30 6	35 7	40 8	45 9	50 10	55 11	61
59	1 3½	2 7	3 11¼	5 2	10 4	15 6	20 8	26 1	31 6	36 11	42 4	47 9	53 2	58 7	63
60	1 3¾	2 7½	4 0	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
61	1 4	2 8	4 0¾	5 4	10 8	16 0	21 4	26 8	32 0	37 4	42 8	48 0	53 4	58 8	64
62	1 4¼	2 8½	4 1½	5 5	10 10	16 3	21 8	27 1	32 6	37 11	43 4	48 9	54 2	59 7	65
63	1 4½	2 9	4 2¼	5 6	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
64	1 4¾	2 9½	4 3	5 7	11 2	16 9	22 4	28 0	33 6	39 0	44 8	50 4	56 0	61 6	67
65	1 5	2 10	4 3¾	5 8	11 4	17 0	22 8	28 4	34 0	39 8	45 4	51 0	56 8	62 4	68
66	1 5¼	2 10½	4 4½	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
67	1 5½	2 11	4 5¼	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
68	1 5¾	2 11½	4 6	5 11	11 10	17 9	23 8	29 7	35 6	41 5	47 4	53 3	59 2	65 1	71
69	1 6	3 0	4 6¾	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
70	1 6¼	3 0½	4 7½	6 1	12 2	18 3	24 4	30 5	36 6	42 7	48 8	54 9	60 10	66 11	73
71	1 6½	3 1	4 8¼	6 2	12 4	18 6	24 8	31 1	37 6	43 11	50 4	56 9	63 2	69 7	75
72	1 6¾	3 1½	4 9	6 3	12 6	18 9	25 0	31 3	37 6	43 9	50 0	56 3	62 6	68 9	76
73	1 7	3 2	4 9¾	6 4	12 8	19 0	25 4	31 8	38 0	44 4	50 8	57 0	63 4	69 8	77
74	1 7¼	3 2½	4 10½	6 5	12 10	19 3	25 8	32 1	38 6	44 11	51 4	57 9	64 2	70 7	78
75	1 7½	3 3	4 11¼	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	79
76	1 7¾	3 3½	4 12	6 7	13 2	19 9	26 4	33 0	39 6	46 0	52 8	59 4	66 0	72 6	80
77	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	81
78	1 8¼	3 4½	5 0¾	6 9	13 6	20 3	27 0	33 9	40 6	47 3	54 0	60 9	67 6	74 3	82
79	1 8½	3 5	5 1½	6 10	13 8	20 6	27 4	34 2	41 0	47 10	54 8	61 6	68 4	75 2	83
80	1 8¾	3 5½	5 2¼	6 11	13 10	20 9	27 8	34 7	41 6	48 5	55 4	62 3	69 2	76 1	84
81	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	85
82	1 9¼	3 6½	5 3¾	7 1	14 2	21 3	28 4	35 5	42 6	49 7	56 8	63 9	70 10	77 11	86
83	1 9½	3 7	5 4½	7 2	14 4	21 6	28 8	35 10	43 0	50 2	57 4	64 6	71 8	78 10	87
84	1 9¾	3 7½	5 5¼	7 3	14 6	21 9	29 0	36 3	43 6	50 9	58 0	65 3	72 6	79 9	88
85	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	14 8	22 0	29 4	36 8	44 0	51 4	58 8	66 0	73 4	80 8	89
86	1 10¼	3 8½	5 6¾	7 5	14 10	22 3	29 8	37 1	44 6	51 11	59 4	66 9	74 2	81 7	90
87	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	91
88	1 10¾	3 9½	5 8¼	7 7	15 2	22 9	30 4	38 0	45 6	53 1	60 8	68 3	75 10	83 5	92
89	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	15 4	23 0	30 8	38 4	46 0	53 8	61 4	69 0	76 8	84 4	93
90	1 11¼	3 10½	5 9¾	7 9	15 6	23 3	31 0	38 9	46 6	54 3	62 0	69 9	77 6	85 3	94
91	1 11½	3 11	5 10½	7 10	15 8	23 6	31 4	39 2	47 0	54 10	62 8	70 6	78 4	86 2	95
92	1 11¾	3 11½	5 11¼	7 11	15 10	23 9	31 8	39 7	47 6	55 5	63 4	71 3	79 2	87 1	96
93	1 12	4 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	24 0	32 0	40 0	48 0	56 0	64 0	72 0	80 0	88 0	97
94	2 0½	4 0½	6 0¾	8 1	16 2	24 3	32 4	40 5	48 6	56 7	64 8	72 9	80 10	88 11	98
95	2 0¾	4 1	6 1½	8 2	16 4	24 6	32 8	40 10	49 0	57 2	65 4	73 6	81 8	89 10	99
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

Law Courts and Offices

LAW SITTINGS (1961).—*Hilary*, Jan. 11 to March 29; *Easter*, April 11 to May 19; *Trinity*, May 30 to July 31; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 2 to Dec. 21.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (*see* below) and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office." Among the last are included Lord Wright, G.C.M.G. Lord Normand, Lord Trevethin and Oaksey, Lord Morton of Henryton, Lord MacDermott, Lord Somervell of Harrow, Lord Birkett, Sir John Beaumont, L. M. D. de Silva, and the following judges from the Commonwealth: Sir John Grieg Latham, H. V. Evatt, T. Rinfret, Sir Harold Eric Barrowclough, Sir Owen Dixon and Sir Robert Clarkson Tredgold.

Office—Downing Street, S.W.1.

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, A. J. N. Paterson.

Chief Clerk (Judicial), L. W. S. Upton, M.B.E.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except criminal courts in Scotland).

The Lord High Chancellor—

The Rt. Hon. David Patrick Maxwell, VISCOUNT KILMUIR, G.C.V.O., *born* 1900 (*apptd.* 1954), £8,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £12,000.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £9,000)

	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Simonds, *born* 1881	1944
Rt. Hon. Lord Reid, *born* 1890	1948
Rt. Hon. Lord Radcliffe, G.B.E., *born* 1899	1949
Rt. Hon. Lord Tucker, *born* 1888	1950
Rt. Hon. Lord Keith of Avonholm, *born* 1886	1953
Rt. Hon. Lord Denning, *born* 1899	1957
Rt. Hon. Lord Jenkins, *born* 1899	1959
Rt. Hon. Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, C.B.E., M.C., *born* 1896	1960

Registrar: The Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Victor Goodman, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE
COURT OF APPEAL

Ex officio Judges.—The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£9,000)

The Rt. Hon. (Francis) Raymond LORD EVERSHED (*born* 1899, *apptd.* 1949).

Sec., A. H. Ormerod; *Clerk*, C. L. King.

Lords Justices of Appeal (each £8000)—

	Apptd.
*Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Lord Charlton Hodson, M.C., *born* 1895	1951
Rt. Hon. Sir Frederic Aked Sellers, M.C., *born* 1893	1957
Rt. Hon. Sir Benjamin Ormerod, *born* 1890	1957
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Holroyd Pearce, *born* 1901	1957
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Gordon Willmer, O.B.E., T.D., *born* 1899	1958

*Appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, Sept., 1960.

Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eustace Harman, *born* 1894	1959
Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick Arthur Devlin, *born* 1905	1960
Rt. Hon. Sir Gerald Ritchie Upjohn, C.B.E., *born* 1903	1960
Rt. Hon. Sir Terence Norbert Donovan, *born* 1898	1960

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division

President, The Lord High Chancellor

Judges (each £8,000)—

	Apptd.
Hon. Sir Harold Otto Danckwerts, *born* 1888	1949
Hon. Sir George Harold Lloyd-Jacob, *born* 1897	1950
Hon. Sir Charles Ritchie Russell, *born* 1908	1960
Hon. Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey (Neale) Cross, *born* 1904	1960
Hon. Sir Denys Burton Buckley, M.B.E. *born* 1906	1960
Hon. Sir John Pennycuick, *born* 1899	1960

Queen's Bench Division

The Lord Chief Justice of England (£10,000)

The Rt. Hon. Hubert Lister, LORD PARKER OF WADDINGTON (*born* 1900, *apptd.* 1958)

Secretary, P. Stephenson; *Clerk*, A. E. Shelton.

Judges (each £8,000)—

	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Sir Malcolm Hilbery, *born* 1883	1935
Hon. Sir Wintringham Norton Stable, M.C., *born* 1888	1938
Hon. Sir James Dale Cassels, *born* 1877	1939
Hon. Sir Gonne St. Clair Pilcher, M.C., *born* 1890	1942
Hon. Sir Austin Ellis Lloyd Jones, M.C., *born* 1884	1945
Hon. Sir Laurence Austin Byrne, *born* 1896	1945
Hon. Sir Donald Leslie Finnemore, *born* 1889	1947
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow Streatfeild, M.C., *born* 1897	1947
Hon. Sir Gerald Osborne Slade, *born* 1892	1948
Hon. Sir William Gorman, *born* 1890	1950
Hon. Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph Barry, M.C., *born* 1898	1950
Hon. Sir William Lennox McNair, *born* 1892	1950
Hon. Sir Cecil Robert Havers, *born* 1889	1951
Hon. Sir Colin Hargreaves Pearson, C.B.E., *born* 1899	1951
Hon. Sir William Arthian Davies, *born* 1901	1952
Hon. Sir Hildreth Glyn-Jones, *born* 1895	1953
Hon. Sir Eric Sachs, M.B.E., T.D., *born* 1898.	1954
Hon. Sir John Percy Ashworth, M.B.E., *born* 1906	1954
Hon. Sir (William John) Kenneth Diplock, *born* 1907	1956
Hon. Sir George Raymond Hinchcliffe, *born* 1900	1957
Hon. Sir Gilbert James Paull, *born* 1896	1957
Hon. Sir Cyril Barnet Salmon, *born* 1903	1957
Hon. Sir (Herbert) Edmund Davies, *born* 1906	1958
Hon. Sir Richard Everard Augustine Elwes, O.B.E., T.D., *born* 1901	1958
Hon. Sir Gerald Alfred Thesiger, M.B.E., *born* 1902	1958
Hon. Sir (Charles) Rodger (Noel) Winn, C.B., O.B.E., *born* 1903	1959

Clerk of the Lists, Q.B.D.—W. J. Fell.

Court of Criminal Appeal

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice of England and all the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division

President (£8,000)

Rt. Hon. (Frank) Boyd, LORD MERRIMAN, G.C.V.O., O.B.E., LL.D. (*born* 1880, *appid.* 1933)

Sec., Miss M. E. Manisty, M.B.E.; *Clerk*, F. E. Brown.

Judges (each £8,000)—	Apptd.
Hon. Sir Hubert Joseph Wallington, *born* 1875	1944
Hon. Sir Charles Arthur Collingwood, *born* 1887	1950
Hon. Sir Seymour Edward Karminski, *born* 1902	1951
Hon. Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed) Stevenson, *born* 1902	1957
Hon Sir Geoffrey Walter Wrangham, *born* 1900	1958
Hon. Sir Joseph Bushby Hewson, *born* 1902	1958
Hon. Sir Archie Pellow Marshall, *born* 1899	1959
Hon. Sir Henry Josceline Phillimore, O.B.E., *born* 1910	1959
Hon. Sir Harry Vincent Lloyd-Jones, *born* 1901	1960

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C.

Queen's Proctor, Sir Harold S. Kent, K.C.B.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B., Q.C. £7,000

Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, C. L. Breitmeyer £1,480 to £1,910

Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, D. W. Dobson, C.B., O.B.E. £3,800

Principal Establishment Officer, R. E. K. Thesiger, O.B.E. . . . . £2,500 to £3,000

Deputy Establishment Officer, L. C. Ridley, I.S.O., M.B.E. . . . . £1,950 to £2,250

Assistant Establishment Officer, Miss A. Barry.

Welfare Officer, E. J. Brittain.

Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Brigadier B. S. Watkins, C.B.E. . . . . £1,420 to £1,970

Secretary of Commissions of the Peace, W. T. C. Skyrme, C.B.E., T.D. £3,300

Deputy, The Lord Clwyd . . . . £1,720 to £2,400

Assistant Solicitors, H. Boggis-Rolfe; R. L. Rieu £2,500 to £3,000

Senior Legal Assistants, R. C. L. Gregory; K. M. Newman; J. M. Cartwright Sharp £1,720 to £2,400

Vote Office of the Supreme Court
(Room 192, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Accounting Officer, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B., Q.C.

Clerk of Accounts, A. C. E. Cook, £1,490 to £1,850

Royal Courts of Justice Attendant Staff
(Room 466, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2)

Superintendent, E. A. Oldfield.

SUPREME COURT OFFICES, ETC.

Conveyancing Counsel of the Supreme Court

W. T. Elverston; B. G. Burnett-Hall; B. S. Tatham.

Examiners of the Court

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

Herbert Malone, Q.C.; Miss L. H. MacGarvey; M. H. Lush; S. L. Langdon; F. J. Telling.

Official Referees of the Supreme Court

Courts—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

His Hon. Sir Brett Cloutman, V.C., M.C., Q.C.; His Honour Walker Kelly Carter, Q.C.; His Honour Percy Charles Lamb, Q.C. . each £4,700

Official Solicitor's Department

Room 213B—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court, J. M. L. Evans, C.B.E. . . . . £3,000 to £3,800

Asst. do., N. H. Turner. . . . . £2,500 to £3,000

Senior Legal Assts., R. W. D. Auld; T. W. Swift £1,720 to £2,400

Legal Assts., R. S. Dhondy; R. Andreae; H. D. S. Venables; Mrs. A. S. Law. £1,180 to £1,610

Principal Clerks, C. W. Vickery, K. A. Scollay; H. R. Wilson; H. Folkard; B. C. Harris £1,365 to £1,850

Staff Clerk, W. A. E. H. Foss.

Supreme Court Pay Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Accountant-General, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B., Q.C.

Chief Accountant, G. Gilchrist, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,250

Senior Executive Officers, C. D. G. Cook; E. C. Coppard; W. P. Coult. . . . . £1,490 to £1,850

Stockbrokers, Messrs. W. Mortimer & Son.

Central Office of the Supreme Court

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Senior Master, Q.B.D. Queen's Remembrancer (Queen's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office and Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal) A. H. King, C.B.E. £4,400

Masters of the Q.B.D., C. H. Grundy; B. A. Harwood; W. R. Lawrence; C. Clayton; A. S. Diamond; I. H. Jacob; J. Ritchie each £3,000 to £3,800

Action Department

Head Clerk, D. Macbeth. . . . . £1,495 to £1,690

*Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section**

Chief Clerk, E. S. Davis. . . . . £1,278 to £1,495

Summons and Order Section‡

Chief Clerk, R. C. Newman. . . £1,278 to £1,495

*Filing Department**

Chief Clerk, V. W. Judd. . . . . £1,278 to £1,495

*Masters' Secretary's Department and Queen's Remembrancer's Department**

Chief Clerk (Secretary to the Masters), W. H. Redman, M.B.E. . . . . £1,278 to £1,495

Crown Office and Associates' Dept.

Clerk of the Lists (Q.B.D.), W. J. Fell £1,825

Head Clerk (Crown Office), H. W. K. Hills £1,495 to £1,690

Chief Associate, F. W. Player. . . £1,495 to £1,690

Criminal Appeal Office
(Room 473, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, A. H. King, C.B.E.

Assistant Registrar, H. A. Palmer, T.D. £2,500 to £2,800

Deputy Assistant Registrars, D. R. Thompson; W. H. Greenwood. . . . . £1,720 to £2,400

Courts-Martial Appeals Office
(Room 473, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)

Registrar, H. A. Palmer, T.D.

Assistant Registrar, D. R. Thompson.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, closed,

‡ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, closed.

Supreme Court Taxing Office

Chief Master, Paul Adams, T.D. £4,400

Masters of the Supreme Court, William Francis Hood; Ernest Marshall Foster; Graham John Graham-Green, T.D.; Charles Edgar Cullis; Dennis Robert Clarke; Leonard Humphrey Razzall £3,000 to £3,800

Principal Clerks, B. P. Treagus; G. N. H. Harris; H. E. Pritchard; H. C. Aiton; E. W. Pinder; R. S. Stanton; J. H. Ayers; A. G. Warren £1,365 to £1,850

CHANCERY DIVISION

Chancery Judges' Chambers

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Master (attached to all the Judges), William Francis Spencer Hawkins £4,400
Secretary to Chief Master, C. L. R. Dalley.

GROUP A

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, *A* to *D*, Thomas Lutwyche Dinwiddy; *E* to *K* (vacant); *L* to *R*, Robert Edward Ball, M.B.E.; *S* to *Z*, Edmund Rawlings Heward £3,000 to £3,800

GROUP B

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, *A* to *D*, James Stephen Neave; *E* to *K*, Arthur Edmund Frost; *L* to *R*, William Francis Spencer Hawkins; *S* to *Z*, William Lister Pengelly £3,000 to £3,800

Chancery Registrars' Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Registrar, J. B. H. Wyman, £3,000; *Registrars*, D. C. Smith; C. M. Kidd; P. Halliday £2,400 to £2,800

Principal Clerks, H. J. Wilson; D. G. Leach; M. B. Miller; M. Birks; M. S. Edwards; A. Williams, O.B.E. ..... £1,170 to £1,505
Secretary to Chief Registrar, C. L. R. Dalley.
Petition and Entry Clerk, S. S. Holloway.

Companies Court

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Buckley, M.B.E.; The Hon. Mr. Justice Pennycuick.
Registrar, A. P. M. Berkeley ..... £3,000 to £3,800
Principal Clerks, E. L. Russell ... £1,413 to £1,825
J. G. Usher ..... £1,278 to £1,690
Senior Official Receiver, Companies (Winding-up) Department, F. M. Collins, C.B.E. £2,500 to £2,800

PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY

Somerset House, W.C.2

Senior Registrar, Sir Bertram Long, M.C., T.D. £4,400

Registrars, J. F. Compton Miller, M.B.E., T.D.; C. H. G. Forbes, O.B.E.; H. C. T. Millers; J. P. Kinsley; J. E. N. Russell; D. A. Newton £3,000 to £3,800

Secretary, W. D. S. Caird ..... £1,590 to £1,950
Establishment Officer, D. H. Colgate £1,490 to £1,850

Principal Clerks, W. J. Salmon; A. G. Widdicombe; F. Barton; C. Kenworthy; T. B. Williams; B. W. Campbell; D. R. L. Holloway; C. A. Piper; W. R. Hurst; W. J. Pickering; J. R. Turner ..... £1,490 to £1,850
Clerk of Rules and Orders (Royal Courts of Justice), J. L. Truscott ..... £1,490 to £1,850

DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRIES

Birmingham and *Northampton*, G. H. Hayden.
Bodmin, A. J. F. Jenkins.
Bristol, *Gloucester* and *Hereford*, E. J. B. Harris.
Chester, *Bangor* and *St. Asaph*, S. J. Sibley.
Exeter, F. C. Ottway.
Lancaster and *Carlisle*, F. W. H. Reed.
Lewes, W. A. Worrell.
Liverpool, G. Wentworth.
Llandaff and *Carmarthen*, F. J. Taylor.
Manchester, H. A. Gurney.
Newcastle and *Durham*, F. B. Birdsall, O.B.E.
Norwich, *Peterborough* and *Ipswich*, A. C. Stone.
Nottingham, *Leicester*, *Lincoln* and *Derby*, W. A. Swan.
Oxford, F. W. Lockstone.
Wakefield, F. J. E. Bools.
Winchester and *Salisbury*, C. F. Walker.
York, E. E. Smart.

Admiralty Registry and Marshal's Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2

Registrar, K. C. McGuffie ..... £3,000 to £3,800
Marshal and Chief Clerk, P. V. Gray £1,475 to £1,795

Bankruptcy (High Court) Department

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Danckwerts; The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell; The Hon. Mr. Justice Cross.
Chief Registrar, John Francis Bowyer £4,400
Registrars, Thomas Cunliffe; Maurice Berkeley £3,000 to £3,800
Principal Clerk, F. W. A. Bates .. £1,278 to £1,690

Official Receivers' Department

Senior Official Receiver, G. F. Morris £2,500 to £2,800
Official Receiver, A. A. Walter .. £2,000 to £2,200
Assistant do., R. G. Goddard; N. Saddler; R. A. D. Copper ..... £1,780 to £2,065

OFFICE OF THE MASTER OF THE COURT OF PROTECTION

25 Store Street, W.C.1

Master, R. W. Jennings, Q.C. £4,400
Deputy Master, M. E. Reed, C.B.E. £2,500 to £2,800

Assistants to the Master, W. J. Tabner; W. J. K. McDonald; W. E. Cane; D. G. Hunt £1,880 to £2,335

Chief Clerk, E. F. Atkinson ..... £1,935 to £2,080
Assistant Chief Clerk, R. H. Phillips £1,365 to £1,850

Principal Clerks, P. Jones; G. F. Porter; L. A. Douglass; R. A. G. Whiteway £1,365 to £1,850

OFFICE OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S VISITORS

Legal Visitor, R. O. L. Armstrong-Jones, M.B.E., Q.C. £3,100
Medical Visitors, Dr. G. Somerville; Dr. W. D. Nicol £3,100

RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Judges nominated to sit in the Restrictive Practices Court: Mr. Justice Pearson (*President*); Mr. Justice Diplock; Mr. Justice Russell; Lord Cameron; Mr. Justice McVeigh.

Lay Members, W. G. Campbell; Sir Stanford Cooper; W. L. Heywood, O.B.E.; Sir Godfrey Mitchell (*part-time*); G. H. E. Parr, C.B., C.B.E. (*part time*); W. Wallace, C.B.E.; Sir John Johnston Campbell (*part time*).
Clerk of the Court, Mr. Registrar Bowyer.

NOTE ON CIVIL COURTS.—Smaller civil actions are heard locally in County Courts which, with some exceptions, deal with all common law cases

where the sum involved is less than £400. Jurisdiction given by special statutes is of the widest range and cases under such statutes are dealt with irrespective of the amount involved. County Courts are presided over by a paid judge sitting alone. The county court for the City of London is the Mayor's and City of London Court, which deals with small cases and has also jurisdiction unlimited in amount. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are dealt with in the London Bankruptcy Court, Carey Street, W.C.2; those arising out of London are dealt with in the county courts.

Actions in the High Court are distributed among the several Divisions of the High Court according to their nature. Certain classes of actions, *e.g.*, those dealing with the administration of estates of deceased persons, partnerships, trusts and mortgages, specific performance of contracts between vendors and purchasers of real estates, including contracts for leases, partition or sale of real estates, wardship of infants and the care of infants, estates, and company and bankruptcy cases, are usually commenced in the Chancery Division. The Queen's Bench Division deals with most ordinary civil cases. Actions may be tried in London or the Assizes. The Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division has jurisdiction in matters concerning wills, divorces, and Admiralty, prize and shipping cases,

COUNTY COURTS

In 1959 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 1,339,071 (as against 1,348,034 for the year 1958). The number of debtors imprisoned under the *Debtors Act*, 1869, was 4,160 (1958) and 5,355 (1959) and of the last number 3,671 served the full terms of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

County Court Judges (each £4,400)

[*County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour" and "Your Honour."*]

The figures in parentheses indicate the number of the County Court Circuit in which the judges sit.

Andrew, William Monro, M.B.E. (43), Marylebone.
Armstrong, Arthur Henry (55), Wilts, Dorset, etc.
Barrington, John Harcourt, T.D. (48), Lambeth.
Bassett, John Henry, Q.C. (58), Essex.
Batt, Francis Raleigh (8), Lancs.
Baxter, Herbert James, O.B.E. (40), Bow.
Bell, Philip Ingress, T.D., Q.C. (40), Bow.
Beresford, Eric George Harold (25), Staffs.
Blagden, John Basil (44), Westminster.
Braund, Sir Henry (19), Derbyshire.
Brown, Harold (6), Lancs.
Brown, Harold John, M.C., Q.C. (50), Sussex.
Campbell, W. Lawson (35), Cambridgeshire.
Carr, Norman Alexander (22), Worcs.
Clark, Reginald, Q.C. (41), Clerkenwell.
Cohen, Clifford Theodore, M.C., T.D. (2), Durham.
Cohen, Nathaniel Arthur Jim (43), Marylebone.
Dow, Ronald Graham (34), Brentford and Uxbridge.
Drabble, John Frederick, Q.C. (1), Newcastle, etc.
Duveen, Claude Henry, M.B.E., Q.C. (38), Edmonton, etc.
Evans, Carey (32), Norfolk.
Evans, David Elfion, Q.C. (28), Shropshire.
Evans, David Meurig (29), Caernarvonshire.
Evans, Sir Shirley Worthington-, Bt. (34), Brentford and Uxbridge.
Fenwick, Christian Bedford, Q.C. (3), Cumberland.
Flint, Abraham John (18), Nottingham, etc.
Gage, Conolly Hugh (62), Southend, etc.
Glazebrook, Francis Kirkland (63), Kent.
Hamilton, Allister McNicoll (23), Warwickshire.
Harding, Rowe (30), Glamorgan.
Harington, John Charles Dundas, Q.C. (51), Hampshire.
Harper, Norman (16), Hull.
Harrison, James Fraser (6), Lancs.
Herbert, Jesse Basil, M.C., Q.C. (44), Westminster.
Hillard, Richard Arthur Loraine, M.B.E. (54), Bristol.
Howard, Geoffrey (37), West London.
Hurst, Sir (James Henry) Donald (36), Berks., Glos. and Oxon.
Jellinek, Lionel, M.C. (60), Surrey.
Jones, Benjamin Rowland Rice- (56), Croydon.
Jones, Hugh Emlyn- (7), Cheshire.
Jones, Thomas Elder- (52), Somerset and Wilts.
Leon, Henry Cecil, M.C. (46), Willesden
Leslie, Gilbert Frank (14), Yorks.
Lloyd, Ifor Bowen, Q.C. (46), Willesden.
McKee, Dermot St. Oswald (14), Yorks.
MacMillan, James (39), Shoreditch.
Maddocks, George (5), Lancs.
Mais, Robert Hugh (37), West London.
Morgan, (Hopkin) Trevor, M.C., Q.C. (31), Carmarthenshire.
Morris, O. T. Temple-, Q.C. (24), Monmouthshire.
Neal, John, M.C. (49), Kent.
Nicholas, Montagu Richmond (45), Wandsworth.
Nicklin, Robert Shenstone (21), Birmingham.
Ould, Ernest (13), Sheffield.
Paton, Harold William, D.S.C. (54), Glos. and Somerset.
Payne, Reginald Withers (12), Bradford.
Potter, Douglas Charles Loftus (56), Croydon.
Pratt, Hugh Macdonald (57), Devon.
Pugh, Sir (John) Alun (42), Bloomsbury.
Rawlins, Percy Lionel Edwin (61), Reading, etc.
Reid, John Alexander, M.C. (45), Wandsworth, etc.
Rewcastle, Cuthbert Snowball, Q.C. (39), Shoreditch.
Robson, Denis Hicks, Q.C. (20), Leicester, etc.
Ruttle, Henry Samuel Jacob (48), Lambeth.
Saul, Bazil Sylvester Wingate- (47), Southwark.
Shepherd, Harold Richard Bowman, Q.C. (59), Cornwall.
Shove, Ralph Samuel (17), Lincolnshire.
Smith, Gerard Gustave Lind- (21), Birmingham.
Smith, Stuart Hayne Granville, O.B.E. (38), Edmonton, etc.
Southall, Thomas Frederick (33), Suffolk.
Steel, Edward (10), Cheshire and Lancs.
Tucker, Howard Archibald (26 and 21), Staffs.
Walmsley, Allan, Q.C. (4), Lancs.
Willis, Roger Blenkiron, T.D. (42), Bloomsbury.

County Courts Branch

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

Registry of County Courts Judgments, etc.

(Hours for searching, Monday to Friday, 11 to 4.)
Head of Branch, J. D. Kewish, C.B., T.D. £2,800
Asst. Head of Branch and Establishment Officer, F. G. Axmann, O.B.E. . . . . £1,900 to £2,200
Finance Officer, J. W. Twiss . . . . £1,900 to £2,200
Establishment Inspectors, S. A. G. Nowell, M.B.E.; H. Slater; P. G. Jefferson . . . . £1,450 to £1,800
Auditors, A. M. Thompson; E. H. R. Ezard; W. L. Wright; E. T. Foster; J. E. Woodhouse; W. E. Hoile; R. L. Baker; S. E. Skidmore; S. L. Padmore; F. Hobson; G. F. Allen; H. Rusbridge; R. J. Skeldon; R. L. Rees; C. F. Stratton; H. Mark; J. C. White; F. Poppleston; W. A. Evans; E. E. Mayers; G. McMullan; R. J. Steele . . . . £1,290 to £1,800

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT

Guildhall, E.C.2.

For Judges and Registrar see under City of London.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

Old Bailey, E.C.4.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of the High Court, and the present Judges of the High Court; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court for time being.

Clerk of the Court, Leslie Balfour Boyd.

Deputies, William Hugh Corbett Lowe; Drummond Garnar Blackaller.

Under-Sheriffs.

Under Sheriffs, (1960-61), Brigadier Claude Max Vallentin, M.C., 30 Kensington Place, Campden Hill, W.8, and Col. Colin Fraser Tod, The Old Mill House, Westcott, Dorking, Surrey.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

The dates of the Assizes, in the 7 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). There is an additional assize for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. alternately (Bury St. Edmunds, 1961).
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Kingston)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, R. C. Lancaster . . £1,800 to £2,800
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, R. E. Gorton.
Associate, H. N. Collinson.
Office, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Midland Circuit.

(Counties in order of visit.)

Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, H. C. Naldrett . £1,800 to £2,800
Clerk of Indictments, B. H. Sayer.
Associate, S. Carlton.
Clerks, Miss I. M. Ramsden; D. S. Currie.
Circuit Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Div. (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.
West Derby Division (Liverpool)—W, Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, I. A. Macaulay, Liverpool. £1,800 to £2,800
Associates, W. H. McNeile; R. O. Jones.

North Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, Sheffield Division—W. S. and A.
Yorkshire, Leeds Division—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, P. D. Robinson, Castle of York, York. . . . . £1,800 to £2,800
Associates, A. L. Edwards; B. M. Spicer.

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford, Worcester* (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Newport* (*Mon.*), *Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford.* Divorce business is taken at Gloucester, Newport and Shrewsbury only. Civil business is taken at every town at every Assize.
Clerk of Assize, William Lewis, T.D. £1,800 to £2,800
Circuit Officers, Norman Frank Phillips; Edward J. Carpenter.
Circuit Clerks, A. V. Adams; C. A. Waters; Circuit Office, Oxford Circuit, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Western Circuit.

Criminal work only is taken at the Autumn Assizes for Wilts, Dorset and Somerset. *Divorce* is taken W., S. and A. at Bodmin, Exeter, Bristol and Winchester.
Wilts (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1960 Salisbury; *Dorset* (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1961 Taunton; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim.); *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal).
Clerk of Assize, F. D. Yeatman, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2. . . . . £1,800 to £2,800
Clerk of Indictments, C. E. Blake.
Associate, S. E. Lloyd.

Wales and Chester Circuit.

At the Autumn Assizes held at Caernarvon, Ruthin, Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only with Divorce causes at Caernarvon and Carmarthen; but at the Glamorgan and Cheshire Assizes, Civil and Criminal and Divorce business is taken.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W. and S.
Merioneth (Dolgelley)—W. and S.
Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 5).
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 4).
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Radnorshire (Presteigne)—W. and S.
Breconshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Pembrokeshire and Town and County of Haverfordwest (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire and County of the Borough of Carmarthen (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).

Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of Assize, John Morgan £1,800 to £2,800
Associates, E. J. Trowbridge; L. R. Beckett.
Circuit Clerk, D. J. Williams, Law Courts, Cardiff.

CROWN COURTS

The Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1956, authorized the setting up of two new courts, known as the Crown Court of Liverpool and the Crown Court of Manchester. These Courts took over the jurisdiction of the former Courts of Quarter Session for Liverpool and Manchester and the criminal jurisdiction of the Assize Courts for the West Derby and Salford Divisions of Lancashire. The Courts are normally presided over by the Recorders of Liverpool and Manchester who have power to refer assize cases for trial by a judge of the High Court.

RECORDERS

(*The Recorder of London is addressed as "Right Worshipful" and, when sitting as a Commissioner in the Central Criminal Court, as "My Lord." Others as "The Worshipful" and "Your Worship."*)

Abingdon, Stephen Riou Benson (1929).
Andover, Edgar Stewart Fay, Q.C. (1954).
Banbury, Richard Michael Arthur Chetwynd Talbot (1955).
Barnstaple and Bideford, Leslie Herrick Collins, O.B.E. (1953).
Bath, Humfrey Henry Edmunds (1950).
Bedford, Charles Lamond Henderson, Q.C. (1948).
Birkenhead, William Lloyd Mars-Jones, M.B.E., Q.C. (1959).
Birmingham, Joseph Arthur Grieves, Q.C. (1960).
Blackburn, Sydney Scholefield Allen, Q.C., M.P. (1948).
Blackpool, John Robertson Dunn Crichton, Q.C. (1952).
Bolton, Daniel James Brabin, M.C., Q.C. (1953).
Bournemouth, Norman Roy Fox-Andrews, Q.C. (1945).
Bradford, Bernard Benjamin Gillis, Q.C. (1958).
Bridgwater, Norman John Lee Brodrick, Q.C. (1959).
Brighton, Charles John Addison Doughty, Q.C. M.P. (1955).
Bristol, Geoffrey Dorling Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C. (1946).
Burnley, Miss Rose Heilbron, Q.C. (1956).
Burton on Trent, Howard William Maitland Coley (1956).
Bury St. Edmunds, Peter Colin Duncan, M.C. (1949).
Cambridge, Frederick Horace Lawton, Q.C. (1957).
Canterbury, Geoffrey Lawrence, Q.C. (1952).
Cardiff, Frederick Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1960).
Carlisle, Edward Wooll, O.B.E., Q.C. (1929).
Chester, Francis John Watkin Williams, Q.C. (1958).
Colchester, Andrew Aiken Watson, Q.C. (1949).
Coventry, John Mervyn Guthrie Griffith-Jones, M.C. (1959).
Croydon, Roy Mickel Wilson, Q.C. (1957).
Deal, Richard Marven Hale Everett, Q.C. (1959).
Derby, Richard O'Sullivan, Q.C. (1938).
Devizes, Stephen Alastair Morton, T.D. (1957).
Doncaster, William Alan Belcher Goss (1958).
Dover, Montague Levander Berryman, Q.C. (1947).
Dudley, Gilbert Griffiths (1944).
**Durham*, James Kenneth Hope, C.B.E.
Exeter, Hugh Eames Park, Q.C. (1960).
Folkestone, Tristram de la Poer Beresford, Q.C. (1939).
Gloucester, Myer Alan Barry King-Hamilton, Q.C. (1956).
Grantham, William Arnold Sime, M.B.E., Q.C. (1959).
Gravesend, Frederick Petre Crowder, M.P. (1960).
Great Grimsby, Abraham Montagu Lyons, Q.C. (1936).
Guildford, Travers Christmas Humphreys, Q.C. (1956).
Halifax, Alter Max Hurwitz (1957).
**Hartlepool*, W. M. Mell.
Hastings, John Passmore Widgery, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (1959).
Hereford, Robert Boyd Cochrane Parnall (1956).
Huddersfield, John Brooke Willis (1959).
Hull, Peter Stanley Price, Q.C. (1958).
Ipswich, Sebag Shaw (1958).
King's Lynn, Patrick McCarthy O'Connor, Q.C. (1959).
**Kingston*, The Lord Shawcross, P.C., Q.C. (1946).
Leeds, Geoffrey de Paiva Veale, Q.C. (1957).
Leicester, Graham Russell Swanwick, M.B.E., Q.C. (1959).
Lichfield, Max Ernest Holdsworth, O.B.E. (1939).
Lincoln, Col. Ralph Kilner Brown, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C. (1960).
Liverpool (*Crown Court*), Neville Jonas Laski, Q.C. (1956).
London, Sir (Edward) Anthony Hawke (1959).
Maidstone, Oswell Searight MacLeay (1959).
Manchester (*Crown Court*), Sir Basil Edward Nield, C.B.E., Q.C. (1956).
Margate, Malcolm John Morris, Q.C. (1956).
Merthyr Tydfil, Norman Grantham Lewis Richards, O.B.E., Q.C. (1960).
Middlesbrough, John Megaw, C.B.E., Q.C. (1957).
Newark, Theobald Richard Fitzwalter Butler (1945).
Newbury, Edward Terrell, O.B.E., Q.C. (1935).
Newcastle under Lyme, William Field Hunt (1945).
Newcastle upon Tyne, Rudolph Lyons, Q.C. (1956).
Northampton, John Gardiner Sumner Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (1958).
Norwich, Neville Major Ginner Faulks, Q.C. (1959).
Nottingham, Christopher Nyholm Shawcross, Q.C. (1950).
Oldham, Joseph Donaldson Cantley, O.B.E., Q.C. (1959).
Oxford, John Galway Foster, Q.C., M.P. (1956).
Penzance, Arthur Michael Lee, D.S.C. (1960).
Plymouth, Norman John Skelhorn, Q.C. (1954).
Pontefract, Henry Gaunt Suddards (1960).
Poole, Malcolm McGougan (1954).
Portsmouth, John Scott Henderson, Q.C. (1945).
**Preston*, William Harrison Openshaw (1958).
Reading, Robert Crompton Hutton (1951).
Rochester, Stephen Chapman, Q.C. (1959).
Rotherham, Alastair George Sharp, M.B.E. (1960).
Salford, Richard Haddow Forrest, Q.C. (1956).
Salisbury, Francis Seward Laskey, M.C. (1941).
Scarborough, Joseph Stanley Snowden (1951).
Sheffield, George Stanley Waller, O.B.E., Q.C. (1957).
Shrewsbury, John Francis Bourke (1945).
Smethwick, Paul Henry Layton (1952).
Southampton, Joseph Thomas Molony, Q.C. (1960).
Southend, Stephen Gerald Howard, Q.C., M.P. (1958).
Stoke on Trent, Edward Ryder Richardson, Q.C. (1954).
Sunderland, Sir David Arnold Scott Cairns, Q.C. (1957).
Swansea, Evan Roderic Bowen, Q.C., M.P. (1960).
Walsall, James Charles Beresford-Whyte Leonard (1951).
**Wells*, William Mack Huntley.
West Bromwich, Edward Brian Gibbens (1959).
West Ham, Walter Augustus Leopold Raeburn, Q.C. (1949).
Wigan, David Karmel, Q.C. (1952).
Winchester, John Frederick Eustace Stephenson, Q.C. (1959).
Windsor, New, Alan Stewart Orr, O.B.E. (1958).
Wolverhampton, George Gillespie Baker, O.B.E., Q.C. (1952).
Worcester, Hon. Thomas Gabriel Roche, Q.C. (1959).
**Wycombe* (vacant).

Yarmouth, Great, John Huxley Buzzard (1958).
York, Hon. James Roualeyn Cumming-Bruce (1958).
*Boroughs having no Quarter Sessions.

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES

(*Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act*, 1839).

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Robert Henderson Blundell £4,400
Magistrates, Francis Bertram Reece; Kenneth James Priestley Barraclough, O.B.E., T.D.; Lancelot Elliot Barker ..... *each* £3,800
Senior Chief Clerk and Establishments Officer, Edward Hughes, C.B.E. £2,930
Chief Clerks, C. J. Collinge; A. V. E. J. Mindham £2,260 to £2,595
Chief Clerk, Juvenile Court, J. R. Nicol £2,260 to £2,595

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W.C.1.

Magistrates, Frank John Powell; Thomas Frederick Davis ..... each £3,800
Chief Clerk, F. T. Giles £2,595

Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

Magistrates, Clyde Tabor Wilson; Eugene Paul Bennett, *VC.*, M.C. ..... each £3,800
Chief Clerk, A. E. Jones £2,595

Greenwich (Blackheath Road, S.E.10) and Woolwich (Market Street, S.E.18).

Magistrates, Adeodato Anthony Pereira; Alan Leslie Stevenson ..... each £3 800
Chief Clerk, G. Crankshaw ..... £2,260 to £2,285

Lambeth, Renfrew Road, S.E.11.

Magistrates, Humphrey Wolseley Wightwick, M.C.; Clive Stuart Saxon Burt, Q.C. ..... each £3,800
Chief Clerk, P. J. Calnan £2,285

Marylebone, 181 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.

Magistrates, Geoffrey G. Raphael; Walter Bennett Frampton; John Henry Lancelot Aubrey-Fletcher; John Constantine Phipps. each £3,800
Chief Clerks, L. S. Penfold; J. T. Taylor £2,060 to £2,285

North London, Stoke Newington Road, N.16.

Magistrates, Frank Milton; Graham Rogers, T.D. each £3,800
Chief Clerk, F. M. Worthen £2,595

Old Street, E.C.1.

Magistrates, Harold Francis Ralph Sturge; Richard Geraint Rees ..... each £3,800
Chief Clerk, Douglas Edward Hughes £2,595

Thames, Aylward Street, Stepney, E.1.

Magistrates, Leo Joseph Anthony Gradwell, D.S.C.; Cecil Campion ..... *each* £3,800
Chief Clerk, Stanley French £2,595

Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S.E.1.

Magistrates, Sybil Campbell, O.B.E.; Henry Hollingdrake Maddocks ..... each £3,800
Chief Clerk, F. A. Green £2,595

West London, Southcombe Street, W. Kensington, W.14.

Magistrates, Eric Ronald Guest; Seymour John Collins ..... each £3,800
Chief Clerk, K. Edwards ..... £2,260 to £2,595

South Western, 227 Balham High Road, S.W.17.

Magistrates, Arthur Hugh Glenn Craske; Sir John Cameron, Bt. ..... each £3,800
Chief Clerk, E. F. Turrill ..... £2,260 to £2,595

Juvenile Courts.

Juvenile Courts, in separate buildings from Magistrates' Courts, are held at 79A Bishops Way, E.2; Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.2; Church Hall, Ashburnham Place, Greenwich, S.E.10; Chelsea Juvenile Court, Walton Street, S.W.3; Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1; Anchor Mission, 273 Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, S.W.18; 187 Marylebone Road, W.1.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Birmingham, John Frederic Milward (1951).
Cardiff, Philip Guy Dudley Sixsmith (1948).
Huddersfield, Leslie Mervyn Pugh (1956).
Kingston upon Hull, Dennis Neil O'Sullivan (1952).
Leeds, Ralph Cleworth, Q.C. (1950).
Liverpool, Arthur McFarland (1947).
Manchester, Frederick Bancroft Turner (1951).
Merthyr Tydfil, Joshua David Davies, Q.C. (1944).
Middlesbrough, Alfred Pearson Peaker, M.C. (1939).
Pontypridd, Wyndham Matabele Davies, Q.C. (1949).
Salford, Leslie Walsh (1951).
Stoke, Randolph Norman McGregor Clarkson (1939).
Swansea, Hubert Llewelyn Williams, Q.C. (1952).
Wolverhampton, Kenneth Spencer Wood (1951).

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS

Mansion House Justice Room.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or an Alderman.
Chief Clerk, J. H. Tratt £2,330
Court Clerk, H. P. Jacob £1,525

Guildhall.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Senior Chief Clerk, Clerk to the Licensing Justices and Clerk of Special Sessions, A. G. J. Chandler £2,730
Assistant Clerk, F. A. Treeby £1,855

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

12 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Director, Sir Theobald Mathew, K.B.E., M.C. £5,800
Deputy Director, W. M. E. Crump, C.B.E. £3,800
Assistant Directors, F. D. Barry; J. F. Claxton; E. C. J. Jones ..... £2,500 to £3,000
Assistant Solicitor, R. L. D. Thomas £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, K. S. Lewis, T.D.; I. H. L. Smith; D. Prys Jones; E. G. MacDermott; M. D. Hutchison; M. J. Jardine; O. Nugent; J. M. Evelyn; P. F. Y. Radcliffe; P. M. J. Palmes; D. A. Hopkin; A. G. Flavell; P. R. Barnes; J. E. Leck ..... £1,720 to £2,460
Legal Assistants, T. J. Taylor; C. J. I. Bourke; F. E. Beezley; J. H. Robbins; J. Wood; F. H. R. Burr; J. M. Walker; K. M. Horn; D. G. Williams; P. J. A. Smith; C. H. G. Leaf; K. G. Lawrence; T. H. Mullin; B. Cooke; J. J. A. Patron ..... £1,050 to £1,610
Establishment Officer, J. M. Evelyn.
Senior Executive Officer, H. C. King £1,490 to £1,850

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE FORCES

(*Lord Chancellor's Establishment: Joint Service for the Army and the Royal Air Force*)

6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Judge Advocate General, Sir Frederick W. Gentle, Q.C. £5,000
Vice Judge Advocate General, O. C. Barnett, C.B.E., Q.C. £3,800
Assistant Judge Advocates General, J. E. M. Gunning, C.B.E.; C. M. Cahn, C.B.E.; B. A. C. Duncan.

M.B.E.; B. de H. Pereira, T.D.; F. H. Dean, £2,700 to £3,000; O. Bertram, T.D.; W. St. J. C. Tayleur; Hon. A. J. P. F. Acland-Hood; E. H. V. Harington; R. H. Browne
£2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Judge Advocates, C. E. Depinna; A. E. McDonald; W. E. Stubbs, M.B.E.; J. G. Morgan-Owen, M.B.E.; I. D. Turner, T.D.; R. G. Greene, M.C.; N. B. Birrell; G. H. L. Rhodes, T.D.; E. R. Mills; J. Stuart-Smith; B. R. Allen
£1,665 to £2,200

Legal Assistant, G. Ll. Chapman.
Registrar, T. H. E. Tarrant, M.B.E.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1
(Whitehall: 1212)

Commissioner, Sir Joseph Simpson, K.B.E. . . . £6,400
Deputy Commissioner, A. Robertson, D.C.M. . £3,635

"A" Department

Administration and Operations

Assistant Commissioner, D. E. Webb, O.B.E. . . £3,225
Commander, A. Townsend, M.B.E., B.E.M.
£2,415 to £2,640
Assistant Secretary, R. A. Bearman
£1,950 to £2,250
Deputy Commander, J. M. Hill, D.F.C.
£1,905 to £2,100
Chief Superintendents, D. A. Bowen, M.B.E.; W. C. F. Best; R. J. Mastel . . . . . £1,685 to £1,805
Chief Superintendent of Women Police, Miss E. C. Bather, O.B.E. . . . . £1,515 to £1,625
Principal Executive Officer, C. J. Fairfull
£1,490 to £1,850

"B" Department

Traffic and Transport

Assistant Commissioner, J. L. Waldron, C.V.O. £3,225
Commander, A. G. P. Way . . . . . £2,415 to £2,640
Assistant Secretaries, S. J Chamberlain, O.B.E., D.F.C. (+*allce.*); A. R. Pike . . . . . £1,950 to £2,250
Deputy Commander, N. Radford . £1,905 to £2,100
Chief Superintendents, S. C. Firman; R. A. Fairbank; E. W. Challands . . . . . £1,685 to £1,805
Principal Executive Officers, S. Cload, M.B.E.; C. W. Hutchings; W. J. Porter; R. A. Root; C. A. F. Gibbs, M.C. . . . . £1,490 to £1,850

"C" Department

Criminal Investigation

Assistant Commissioner, R. L. Jackson, C.B.E. . £3,225
Commander, G. H. Hatherill, O.B.E.
£2,415 to £2,640
Deputy Commanders, E. W. Jones, M.V.O.; R. W. L. Spooner; C. L. MacDougall . . £1,905 to £2,100
Chief Superintendents, W. H. Rudkin; G. W. C. Davis; A. V. Griffin; J. N. Smale; H. W. Sparks; D. C. Grant; A. S. G. Crayfourd; J. W. Kennedy; J. W. Godsell . . . . . £1,685 to £1,805

"D" Department

Organization and Training

Assistant Commissioner, T. E. Mahir, G.M. . . . £3,225
Commander, G. F. Payne, B.E.M. . . £2,415 to £2,640
Assistant Secretaries, A. E. Cattle; J. L. Carter, M.B.E. . . . . £1,950 to £2,250
Chief Superintendents, J. I. Miller, M.B.E.; C. Kitch; F. H. Banfield; L. C. Weir . . . £1,685 to £1,805
Principal Executive Officers, H. J. Coleman, M.B.E.; G. W. Barns . . . . . £1,490 to £1,850
Welfare Officer, Comdr. G. V. Knight, O.B.E., R.N.
£1,490 to £1,850

Metropolitan Police Cadet Corps

Commandant, Col. N. A. C. Croft, D.S.O.
£2,135 to £2,325
Director of Academic Studies, K. H. Patterson
£1,490 to £1,850

"S" Department

Secretariat

Secretary, G. C. Richardson £3,300
Deputy Secretary and Establishment Officer, E. R. Hooper, O.B.E. . . . . £2,070 to £2,500
Assistant Secretaries, R. L. Wynn-Williams, M.B.E.; R. A. Cousins . . . . . £1,950 to £2,250
Public Information Officer, P. H. Fearnley
£1,950 to £2,250
Senior Information Officer, J. C. D. Dodds
£1,490 to £1,850
Principal Executive Officers, G. R. Peel; R. D. Orr-Ewing; G. S. Downes; G. A. Perry; A. E. Mitchell; H. L. Stark . . . . . £1,490 to £1,850

"L" Department

Solicitors

Solicitor, T. MacD. Baker, C.B.E., T.D. £3,800
Assistant Solicitors, C. M. Melville, C.B.E., M.C.; W. C. Sharpe; J. S. Williams; R. I. Graham; E. O. Lane, D.F.C., A.F.C. . . . . £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, Miss A. W. Knight; R. E. T. Birch; G. E. Clark; C. N. Winston; N. M. Weston; A. H. Simpson; R. G. Mays; D. W. Warran . . . . . £1,720 to £2,400
Legal Assistants, R. A. C. Holden; D. M. O'Shea; P. N. Badge; W. H. S. Relton; R. L. Kiley; M. R. Holmes . . . . . £1,050 to £1,610
Chief Managing Clerk, G. J. Sheriff, M.B.E. (+*allce.*); A. C. Tuck; J. P. Worboys . . £1,490 to £1,850

Research and Planning Branch

Deputy Commander, N. J. H. Darke
£1,905 to £2,100
Chief Superintendents, A. H. Thomson; E. G. W. Millen . . . . . £1,685 to £1,805
Principal Executive Officer, G. H. T. Shrimpton, T.D.
£1,490 to £1,850

Medical and Dental Branch

Chief Surgeon, R. W. Nevin, T.D.
Consulting Physician and Deputy to Chief Surgeon, Sir John Richardson, M.V.O.
Consulting Surgeon, Major General Sir Max Page, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Chief Dental Surgeon, M. J. O'Donnell.

Metropolitan Police Laboratory.

Director, L. C. Nickolls . . . . . £2,800 to £3,100
Principal Scientific Officers, E. D. Sweet; I. G. Holden . . . . . £1,700 to £2,375

Districts of the Metropolitan Police

No. 1 District

Commander, H. J. Evans, O.B.E. . . £2,415 to £2,640
Deputy Commander, G. C. F. Duncan
£1,905 to £2,100
Detective Chief Superintendent, R. C. Lewis
£1,685 to £1,805

No. 2 District

Commander, F. W. C. Pennington
£2,415 to £2,640
Deputy Commander, A. Walker, M.B.E.
£1,905 to £2,100
Detective Chief Superintendent, S. A. Glander
£1,685 to £1,805

No. 3 District

Commander, J. A. Cole, O.B.E. . . £2,415 to £2,640
Deputy Commander, W. C. Batson, O.B.E.
£1,905 to £2,100
Detective Chief Superintendent, J. C. Bliss
£1,685 to £1,805

No. 4 District

Commander, J. T. Manuel . . . . . £2,415 to £2,640
Deputy Commander, W. Watt . . . £1,905 to £2,100
Detective Chief Superintendent, W. R. Stone
£1,685 to £1,805

Metropolitan Special Constabulary
Chief Commandant, Capt. C. D. Jackman, M.B.E.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER
FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT
New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

Receiver, Sir Joseph Baker, C.B. £4,100
Secretary and Deputy Receiver, W. D. Cooper £2,850
Deputy Secretary and Accountant, S. R. Walker £2,070 to £2,400
Establishment Officer, P. J. G. Buckley £2,070 to £2,400
Chief Executive Officers, F. T. Allaway; P. W. Carthew; J. W. Syms..... £1,950 to £2,250
Senior Executive Officers, J. J. Dolan; J. Last; E. A. Moranne; S. A. Mudd; F. A. W. Pilborough £1,490 to £1,850
Chief Architect and Surveyor, J. I. Elliott..... £3,000
Deputy do., G. B. Townsend.... £2,400 to £2,700
Senior Surveyors, D. N. Fogden; W. J. Triggs, O.B.E. £1,840 to £2,120
Senior Architects, D. T. Edwards (+ *allce.*); £1,990 to £2,270; R. H. Cowley; S. J. Hanchet; C. A. Legerton; G. B. Vint..... £1,840 to £2,120
Chief Engineer, A. A. L. Collis, O.B.E..... £2,850
Deputy Chief Engr., W. M. S. Cawley (+ *allce.*) £1,840 to £2,120
Senior Engineers, J. L. Breese; W. J. Salisbury £1,840 to £2,120

CITY OF LONDON POLICE
26 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Commissioner, Col. A. E. Young, C.M.G..... £3,635
Assistant Commissioner, J. W. Goyder £2,415 to £2,640

Administration
Chief Superintendent, B. R. Platt £1,685 to £1,805

Criminal Investigation Department
Chief Superintendent, I. Davies... £1,685 to £1,805
Superintendents, W. G. French (*C.I.D.*); F. Lea (*C.I.D.*); E. H. Webster ("*A*" *Dept.*); H. W. Staples ("*B*" *Dept.*); J. Vennard ("*B*" *Divn.*); F. H. Leggett ("*C*" *Divn.*); A. Lucas ("*D*" *Divn.*); £1,420 to £1,500

City of London Special Constabulary.
Commandant, Col. Alexander Woods, T.D.
Chief Staff Officer, F. E. Shannon.

LONDON CORONERS
Northern District, R. Ian Milne.
Western District, Gavin Thurston.
Southern District, A. Gordon Davies.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER TRIBUNALS
Compensation (Defence) Act, 1939.
SHIPPING CLAIMS TRIBUNAL.
President, The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Willmer.
Member, F. G. Hogg.
Registrar, K. C. McGuffie, Admiralty Registrar, Admiralty Registry, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Lands Tribunal.
(3 Hanover Square, W.1)
President, Sir William James Fitzgerald, M.C., Q.C.
Members, Erskine Simes, Q.C.; H. P. Hobbs; J. R. Laird; J. A. F. Watson; R. C. G. Fennell; R. C. Walmsley.
Registrar, A. W. Bird.

Patents and Registered Designs Appeal Tribunal.
(Room 169, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Judge, The Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob.

Performing Right Tribunal.
(Somerics House, Regent's Park, N.W.1.)
Chairman, W. A. L. Raeburn, Q.C.
Members, W. Evans, C.B.E.; Dame Alix Meynell, D.B.E.; J. A. Walker, C.B.E.
Secretary, J. Cowen, C.B.E.

Board of Referees Finance Acts, 1915–27
(Room 552, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Registrar, F. H. Cowper.

Parliamentary and Local Government Election Petitions Office.
(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Prescribed Officer, C. H. Grundy (*Master of the Supreme Court*).
Clerk to do., W. H. Redman, M.B.E.

Pensions Appeals Tribunals.
(Staffordshire House, Store St., W.C.1.)
President, Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C..... £2,500
Secretary, C. J. Smitten..... £1,405 to £1,660

Benefices Act, 1898.
(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)
Registrar of the Court, B. A. Harwood (*Master of the Supreme Court*).

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS
Judge, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.
Registry, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1
Dean, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

Court of Faculties.
[Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary). Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.]
Master, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
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Vicar General's Office,
for granting Marriage Licences for Churches in the Province of Canterbury, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.
Vicar General & Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.
Apparitor General, Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C.

OFFICE OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK.
Vicar General & Chancellor, Walter Somerville Wigglesworth.
Registrar, Innes N. Ware, O.B.E.

Chancery Court of York.
Official Principal, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Innes N. Ware, O.B.E., Minster Yard, York.

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.
Commissary (vacant).
Chapter Clerk, Graham D. Heath, 2 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.
Registrar and Receiver, E. T. Floyd Ewin, M.V.O., The Chapter House, St. Paul's, E.C.4.

Scottish Law Courts and Offices

COURT OF SESSION (Established 1532).

LAW SITTINGS (1960) Jan. 7 to March 23; May 3 to July 23; Oct. 4 to Dec. 21.
Lord President, Lord Clyde (Rt. Hon. James Latham McDiarmid Clyde).

INNER HOUSE.—*First Division.*

The Lord President £8,000
Lord Carmont, John Francis Carmont.... £6,600
Lord Sorn, James Gordon McIntyre..... £6,600
Lord Guthrie, Henry Wallace Guthrie..... £6,600

Second Division.

Lord Thomson; Rt. Hon. George Reid Thomson, *Lord Justice Clerk*..... £7,800
Lord Patrick, Rt. Hon. William Donald Patrick £6,600
Lord Mackintosh, Charles Mackintosh, M.C. £6,600
Lord Strachan, James Frederick Strachan... £6,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Migdale, J. F. Gordon Thomson..... £6,600
Lord Wheatley, Rt. Hon. John Wheatley . £6,600
Lord Walker, James Walker..... £6,600
Lord Cameron, Sir John Cameron, D.S.C... £6,600
Lord Guest, Christopher William Graham Guest £6,600
Lord Kilbrandon, Charles James Dalrymple Shaw £6,600
Lord Milligan, Rt. Hon. William Rankine Milligan £6,600

NOTE.—The word "Lord" prefixed to the names of Judges of the Court of Session, or to titles different from their names, is strictly an official honour and may be compared with the terms "Hon. Mr. Justice" and "Lord Chief Justice" in England.

Principal Clerk of Session, George MacDonald £2,200
Deputy Principal Clerk, George H. Robertson £1,635 to £1,845
Depute Clerks, Inner House, H. G. Manson; T. I. McWhannell..... £1,285 to £1,530
Depute Clerks, Outer House, N. D. Richardson; D. Scott; Walter Steele; J. Watson; A. S. D. Rodger; P. Whitten; H. Macpherson £1,285 to £1,530
Assistant Clerks, D. Mooney; E. Smith; A. Wylie; R. Sibbald; V. A. Woods; A. P. Macpherson; A. Brown.

High Court of Justiciary (1672)

Lord Justice General, Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Thomson.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Circuit Clerks, D. J. Stevenson and Robert Johnston.

Auditor of Court of Session.

3 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Auditor, A. A. Innes Wedderburn, W.S.
Principal Clerk, George P. Graham, M.B.E.

Extracts Department

Extractor of the Court of Session, D. M. Candlish.

Minute Book Office and Records of Edictal Citations, etc., Office.

H.M. New Register House, Edinburgh.
Keeper, D. M. Candlish..... £1,285 to £1,530

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Guest, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, James H. Watt £1,285 to £1,530

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, R. C. Paul..... £2,200
Assistant, do., A. L. Borthwick, I.S.O. £1,635 to £1,845

Sheriff Court of Chancery.

Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.
Office: 21 York Place, Edinburgh.
Sheriff of Chancery, Sir James Glichrist, Q.C.
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, William George Purves, W.S.
Sheriff Clerk Deputes, A. H. Crerar, W.S.; G. T. Walker, S.S.C.

H.M. Commissary Office,

Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.
Commissary Clerk, Alexander M. Clark.
Depute do., Alexander E. McRae.

Lord Clerk Register's Department.

H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.
Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet, The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.
Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt.

Crown Estate Commissioners

2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2.
Crown Estate Receiver, D. T. Hunt.
Bishopric of Orkney, Francis McGinn, Kirkwall.

SCOTTISH LAND COURT.

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.
Members, Lord Gibson (*Chairman*); M. Montgomery; C. M. S. Grant; A. McDiarmid; W. Bankier.
Principal Clerk, T. MacD. Wilson.
Depute Clerks of Court and Senior Legal Assessors, S. Forrest; D. H. Cameron.
Depute Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, J. T. Aitken; J. D. Shepherd.
Clerk of Accounts and Establishment, R. Landels.

Lord Advocate's Department

See p. 397.

Crown Office,

9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
Crown Agent, Lionel I. Gordon, O.B.E. £3,100
Principal Assistant, Stanley Bowen. £1,795 to £2,450
Clerks, Roland R. Wright; Miss A. C. McGibbon; Miss A. Pollock.

Justiciary Office,

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh, 1
Clerk of Justiciary, James G. Leechman, Q.C. (*part time*) £700
Depute & 1st Assistant, D. J. Stevenson £1,900 to £2,200
Depute & 2nd Asst., Robert Johnston £1,450 to £1,800

Exchequer,

102 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.
Lord Ordinary, Lord Walker.
Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, P. Jamieson, I.S.O. £2,500
Chief Clerk, W. Steel..... £1,900 to £2,200
Senior Executive Officers, J. T. Pirie, M.B.E.; J. B. I. McTavish.
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Companies Registration Office

102 George Street, Edinburgh 2.
Registrar (also of Limited Partnership and of Business Names), P. Jamieson, I.S.O.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,

102 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.
Keeper, P. Jamieson, I.S.O.

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SHERIFFS	SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTE	SHERIFF CLERKS	PROCURATORS FISCAL
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Inverness, Moray, Nairn and Ross & Cromarty.—Douglas Mason Campbell, Q.C., 10 Forres Street, Edinburgh 3.	*Kirkwall*, D. B. Keith, M.C.	J. McGhie	F. McGinn.
	Lerwick, R. J. Wallace	R. A. Johnson	L. H. Mathewson.
	Dornoch, D. V. Irvine-Jones	D. MacDonald	G. A. Mackenzie.
	Fort William, R. R. Kerr	G. Proctor	W. J. Cuthbert.
	Inverness, D. A. Donald	G. Proctor	W. M. Paterson.
	Elgin, D. A. Guild	R. J. Macdonald	J. Houston.
	Nairn, D. A. Guild	W. J. Cruickshank	J. Houston.
	Portree, R. R. Kerr	G. Proctor	D. Macmillan.
	Lochmaddy, C. C. Ross	G. Proctor	D. S. Shaw.
	Dingwall & Tain, D. V. Irvine-Jones.	J. A. Johnston	A. J. Ross.
Aberdeen, Kincardine & Banff.—Thomas Pringle McDonald, Q.C., 68 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, 3.	*Stornoway*, C. C. Ross	J. A. Johnston	C. S. Mackenzie.
	Aberdeen, A. Hamilton; J. A. Smith; W. R. Walker.	T. Muirhead, O.B.E.	A. L. Nixon.
	Stonehaven, A. Hamilton; J. A. Smith.	Miss L. E. Cameron	W. B. Agnew.
	Peterhead, A. Hamilton; J. A. Smith.	T. Muirhead, O.B.E.	
	Banff, W. R. Walker	D. Moir	N. Milne.
Perth & Angus.—Hector McKechnie, Q.C., LL.D., 64 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.	*Perth & Dunblane*, A. M. Prain.	J. D. Penny	W. R. D. Macmillan.
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	Forfar, H. F. Ford	J. D. Cochrane	J. W. Gibb.
	Arbroath, H. F. Ford	J. D. Cochrane	J. Clark.
Fife and Kinross.—John Adam Lillie, Q.C., 85 Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.	*Cupar*, G. P. S. Shaw	P. Manzie	A. S. McNicol.
	Kirkcaldy, G. P. S. Shaw	P. Manzie	A. S. McNicol.
	Dunfermline, R. R. Kydd (*and Kirkcaldy*)	P. Manzie	J. G. McLean.
	Kinross, R. R. Kydd	P. Manzie [M.C.	A. S. McNicol.
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	Dumbarton, J. M. Mackay	J. W. Small	W. Hawthorn. V. E. Cuthbert.
	Falkirk, E. J. Keith	T. R. Marshall	W. F. Irvine.
Renfrew and Argyll.—William Ross McLean, V.R.D., Q.C., 39 Moray Place, Edinburgh 3.	*Paisley*, J. G. Wilson; A. K. F. Hunter.	J. W. Small	W. S. Heatlie.
	Greenock, W. T. Hook	G. S. Stirling	H. Herron.
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	Dunoon, G. M. Bryson	W. Wallace	A. I. B. Stewart.
	Oban, S. G. Kermack, C.B.E.	W. Wallace	D. S. Thaw.
	Edinburgh, W. Garrett; G. W. L. Cohen; A. J. Stevenson (*and Linlithgow*); K. W. B. Middleton.	W. Wallace	J. Stevenson.
	Haddington, K. W. B. Middleton	A. M. Clark	A. Macleod.
	Linlithgow, E. J. Keith	D. McMillan	D. S. Burnet.
	Peebles, D. I. Macleod (*and Selkirk*).	I. F. MacKenzie	P. F. Hamilton.
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	Airdrie, T. Young, C.B.E., T.D.	W. R. Docherty.	R. MacDonald.
	Lanark, M. G. Gillies, T.D.	W. R. Docherty.	J. Farrell.
	Hamilton, T. A. U. Wood; J. C. E. Hay, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.	W. R. Docherty.	(vacant).
Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk.—Harald Robert Leslie, M.B.E., T.D., Q.C., 27 Queensferry Road, Edinburgh, 4.	*Duns*, C. de B. Murray	T. S. Neilson [ham	D. B. Copeland.
	Jedburgh, C. de B. Murray	Miss J. S. Cunning-	G. S. Morrison.
	Hawick, C. de B. Murray	R. R. Dale	R. S. Clark.
	Selkirk, D. I. Macleod	R. R. Dale	R. S. Clark.
Ayr and Bute.—John Oswald Mair Hunter, Q.C., 42 India Street, Edinburgh 3.	*Ayr*, G. S. Reid; J. Frame	R. R. Dale	F. Woodward.
	Kilmarnock, R. N. Levitt, M.B.E., T.D.; J. Frame.	H. M. Barron	R. J. Cruickshank.
Dumfries & Galloway.—Miss Margaret Henderson Kidd, Q.C., 5 India Street, Edinburgh 3.	*Rothesay*, G. M. Bryson	E. P. Grant	J. Brown.
	Dumfries, W. E. R. Hendry	H. McMartin	J. M. Cullen.
	Kirkcudbright, S. A. Lockhart	R. D. Gould	C. F. M. Burrell.
	Wigtown, S. A. Lockhart	J. Davidson	A. Henry.
	Stranraer, S. A. Lockhart	J. Davidson	A. D. Forster.
		J. Davidson	A. D. Forster.

The Royal Navy

THE QUEEN

The Board of Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 9000]

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Principal Private Secretary, A. R. M. Jaffray.
Asst. Private Secretary, R. A. Lloyd-Jones.
First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Sir Caspar John, G.C.B. ..... *Service pay*
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, Vice-Admiral Sir St. John Tyrwhitt, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. *Service pay*
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Admiral Sir Peter Reid, K.C.B., C.V.O. ..... *Service pay*
Fourth Sea Lord and Vice-Controller, Rear-Admiral J. M. Villiers, O.B.E. ..... *Service pay*
Deputy Chief of Naval Staff and Fifth Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral L. G. Durlacher, C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C. . *Service pay*
Vice-Chief of Naval Staff, Admiral Sir Walter Couchman, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. ..... *Service pay*
Civil Lord, C. I. Orr-Ewing, O.B.E., M.P. £2,500
Permanent Secretary, Sir John G. Lang, G.C.B. £7,000

Deputy Controller (vacant).
Deputy Controller (Research and Development), Sir John Carroll, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E. £5,000
Director, W.R.N.S., Commandant Dame Elizabeth Hoyer-Millar, D.B.E., Hon. A.D.C.

The Secretary's Department

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Deputy Secretary (Personnel), P. N. N. Synott, C.B. £5,000
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Assistant Secretaries, J. V. Battersby; C. G. H. Cardo; W. R. Darracott, D.S.C.; G. C. B. Dodds; W. N. Hanna, M.V.O.; F. C. Herd; R. N. P. Lewin; J. E. Makin; W. Marshall; P. B. C. Moore; G. Moses; P. D. Nairne, M.C.; K. T. Nash; A. S. Osley; I. K. Petre; E. S. Roberts; J. G. Ross (*Director of Navy Accounts*); L. Solomon; J. H. Taylor; M. W. Tebby (*Director of Expense Accounts*); E. A. Turner; C. Wallworth £2,350 to £2,950
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Archivist-Librarian and Head of Historical Section, Lieut.-Cdr. P. K. Kemp, R.N. (*ret.*) (+*allce.* £150) £2,250

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Chief Civil Superintendent, G. A. Simpson £1,900 to £2,200
Chief Civil Hydrographic Officer and Assistant Superintendent of Charts, N. Atherton £2,700

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Director of Naval Weather Service, Instr. Capt. J. A. Burnett, R.N.
Deputy Director, Instr. Capt. G. B. C. Britton, R.N.

Second Sea Lord's Department

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Directors of Officer Appointments:
Seaman Officers, Capt. J. H. Walwyn, O.B.E., R.N.
Engineer Officers, Capt. J. G. Little, O.B.E., R.N.
Supply and Secretariat Officers, Capt. C. K. T. Wheen, R.N.
Electrical Officers, Capt. A. H. Swann, R.N.
Director of Service Conditions and Fleet Supply Duties Division, Capt. H. C. Lyddon, O.B.E., R.N.
Director General of Manpower, Vice-Admiral J. S. Lancaster, C.B.
Manning—Director, Capt. P. J. Wyatt, D.S.C., R.N.
Planning and Complementing—Director, L. Solomon £2,350 to £2,950
Naval Manpower Statistics, E. Jones £2,350 to £2,950
Senior Psychologist, N. A. B. Wilson, Ph.D. £2,350 to £2,650

Medical Departments

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Deputy Do., Surgeon Rear-Admiral W. P. E. McIntyre, M.D., Q.H.P.
Deputy Do. for Dental Services, Surgeon Rear-Admiral (D.) W. Holgate, O.B.E., Q.H.D.S.

The Chaplain of the Fleet

Chaplain of the Fleet, The Ven. Archdeacon J. Armstrong, O.B.E., Q.H.C.

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Admiral Commanding Reserves and Inspector of Recruiting, Vice-Admiral R. A. Ewing, C.B., D.S.C.

Director General of Training, Vice-Admiral N. S. Henderson, C.B., O.B.E.
Seaman and General Training—Director, Capt. M. G. Greig, D.S.C., R.N.
Engineering and Electrical Training—Director, Rear-Admiral K. R. Buckley.
Supply and Secretariat Training—Director, Capt. G. H. Stanning, D.S.O., R.N.

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Director, Instructor Rear-Admiral C. R. Darlington.

Ship Department

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Chief Scientific Adviser, S. Bolshaw..... £3,800

Chief Personnel Officer, W. Ford..... £2,950

Directors:—

Naval Construction, J. H. B. Chapman, C.B. (+*alice.* £300) £3,700

Marine Engineering, Rear-Admiral W. F. B. Lane, C.B., D.S.C.

Electrical Engineering, J. C. Thompson, C.B.E. £4,950

Naval Equipment (vacant).

Ship Production, H.T. Johnson, C.B.E. £3,800

Deputy Directors:—

Naval Construction, W. G. John; A. J. Merrington, C.B.E.; L. G. Stevens..... £3,750

Marine Engineering, Rear-Admiral R. S. Hawkins; Capt. H. White, D.S.C.

Electrical Engineering, Rear-Admiral W. W. H. Ash; A. McL. Mooney, C.B.E..... £3,800

Naval Equipment, Capt. I. S. McIntosh, D.S.O., M.B.E., D.S.C.

Assistant Directors:—

Naval Construction, R. Baker, O.B.E.; J. L. Bessant; F. G. Bogie; A. N. Harrison, C.V.O., O.B.E.; R. N. Newton; S. J. Palmer, O.B.E.; H. S. Peake; W. G. Perry; R. H. Richards; C. E. Sherwin; H. J. Tabb..... £2,750 to £3,050

Marine Engineering, Captains P. L. Cloete, O.B.E.; W. T. C. Ridley, O.B.E.; J. Sidgwick; W. R. Stewart; G. F. A. Trewby.

Electrical Engineering, H. A. L. Dawson; T. G. Hewitson; Capt. H. H. Hughes; W. E. C. Lampert; Capt. G. R. B. Pattison, C.B.E. £2,600 to £2,950

Ship Production, A. J. T. Gibbons; G. W. Pamplin; F. J. Jenvey; Capt. P. Charing £2,600 to £3,050

Chief Constructors, W. R. Andrew, O.B.E.; L. G. Bell; E. A. Brokensha; L. J. Brooks; S. R. Cannon, O.B.E.; H. R. P. Chatten; H. W. J. Chislett; R. J. Daniel, O.B.E.; K. G. Evans; G. S. Ferris; N. Hancock; J. W. Harrington; R. Hawkes; F. V. Joliffe; J. C. Lawrence; C. H. Mace; H. R. Mason; F. W. Matthews; A. Mitchell; M. McMurray; J. A. H. Paffett; M. K. Purvis; L. W. A. Rayner; F. P. Skinner; J. F. Starks; G. J. Stunden; T. Thorpe; J. E. S. Vincent; A. J. Vosper..... £2,350 to £2,650

Superintending Electrical Engineers, Capt. A. W. Bradshaw; F. W. Butler; B. C. Caddy, M.B.E.; E. A. Chambers; H. L. Denman; R. J. Edmonds; H. C. Fitzer, O.B.E.; Capt. E. W. Goodman; W. T. Johnson; R. F. Nagle; Capt. A. J. B. Naish; R. F. Nicholas; E. W. Satchell; P. Smith; H. E. S. Thomas; Capt. H. R. Webber; Capt. W. J. Whittle £2,070 to £2,450

Captains (Engineering), D. A. Cotman; M. A. L. Coopper, M.B.E.; M. P. Lawson; A. A. Martin, D.S.C.; N. H. Malim; A. G. Reid, O.B.E.

Weapons Department

Director General, Weapons, Rear-Admiral R. E. Washbourn, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Surface Division

Director (*D.W.S.*), Capt. M. P. Pollock, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.

Deputy Directors, Capt. A. M. Power, M.B.E., R.N.; Capt. R. D. Ritchie, M.V.O., R.N.

Sea Slug Chief Engineer, D. S. Watson, O.B.E. £3,100

Assistant Directors, Capt. C. H. S. Wise, M.B.E., R.N.; Capt. D. N. Callaghan, R.N.; Capt. R. R. H. Boddy, R.N.; A. E. Brown, M.B.E. £2,350 to £2,650

Superintending Electrical Engineer, W. T. Edwards £2,070 to £2,450

Inspection Division

Director and Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Col. B. G. Ralfs, R.M. (*ret.*)..... £3,000

Deputies to the Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Capt. W. R. J. Redman, R.N. (*ret.*); Capt. M. J. Lee, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*)..... £2,475 to £2,755

Assistants to the Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Commanders K. F. Busbridge, R.N.; W. R. Le H. Beatty, R.N.; W. J. F. Collings, D.S.C., R.N.; T. G. Davison, R.N.; W. D. Moseley, D.S.O., R.N. £2,060 to £2,375

Underwater Weapons Division

Director, Capt. A. J. Cawthra, R.N.

Deputy Director, Capt. K. M. Symonds, D.S.C., R.N.

Assistant Directors, Capt. R. E. Lloyd, D.S.C., R.N.; Capt. R. G. B. O'N Roe, R.N.; A. W. Miller £2,350 to £2,650

Radio Division

Director, Capt. J. S. Raven, R.N.

Deputy Director, Capt. J. R. McKaig, R.N.

Assistant Directors, Commanders V. R. Rowan, R.N.; J. Selvum-Holley, R.N.; P. T. Lawman, R.N.; A. S. C. Phillips, O.B.E..... £2,120

Compass Division

Director, Capt. C. J. Wynne-Edwards, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*)..... £2,600

Deputy Director, Commander A. V. Thomas, R.N. (*ret.*)..... £2,140

Weapons Systems Tuning Group

Capt. G. J. B. Noel, R.N.

Production Pool

Superintendent of Production Personnel, G. W. A. Birkett, C.B.E..... £2,850

Armament Supply Department

Director, N. P. Luscombe..... £3,800

Deputy Directors, R. G. Gatehouse; J. M. Widdecombe, O.B.E.; W. F. Woods..... £2,650

Assistant Directors, R. R. Bailey; G. E. Ballyn; G. J. H. Cartwright; L. J. Morris; P. J. Rafferty; E. de C. Tillett; W. E. S. Trigg £2,020 to £2,350

Royal Naval Scientific Service

Chief of Royal Naval Scientific Service, H. F. Willis, C.B..... £4,400

Chief Scientific Officers, J. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E.; S. Bolshaw; W. L. Borrows; I. Fagelston; A. W. Ross, O.B.E.; R. W. Sutton, O.B.E.. £3,750

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, F. S. Burt; F. F. Butterworth, O.B.E.; H. C. Calpine, M.B.E.; G. E. R. Deacon, C.B.E., F.R.S.; I. J. Good; W. W. Jackson; A. C. Law; D. S. G. Lewis; B. W. Lythall; G. W. Morgan, C.B.E.; T. C. J. Ovenston; W. E. Pretty; E. J. Vaughan; N. H. A. Warren, O.B.E.; D. S. Watson, O.B.E. £2,750 to £3,050

Department of Dockyards and Maintenance

Director General, Vice-Admiral R. T. Sandars, C.B.

Director of Dockyards, I. E. King, C.B.E..... £3,750

Director of Fleet Maintenance, Capt. D. Campbell, R.N.

Director of Marine Services, Capt. J. V. Waterhouse, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Deputy Director of Dockyards, C. J. Manning £3,250
Deputy Director of Fleet Maintenance, Capt. D. B. H. Wildish, R.N.
Deputy Director of Marine Services, Commander C. G. Forsberg, O.B.E., R.N.
Assistant Director (Nuclear), Capt. D. P. Sparham, O.B.E., R.N.
Assistant Director (Ships), A. T. Lemmon ..... £2,750 to £3,050
Assistant Director (Engineering), Capt. B. S. Blanchford, R.N.
Assistant Director (Electrical), Capt. F. J. Perks, R.N.
Assistant Director (Management Techniques), L. A. Sansbury ..... £2,600 to £2,950
Assistant Director (Personnel), A. H. Couzens, C.B.E ..... £1,955 to £2,450
Assistant Director (General), H. R. Mann, O.B.E. ..... £2,750 to £3,050
Superintendent of Dockyard Machinery Installations, S. H. Dimmick ..... £1,885 to £2,350
Superintendent of Dockyard Electrical Installations. Capt. L. Bomford, R.N.
General Manager, Constructive, F. S. Sutherby £3,250
Managers, Constructive, S. H. Watson; D. W. Smithers; E. F. Craggs; V. W. Hall; E. C. Pound; H. E. Skinner, O.B.E. ..... £2,750 to £3,050
Managers, Engineering, Rear-Admiral H. C. Hogger, D.S.C.; Rear-Admiral V. St. C. L. Magniac; Capt. F. A. Lowe, D.S.C., R.N.; Capt. R. P. Pratt, O.B.E., R.N.
Managers, Electrical, E. A. Lennox; L. J. N. Kirkby; E. W. Tucker; S. M. Gardner ..... £2,600 to £2,950
Chief Constructors, L. Kirkpatrick, O.B.E.; W. R. N. Hughes; C. V. Paige; R. H. Howorth; E. S. Gibbons; W. G. Warren; M. C. Dunstan; I. McD. Black; J. R. F. Moss, O.B.E.; D. M. Baker; E. McCallin; H. J. Fulthorpe; J. H. Froud; R. E. Tozer ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Chief Engineers, Capt. J. S. Shiffner, R.N.; Capt. H. G. Southwood, R.N.
Superintending Electrical Engineers, H. J. Steggall; G. P. Swift; L. E. Hogan, O.B.E.; S. T. Flannery; F. R. W. K. Mansell; E. Evans; E. R. Evans; N. S. Hallett; Capt. J. G. Watson, R.N.; C. F. Holman; H. Summers; T. G. Barber ..... £2,070 to £2,450

Naval Store Department

Director, F. C. Wilkins £3,800
Deputy Directors, W. C. Beach, O.B.E.; E. J. Braybrook; J. A. Brown; A. W. Holden; J. P. Lovett, M.B.E.; F. L. Marwood, O.B.E.; W. J. Robinson, O.B.E. £2,650
Assistant Directors, H. M. Blewett; B. A. Britton; S. G. Cooper; L. R. Couper; W. H. Hurden; J. M. Marshall; J. Papworth; J. A. W. Peter; F. R. Pidler; T. G. Robb; P. A. Sexton; G. Smalley; L. J. S. Spry; R. P. Stevens; A. T. J. Thomas ..... £2,020 to £2,350

Victualling Department

Director, L. R. Palmer £3,000
Deputy Director, R. H. Shipway, M.B.E. £2,700
Assistant Directors, W. R. Balkwill; J. B. Cornish; L. J. L. Harrold; K. A. Hayward; S. Wilsdon, O.B.E. ..... £2,020 to £2,350
Head of Technical Branch, F. Brookhouse, O.B.E. £2,700

Movements Department

Director, L. J. Osborne, C.B.E. £2,700
Deputy Director, D. R. S. Pursey £2,400

Department of the Director General, Aircraft

Director General, Rear-Admiral E. Mill, C.B., O.B.E.
Director of Air Equipment and Naval Photography, Capt. L. E. D. Walthall, D.S.C., R.N.
Director of Aircraft Maintenance and Repair, Capt. A. F. Turner, D.S.C., R.N.
Director of Aircraft Electrics and Armament, Capt. W. D. F. B. Muspratt, R.N.
Assistant Directors, Capt. P. H. C. Illingworth, R.N.; Capt. H. J. S. Banks, R.N.; Capt. J. B. Holt, R.N.; Capt. T. W. Lamb, R.N.

Department of the Chief of Naval Information

Chief of Naval Information, Capt. A. H. Wallis, C.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*) £2,700
Deputy Director, W. Hayes ..... £1,900 to £2,200

Navy Works Department

Director General, Navy Works, W. G. Harris £5,000
Directors, Navy Works, C. F. Marshall, O.B.E.; J. W. Hunter; F. B. Allcock .. £3,250 to £3,750
Chief Quantity Surveyor, T. Rishworth £3,000
Chief Surveyor of Lands, E. H. Palmer £3,000
Deputy Directors, Navy Works, W. J. Wight; A. E. Chatterton; G. L. Wilson; J. Martin, O.B.E.; J. S. Crichton; T. A. Burnside; G. L. Hargreaves; J. H. S. Gillingham; A. F. J. Grant £2,950
Superintending Civil Engineers, A. G. Allnutt; C. F. Armstrong; A. McK. Baird; F. E. P. Clear; A. F. Dobson, O.B.E.; J. Dunbar; D. H. Little; J. H. Siddons ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Superintending Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, A. W. Allan; I. S. Fraser; W. R. D. Ham; H. W. Thomas ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Senior Civil Engineers, R. W. Bishop, O.B.E.; J. Callagin; C. Carruthers; D. A. F. Colville; A. J. Farrington; L. R. Greenaway, O.B.E.; E. C. Hall; J. W. Hooper; J. W. Hugman; G. V. Kibblewhite; G. J. Mills; W. Morley-Scott; T. Noden; J. R. P. Norton; G. W. Reed; A. H. Robinson; J. Shombrot; J. C. Speirs; J. F. Stanbury; H. S. Thackray; B. J. Vickars; D. J. M. Williamson; H. Wolf £1,790 to 2,070
Senior Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, A. W. Aveston; J. E. Barrett; J. A. Bubb; M. Cape; W. R. Coverdale; C. F. Hogan; C. E. C. Hurst; P. Mills; A. H. Upton; N. G. Watson ..... £1,790 to £2,070
Deputy Chief Quantity Surveyors, W. S. Chapman; G. A. Hughes ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Deputy Chief Surveyor of Lands, R. S. Tizzard ..... £2,350 to £2,650
Senior Quantity Surveyors, R. G. Aldridge; H. P. Crowhurst; L. D. S. Gardener; F. J. Hammick; J. L. Hendry; E. C. Hill; H. C. James; J. C. Lang; H. F. Loveless; R. W. Martin; R. Neil; J. H. Ogg; J. A. Rothery; R. C. Sims; A. E. Smith ..... £1,790 to £2,070
Senior Surveyors of Lands, A. R. J. Baldwin; H. A. Chalcraft; A. B. Dain; A. Fairley; R. S. Hodge; E. S. Jubb; A. K. Stanley, O.B.E.; J. H. M. Tapley ..... £1,790 to £2,070

Contract and Purchase Department

Director of Contracts (*D. of C.*), P. T. Williams £3,300
Deputy Directors (*D.D. of C.*), J. S. Kay; B. E. Orren; L. W. Smith £2,650
Assistant Directors (*A.D. of C.*), F. W. Bishop; S. G. R. Champ; H. G. Clement; L. A. D. Halliday; E. F. Hedger, O.B.E.; G. E. Jackson; E. H. R. Lubbock; R. Manvell; B. H. Nevard, M.B.E.; H. A. Reynolds; S. A. Varney ..... £2,020 to £2,350

Accountancy Division
Principal Accountant, W. J. Kimpton, C.B.E.. £3,000

Judge Advocate of the Fleet
Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C., 3 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.4.

Chief Naval Judge Advocate, Capt. H. L. Cryer, M.V.O., R.N., Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service
Matron-in-Chief, Miss H. Moore, R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET

Sir Henry F. Oliver, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., *born* Jan. 22, 1865 ..... Jan. 21, 1928
The Lord Chatfield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., *born* Sept. 27, 1873 ..... May 8, 1935
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., *born* June 23, 1894 ..... Jan. 21, 1936
The Earl of Cork and Orrery, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *born* Nov. 30, 1873 ..... Jan. 21, 1938
The Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., *born* Jan. 7, 1883 ..... Jan. 21, 1943
The Lord Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., *born* Mar. 7, 1885 ..... Oct. 22, 1943
Sir John H. D. Cunningham, G.C.B., M.V.O., *born* April 13, 1885 ..... Jan. 21, 1948
The Lord Fraser of North Cape, G.C.B., K.B.E., *born* Feb. 5, 1888 ..... Oct. 22, 1948
Sir Algernon U. Willis, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., *born* May 17, 1889 ..... Mar. 20, 1949
Sir Philip L. Vian, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., *born* June 15, 1894 ..... June 1, 1952
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., *born* June 10, 1921 .. Jan. 15, 1953
Sir George E. Creasy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., *born* Oct. 13, 1895 ..... April 22, 1955
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Chief of Defence Staff*), *born* June 25, 1900 ..... Oct. 21, 1956

ADMIRALS

Sir Caspar John, G.C.B. (*First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff*).
Sir J. Peter L. Reid, K.C.B., C.V.O. (*Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy*).
Sir Richard G. Onslow, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Sir Walter T. Couchman, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*Vice-Chief of Naval Staff*).
Sir Robin L. F. Durnford-Slater, K.C.B. (*Commander-in-Chief, The Nore*).
Sir Manley L. Power, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth*).
Sir Alexander N. C. Bingley, K.C.B., O.B.E. (*Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean and C.-in-C. Allied Forces, Mediterranean*).
Sir J. David Luce, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station*).

VICE-ADMIRALS

Sir R. Dymock Watson, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Sir Norman E. Dalton, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Sir Geoffrey Thistleton-Smith, K.B.E., C.B., G.M.
Sir Wilfrid J. W. Woods, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet and C.-in-C., Allied Forces, Eastern Atlantic*).
Sir Douglas E. Holland-Martin, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., *Air (Home)*).
L. G. Durlacher, C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C. (*Deputy Chief of Naval Staff and Fifth Sea Lord*).
Sir Lancelot A. B. Peile, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Sir St. John R. J. Tyrwhitt, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel*).
Sir Charles E. Madden, Bt., C.B. (*Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth*).
P. Dawnay, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C. (F.O., *Royal Yachts*).
R. H. Wright, C.B., D.S.C. (F.O., *Scotland*).
C. L. G. Evans, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic*).
J. S. Lancaster, C.B. (*Director General of Manpower*).
W. G. Crawford, C.B., D.S.C. (*Admiral, British Joint Services Mission, Washington*).
N. A. Copeman, C.B., D.S.C. (*Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America*).
R. T. Sandars, C.B. (*Director-General, Dockyards and Maintenance*).
V. C. Begg, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
N. S. Henderson, C.B., O.B.E. (*Director-General of Training*).
H. C. D. MacLean, C.B., D.S.C. (*Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Allied Forces, Mediterranean*).
R. A. Ewing C.B., D.S.C. (*Admiral Commanding Reserves and Inspector of Recruiting*).

REAR-ADMIRALS

M. S. Townsend, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C. (*Commander Naval Forces, Northern Area, Central Europe*).
W. Evershed, C.B., D.S.O.
J. H. Unwin, C.B., D.S.C. (*Admiral Superintendent, Portsmouth*).
J. K. Highton, C.B., C.B.E. (*Chief Staff Officer (Administration) Plymouth*).
R. W. Paffard, C.B., C.B.E. (*Chief Staff Officer (Administration), Portsmouth*).
W. F. B. Lane, C.B., D.S.C. (*Director of Marine Engineering*).
J. Y. Thompson, C.B. (*Admiral Superintendent, Chatham*).
J. M. Villiers, C.B., O.B.E. (*Fourth Sea Lord and Vice-Controller*).
D. R. F. Campbell C.B., D.S.C.
D. P. Dreyer, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C. (F.O. (Flotillas), *Mediterranean*).
P. W. Gretton, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C. (F.O., *Sea Training*).
E. N. V. Currey, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Portsmouth*).
The Earl Cairns, C.B. (*President, Royal Naval College, Greenwich*).
J. G. Hamilton, C.B., C.B.E. (F.O., (Flotillas), *Home Fleet*).
M. Le Fanu, C.B., D.S.C. (F.O., *Second-in-Command, Far East Station*).
K. R. Buckley (*Director of Engineering and Electrical Training and Chief Naval Electrical Officer*).
E. Mill, C.B., O.B.E. (*Director General of Aircraft*).
N. E. Denning, O.B.E. (*Director of Naval Intelligence*).
P. F. Powlett, D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., *Gibraltar*).
E. T. Larken, C.B., O.B.E. (F.O., *Admiralty Interview Boards*).
J. Grant, C.B., D.S.O. (F.O., *Commanding Reserve Fleet*).
R. E. Portlock, O.B.E. (*Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Far East*).
C. H. Hutchinson, D.S.O., O.B.E. (*Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel (Personal Services)*).

H. C. Hogger, D.S.C. (*Engineer Manager, Portsmouth Dockyard*).
R. M. Smeeton, M.B.E. (*F.O., Aircraft Carriers*).
R. E. Washbourn, D.S.O., O.B.E. (*Director-General, Weapons*).
A. R. Hezlet, D.S.O., D.S.C. (*F.O., Submarines*).
J. B. Frewen (*Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Home Fleet*).
D. H. F. Hetherington, D.S.C. (*F.O., Malta*).
T. L. Eddison, D.S.C. (*Vice Naval Deputy to Supreme Allied Commander, Europe*).
C. B. Pratt (*Chief Staff Officer (Technical) to F.O. Air (Home)*).
W. G. S. Tighe (*Rear-Admiral (Personnel), Home Air Command*).
V. St. C. I. Magniac (*Engineer Manager, Devonport Dockyard*).
A. A. F. Talbot, D.S.O. (*F.O., Arabian Seas and Persian Gulf*).
F. H. E. Hopkins, D.S.O., D.S.C. (*Director of Flying Training*).
G. I. M. Balfour, D.S.C. (*Senior Naval Member, Directing Staff, Imperial Defence College*).
A. H. C. Gordon-Lennox, D.S.O.
F. R. Twiss, D.S.C. (*Naval Secretary to the First Lord*).
W. W. H. Ash.
G. D. A. Gregory, D.S.O. (*Admiral Superintendent, Devonport*).
A. B. Cole, D.S.C.
D. J. Hoare (*Chief Staff Officer (Technical) and Command Engineer Officer, Plymouth*).
M. J. Ross (*Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Warfare)*).
S. E. Post, O.B.E. (*Chief Staff Officer (Technical), Portsmouth*).
I. G. Aylen (*Admiral Superintendent, Rosyth*).
J. A. Ievers.
E. G. Irving, O.B.E.
J. C. C. Henley.
W. J. Mann, D.S.O., O.B.E.
R. V. Brockman, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.
G. B. Teale, C.B.E.

ROYAL MARINES

The Corps of Royal Marines (instituted 1664) is trained for service on sea and land. Duties at sea include the provision of gun crews, emergency landing parties and guards. The Corps also provides minor landing craft crews, special boat sections (frogmen) and other detachments required for amphibious operations. The Corps provides the only British commando units. One commando is attached to the first British Commando Carrier, H.M.S. Bulwark, and there are three other commandos ashore. Estimated strength of the Royal Marines in 1960–61, 8,600 all ranks.

Commandant-General, Royal Marines, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ian H. Riches, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Major-Generals, J. L. Moulton, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.; R. W. Madoc, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.; R. C. de M. Leathes, C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E.; M. C. Cartwright-Taylor.

PRINCIPAL SHIPS OF HER MAJESTY'S FLEET, 1960–61

Ships shown in *italic* type have been launched on the dates shown but not accepted into H.M. Service by March 31, 1960.

Ship (with date of completion)	Displacement (tons)	Speed (knots)
Aircraft Carriers:—		
Ark Royal (1955)	43,060	32
Eagle (1952)	43,060	32
Victorious (1941)	30,530	31
Albion (1954)	23,170	25
Centaur (1953)	23,700	25
Triumph (1946)§	13,350	25
Cruisers:—		
Swiftsure (1944)	8,000	31·5
Tiger (1959)	8,000	31·5
Lion (1960)	8,000	31·5
Blake (l. 1945)	8,000	31·5
Fiji Class:—		
Bermuda (1942)	8,000	33
Gambia (1942)	8,000	33
Kenya (1940)§	8,000	33
Southampton Class:—		
Belfast (1939)	10,000	32·5
Birmingham (1937)§	9,100	32
Sheffield (1937)§	9,100	32
Minelayers (*Abdiel Class*):—		
Apollo (1944)	2,650	31·5
Ariadne (1943)§	2,650	31·5
Manxman (1941)	2,050	31·5
Daring Class Vessels:—		
2,820 tons	34·75 knots	
Dainty (1953)	Delight (1953)	
Daring (1952)	Diamond (1952)	
Decoy (1953)	Diana (1954)	
Defender (1952)	Duchess (1952)	

Destroyers:—

Weapon Class:—

2,255–2,290 tons	34·75 knots
Battleaxe (1947)	Crossbow (1948)
Broadsword (1948)	Scorpion (1947)

Battle Class (Early):—

2,315 tons	35·75 knots
Barfieur (1945)§	St. Kitts (1946)§
Camperdown (1945)	Sluys (1946)§
Finisterre (1945)	Solebay (1945)
Gravelines (1946)	Trafalgar (1945)
Saintes (1946)	

Battle Class (Later)

2,460 tons	35·75 knots
Agincourt (1947)	Dunkirk (1946)
Aisne (1947)	Jutland (1947)
Barrosa (1947)	Matapan (1947)§
Corunna (1947)	

Anti-Submarine and Minelaying ("C" Group):—

1,710–2,055* tons	36·75 knots
Caesar (1944)	Chequers (1945)§
Cambrian (1944)	Cheviot (1945)
Caprice (1944)	Chevron (1945)§
Carron (1944)*	Childers (1945)§
Carysfort (1945)*	Cockade (1945)§
Cassandra (1944)	Comet (1945)§
Cavalier (1944)*	Comus (1946)§
Cavendish (1944)	Concord (1946)
Chaplet (1945)	

"O" Class:—

1,900 tons	
Obedient (1942)§	Obdurate (1942)

§ Reserve.

SERVICE PAY AND PENSIONS

Pay and Pensions of the Armed Forces are reviewed regularly at intervals of not more than two years, taking into account movements in civilian earnings in a range of occupations. The following tables show rates of pay and pensions current with effect from April 1, 1960. Rates of other ranks' pensions shown (which were unaltered in 1960) came into effect on April 1, 1959. Rates of marriage allowance and quartering charges (*see* Whitaker, 1959) remain unchanged. In general the rates shown below are for United Kingdom-based regulars of the three Services; where Army ranks only are shown, rates apply equally to equivalent ranks in the other Services. Full details appear in *Service Pay and Pensions* (Cmd. 945) and *Armed Forces Pensions* (Cmd. 675, 1959).

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES
Officers

Rank (and equivalent rank, R.M.)	Basic Pay Daily	Basic Pay Annual
	s. d.	£
Cadet	12 6	228
Midshipman at Dartmouth	16 0	292
Midshipman in Ship of the Fleet	23 0	419
Acting Sub-Lieutenant	28 0	511
Sub-Lieutenant	32 0	584
Lieutenant	38 0	693
After 3 years*	50 0	912
After 6 years*	52 0	949
After 8 years*†	54 0	985
After 10 years*†	56 0	1,022
After 12 years*†	58 0	1,058
Lieutenant-Commander	65 0	1,186
After 2 years*	68 0	1,241
After 4 years*	71 0	1,295
After 6 years*	74 0	1,350
After 8 years*	77 0	1,405
After 10 years*	80 0	1,460
After 12 years*	84 0	1,533
Commander	93 0	1,697
After 2 years*	96 0	1,752
After 4 years*	99 0	1,806
After 6 years*	102 0	1,861
After 8 years*	105 0	1,916
Captain	116 0	2,117
After 2 years*	120 0	2,190
After 4 years*	124 0	2,263
After 6 years*	128 0	2,336
After 8 years*	138 0	2,518
Rear-Admiral	180 0	3,285
Vice-Admiral	226 0	4,124
Admiral	276 0	5,037
Admiral of the Fleet	326 0	5,949

† These rates are restricted to Lieutenants on Supplementary List.

ARMY
Officers

Rank	Basic Pay Daily	Basic Pay Annual
	s. d.	£
Second-Lieutenant	29 0	529
Lieutenant	34 0	620
After 1 year*	36 0	657
After 2 years*	38 0	693
After 3 years*	40 0	730
Captain	46 0	839
After 1 year*	48 0	876
After 2 years*	50 0	912
After 3 years*	52 0	949
After 4 years*	54 0	985
After 5 years*	56 0	1,022
After 6 years*	58 0	1,058
Major	68 0	1,241
After 1 year*	70 0	1,277
After 2 years*	72 0	1,314
After 3 years*	74 0	1,350

ARMY (*contd.*)
Officers (*contd.*)

Rank	Basic Pay Daily	Basic Pay Annual
	s. d.	£
Major (*contd.*)		
After 4 years*	76 0	1,387
After 6 years*	78 0	1,423
After 8 years*	80 0	1,460
After 10 years*	82 0	1,496
After 12 years*	84 0	1,533
Lieutenant-Colonel with less than 19 years' service	92 0	1,679
After 2 years* or with 19 years' service	95 0	1,733
After 4 years* or with 21 years' service	98 0	1,788
After 6 years* or with 23 years' service	101 0	1,843
After 8 years* or with 25 years' service	104 0	1,898
Colonel	116 0	2,117
After 2 years*	120 0	2,190
After 4 years*	124 0	2,263
After 6 years*	128 0	2,336
After 8 years*	132 0	2,409
Brigadier	138 0	2,518
Major-General	180 0	3,285
Lieutenant-General	226 0	4,124
General	276 0	5,037
Field-Marshal	326 0	5,949
Quarter-master Rates		
On Appointment	46 0	839
After 1 year's service	47 0	857
After 2 years' service	48 0	876
After 3 years' service	49 0	894
After 4 years' service	50 0	912
After 5 years' service	51 0	930
After 6 years' service	58 0	1,058
After 8 years' service	60 0	1,095
After 10 years' service	62 0	1,131
After 12 years' service	72 0	1,314
After 14 years' service	74 0	1,350
After 16 years' service	76 0	1,387
After 18 years' service	78 0	1,423
Lieutenant-Colonel	88 0	1,606
After 3 years in the rank	90 0	1,642

*In this rank

NOTE:—A subaltern holding the temporary rank of Captain will draw a rate of 44*s od.* a day (£803 a year) in the first year in that rank.

Officer Cadets

Army and R.A.F.	Basic Pay Weekly s. d.
Cadet at R.M.A., Sandhurst, R.A.F. College or R.A.F. Technical College	87 6
On completion of 1 year's service	112 0
Cadet at Officer Cadet Schools and Arms Schools	87 6

ROYAL AIR FORCE
Officers

Rank	Daily	Annual
	s. d.	£
Acting Pilot Officer	23 0	419
After 6 months* (aircrew officers only)	25 0	456
After 1 year* (other officers)	25 0	456
Pilot Officer	29 0	529
Flying Officer	32 0	584
After 1 year* or 2 years' service	34 0	620
After 2 years* or 3 years' service	36 0	657
After 3 years* or 4 years' service	38 0	693
After 4 years* or 5 years' service	40 0	730
Flight Lieutenant	44 0	803
After 1 year* or 6 years' service	46 0	839
After 2 years* or 7 years' service	48 0	876
After 3 years* or 8 years' service	50 0	912
After 4 years* or 9 years' service	52 0	949
After 5 years* or 10 years' service	54 0	985
After 6 years* or 11 years' service	56 0	1,022
After 7 years* or 12 years' service	58 0	1,058

Rank	Daily	Annual
	s. d.	£
Squadron Leader	68 0	1,241
After 1 year*	70 0	1,277
After 2 years*	72 0	1,314
After 3 years*	74 0	1,350
After 4 years*	76 0	1,387
After 6 years*	78 0	1,423
After 8 years*	80 0	1,460
After 10 years*	82 0	1,496
Wing Commander	92 0	1,679
After 2 years* or 19 years' service	95 0	1,733
After 4 years* or 21 years' service	98 0	1,788
After 6 years* or 23 years' service	101 0	1,843
After 8 years* or 25 years' service	104 0	1,898
Group Captain	116 0	2,117
After 2 years*	120 0	2,190
After 4 years*	124 0	2,263
After 6 years*	128 0	2,336
After 8 years*	132 0	2,409
Air Commodore	138 0	2,518
Air Vice-Marshal	180 0	3,285
Air Marshal	226 0	4,124
Air Chief Marshal	276 0	5,037
Marshal of the Royal Air Force	326 0	5,949

* In this rank

ROYAL NAVY

Seamen Branch and R.M. (General duties, tradesmen and musicians) Weekly rates	C		B		A	
	7-year Rate	9-year Rate	7-year Rate	9-year Rate	7-year Rate	6-year Rate
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Ordinary Rating or Marine 2nd Class	—	—	—	—	105 0	129 6
Able Rating or Marine 1st Class	—	—	122 6	147 0	133 0	157 6
Leading Rating or Corporal R.M.	157 6	182 0	162 9	187 3	168 0	192 6
Petty Officer or Sergeant R.M.	199 6	224 0	206 6	231 0	213 6	238 0
Chief Petty Officer or Colour Sergeant R.M.	227 6	252 0	234 6	259 0	241 6	266 0
Quarter-Master Sergeant R.M.	—	—	—	—	259 0	283 6
Regimental Sergeant Major R.M.	—	—	—	—	273 0	297 6

Artificers*	7-year Rate	9-year Rate
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Artificer 3rd Class (Leading Rating)	157 6	182 0
Artificer Acting 2nd Class (Petty Officer)	213 6	238 0
Artificer 2nd Class (Petty Officer)	227 6	252 0
Artificer 1st Class (Chief Petty Officer)	245 0	269 6
After 2 years	259 0	283 6
After 4 years	266 0	290 6
After 6 years	273 0	297 6
Chief Artificer (Chief Petty Officer)	297 6	322 0
Mechanicians*		
Mechanician 5th Class (Able Rating)	133 0	157 6
Mechanician Acting 4th Class (Leading Rating)	164 6	189 0
Mechanician 4th Class (Leading Rating)	175 0	199 6
Mechanician 3rd Class (Petty Officer)	210 0	234 6

Mechanicians (*contd.*)*	7-year Rate	9-year Rate
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Mechanician 2nd Class (Petty Officer)	224 0	248 6
Mechanician 1st Class (Chief Petty Officer)	245 0	269 6
After 2 years	259 0	283 6
After 4 years	266 0	290 6
After 6 years	273 0	297 6
Chief Mechanician (Chief Petty Officer)	297 6	322 0

* Trade and Charge Pay are included where applicable.

Artisans	*s. d.*
Artisan 5th Class (Able Rating)	157 6
Artisan Acting 4th Class (Leading Rating)	182 0
Artisan 4th Class (Leading Rating)	192 6
Artisan 3rd Class / Artisan 2nd Class / Artisan 1st Class (Petty Officer)	238 0
Chief Artisan (Chief Petty Officer)	266 0

ARMY

Other Ranks

Group A Tradesmen

Rank	Weekly Rates of Pay for those committed to serve for:									
	Scale A*		Scale B*		Scale C*		Scale D*		Scale E*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Private—										
Class III	112	0	129	6	154	0	164	6	164	6
Class II	119	0	136	6	161	0	171	6	171	6
Class I	126	0	143	6	168	0	178	6	178	6
Lance-Corporal—										
Class III	126	0	143	6	168	0	178	6	178	6
Class II	133	0	150	6	175	0	185	6	185	6
Class I	140	0	157	6	182	0	192	6	192	6
Corporal—										
Class II	147	0	164	6	189	0	203	0	213	6
Class I	154	0	171	6	196	0	210	0	220	6
Sergeant	196	0	213	6	238	0	255	6	269	6
Staff-Sergeant	220	6	238	0	262	6	283	6	297	6
Warrant Officer Class II	231	0	248	6	273	0	294	0	308	0
Warrant Officer Class I	245	0	262	6	287	0	308	0	322	0

Group B Tradesmen

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Private—										
Class III	105	0	122	6	147	0	157	6	157	6
Class II	112	0	129	6	154	0	164	6	164	6
Class I	119	0	136	6	161	0	171	6	171	6
Lance-Corporal—										
Class III	119	0	136	6	161	0	171	6	171	6
Class II	126	0	143	6	168	0	178	6	178	6
Class I	133	0	150	6	175	0	185	6	185	6
Corporal—										
Class II	140	0	157	6	182	0	196	0	206	6
Class I	147	0	164	6	189	0	203	0	213	6
Sergeant	182	0	199	6	224	0	241	6	255	6
Staff-Sergeant	206	6	224	0	248	6	269	6	283	6
Warrant Officer Class II	217	0	234	6	259	0	280	0	294	0
Warrant Officer Class I	231	0	248	6	273	0	294	0	308	0

Non-Tradesmen

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Private—										
Grade IV	87	6	105	0	129	6	—		—	
Grade III	105	0	122	6	147	0	157	6	157	6
Grade II	112	0	129	6	154	0	164	6	164	6
Grade I	119	0	136	6	161	0	171	6	171	6
Lance-Corporal—										
Grade III	119	0	136	6	161	0	171	6	171	6
Grade II	126	0	143	6	168	0	178	6	178	6
Grade I	133	0	150	6	175	0	185	6	185	6
Corporal—										
Grade II	140	0	157	6	182	0	196	0	206	6
Grade I	147	0	164	6	189	0	203	0	213	6
Sergeant	182	0	199	6	224	0	241	6	255	6
Staff-Sergeant	206	6	224	0	248	6	269	6	283	6
Warrant Officer Class II†	217	0	234	6	259	0	280	0	294	0
Warrant Officer Class I	231	0	248	6	273	0	294	0	308	0

* SCALES.—A = Less than 6 years; B = 6 years but less than 9 years; C = 9 years or more; D = 15 years, having completed 9 years' service; E = 21 years or more, having completed 15 years' service.

NOTES:—* A Warrant Officer Class II, holding the appointment of R.Q.M.S. receives additional pay of 7*s.* 0*d.* a week. INCREMENTS.—In addition to the rates shown above, increments of 10*s.* 6*d.* a week are granted to sergeants and above on completion of eighteen years' service.

ADDITIONAL PAY.—The weekly rates of additional pay for flying duties are as follows:—

	s.	d.
While under training as a pilot	42	0
When trained and on the establishment of the Army Air Corps as a pilot:—		
Members of the permanent cadre of the Army Air Corps:		
Sergeants	70	0
Staff-Sergeants	84	0
Warrant Officers	98	0
Other pilots—during 1st tour of flying duty	52	6
during 2nd and subsequent tours of flying duties—as for members of the permanent cadre.		

ROYAL AIR FORCE
Basic Pay*

Rank	A	B	C
Aircrew	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
(i) *Pilots and Navigators:*			
Sergeant	196 0	213 6	238 0
Flight Sergeant	220 6	238 0	262 6
Master Aircrew	245 0	262 6	287 0
(ii) *Air Signallers (A), Air Engineers (A), Air Gunners (A), Radio Observers (A) and Air Meteorological Observers:*			
Sergeant	196 0	213 6	238 0
Flight Sergeant	220 6	238 0	262 6
Master Aircrew	245 0	262 6	287 0
(iii) *Air Signallers, Air Engineers, Air Gunners and Radio Observers:*			
Sergeant	182 0	199 6	224 0
Flight Sergeant	206 6	224 0	248 6
Master Aircrew	231 0	248 6	273 0
Ground Tradesmen			
(i) *Skilled Trades and Trade Assistants:*			
Aircraftman 2	87 6	105 0	129 6
Aircraftman 1	98 0	115 6	140 0
Leading Aircraftman	105 0	122 6	147 0
Senior Aircraftman	119 0	136 6	161 0
Corporal (not qualified S.A.C.)	133 0	150 6	175 0
Corporal	140 0	157 6	182 0
Sergeant	182 0	199 6	224 0
Flight Sergeant	206 6	224 0	248 6
Warrant Officer	231 0	248 6	273 0
(ii) *Advanced Trades (Aircraft Engineering, Radio Engineering, Armament Engineering and Electrical and Instrument Engineering Trade Groups) attracting Trade Pay at Scale A rates†:*			
Junior Technician	154 0	171 6	196 0
Corporal	175 0	192 6	217 0
Corporal Technician	196 0	213 6	238 0
Sergeant (i)	217 0	234 6	259 0
Sergeant (ii)	227 6	245 0	269 6
Senior Technician	227 6	245 0	269 6

Rank	A	B	C
Ground Tradesmen	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
(ii) (*contd.*)			
Flight Sergeant (iii)	252 0	269 6	294 0
Flight Sergeant (iv)	266 0	283 6	308 0
Chief Technician	266 0	283 6	308 0
Warrant Officer (iii)	276 6	294 0	318 6
Warrant Officer (iv)	290 6	308 0	332 6
Master Technician	290 6	308 0	332 6
(iii) *Advanced Trades (Aircraft Engineering, Radio Engineering, Armament Engineering, Electrical and Instrument Engineering, General Engineering and Airfield Construction Trade Groups) attracting Trade Pay at Scale B rates†:*			
Junior Technician	147 0	164 6	189 0
Corporal	168 0	185 6	210 0
Corporal Technician	185 6	203 0	227 6
Sergeant (i)	210 0	227 6	252 0
Sergeant (ii)	217 0	234 6	259 0
Senior Technician	227 0	234 6	259 0
Flight Sergeant (iii)	241 6	259 0	283 6
Flight Sergeant (iv)	252 0	269 6	294 0
Chief Technician	252 0	269 6	294 0
Warrant Officer (iii)	266 0	283 6	308 0
Warrant Officer (iv)	276 6	294 0	318 6
Master Technician	276 6	294 0	318 6
(iv) *Other Advanced Trades:*			
Junior Technician	133 0	150 6	175 0
Corporal	154 0	171 6	196 0
Corporal Technician	164 6	182 0	206 6
Sergeant	196 0	213 6	238 0
Senior Technician	196 0	213 6	238 0
Flight Sergeant	220 6	238 0	262 6
Chief Technician	220 6	238 0	262 6
Warrant Officer	245 0	262 6	287 0
Master Technician	245 0	262 6	287 0

* BASIC PAY.—Weekly rates for those committed to serve for: A, less than 5 years; B, less than 9 years but not less than 5 years; C, not less than 9 years.

† TRADE PAY, ETC.—Includes trade pay at rates varying from 14*s.* 0*d.* to 45*s.* 6*d.* a week depending on trade, rank and technical qualification. (i) Not qualified Corporal Technician standard. (ii) Qualified Corporal Technician standard. (iii) Not qualified Senior Technician standard. (iv) Qualified Senior Technician standard.

INCREMENTAL PAY

Increments on the following scale will be payable after completion of 12 years' service to airmen aircrew and ground tradesmen:—

Corporal/Corporal Technician	17*s.* 6*d.* a week
Sergeant/Senior Technician Flight Sergeant/Chief Technician	28*s.* 0*d.* a week
Warrant Officer/Master Aircrew Master Technician	31*s.* 6*d.* a week

In addition increments for service in particular ranks will be payable as follows:—

Sergeant/Senior Technician	3*s.* 6*d.* a week for each 4 years in the rank
Flight Sergeant/Chief Technician	7*s.* 0*d.* a week for each 4 years in the rank
Warrant Officer/Master Aircrew Master Technician	10*s.* 6*d.* a week for each 4 years in the rank

WOMEN'S SERVICES

Officers of W.R.N.S., W.R.A.C., W.R.A.F. Basic Pay

Rank	W.R.N.S.		W.R.A.C. and W.R.A.F.	
	Daily	Annual	Daily	Annual
	s. d.	£	*s. d.*	£
Acting Pilot Officer	—	—	19 0	346
After 1 year in the rank	—	—	21 0	383
Probationary Third Officer/Second Lieutenant/Pilot Officer	24 0	438	25 0	456
Third Officer on confirmation	27 0	492	—	—
Third Officer after 3 years/Lieutenant/Flying Officer	29 0	529	29 0	529
Lieutenant/Flying Officer after 2 years in the rank	—	—	32 0	584
Lieutenant/Flying Officer after 3 years in the rank	—	—	34 0	620
Second Officer/Captain/Flight Officer	34 0	620	39 0	711
After 2 years in the rank	37 0	675	42 6	775
After 4 years in the rank	40 0	730	45 6	830
After 6 years in the rank	43 0	784	49 0	894
After 8 years in the rank	46 0	839	—	—
After 10 years in the rank	49 0	894	—	—
First Officer/Major/Squadron Officer	55 6	1,012	57 6	1,049
After 2 years in the rank	58 6	1,067	61 0	1,113
After 4 years in the rank	61 6	1,122	64 0	1,168
After 6 years in the rank	64 6	1,177	66 0	1,204
After 8 years in the rank	68 0	1,241	68 0	1,241
Chief Officer/Lieutenant-Colonel/Wing Officer	79 0	1,441	79 0	1,441
After 2 years in the rank or 19 years' service	82 0	1,496	82 0	1,496
After 4 years in the rank or 21 years' service	84 0	1,533	84 0	1,533
After 6 years in the rank or 23 years' service	86 0	1,569	86 0	1,569
After 8 years in the rank or 25 years' service	88 0	1,606	88 0	1,606
Superintendent/Colonel/Group Officer	98 0	1,788	98 0	1,788
After 2 years in the rank	102 0	1,861	102 0	1,861
After 4 years in the rank	105 0	1,916	105 0	1,916
After 6 years in the rank	109 0	1,989	109 0	1,989
Commandant/Brigadier/Air Commandant	117 0	2,135	117 0	2,135

Q.A.R.N.N.S., Q.A.R.A.N.C., AND P.M.R.A.F.N.S. Basic Pay

Rank	Daily	Annual
Nursing Sister/Lieutenant/Flying Officer	32*s.*–36*s.* 6*d.*	£584–£666
Senior Nursing Sister/Captain/Flight Officer	39*s.*–49*s.*	£711–£894
Superintendent Sister/Matron/Major/Squadron Officer	57*s.* 6*d.*–68*s.*	£1,049–£1,241
Principal Matron/Lieut.-Colonel/Wing Officer	79*s.*–88*s.*	£1,441–£1,606
Colonel/Group Officer	98*s.*–109*s.*	£1,788–£1,989
Matron-in-Chief/Brigadier/Air Commandant	117*s.*	£2,135

WOMEN'S RETIREMENT BENEFITS

OFFICERS' GRATUITIES.—For the first 10 years' qualifying service, £977 10*s.*; for each further year's qualifying service an addition of £195 10*s.*

OFFICERS' RETIRED PAY.—*Minimum after 16 years' reckonable service:* Captain and below, £386 15*s.* per annum; Major, £437 15*s.*; Lt.-Colonel, £531 5*s. Maximum after 34 years' reckonable service:* Captain and below, £573 15*s.* per annum; Major, £743 15*s.*; Lt.-Colonel, £913 15*s.* These rates are subject to a deduction for voluntary retirement in certain circumstances. Terminal grants are three times the annual rate of pension.

OTHER RANKS' PENSIONS

Rank (and equivalents, W.R.N.S. and W.R.A.F.)	For each of first 22 years	For each additional year
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Private	1 8	3 4
Corporal	2 2	4 4
Sergeant	2 9	5 6
Staff Sergeant	3 1	6 2
Warrant Officer Class II	3 5	6 10
Warrant Officer Class I	3 7	7 2

Terminal grants are three times the annual rate of pension.

OTHER RANKS' GRATUITIES.—Rate of gratuity to women who leave the Service with at least 12 years' reckonable service, £110 10*s.*:

13 years £144 10*s.*	16 years £225 0*s.*	19 years £382 10*s.*
14 years £178 10*s.*	17 years £297 10*s.*	20 years £433 10*s.*
15 years £212 10*s.*	18 years £340 0*s.*	21 years £484 10*s.*

WOMEN'S SERVICES (Weekly Rates)

W.R.N.S.

	B	A
	s. d.	s. d.
Wren (Ordinary)		73 6
Wren (Able)	87 6	101 6
Leading Wren	119 0	133 0
Petty Officer Wren	154 0	168 0
Chief Wren	182 0	192 6

Q.A.R.A.N.C. AND W.R.A.C.

Sergeants and Higher Ranks

Rank	Technicians	Tradeswomen		Non-Tradeswomen
		Group A	Group B	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sergeant	189 0	168 0	154 0	154 0
Staff-Sergeant	220 6	189 0	175 0	175 0
Warrant Officer Class II*	231 0	199 6	185 6	185 6
Warrant Officer Class I	245 0	213 6	199 6	199 6

* A Warrant Officer Class II holding the appointment of R.Q.M.S. receives additional pay of 7s. per week.

Mechanicians and Tradeswomen

Rank	Mechanicians	Tradeswomen, Group A			Tradeswomen, Group B		
		Class III	Class II	Class I	Class III	Class II	Class I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Private	115 6	94 6	101 6	108 6	87 6	94 6	101 6
Lance-Corporal	126 0	105 0	112 0	119 0	98 0	105 0	112 0
Corporal	147 0	—	126 0	133 0	—	119 0	126 0

Non-Tradeswomen	Grade IV	Grade III	Grade II	Grade I
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Private	73 6	87 6	94 6	101 6
Lance-Corporal	—	98 0	105 0	112 0
Corporal	—	—	119 0	126 0

W.R.A.F.

Skilled Trades and Trade Assistants

Rank	Basic Pay	Rank	Basic Pay
	s. d.		s. d.
Aircraftwoman 2	73 6	Corporal	119 0
Aircraftwoman 1	84 0	Sergeant	154 0
Leading Aircraftwoman	87 6	Flight Sergeant	175 0
Senior Aircraftwoman	101 6	Warrant Officer	199 6
Corporal (not qualified S.A.C.W.)	112 0		

Advanced Tradeswomen

Rank	Trade Groups attracting rates in		Other Trade Groups
	Scale A*	Scale B†	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Junior Technician	129 6	126 0	112 0
Corporal	150 6	147 0	133 0
Corporal Technician	171 6	161 0	148 6
Sergeant (i)	185 6	182 0	168 0
Sergeant (ii)	196 0	185 6	
Senior Technician	196 0	185 6	168 0
Flight Sergeant (iii)	217 0	206 6	189 0
Flight Sergeant (iv)	227 6	217 0	
Chief Technician	227 6	217 0	
Warrant Officer (iii)	241 6	231 0	213 6
Warrant Officer (iv)	252 0	241 6	
Master Technician	252 0	241 6	

* Aircraft, Radio, Armament and Electrical and Instrument Engineering Groups.

† The foregoing, together with General Engineering and Airfield Construction Trade Groups. Both Scales include trade pay at rates varying from 14s. to 38s. 6d. per week, (i)–(iv).—*See* notes for R.A.F. Ground Tradesmen.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Officers and Men—All Services

(For R.N. and R.A.F. equivalents, *see* p. 474). £ per annum

Years of reckonable service over age 21	Capt.	Major	Lt.-Col.	Col.	Brig-adier	Maj.-Gen.	Lt.-Gen.	General	Field Marshal
16*	455	515	625	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	475	540	655	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	495	565	685	870	—	—	—	—	—
19	515	590	715	900	—	—	—	—	—
20	535	615	745	930	—	—	—	—	—
21	545	640	775	960	—	—	—	—	—
22	555	660	800	990	1,090	—	—	—	—
23	565	680	825	1,020	1,120	—	—	—	—
24	575	700	850	1,050	1,150	1,350	—	—	—
25	585	720	875	1,080	1,180	1,400	—	—	—
26	595	740	900	1,110	1,210	1,450	—	—	—
27	605	760	925	1,140	1,240	1,500	1,810	—	—
28	615	780	950	1,170	1,270	1,550	1,880	—	—
29	625	800	975	1,200	1,300	1,600	1,950	—	—
30	635	815	995	1,230	1,330	1,650	2,020	2,440	—
31	645	830	1,015	1,260	1,360	1,700	2,090	2,530	—
32	655	845	1,035	1,290	1,390	1,750	2,160	2,620	—
33	665	860	1,055	1,320	1,420	1,800	2,230	2,710	—
34†	675	875	1,075	1,350	1,450	1,850	2,300	2,800	3,300

* Minimum rates. † Maximum rates.

NOTES:—The above rates apply to all officers serving on permanent regular commissions except in the case of certain R.N. Special Duties List Officers and of Lieutenant-Colonels (Quartermaster) and equivalent ranks in the other services who receive a lead of £75 over the Major's scale above. Rates shown are for compulsory retirement; there will be a reduction in certain circumstances for voluntary retirement. Terminal grants continue to be three times the rate of retired pay.

OFFICERS' GRATUITIES (All Services).—Rate of gratuity for an officer retiring compulsorily for age or non-employment, or voluntarily, before becoming eligible for retired pay and who has at least 10 years' qualifying service:

For the first 10 years' qualifying service, £1,150
For each further year's qualifying service, £230
Standard rate of Short Service gratuity for each year of service, £155

Ratings, Soldiers and Airmen

Basic Weekly Rates of Pension

Rank (and equivalents R.N. and R.A.F.)	For each of first 22 years	For each additional year	Rank (and equivalents R.N. and R.A.F.)	For each of first 22 years	For each additional year
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Private	2 0	4 0	Staff Sergeant	3 8	7 4
Corporal	2 6	5 0	Warrant Officer Class II	4 0	8 0
Sergeant	3 3	6 6	Warrant Officer Class I	4 3	8 6

Examples of Pensions and Approximate Terminal Grants

Rank (and equivalents)	22 years' Service		27 years' Service		37 years' Service	
	Weekly Pension	Terminal Grant	Weekly Pension	Terminal Grant	Weekly Pension	Terminal Grant
	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
Private	44 0	343	64 0	499	104 0	811
Corporal	55 0	429	80 0	624	130 0	1,014
Sergeant	71 6	558	104 0	811	169 0	1,318
Staff Sergeant	80 8	629	117 4	915	190 8	1,487
Warrant Officer Class II	88 0	686	128 0	998	208 0	1,622
Warrant Officer Class I	93 6	729	136 0	1,061	221 0	1,724

GRATUITIES.—Rate of gratuity payable to ratings, soldiers and airmen who leave the service with at least 12 years' qualifying service, £130;

13 years £170
14 years £210
15 years £250
16 years £300
17 years £350
18 years £400
19 years £450
20 years £510
21 years £570

The Army

THE QUEEN

The Army Council, The War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 9400]

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Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War and Financial Secretary of the War Office (*Vice-President of the Army Council*), The Hon. Hugh Fraser, M.B.E., M.P.
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Private Secretary, G. W. Watson.

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The Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *born* July 23, 1883 ..... Jan. 1, 1944
The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Col. I. G. and 3/2 Punjab R., Hon. Col. London Irish Rif. (T.A.) (*Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London*), *born* Dec. 10, 1891 ..... June 4, 1944
The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., Col. R. Warwick R., Col. Comdt. A.P.T.C., *born* Nov. 17, 1887 ..... Sept. 1, 1944
The Lord Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., *born* Sept. 5, 1881 ..... Dec. 29, 1944
Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O. O.B.E., Col. 1 Punjab R. and Indian Grenadiers, *born* June 21, 1884 ..... June 1, 1946
The Viscount Slim, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *born* Aug. 6, 1891 .. Jan. 4, 1949
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Sir Gerald W. R. Templer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. 7 G. R., *born* Sept. 11, 1898 .. Nov. 27, 1956

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C. I. H. Dunbar, C.B.E., D.S.O.
The Lord Thurlow, C.B.E., D.S.O.
A. P. W. Hope, C.B.E.
N. L. Foster, D.S.O.
W. A. G. Burns, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
H. M. Campbell, C.B.E. (*Paymaster in Chief*).
D. S. Gordon, C.B.E., D.S.O.
G. R. D. Fitzpatrick, D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C.
C. H. P. Harington, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
P. Gleadell, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
A. Jolly, C.B.E., D.S.O.
G. W. Duke, C.B.E., D.S.O.
A. J. C. Block, C.B.E., D.S.O.
R. H. Barry, C.B.E.
G. S. Cole, C.B.E.
H. T. Alexander, C.B.E., D.S.O.
W. R. M. Drew, C.B.E., Q.H.P.
G. H. Baker, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
E. A. W. Williams, C.B.E., M.C.
I. C. Harris, C.B.E., D.S.O.
J. H. Cubbon, C.B.E.
W. J. Officer, C.B.E.
C. H. McVittie, C.B.E.
J. K. Shepheard, D.S.O., O.B.E.
T. H. F. Foulkes, O.B.E. (*Engineer-in-Chief*).
I. H. F. Boyd, C.B.E.
G. P. L. Weston, C.B.E., D.S.O.
P. G. Turpin, O.B.E.
J. W. C. Williams, D.S.O., O.B.E.
A. N. T. Meneces, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY

The Regular Forces include the following Arms, Branches and Corps. Soldiers' Records Offices are shown at the end of each group; the records of officers are maintained at the War Office.

Details of the re-organization of the Army, published in July, 1957 (Cmd. 230), showed a reduction in the number of units, effected in the case of regiments of the Royal Armoured Corps and Infantry of the Line by permanent amalgamation of units. Composition of the re-organized infantry brigades appears below, units amalgamated are shown under their new title. Units in Phase II not yet amalgamated are shown in *italics*.

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards. *Records*, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.

Royal Armoured Corps.—Cavalry Regiments and the Royal Tank Regiment. *Records*, Chase Side Camp, Enfield, Middlesex.

Artillery.—The Royal Regiment of Artillery (to be reduced in Phase I by 18 regiments and minor units equivalent to another regiment, and in Phase II by a further two regiments) and the Royal Malta Artillery. *Records*, Foots Cray, Sidcup, Kent; Record Office, Malta.

Engineers.—The Corps of Royal Engineers (to be reduced by the equivalent of 4 engineer regiments in Phase I and one regiment in Phase II, with a consequent reduction in engineer supporting units). *Records*, Ditchling Road, Brighton.

Signals.—The Royal Corps of Signals (number of regiments to be reduced when the Command structure of the Army at home and abroad has been reorganized). *Records*, Balmore House, Caversham, Reading.

Infantry.—The Brigade of Guards: Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards. (Reduced by one battalion of Coldstream Guards (Phase I) and Grenadier Guards (Phase II).) *Records*, Birdcage Walk, London, S.W.1.

The Lowland Brigade: The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment); The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment); The King's Own Scottish Borderers; The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). *Depôt*, Glencorse Barracks, Milton Bridge, Midlothian. *Records*, P.O. Box 32, South Methven Street, Perth.

The Home Counties Brigade: The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment; *The Buffs* (*Royal East Kent Regiment*)—(*The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment*) (*Phase II*); The Royal Sussex Regiment; The Middlesex Regiment (Duke of Cambridge's Own). *Depôt*, Wemyss Barracks, Canterbury, Kent. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Lancastrian Brigade: The King's Own Royal Border Regiment; The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool); The Lancashire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Volunteers); The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire). *Depôt*, Fulwood Barracks, Preston, Lancs. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The Fusilier Brigade: The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers; The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment); The Lancashire Fusiliers. *Depôt*,

Tower of London, E.C.3. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Forester Brigade: The Royal Warwickshire Regiment; The Royal Leicestershire Regiment; The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). *Depôt*, Glen Parva Barracks, Leicester. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The East Anglian Brigade: 1st East Anglian Regiment (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk); 2nd East Anglian Regiment (Duchess of Gloucester's Own Royal Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire); 3rd East Anglian Regiment (16th/44th Foot). *Depôt*, Blenheim Camp, Bury St. Edmunds. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Wessex Brigade: The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment; The Gloucestershire Regiment; The Royal Hampshire Regiment; The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), *Depôt*, Topsham Barracks, Exeter. *Records*. Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Light Infantry Brigade: The Somerset and Cornwall Light Infantry; The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry; The King's Shropshire Light Infantry; The Durham Light Infantry. *Depôt*, Copthorn Barracks, Shrewsbury, Shropshire. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Yorkshire Brigade: The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire; The Green Howards (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment); The Duke of Wellington's Regiment (West Riding); The York and Lancaster Regiment. *Depôt*, Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Strensall, Yorks. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The Mercian Brigade: The Cheshire Regiment; The Worcestershire Regiment; The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's). *Depôt*, Whittington Barracks, Lichfield. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The Welsh Brigade: The Royal Welch Fusiliers; The South Wales Borderers; The Welch Regiment. *Depôt*, Cwrt y Gollen, Crickhowell, Breconshire. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The North Irish Brigade: The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; The Royal Ulster Rifles; The Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's). *Depôt*, Eglington, Nr. Londonderry, Co. Londonderry. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

The Highland Brigade: The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment); (*Seaforth Highlanders* (*Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's—The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders* (*Phase II*)); The Gordon Highlanders; The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Princess Louise's). *Depôt*, Highland House, St. Catherine's Road, Perth. *Records*, P.O. Box 31, South Methven Street, Perth.

The Green Jackets Brigade: 1st Green Jackets, 43rd and 52nd; 2nd Green Jackets, The King's Royal Rifle Corps; 3rd Green Jackets, The Rifle Brigade. *Depôt*, Upper Barracks, Winchester. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Brigade of Gurkhas. *G.H.Q.* Records, Singapore.

Army Air Corps. Foots Cray, Sidcup, Kent.

Royal Army Service Corps, Army Catering Corps. *Records*, Ore Place, Hastings.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Dental Corps, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and Women's Royal Army Corps. *Records*, Bushfield Camp, Winchester.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. *Records*, Glen Parva Barracks, South Wigston, Leicester.

Royal Army Pay Corps. *Records*, Waller Barracks, Devizes.

General Service Corps. *Records*, Cavalry Barracks, Fulford Road, York.

Special Air Service Regiment, Royal Military Police, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, Royal Army Educational Corps, Royal Pioneer Corps, Intelligence Corps, and other ancillary corps not listed above. *Records*, Compton House, Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army has now reverted to its traditional all volunteer status and consists of both men and women. National Service men on completion of their two years with the Regular Army continue to have their 3½ years' reserve liability with the Territorial Army, but compulsory part-time training for them has been suspended.

The *rôle* of the Territorial Army is to form a reserve of trained and disciplined manpower in the country, trained to fight in any emergency.

The Territorial Army has retained the organization of divisions, but in the event of war would operate in independent brigades like the Regular Army. It has centres in towns and villages all over the country. Each unit carries out 15 days training in camp annually. During the remainder of the year units train in the evenings and at week-ends.

THE ARMY EMERGENCY RESERVE

Like the Territorial Army the Army Emergency Reserve consists of volunteers (men and women) and National Service men who are allotted to units but do no part-time training. This Reserve is not organized on a territorial but on a national basis, units drawing men from all over the United Kingdom. Its *rôle* is to provide units and individuals required overseas in peace-time emergencies, and to provide units and individuals to complete the mobilization order of battle of the Army on the outbreak of war. The majority of units are of a specialist nature. A.E.R. training is 15 days annually.

NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE RESERVES ACT, 1959

From June 30, 1959, men who served between September 1939 and December 31, 1948, and were generally known as "Z" Reservists (from 1954, R.N. and R.M. Emergency Reservists or Army General Reservists Group "P") and R.A.F. "G" Reservists, ceased to have any further liability for service. The number of men affected by the Act is nearly 3,000,000 and the Minister of Defence hoped that many of them would volunteer for the Civil Defence Service or for the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Marine Forces Volunteer Reserve, R.N. Minewatching Service, The Territorial Army, Army Emergency Reserve, Royal Auxiliary Air Force or the Royal Observer Corps, where they would be welcomed.

National Servicemen and volunteers joining the Forces after 1948, on completion of the normal period of whole or part-time service become Royal Naval Special Reservists, Army General Reservists Group "N" or R.A.F. Reservists Class "G", with liability to recall in a grave national emergency until June 30, 1964. The Act does not affect the position of men in the other reserves.

Officers whose service is similar in date to the groups above are similarly affected.

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR

Officers of the Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table. Recognized abbreviations are shown in brackets. Comparable ranks in the Women's Royal Naval Service and Women's Royal Air Force appear in *italics*. Commissioned ranks of the Women's Royal Army Corps are named as for the Army, the Director holding the rank of Brigadier.

Royal Navy	Army	Royal Air Force
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal (FM).	1. Marshal of the R.A.F.
2. Admiral.	2. General (Gen.).	2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice Admiral (Vice-Adm.).	3. Lieutenant-General (Lt.-Gen.).	3. Air Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral (Rear-Adm.).	4. Major-General (Maj.-Gen.).	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class) (Cdre.) (*Commandant*).	5. Brigadier (Brig.).	5. Air Commodore (Air Cdre.) (*Air Commandant, W.R.A.F.*).
6. Captain (Capt.) (*Superintendent*) (*Supt.*).	6. Colonel (Col.).	6. Group Captain (Gp. Capt.) (*Group Officer*).
7. Commander (Cdr.) (*Chief Officer*).	7. Lieutenant-Col. (Lt.-Col.).	7. Wing Commander (Wing Cdr.) (*Wing Officer*).
8. Lieutenant-Commander (Lt.-Cdr.) (*First Officer*).	8. Major (Maj.).	8. Squadron Leader (Sqn. Ldr.) (*Squadron Officer*).
9. Lieutenant (Lt.) (*Second Officer*).	9. Captain (Capt.).	9. Flight-Lieutenant (Flt. Lt.) (*Flight Officer*).
10. Sub-Lieutenant (Sub-Lt.) (*Third Officer*).	10. Lieutenant (Lt.).	10. Flying Officer (F.O.) (*Flying Officer*).
11. Acting Sub-Lieutenant.	11. Second Lieutenant (2-Lt.).	11. Pilot Officer (P.O.) (*Pilot Officer*).

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, when serving on shore, according to seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles. When serving afloat a Major, R.M., ranks with a Commander, R.N., a Captain, R.M., with 12 years' service from his First Commission ranks with a Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., and a Lieutenant, R.M., with four years' service ranks with a Lieutenant, R.N.

NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE INSTITUTES

Imperial Court, Kennington Lane, S.E.11.
[Reliance: 1200]

Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, known to the Services as NAAFI, is the official canteen organization for H.M. Forces in peace and war. In addition to the provision of canteens for H.M. Forces at home and overseas and in H.M. Ships, NAAFI is responsible for the provision of a large part of the items required for the messing of H.M. Forces at home. Registered under the Companies Act as an Association not for profit, NAAFI exists for the exclusive benefit of the serving element of H.M. Forces.

For the year ended Oct. 31, 1959, the whole of the profits were distributed to the Services. Rebate and discount amounting to £2,142,150 were paid to the Services. Extra rebate totalling £248,051 was also placed at the disposal of the Service Ministries for the welfare of the Forces.

President of the Council, Lt.-Gen. Sir Nigel Poett, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Chairman of the Board of Management, Sir William Beale, O.B.E.
Managing Director, Major-Gen. Sir Randle Feilden, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Secretary, E. W. MacGowan.

THE UNION JACK SERVICES CLUBS

Patron-in-Chief: H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.
Patroness-in-Chief: H.R.H. The Princess Royal.
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Vice-Presidents: Major-Gen. Sir Julian Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Admiral Sir Ralph Edwards, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Hon. Treasurer: Capt. S. J. L. Egerton.
Comptroller and Secretary: Major R. S. Walker, M.B.E.

THE UNION JACK CLUB

Waterloo Road, S.E.1. Tel.: Waterloo 6401.

This is one of our great National Institutions where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiards Room, Television, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. It is open throughout the day and night and has a total accommodation of 940 beds.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened in 1907. Membership is open to those below the rank of Officer who are serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, honorary membership being extended to the Colonial Permanent Forces and to the Navies, Armies and Air Forces of Foreign Powers visiting England. A limited number of ex-Service Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, N.C. Officers and men may also be elected members.

THE UNION JACK FAMILIES CLUB

Exton Street, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.

Warden: Miss L. V. Byers.

This Club was established in 1913, largely as a result of grants made by the South African Garrison Institutes, and provides board and temporary accommodation at moderate rates for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members and ex-members of the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force, below commissioned rank.

THE UNION JACK WOMEN'S SERVICES CLUB

Exton Street, Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. (Opened October, 1952. Adjoins the Families Club.)

All serving W.R.N.S., Q.A.R.A.N.C., W.R.A.C., and W.R.A.F. below commissioned rank are members of this Club which has 44 beds and all facilities of a residential club.

The Royal Air Force

THE QUEEN

THE AIR COUNCIL

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Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Marshal Sir Walter Merton, K.C.B., O.B.E.
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Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air, Sir Maurice Dean, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

THE AIR MINISTRY

Whitehall, S.W.1.
[Trafalgar: 8811]
Adastral House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1.
[Holborn: 3434]

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Private Secretary, D. C. Humphreys.
Assistant Private Secretary, J. C. Edwards.
Personal Air Secretary, Squadron Leader P. H. L. Scott, A.F.C.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, W. J. Taylor, C.B.E., M.P. £2,500
Private Secretary, R. G. S. Johnston.

Department of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Maurice Dean, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Private Secretary, K. C. Macdonald.
Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, F. Wood, C.B.; H. T. Smith, C.B.
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Assistant Secretaries, K. H. S. Edwards; S. W. Warran; R. F. Jenkins, C.B.E.; H. A. Shaw; F. C. Fayers, C.B.E.; F. W. Verry, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. H. Prince; J. H. Francis; W. J. B. Crotch; T. C. G. James; R. Haynes; L. T. G. Sully; F. Cooper; H. A. Cridland; R. F. Havell; R. J. Penney; E. F. C. Stanford; M. McF. Davis; P. J. Hudson; W. E. Dowling; T. H. Shearer; E. Broadbent; G. F. W. Adams, O.B.E.; G. H. Green.
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Private Secretary, R. F. Butler.
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Deputy Scientific Adviser, H. I. Roberts.
Assistant Scientific Advisers, J. B. Parry, O.B.E.; J. E. Henderson.
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, R. W. Bevan; T. H. Kerr, O.B.E.; A. I. Llewelyn, O.B.E.; E. A. Lovell, O.B.E.; A. Potts; A. L. Story, O.B.E.

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Directors, Air Vice-Marshal A. C. Kermode, C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal R. Scoggins, C.B.E., Q.H.D.S.; Air Vice-Marshal W. J. Seward, C.B., C.B.E. (*ret.*); Air Commodores R. A. C. Carter, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.; W. S. Gardner, C.B., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; W. N. Hibbert; F. J. Manning, C.B., C.B.E.; C. V. Mears, C.B.E., A.D.C.; A. Muir; M. W. Palmer; J. D. Ronald, A.F.C.; D. M. Strong, A.F.C.; Group-Officer Anne Stephens, A.D.C. (*Director, W.R.A.F.*); Air Commandant Dame Alice Lowery, D.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S. (*Matron-in-Chief*); G. A. Roberts, C.B.E.
Chaplain-in-Chief, Ven. F. W. Cocks, C.B., Q.H.C.
Chief Publicity Officer, L. M. MacBride, O.B.E.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Organization.

Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Marshal Sir Walter Merton, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Controller of Engineering and Equipment, Air Marshal Sir Herbert Spreckley, K.B.E., C.B.
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Directors, Air Commodores O. D. Allerton, C.B., C.B.E.; R. C. Ayling, O.B.E.; J. W. Bayley, M.B.E.; H. G. Blair, C.B.E.; L. C. Dennis; K. V. Garside; A. H. McM. Hely, O.B.E., A.D.C.; A. A. F. Hickman, O.B.E.; D. N. Kington-Blair-Oliphant, O.B.E.; A. R. D. MacDonnell, A.F.C.; C. J. Salmon, C.B., O.B.E.; R. G. Seymour, C.B.E.; C. G. Stowell, O.B.E.; C. M. Wight Boycott, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Group Capts. C. A. Alldis, D.F.C., A.F.C.; N. H. Bennett.

C. F. Burden, O.B.E.; C. E. Foster, C.B.E., E.R.D.; K. C. Mann, C.B.E.; R. Struthers; E. P. Stewart, C.B.E.; E. H. Thomson.

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, A. Watson, C.B.E.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 1215]

The Meteorological Office is the State Meteorological Service. It forms part of the Air Ministry, the Director-General being responsible to the Secretary of State for Air through the Permanent Under-Secretary of State. The general functions of the Meteorological Office are:—Provision of meteorological services to the Army, Royal Air Force, Civil Aviation, the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets; Liaison with the Naval Weather Service of the Admiralty and provision of basic meteorological information for use by that Service; Meteorological services to other Government Departments, public corporations, local authorities, the Press and the general public; Organization of meteorological observations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and in certain colonies; Collection, distribution and publication of meteorological information from all parts of the world; Maintenance of certain British observatories and publication and distribution of magnetic and seismological information obtained from them; Research in meteorology and geophysics.

The Meteorological Office also takes a leading part in international co-operation in meteorology. The Director-General is the permanent representative of the U.K. on the World Meteorological Organisation.

Except for the common services provided by other Government Departments as part of their normal function, the cost of the Meteorological Office is born by Air Votes.

The gross annual expenditure by the Exchequer, including that on the common services, is of the order of £5,000,000. Of the expenditure chargeable to Air Votes, about £3,250,000 represents expenditure associated with staff and £1,500,000 expenditure on stores, communications and miscellaneous services. Of the total expenditure, over £1,000,000 is recovered from other Government Departments and outside bodies in respect of special services rendered, sales of meteorological equipment, etc.

Director-General of Meteorological Office, Sir Graham Sutton, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chief Scientific Officers, R. C. Sutcliffe, O.B.E.; A. C. Best, O.B.E.

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, G. D. Robinson; J. S. Sawyer; B. C. V. Oddie.

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, W. H. Bigg, O.B.E.; T. W. V. Jones; H. L. Wright; C. J. Boyden; F. Pasquill; A. G. Forsdyke; P. J. Meade, O.B.E.; J. C. Cumming, O.B.E.; C. W. G. Daking; V. R. Coles; R. J. Murgatroyd; L. Jacobs; A. L. Maidens; L. H. Starr, M.B.E.; R. H. Clements; E. Knighting; J. M. Craddock; R. Frith, O.B.E.; S. E. Virgo.

MARSHALS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

Sir John M. Salmond, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., *born* July 17, 1881 ..... Jan. 1, 1933
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., *born* June 23, 1894 ..... Jan. 21, 1936
Sir Edward L. Ellington, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., *born* Dec. 30, 1877 ..... Jan. 1, 1937
The Lord Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., *born* Feb. 15, 1886 ..... Oct. 4, 1940
The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C., D.C.L., LL.D., *born* May 21, 1893 ..... Jan. 1, 1941
The Lord Tedder, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., *born* July 11, 1890 ..... Sept. 12, 1945
The Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., *born* Dec. 23, 1893 ..... Jan. 1, 1946
Sir Arthur T. Harris, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C., LL.D., *born* April 13, 1892 ..... Jan. 1, 1946
Sir John C. Slessor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., *born* June 3, 1897 ..... June 8, 1950
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E. (*Air Commodore-in-Chief, Air Training Corps, Marshal of the R.A.A.F.*), *born* June 10, 1921 ..... Jan. 15, 1953
Sir William F. Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C., *born* Sept. 24, 1898 ..... June 1, 1954
Sir Dermot A. Boyle, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C., *born* Oct. 2, 1904 ..... Jan. 1, 1958
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen*), *born* March 31, 1900 ..... June 12, 1958

AIR CHIEF MARSHALS

Sir George H. Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.D.C. (*Chairman Standing Group, Washington and British Joint Services Mission (U.S.A.)*).

Sir Harry Broadhurst, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Commander, Allied Air Forces, Central Europe*).

Sir Thomas G. Pike, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*Chief of Air Staff*).

Sir Theodore N. McEvoy, K.C.B., C.B.E., A.D.C. (*Air Secretary*).

Sir Hubert L. Patch, K.C.B., C.B.E.

The Earl of Bandon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

AIR MARSHALS

Sir John R. Whitley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Inspector-General*).

Sir Patrick B. Lee Potter, K.B.E., Q.H.S. (*Director-General of Medical Services*).

Sir Edmund C. Hudleston, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Vice-Chief of the Air Staff*).

Sir Hugh A. Constantine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Flying Training Command*).

Sir Arthur W. B. McDonald, K.C.B., A.F.C. (*Air Member for Personnel*).

Sir Douglas Jackman, K.B.E., C.B., (*A.O.C.-in-C., Maintenance Command*).

Sir Walter Merton, K.C.B., O.B.E. (*Air Member for Supply and Organization*).

H. P. Fraser, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.

Sir Denis H. F. Barnett, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Transport Command*).

Sir Walter G. Cheshire, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Deputy C.-in-C. (Air), Allied Forces, Mediterranean and A.O.C., Malta*).

Sir Edward Chilton, K.B.E., C.B. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Coastal Command*).

Sir Herbert D. Spreckley, K.B.E., C.B. (*Controller of Engineering and Equipment*).

Sir Hector McGregor, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Fighter Command*).

Sir William L. M. MacDonald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Middle East Air Force*).

A. Earle, C.B., C.B.E.

S. C. Elworthy, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*C.-in-C., British Forces, Arabian Peninsula*).

AIR VICE-MARSHALS

S. O. Bufton, C.B., D.F.C. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Intelligence)*).

Sir Leslie Dalton-Morris, K.B.E., C.B. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Signals Command*).

W. J. Crisham, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C., Germany*).

J. G. W. Weston, C.B., O.B.E.

E. M. F. Grundy, C.B., O.B.E. (*A.O.A., Far East Air Force*).

A. D. Selway, C.B., D.F.C. (*C.-in-C., Far East Air Force—acting Air Marshal*).

L. W. C. Bower, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 19 Group*).

Sir Wallace Kyle, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Technical Training Command—acting Air Marshal*).

W. C. Sheen, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*Commander, British Joint Services Mission, U.S.A.*).

R. B. Lees, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*Deputy Chief of the Air Staff—acting Air Marshal*).

D. G. Morris, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Chief of Staff, Allied Air Forces, Central Europe—acting Air Marshal*).

W. P. G. Pretty, C.B., C.B.E. (*Director-General of Organisation*)

Sir Kenneth Cross, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Bomber Command—acting Air Marshal*).

M. L. Heath, C.B., O.B.E. (*Commandant, R.A.F. Staff College, Bracknell*).

A. C. Kermode, C.B.E. (*Director of Educational Services*).

Sir Geoffrey Worthington, K.B.E., C.B. (*Director-General of Equipment*).

G. Bearne, C.B. (*A.O.A., Technical Training Command*).

V. S. Bowling, C.B., C.B.E. (*S.H.A.P.E.*).

H. A. V. Hogan, C.B., D.F.C. (*S.A.S.O., Flying Training Command*).

H. R. Graham, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*A.O.A., Flying Training Command*).

J. F. Hobler, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 25 Group*).

J. D. Baker-Carr, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 41 Group*).

E. S. Butler, C.B., O.B.E. (*A.O.A., Fighter Command*).

H. J. Kirkpatrick, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*Chief of Staff, 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force*).

Sir Peter Dixon, K.B.E., Q.H.S.

D. R. Evans, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*Commandant, School of Land-Air Warfare*).

G. A. Walker, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Chief Information Officer*).

W. E. Oulton, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*S.A.S.O., Coastal Command*).

J. Worrall, D.F.C. (*S.A.S.O., Middle East Air Force*).

D. W. R. Ryley, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.A., Maintenance Command*).

J. Hill, C.B.E., Q.H.P. (*P.M.O., Technical Training Command*).

M. H. Dwyer, C.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 3 Group*).

T. A. B. Parselle, C.B.E. (*S.A.S.O., Bomber Command*).

J. Grandy, C.B., D.S.O. (*C.-in-C., R.A.F., Germany and Commander 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force—acting Air Marshal*).

J. Marson, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 24 Group*).

E. N. Lowe, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 40 Group*).

G. A. M. Knight, C.B.E., Q.H.S. (*Deputy Director General of Medical Services*).

R. Scoggins, C.B.E., Q.H.D.S. (*Dir., R.A.F. Dental Services*).

D. J. P. Lee, C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C., Arabian Peninsula*).

J. G. Davis, C.B., O.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 1 Group*).

B. K. Burnett, D.F.C., A.F.C. (*A.O.A., Bomber Command*).

C. T. Weir, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.

P. H. Dunn, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*Deputy Air Secretary*).

F. S. Stapleton, D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Head of U.K. Joint Services Liaison Staff, Australia*).

G. Silyn-Roberts, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (*Director-General of Engineering*).

R. C. Storrar, C.B., O.B.E. (*S.A.S.O., Maintenance Command*).

Sir Aubrey Rumbull, K.B.E., Q.H.P. (*Senior Consultant, Central Medical Establishment*).

The Ven. F. W. Cocks, C.B., Q.H.C. (*Chaplain-in-Chief*).

P. D. Holder, D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Training)*).

A. Foord-Kelcey, C.B.E., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 11 Group*).

C. Scragg (*A.O.C., No. 23 Group*).

H. J. Maguire, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 13 Group*).

R. N. Bateson, D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operational Requirements)*).

P. G. Wykeham, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 38 Group*).

H. Ford, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (*S.T.S.O., Flying Training Command*).

T. U. C. Shirley, C.B.E. (*Deputy Controller of Electronics, Ministry of Aviation*).

C. Broughton, C.B.E. (*S.A.S.O., Transport Command*).

C. H. Hartley, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 12 Group*).

T. O. Prickett, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*S.A.S.O., No. 1 Group*).

T. W. Piper, C.B.E., A.F.C. (*Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Middle East Command*).

H. B. Wrigley, C.B.E. (*S.T.S.O., Fighter Command*).

S. R. C. Nelson, O.B.E. (*P.M.O., Bomber Command*).

AIR COMMODORES (ACTING AIR VICE-MARSHALS)

C. S. Moore, O.B.E. (*A.O.A., Middle East Air Force*).

D. M. T. Macdonald, C.B., (*Director-General of Manning*).

R. A. R. Rae, C.B., O.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 224 Group*).

R. Faville, C.B.E.

G. C. Eveleigh, O.B.E. (*Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Signals)*).

B. A. Chacksfield, O.B.E. (*A.O.C., No. 22 Group*).

J. R. Gordon-Finlayson, D.S.O., D.F.C. (*Director-General of Personal Services*).

R. B. Thomson, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (*A.O.C., No. 18 Group*).

E. L. Colbeck-Welch, O.B.E., D.F.C. (*S.A.S.O., Fighter Command*).

H. H. Chapman, C.B., C.B.E. (*Director-General of Technical Services*).

M. E. M. Perkins, C.B.E. (*S.T.S.O., Bomber Command*).

R. W. L. Glenn, C.B., C.B.E. (*Director-General of Personal Services*).

A. T. Monks, C.B. (*S.A.S.O., Technical Training Command*).

J. H. Harris, C.B., C.B.E. (*Commandant-General, R.A.F. Regt. and Inspector of Ground Combat Training*).

Royal Air Force Reserve

The Royal Air Force Reserve (including W.R.A.F. Reserve of Officers) consists of officers and men who have served in the regular air force; officers employed on air force duties under special conditions of service; and officers commissioned in ground branches during National Service and transferred to the R.A.F. Reserve of Officers (N.S. List); airmen liable to recall under the Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves Act, 1959 (Class G.); airmen transferred to Class H. of the Reserve for part-time service under the National Service Acts. The Royal Air Force Reserve also includes the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a pool of officers, airmen and airwomen who train voluntarily on a part-time basis.

Royal Observer Corps

Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Raised during the First World War and officially established in 1925, the Royal Observer Corps is a voluntary civilian organization. A part of Fighter Command, it has the task in war of identifying and plotting the movements of aircraft, and since 1955 has had the additional *rôle* of reporting and tracking radioactive "fall-out" for the Services and for the National Warning System.

Air Commodore-in-Chief, H.M. THE QUEEN.

Commandant, Air Commodore J. M. Warfield, C.B.E.

CIVIL DEFENCE

Under the *Civil Defence Act*, 1948, all necessary steps, short of actual combat, may be taken to afford protection against enemy attack and to mitigate the effects of any such attack. Ministers are by Order in Council made responsible for different functions in the organization and the general responsibility over the whole field of civil defence is that of the Secretary of State for the Home Department whose duty it is to co-ordinate all the Government's civil defence preparations. The Secretary of State for Scotland is similarly responsible for the co-ordination of all civil defence matters in Scotland. Examples of civil defence functions of individual Government Departments are:—

Ministry of Health (in Scotland, the *Department of Health for Scotland*). Measures to deal with casualties and disease; welfare in shelters.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government (in Scotland, the *Department of Health for Scotland*). Evacuation of civil population; accommodation of the homeless and refugees; demolition or repair of damaged property; disposal of the dead; maintenance of water supplies and sewerage; public information centres.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Provision, storage and distribution of food, animal feeding stuffs and soap; emergency feeding services. (In Scotland emergency feeding centres are the responsibility of the Dept. of Health for Scotland.)

Ministry of Transport. Maintenance of the road system; operation of railways, road transport, canals, docks and merchant shipping. (In Scotland maintenance of the road system is the responsibility of the Scottish Home Dept.)

Ministry of Power. Maintenance of supplies of fuel and power. (In Scotland the Scottish Home Dept. is responsible for the maintenance of electricity supplies.)

The Home Secretary is responsible for the national warning and monitoring system which is intended to provide warnings to the public of hostile attack and radioactive fall-out.

As was the case during the Second World War, local authorities have a large responsibility for civil defence, including the following functions:—Recruitment, organization and training of local divisions of the Civil Defence Corps; Collection of information and the control of civil defence operations; Protection of the public against gas and other toxic agents; Rescue work; Issue of instructions and advice to the public; Arrangements for the reception and billeting of official evacuees; Care of the homeless; Information centres for the public; Removal of casualties to hospital; Disposal of the dead; Emergency water supplies and sewerage; War damage repairs.

CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANIZATIONS

Civil Defence Corps

The Civil Defence Corps is a voluntary force whose duty is to assist local and other authorities in Great Britain to discharge their civil defence functions. It is organized in Local Divisions and by local authorities.

LOCAL DIVISIONS.—Composed in peace-time of men and women who have volunteered to undergo civil defence training in their spare time. In England and Wales each Division has five sections

(1) *Headquarters:* Organized in Sub-Sections for (*a*) Intelligence and Operations; (*b*) Scientific and Reconnaissance; and (*c*) Signals.

(2) *Warden Section*: Organized in most areas by the Chief Constable, its main duties are: Assistance and advice to the public; reconnaissance and reporting damage and radiological fall-out; public control under fall-out conditions; control of operations within warden post areas

(3) *Rescue Section*: Responsible for rescue work and first aid in connection with rescue operations, emergency work on demolition and debris clearance. Each party carries manpack equipment; heavier equipment is carried in a special vehicle.

(4) *Ambulance and First Aid Section*: Built up on the normal peace-time ambulance service provided by county and county borough councils: (*a*) Ambulance Detachment: the evacuation of casualties to hospitals and other centres for treatment; (*b*) First Aid Party: to render first aid, to place seriously injured casualties on stretchers and to organize their removal to the ambulance loading points. In addition a certain number of ambulances will maintain the peacetime work of the service.

(5) *Welfare Section*: To assist the local authority in matters such as evacuation, reception, billeting, care of homeless, welfare in shelters, emergency feeding and information services for the public.

Scotland.—Local Divisions are composed of four sections, *i.e.* excluding the Ambulance Casualty Collection Section. The duties of casualty collection fall to the Warden Section and the additional manpower for the civil defence requirements of the Scottish Ambulance Service come from the National Hospital Service Reserve, not the Civil Defence Corps.

London.—The local divisions organised by the City of London and the Metropolitan Boroughs include Headquarters, Warden and Welfare

Sections. The London County Council administers centrally the Rescue and Ambulance and First Aid Sections. The London County Council and the Metropolitan Boroughs share responsibility for the Welfare Section on the basis of their respective peacetime functions.

INDUSTRIAL CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICE.—To supplement the Civil Defence Corps the larger employers of labour in the country have been invited to form units of the Industrial Civil Defence Service in their premises. These units comprise Headquarters, Warden, Rescue and First Aid Sections having much the same responsibilities as the corresponding sections of the Corps and also a Fire Guard Section for fire-fighting duties. It is intended that the Industrial Civil Defence Service should operate in the closest association with the Civil Defence Corps and the other public civil defence services.

TRAINING.—Members of the Civil Defence Corps are required to undertake the training necessary to enable them to carry out the duties of an ordinary member of one of the five sections of the Corps. This training is known as "standard training." When a volunteer has completed this stage, he may, if he wishes, take additional training in order to increase his knowledge of civil defence and his usefulness as a member of the Corps. Thereafter "advanced" training is available if he wishes to attain a higher degree of proficiency and/or technical skill. Proficiency badges are awarded to mark the satisfactory completion of each of these three stages of training. All members of the Corps who have completed standard, or any additional or advanced training for which they volunteered, are required to attend for a few hours refresher training each year and to take part in exercises. Similar arrangements apply to the Industrial Civil Defence Service.

Civil defence instructors are trained either at one of three central training schools or locally, under arrangements made by local authorities in accordance with directions given by the Home Office or Scottish Home Department. Courses and studies for senior officials concerned with civil defence (*see* page 384) are held at the Civil Defence Staff College.

Police

In war, police forces, with the support of the special constabulary, will continue to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order and traffic control. They will also be responsible for giving assistance in certain additional tasks, such as the evacuation of the civil population and the care and control of the homeless, in support of the civil defence organization.

By virtue of regulations made under the *Special Constables Acts*, 1914 and 1923, special constables may be appointed at any time for the preservation of the public peace and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property in a police district. The assistance thus afforded to the regular force is of particular value in times of war. Strengths of the Special Constabulary appear on p. 628.

Fire Service

The Auxiliary Fire Service was re-established under the provisions of the *Civil Defence Act*, 1948, and is organized by the local fire brigades on a voluntary basis. In the event of war the Fire Service would be brought under central control and formed into a National Fire Service which would be greatly expanded by the mobilization of certain R.A.F. reservists who have been trained in firefighting and by the mobilization of those members of the A.F.S. who were available for whole-time service. Existing fire stations would be maintained to deal with fires arising from normal causes, but most of the resources of the N.F.S. would be organized in large mobile fire-fighting formations which would be stationed outside the main built-up areas but would be available to operate wherever required.

BRITISH EMPIRE CASUALTIES, 1939–1945

Casualties to all ranks of the British Commonwealth and Empire Forces (excluding death from natural causes) from Sept. 3, 1939, to Aug. 14, 1945:—

Division	Killed	Missing	Wounded	Prisoners of War	Total
United Kingdom	244,723	53,039	277,090	180,405	755,257
Canada	37,476	1,843	53,174	9,045	101,538
Australia	23,365	6,030	39,803	26,363	95,561
New Zealand	10,033	2,129	19,314	8,453	39,929
South Africa	6,840	1,841	14,363	14,589	37,633
India	24,338	11,754	64,354	79,489	179,935
Colonies	6,877	14,208	6,972	8,115	36,172
Total	353,652	90,844	475,070	326,459	1,246,025

NOTES.—The figures in the above table exclude (i) civilian casualties due to enemy action; (ii) casualties to merchant seamen: and (iii) casualties to members of the Home Guard while on duty.

The Church of England

Province of Canterbury

CANTERBURY. £7,500.

99th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.1.), *cons.* 1932. [Signs Geoffrey Cantuar:].....1945

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Alfred Carey Wollaston Rose, M.A., *cons.* 1935.....1956
Rt. Rev. Denis Bartlett Hall, B.A., *cons.* 1947 1960

Bishops Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. Lewis Evans Meredith, M.A. (Upway, St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury).....1957

Croydon, Rt. Rev. John Taylor Hughes, M.A. (44 Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon).....1956

Maidstone, Rt. Rev. Stanley Woodley Betts, M.A. (21 Streatham Common South, S.W.16).....1956

Dean (£2,000 nominal).

Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D., D.Th., B.Sc..1931

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000 nominal).

F. J. J. Shirley, Ph.D. 1935 | A. O. Standen, M.A.. 1946
Archdn. Sargent..1939 | Archdn. Strutt.....1959

Organist, S. S. Campbell, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.....1956

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. Alexander Sargent, M.A.*....1942

Croydon, Ven. J. A. M. Clayson, A.K.C.....1957

Maidstone, Ven. R. G. Strutt, B.D.....1959

Beneficed Clergy, 250; *Licensed under Seal, etc.* 57; *Curates*, 65.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Commissary of Diocese, Lord Dunboyne.....1959

Registrar of the Province and Archbishop's Legal Sec., D. M. M. Carey, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

Registrar of the Diocese of Canterbury, D. M. M. Carey, M.A., Diocesan House, Lady Wootton's Green, Canterbury.

LONDON. £5,000.

113th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Henry Colville Montgomery Campbell, M.C., D.D., *cons.* 1940, *trs.* 1942, 1949 and 1956 (Fulham Palace, S.W.6) [Signs Henry Londin:].....1956

Bishops Suffragan.

Willesden, Rt. Rev. George Ernest Ingle, M.A. (20 West Heath Avenue, N.W.11) (*cons.* 1949).1955

Kensington, Rt. Rev. Cyril Eastaugh, M.C., M.A. (19 Campden Hill Square, W.8).....1950

Stepney, Rt. Rev. Francis Evered Lunt, M.A. (25 Compton Terrace, N.1).....1957

Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. Roderic Norman Coote, D.D. (222 Lambeth Road, S.E.1) (*cons.* 1951).....1957

Dean of St. Pauls (£2,000).

Very Rev. Walter Robert Matthews, K.C.V.O., D.Lit., D.D., The Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C.4...1934

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archd. Gibbs-Smith 1947 | Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev.
L. J. Collins, M.A...1948 | J. W. C. Wand, K.C.V.O., D.D.....1955

Organist, J. Dykes Bower, C.V.O., M.A., Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.....1936

Receiver of St. Paul's, E. T. Floyd Ewin, M.V.O.

Archdeacons.

London, Ven. O. H. Gibbs-Smith, M.A.....1947

Middlesex, Ven. A. J. Morcom, M.A.....1953

Hampstead, Ven. H. J. Matthews, M.A.....1950

Hackney, Ven. M. M. Hodgins.....1951

Beneficed Clergy, 553; *Curates, &c.*, 597.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. ...1954

Commissary of the Dean and Chapter (vacant).

Registrar, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.....1939

Chapter Clerk, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

Westminster. £3,000.

(The Collegiate Church of St. Peter—A Royal Peculiar)

Dean, Very Rev. Eric Symes Abbott, M.A,...1959

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,400)

Archd. Marriott....1937 | E. F. Carpenter, Ph.D., M.A., D.D. .1951
A. Fox, M.A., D.D. (*Sub-Dean*) ..... 1941 | M.S. Stancliffe, M.A.1957

Archdeacon, Ven. S. J. Marriott, M.A.....1959

Chapter Clerk, G. G. Hartwright.....1938

Receiver General, W. R. J. Pullen, LL.B.....1959

Registrar, T. Hebron, C.B.E., M.V.O., M.A.....1938

Precentor, Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A. 1951

Organist, Sir William McKie, M.V.O., M.A., D.Mus. 1941

WINCHESTER. £3,000.

92nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alwyn Terrell Petre Williams, D.D., *cons.* 1939. (Wolvesey, Winchester.) (Prelate of the Order of the Garter) [Signs Alwyn Winton:].....1952

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Hamilton Lang, M.A. (*cons.* 1936).....1947

Bishop Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Edward Norman Lamplugh, M.A. (The Close, Winchester)...1951

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Norman Sykes, D.D., D.Phil., F.B.A. .1958

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. Alan Stanley Giles, C.B.E., M.A.....1959

Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Edward Louis Frossard, M.A.....1947

Canons Residentiary (£1,000).

R. B. Lloyd, M.A...1937 | Bp. of Southampton 1951
Bp. Lang .....1947 | F. R. Money, M.A...1955

Precentor, Rev. Canon J. P. Boden.....1939

Organist, Alwyn Surplice, F.R.C.O.....1949

Archdeacons.

Winchester, Bp. Lang.....1947

Basingstoke, Ven. R. C. Rudgard, O.B.E., T.D. ..1958

Beneficed Clergy, 289; *Curates, &c.*, 70.

Chancellor, J. F. E. Stephenson, Q.C., M.A.....1958

Registrar, G. H. Gardner, O.B.E., Winchester ..1939

Legal Secretary, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

BATH AND WELLS. £2,700.

73rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Barry Henderson, D.S.C., M.A., *cons.* 1955. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs Edward Bath: et Well:].....1960

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Mark Allin Hodson, B.A. (Dinder Rectory, Wells).....1956

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Douglas John Wilson, M.A. (*cons.* 1938).....1956
Rt. Rev. Fabian Menteath Elliot Jackson, M.A. (*cons.* 1946).....1956

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Christopher Woodforde, D.D., Litt.D. 1959

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. S. L. Jones, B.A., .1947 | R. V. Sellers, D.D...1955
Archd. Salmon....1951 | Bp. Wilson.....1956

Organist, D. D. R. Pouncey, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O..1935

Archdeacons

Bath (vacant).

Taunton, Ven. G. F. Hilder, M.A.....1951

Wells, Ven. H. B. Salmon, M.A.....1951

Beneficed Clergy, 490; *Curates, &c.*, 70.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B...1942

Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, C. W. Harris, Wells.

BIRMINGHAM. £2,200.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Leonard Wilson, C.M.G., D.D., *cons.* 1941. (Bishop's Croft, Harborne, Birmingham 17.) [Signs Leonard Birmingham] 1953

Bishop Suffragan.

Aston, Rt. Rev. Clement George St. Michael Parker, M.A. (139 Salisbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham 13).....1954
Provost, Very Rev. Harold George Michael Clarke, M.A.....1951

Archdeacons.

Aston, Ven. M. T. Dunlop, M.A.....1955
Birmingham, Ven. S. Harvie Clark, M.A.....1947

Benefices Clergy, 167; *Curates, &c.*, 72.

Organist, T. N. Tunnard, M.A., B.Mus., A.R.C.O..1958
Chancellor, H. E. Salt, Q.C.....1957
Registrar and Legal Secretary, R. L. Ekin, B.A. (85 Cornwall Street, Birmingham 3).

BRISTOL. £2,200.

52nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Oliver Stratford Tomkins, D.D. (Bishop's House, Clifton Hill, Bristol 8) [Signs Oliver Bristol].....1959

Bishop Suffragan.

Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Edward James Keymer Roberts, M.A. (73 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol 8).....1956

Dean.

Very Rev. Douglas Ernest William Harrison, M.A.....1957

Canon Residentiary.

A. R. Millbourn, M.A. 1939 | Archd. Reddick ...1955
J. R. Peacey, M.C., M.A.....1945 | B. S. Moss, M.A. ...1960
Organist, Clifford Harker, B.Mus., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M. 1949

Archdeacons.

Bristol, Ven. P. G. Reddick, M.A.....1950
Swindon, Ven. L. C. Cornwell, M.A., B.D.....1947

Benefices Clergy, 152; *Curates, &c.*, 56.

Chancellor, J. Clifford Perks, M.C., M.A.....1950
Registrar and Sec., J. L. Press, M.A.....1949

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford.) [Signs Falkner Chelmsford].....1951

Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Frederick Dudley Vaughan Harborough, B.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1946
Barking, Rt. Rev. William Frank Percival Chadwick, M.A. (West Dene, Whitehall Lane, Buckhurst Hill).....1959
Provost, Very Rev. George Eric Gordon, M.A..1951
Organist, D. E. Cantrell, B.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O...1953

Archdeacons.

Southend, Ven. W. N. Welch, M.A.....1953
West Ham, Ven. J. E. Elvin.....1957
Colchester, Ven. A. V. G. Cleall, M.A.....1959

Benefices Clergy, 422; *Curates, &c.*, 156.

Chancellor, Sir Ernest Goodman Roberts, Q.C..1950
Diocesan Registrar, G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1.....1934

CHICHESTER. £2,200.

98th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Roger Plumpton Wilson, D.D. (*cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1958) (The Palace, Chichester) [Signs Roger Cicestr.].....1958

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. James Herbert Lloyd Morrell, M.A. (83 Davigdor Road, Hove).....1959

Dean

Very Rev. John Walter Atherton Hussey, M.A. 1955

Canons Residentiary.

A. R. Browne-Wilkinson, M.A.....1938 | W. K. L. Clarke, D.D. 1945 | Archd. Mason.....1949
Organist, J. A. Birch, F.R.C.O.....1958

Archdeacons.

Chichester, Ven. L. Mason, M.A.....1946
Hastings, Ven. G. Mayfield, M.A.....1956
Lewes, Ven. D. H. Booth, M.B.E., M.A.....1959

Benefices Clergy, 360; *Curates, &c.*, 133.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.B. 1922
Legal Secretary to the Bishop, and Diocesan Registrar, J. S. Widdows, M.B.E.

COVENTRY. £2,200.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D. (The Bishop's House, 23 Davenport Road, Coventry.) [Signs Cuthbert Coventry.].....1956
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John David McKie, M.A. (*cons.* 1946).....1960
Provost, Very Rev. Harold Claude Noel Williams, B.A.....1958
Organist (vacant).

Canon Residentiary.

E. H. Patey, M.A.....1958

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. L. J. Stanford, M.A.....1946
Warwick, Ven. J. H. Proctor, M.A.....1958

Benefices Clergy, 164, *Curates. &c.*, 42.

Chancellor, His Hon. Conolly Hugh Gage, M.A. 1948
Registrar, S. A. Penn, Coventry.....1957

DERBY. £2,220.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Francis Allen, D.D. (Bishop's House, Breadsall, Derby.) [Signs Geoffrey Derby].....1959
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Sinker, M.A. (*cons.* 1949).....1954
Provost, Very Rev. Ronald Alfred Beddoes, M.A. 1953

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Richardson. 1955 | W. James.....1955

Archdeacons.

Derby, Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A.....1952
Chesterfield, Ven. Talbot Dilworth-Harrison, M.A. 1943
Organist, W. M. Ross, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O.....1958

Benefices Clergy, 252; *Curates, &c.*, 30.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B....1944
Registrar, H. S. Rees, Derby.

ELY. £2,500.

64th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D. (*cons.* 1932, *trans.* 1941 *and* 1956) (The Bishop's House, Ely) [Signs Noel Ely].....1956
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gordon John Walsh, D.D. (*cons.* 1927).....1942

Dean (£1,700).

Very Rev. Cyril Patrick Hankey, M.A.....1950

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

Bp. Walsh.....1942 | D. G. Hill, M.A....1960
B. C. Pawley, M.A...1959 | G. W. Lampe, M.C., D.D. 1960
Organist, A. W. Wills, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.....1959

Archdeacons.

Ely, Ven. H. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A.....1947
Huntingdon, Ven. A. Royle, M.A.....1954
Wisbech, Ven. J. P. Pelloe, M.A.....1953

Benefices Clergy, 250; *Curates, &c.*, 85.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D. 1921
Deputy Registrar, D. M. M. Carey, M.A., 4 Lynn Road, Ely.....1959
Secretary, D. M. Moir Carey, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

EXETER. £2,200.

67th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter). [Signs Robert Exon:]. 1949

Bishops Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Arthur Edmund Westall, B.A. (The Close, Exeter) 1954

Plymouth, Rt. Rev. Norman Harry Clarke, M.A. (Lynn, Bainbridge Avenue, Hartley, Plymouth) 1950

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Marcus Knight, B.D. 1960

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archd. Hall ..... 1934 | Archd. Babington. 1958
H. Balmforth, M.A. 1956

Organist, L. Dakers 1957

Chapter Clerk, J. W. Waddingham, B.A. 1932

Archdeacons.

Barnstaple, Ven. W. G. Sanderson, M.A. 1958

Totnes, Ven. E. F. Hall, M.A. 1948

Plymouth, Bishop of Plymouth 1950

Exeter, Ven. R. H. Babington, M.A. 1958

Benefced Clergy, 406; *Curates, &c.*, 69

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. .. 1941

Registrar and Secretary, Maj.-Gen. Sir Godwin Michelmore, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., LL.B., 18 Cathedral Yard, Exeter.

GLOUCESTER. £2,500.

35th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wilfred Marcus Askwith, K.C.M.G., D.D. (Palace House, Pitt Street, Gloucester), *cons*, 1942, *trans.* 1954 (Signs Wilfred Gloucestr:) 1954

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Augustine John Hodson, M.A. (*cons.* 1938) 1955

Bishop Suffragan.

Tewkesbury, Rt. Rev. Forbes Trevor Horan, B.A. 1960

Dean (about £1,500).

Very Rev. Seiriol John Arthur Evans, M.A., F.S.A. 1953

Canons Residentiary (each about £750).

J. McIntyre, D.D. .. 1946 | G. H. Fendick, M.A. 1948
Archdn. Wardle .. 1948 | D. D. Thomas, M.A. 1957

Organist. Herbert Sumsion, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. .. 1928

Archdeacons.

Gloucester, Ven. W. T. Wardle, M.A. 1948

Cheltenham, Ven. R. H. Sutch, M.A. 1951

Benefced Clergy, 277; *Curates, &c.*, 40.

Chancellor & Vicar-Gen., E. Garth Moore, M.A. 1957

Registrar & Sec., H. A. Gibson, Pitt Street, Gloucester 1957

Legal. Sec., D. M. M. Carey, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1.

GUILDFORD. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ivor Stanley Watkins, D.D. (Willow Grange, Stringer's Common, Guildford), *cons.* 1946, *trans.* 1956. [Signs Ivor Guildford] 1956

Provost, Very Rev. Walter Boulton, M.A. 1952

Canon Residentiary.

(vacant).

Organist, B. Rose 1960

Archdeacons.

Surrey, Ven. A. J. de C. Studdert, M.A. 1957

Dorking, Ven. W. Roberts, B.A. 1957

Benefced Clergy, 257; *Curates, &c.*, 111.

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D.

Legal Sec., Graham D. Heath, M.A.

Registrar of Diocese, Graham D. Heath, M.A.

Registrar of the Archdeaconries, D. M. Moir Carey, M.A.

HEREFORD. £2,500.

101st Bishop, Right Rev. Tom Longworth, D.D. (The Palace, Hereford), *cons.* 1939, *trans.* 1949. [Signs T. Hereford] 1949

Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Willoughby Sara, D.D. (*cons.* 1937) 1946

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Hedley Robert Burrows, M.A. 1947

Canons Residentiary (£933).

H. V. Moreton, D.Litt. 1935 | A. J. Winnington-Ingram, M.A. 1945
E. F. H. Dunnicliff, M.A. 1960

Organist, Melville Cook, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1956

Archdeacons.

Hereford, Ven. T. B. Randolph, M.A. 1959

Ludlow, Ven J. W. Lewis, M.A. 1960

Benefced Clergy, 226; *Curates, &c.*, 24.

Chancellor, K. J. T. Elphinstone 1952

Registrar, Philip Gwynne James, 5 St. Peter Street, Hereford.

LEICESTER. £2,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Leicester.) [Signs Ronald Leicester] 1953

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harold Alexander Maxwell, M.A. (*cons.* 1943) 1950

Provost, Very Rev. Richard John Forrester Mayston, C.B.E., M.A. 1958

Canons Residentiary.

*F. M. Cray, B.A. .. 1952 | H. Lockley, Ph.D. . 1958
*R. Chalmers, T.D., M.A. 1954 | F. W. Pratt, B.A. ... 1958

*Without residence or stipend.

Organist, George C. Gray, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O. .. 1930

Archdeacons.

Leicester, Ven. I. D. Edwards, M.A. 1956

Loughborough, Ven. R. B. Cole 1953

Benefced Clergy, 218; *Curates, &c.*, 32.

Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A. 1953

LICHFIELD. £2,500.

95th Bishop, Right Rev. Arthur Stretton Reeve, D.D. (22 The Close, Lichfield.) [Signs Stretton Lichfield] 1953

Bishops Suffragan.

Shrewsbury, Rt. Rev. William Alonzo Parker, M.A. (10 St. Mary's Place, Shrewsbury) 1950

Stafford, Rt. Rev. Richard George Clitherow, M.A. (Eversley, Bramshall Road, Uttoxeter) 1958

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. William Stuart Macpherson, M.A. .. 1953

Canons Residentiary (each £900).

A. B. Lavelle, M.A., B.D., Ph.D. ..... 1959 | Archd. Stratton ... 1960
D. K. Robertson, B.A. 1960

Organist, R. G. Greening, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1959

Archdeacons.

Stafford, Ven. B. Stratton, M.A. 1959

Salop, Ven. S. D. Austerberry 1959

Stoke on Trent, Ven. G. Youell 1956

Benefced Clergy, 406; *Curates, &c.*, 141.

Chancellor, His Hon. C. H. Gage 1954

Diocesan Registrar and Bishop's Sec., M. B. S. Exham.

LINCOLN. £2,200.

68th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Riches, D.D. (*cons.* 1952, *trans.* 1956 (Bishop's House, Eastgate, Lincoln). [Signs Kenneth Lincoln:] 1956

Bishops Suffragan.

Grimsby, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Healey, M.A. 1958

Grantham, Rt. Rev. Anthony Otter, M.A. (Stoke Rectory, Grantham) 1949

Dean (£2,000).

Rt. Rev. David Colin Dunlop, M.A. 1949

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. M. Cook, M.A. .. 1946 | M. H. R. Synge, M.A. 1959

Organist, Gordon Slater, Mus.Doc. 1930

Archdeacons.

Stow, Ven. L. Ashcroft.....1954
Lindsey, Ven. A. C. Jarvis, M.A.....1960
Lincoln, Ven. A. C. Smith V.R.D., M.A.....1960
Beneficed Clergy, 370; *Curates, &c.*, 110.
Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.B.....1937
Registrar, H. J. J. Griffith, 2 Bank Street, Lincoln.

NORWICH. £2,200.

68th Bishop (109th of *East Anglia*), Rt. Rev. William Launcelot Scott Fleming, D.D. (*cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1959) (Bishop's House, Norwich) [Signs Launcelot Norvic].....1959

Bishop Suffragan.

Thetford, Rt. Rev. Martin Partick Grainge Leonard, D.S.O., M.A. (18 Albemarle Road, Norwich). 1953
Dean (£1,500), Very Rev. Norman Hook, M.A. 1952

Canons Residentiary (£750).

R. A. Edwards, M.A. 1948 | Archd. Baggott (£450) 1955
J. Waring, M.A.....1951 |
Organist, Heathcote Statham, Mus.Doc. 1928

Archdeacons.

Norwich, Ven. R. Meiklejohn, B.D., LL.B.....1954
Norfolk, Ven. L. J. Baggott, M.A.....1955
Lynn, Ven. H. K. P. Smith, M.A.....1956

Beneficed Clergy, 415; *Curates, &c.*, 30.
Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A.....1955
Registrar & Sec., B. O. L. Prior.
London Sec., D. M. Moir Carey.

OXFORD. £2,500.

38th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harry James Carpenter, D.D. (12 Rawlinson Road, Oxford.) [Signs Harry Oxon].....1955

Bishops Suffragan.

Reading, Rt. Rev. Eric Henry Knell, M.A. (Christ Church Vicarage, Reading).....1955
Dorchester, Rt. Rev. David Goodwin Loveday, M.A. (Wardington, Banbury).....1957
Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Gordon David Savage, M.A. 1960
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Vibert Jackson, D.D. (*cons.* 1921).....1950
Rt. Rev. Arthur Groom Parham, M.C., M.A. (*cons.* 1942).....1954

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).

Very Rev. Cuthbert Aikman Simpson, D.D. ..1959

Canons Residentiary (£1,500).

The Canons of Christ Church (with the exception of the Archdeacon of Oxford) are Professors in the University of Oxford.

F. L. Cross, D.Phil. 1944 | H. Chadwick, D.D. 1958
V. A. Demant, D.D. 1949 | S. L. Greenslade, D.D.
Archd. Witton-Davies 1956 | 1959

Organist, Sydney Watson, M.A., D.Mus. 1955

Archdeacons.

Oxford, Ven. C. Witton-Davies, M.A.....1956
Berks, Bishop of Reading 1954
Bucks, Bishop of Buckingham.....1957

Beneficed Clergy, 542; *Curates, &c.*, 310.
Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell.....1958
Registrar and Legal Sec., Peter Winckworth 1948

Windsor. £2,000.

(The Queen's Free Chapel of St. George within Her Castle of Windsor—A Royal Peculiar)
Dean. Rt. Rev. Eric Knightley Chetwode Hamilton, K.C.V.O., M.A.....1944

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

G. B. Bentley, M.A. 1957 | R. H. Hawkins, M.A. 1958
| J. A. Fisher, M.A...1958

Organist, Sir William Harris, K.C.V.O., D.MUS.
Chapter Clerk, Mrs. J. O. Rushton.

PETERBOROUGH. £2,200.

33rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Wright Stopford, C.B.E., D.D., D.C.L. (Bishop's House, Peterborough) [Signs Robert Petriburg] (*cons.* 1955) 1956
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Charles Arthur William Aylen, M.A. (*cons.* 1930).....1952
Rt. Rev. Weston Henry Stewart, C.B.E., D.D. (*cons.* 1943).....1957
Rt. Rev. Hugh Van Lynden Otter-Barry, C.B.E., M.A. (*cons.* 1931).....1960

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Noel Charles Christopherson, M.C., M.A. 1943

Canons Residentiary (each £900).

Archd. Millard.....1946 | H. G. G. Herklots, M.A.
J. L. Cartwright, M.A., 1951 | 1959

Master of the Music, W. S. Vann, Mus. Bac. F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons. [1953
Northampton, Ven. R. C. O. Goodchild, M.A...1959
Oakham, Ven. E. N. Millard, M.A.....1946

Beneficed Clergy, 250; *Curates, &c.*, 30.
Chancellor, J. F. E. Stephenson, Q.C., B.A.....1956
Registrar, A. F. Percival, M.A., 37 Priestgate, Peterborough.....1956

PORTSMOUTH.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Henry Lawrence Phillips, D.D. (Bishopswood, Fareham, Hants.) [Signs John Portsmouth].....1960
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bryan Percival Robin, M.A. (*cons.* 1941).....1959
Provost, Very Rev. Eric Noel Porter Goff, M.A. 1939
Organist, M. G. Menzies.

Canons Residentiary.

The Provost .....1939 | C. Foster, Ph.D. ...1959

Archdeacons.

Portsmouth, Ven. M. D. S. Peck, M.A.....1956
I. of Wight, Ven. A. Cory, M.A.....1952

Beneficed Clergy, 110; *Curates, &c.*, 69.
Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B....1940
Registrar and Legal Sec., T. B. Birkett, 132 High Street, Portsmouth.....1957

ROCHESTER. £2,500

104th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard David Say, M.A. (Bishopscourt, Rochester), [Signs David Roffen]

Bishop Suffragan. [1960
Tonbridge, Rt. Rev. Russell Berridge White, M.A.....1958
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Charles Mann, D.D. (*cons.* 1935).....1950

Dean (£2,000).

Rt. Rev Robert William Stannard, M.A.....1959

Canons Residentiary (£1,000).

Archdeacon Harland.....1951
Rt. Rev. H. C. Read, M.A.....1957
A. G. G. C. Pentreath, M.A.....1958
S. Y. Blanch, M.A.....1960
Organist, R. J. Ashfield, D.MUS., F.R.C.O.....1956

Archdeacons.

Rochester, Ven. L. W. Harland, M.B.E., M.A. ..1951
Tonbridge, Ven. E. E. Maples Earle, M.A. 1952
Bromley, Ven. R. G. H. McCahearty, M.A....1955

Beneficed Clergy, 223; *Curates, &c.*, 76.
Chancellor, P. C. Lamb, Q.C., M.A.....1955
Registrars, H. S. Wharton (1949) and O. R. Woodfield (1955), Rochester.
Sec. G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1 1943

ST. ALBANS. £2,200.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Michael Gresford Jones, D.D. (*High Almoner to Her Majesty the Queen*) (Abbey Gate House, St. Albans.) [Signs Michael St. Albans] (*cons.* 1942).....1950
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Claud Thomas Thellusson Wood, M.C., M.A. (*cons.* 1948).....1953

Bishop Suffragan.
Bedford, Rt. Rev. Basil Tudor Guy, M.A. (Gravenhurst Rectory, Bedford) 1957
Dean (£1,500).
Very Rev. Arthur Kenneth Mathews, O.B.E., D.S.C., M.A. 1955
Organist, P. Hurford, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.
Archdeacons. [1958
St. Albans, Ven. C. S. Cockbill, M.A. 1951
Bedford, Ven. B. C. Snell, M.A. 1958
Beneficet Clergy, 269; *Curates, &c.*, 95.
Chancellor, G. H. Newsom, Q.C., M.A. 1958
Registrar and Legal Sec., G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1 1954

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,200.
5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Harold Morris, D.D. (Bishop's House, Ipswich), *cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1954. [Signs Harold St. Edm. & Ipswich] 1954
Bishop Suffragan.
Dunwich, Rt. Rev. Thomas Herbert Cashmore, B.A. (Stonham Aspal Rectory, Stowmarket) 1955
Provost, Very Rev. John Albert Henry Waddington, M.B.E., T.D., M.A. 1958
Canon Residentiary, Archd. Norton 1958
Archdeacons.
Ipswich, Ven. T. R. Browne, B.D. 1946
Suffolk, Ven. C. O. George, M.A. 1947
Sudbury, Ven. H. R. Norton, O.B.E., M.A. 1945
Organist, T. F. H. Oxley, B.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. .. 1957
Beneficed Clergy, 285; *Curates, &c.*, 15.
Chancellor, D. C. Bain, M.C., M.A. 1955
Registrars, S. J. M. Sampson, LL.M. and G. P. V. Creagh, M.A., 80 Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

SALISBURY. £2,200.
98th Bishop, Right Rev. William Louis Anderson, D.S.C., D.D. (*cons.* 1937, *trans.* 1949) (South Canonry, The Close, Salisbury.) [Signs William Sarum.] 1949
Bishop Suffragan.
Sherborne, Rt. Rev. Victor Joseph Pike, C.B., C.B.E., D.D. (69 The Close, Salisbury) 1960
Dean (£1,200).
Very Rev. Kenneth William Haworth, M.A. ... 1960
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
C. Jackson ..... 1947 | J. S. Maples, M.A. .. 1960
R. S. Dawson, M.A. 1958 |
Organist, C. Dearnley, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. ... 1957
Archdeacons.
Dorset, Ven. E. L. Seager, M.A. 1956
Wilts, Ven. C. A. Plaxton, M.A. 1951
Sarum, Ven. F. McGowan, M.B.E., M.A. 1951
Sherborne, Ven. J. C. Chute, M.A. 1941
Beneficed Clergy, 305; *Curates, &c.*, 115.
Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A. 1955
Registrar and Legal Secretary, Alan M. Barker, B.A., Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.

SOUTHWARK. £2,500.
6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Mervyn Stockwood, D.D. (Bishop's House, 38 Tooting Bec Gardens, S.W.16) [Signs Mervyn Southwark] 1959
Bishops Suffragan.
Kingston on Thames, Rt. Rev. William Percy Gilpin, M.A. (89, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4) 1952
Woolwich, Rt. Rev. John Arthur Thomas Robinson, M.A., Ph.D. (17 Manor Way, Blackheath, S.E.3) 1959
Provost, Very Rev. George Edmund Reindorp, M.A. 1957
Canons Residentiary.
C. Cuttell, B.A. .... 1954 | W. R. Houghton, M.A. W. F. Morley, M.A., B.D. ..... 1956 | 1959
I. G. Davies, B.A., B.D. 1957 | S. G. Evans, M.A. .. 1960
Organist, H. Dexter 1956

Archdeacons.
Southwark, Ven. H. H. A. Sands, M.A. 1955
Lewisham (vacant)
Kingston, Ven. P. D. Robb, M.A. 1953
Beneficed Clergy, 316; *Curates, &c.*, 250.
Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A. 1948
Secretary and Registrar, G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1 1927

TRURO. £2,360.
10th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Maurice Key, D.D. (Lis Escop, Truro) (*cons.* 1947, *trans.* 1960) [Signs John Truron] 1960
Dean
Very Rev. Henry Morgan Lloyd, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.A. 1960
Canons Residentiary.
Archd. Boreham .. 1947 | H. A. Blair, M.A., B.D. J. A. Simcock ..... 1952 | 1960
Archdeacons.
Cornwall, Ven. F. Boreham, M.A. 1949
Bodmin, Ven. W. H. Prior, A.K.C. 1957
Organist, F. G. Ormond, B.A. 1929
Beneficed Clergy, 200; *Curates, &c.*, 19.
Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell 1957
Registrar and Secretary, R. W. Money, 2 Princes Street, Truro.

WORCESTER. £2,200
109th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards, D.D. (Froxmere Court, Crowle, Worcester) [Signs Mervyn Worcester] 1956
Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Cyril Edgar Stuart, M.A. (*cons.* 1932) 1953
Dean (£1,750).
Very Rev. Robert Leslie Pollington Milburn, M.A. 1957
Canons (each £875).
A. P. Shepherd, D.D. 1945 | C. B. Armstrong, M.A., E. F. Braley, LL.D. 1947 | B.D. 1947
| Bishop Stuart 1956
Organist, D. Guest, M.A., Mus.B., A.R.C.O. 1957
Archdeacons.
Worcester, Ven. T. B. Wilson, M.A. 1944
Dudley, Ven. A. V. Hurley, C.B.E., T.D., M.A. ... 1951
Beneficed Clergy, 175; *Curates, &c.*, 106.
Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell 1959
Secretary and Registrar, R. C. March, Diocesan Registry, Worcester.

Province of York

YORK. £5,000.
92nd Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, D.D., *cons.* 1952, *trs.* 1956. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Michael Ebor:] 1956
Bishops Suffragan.
Selby, Rt. Rev. Carey Frederick Knyvett, O.B.E., M.A. (153 Hull Road, York) 1941
Whitby, Rt. Rev. Philip William Wheeldon, O.B.E., M.A. (The Old Rectory, South Kilvington, Thirsk) 1953
Hull, Rt. Rev. George Frederick Townley, M.A. (222 Park Avenue, Hull) 1957
Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. Eric Milner-White, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.D.
Canons Residentiary (each £800). 1941
G. W. O. Addleshaw, B.D. 1946
T. H. Tardrew, LL.B. 1953
R. E. Cant, M.A. 1957
Organist, Francis Jackson, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons.
York, Ven. C. R. Forder, M.A. 1957
East Riding, Ven. F. E. Ford, M.A. 1957
Cleveland, Ven. W. Palin, M.A. 1947

Beneficed Clergy, 363; *Curates, &c.*, 54.
Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Vicar-General of the Province, and *Chancellor of the Diocese*, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B.....1944
Registrar and Secretary, I. N. Ware, O.B.E., T.D..1940

DURHAM. £4,000.

89*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Maurice Henry Harland, D.D. (*cons.* 1942, *trans.* 1947 and 1956). (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Maurice Dunelm.].....1956

Bishop Suffragan.
Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Mervyn Armstrong, O.B.F., M.A. (Meikridge, Gilesgate, Durham).....1958

Dean (£3,000).
Very Rev. John Herbert Severn Wild, M.A...1951

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
H. E. W. Turner, D.D.|Archd. Stranks.....1954
1950|C. F. Evans, M.A.....1958
Archd. Cobham...1953|G. E. Brigstocke, M.A.1959
Organist, C. W. Eden, Mus.B., A.R.C.O.....1930

Archdeacons.
Durham Ven. J. O. Cobham, M.A. 1953
Auckland, Ven. C. J. Stranks, M.A.. 1958

Beneficed Clergy, 256; *Curates, &c.*, 120.
Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A.....1954
Registrar (1948) *and Legal Secretary* (1929), H. C. Ferens, M.A. (The College, Durham).

BLACKBURN. £2,700.

4*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Charles Robert Claxton, M.A., *cons.* 1946, *trans.* 1960 (Bishop's House, Blackburn) [Signs Charles Blackburn].....1960

Bishops Suffragan.
Lancaster, Rt. Rev. Anthony Leigh Egerton Hoskyns-Abrahall (Pedders Wood, Scorton)1955
Burnley, Rt. Rev. George Edward Holderness, M.A. (Palace House, Burnley).....1955
Provost, Very Rev. William Kay, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.....1936

Canons Residentiary.
W. R. F. Browning, M.A.,| G. Jackson, B.A....1959
B.D.....1959|

Archdeacons (each £500).
Lancaster, Ven. C. H. Lambert, M.A..... 1959
Blackburn, Ven. A. S. Picton.....1959
Organist, I. L. Duerden, Mus.Bac. 1939

Beneficed Clergy, 267; *Curates, &c.*, 52.
Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A. . . . 1943
Registrar, Leslie Ranson, LL.B. (Cathedral Close, Blackburn).....1954

BRADFORD. £3,000.

3*rd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Frederick Donald Coggan, D.D. (Bishopscroft, Ashwell Road, Heaton, Bradford) [Signs Donald Bradford].....1956
Provost, Very Rev. John Gerhard Tiarks, M.A..1943

Archdeacons.
Bradford, Ven. H. L. Higgs, M.A.....1957
Craven, Ven. A. Sephton, M.A. 1956

Beneficed Clergy, 142; *Curates, &c.*, 29
Chancellor, H. C. Scott, M.A.....1957
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, General Buildings, 91 Kirkgate, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £2,600

62*nd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Thomas Bloomer, D.D. (Rose Castle, Dalston, Carlisle.) [Signs Thomas Carliol].....1946

Bishop Suffragan.
Penrith, Rt. Rev. Sydney Cyril Bulley, M.A. (Fox How, Ambleside, Westmorland).....1959

Dean (about £1,800).
Very Rev. Lionel Meiring Spafford du Toit, M.A. 1960

Canons Residentiary (about £900).
Archd. Nurse.....1958 | T. R. Hare, M.A. ..1959
R. T. Holtby, M.A. 1958 |
Organist, R. A. Sievewright, M.A., A.R.C.O....1960

Archdeacons.
Westmorland and Furness, Bishop of Penrith...1959
West Cumberland, Ven. W. E. A. Pugh, M.A. .1959
Carlisle, Ven. C. E. Nurse, M.A.....1958

Beneficed Clergy, 280; *Curates, &c.*, 57.
Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A.....1950
Registrar and Sec., G. W. Graham-Bowman, O.B.E., M.C., Carlisle.....1929

CHESTER. £2,500.

37*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Gerald Alexander Ellison, D.D. (Bishop's House, Chester.) *cons.* 1950 [Signs Gerald Cestr:].....1955

Bishop Suffragan.
Stockport, Rt. Rev. David Henry Saunders-Davies, M.A. (Toft House, Gough's Lane, Knutsford) 1950

Dean (£1,500).
Very Rev. Michael McCausland Gibbs, M.A...1954

Canons Residentiary (each £900).
Archdn. Burne....1940 W. S. Coad, M.A...1944
C. E. Jarman.....1943 B. A. Hardy, M.A..1946
Organist, Roland Middleton, MUS. DOC.....1948

Archdeacons.
Chester, Ven. R. V. H. Burne, M.A.....1937
Macclesfield, Ven. T. Clarke.....1958

Beneficed Clergy, 281; *Curates, &c.*, 72.
Chancellor, K. J. T. Elphinstone, M.A.....1950
Legal Secretaries, Gamon & Co., 2 White Friars, Chester.

LIVERPOOL. £2,200.

4*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D., (Bishop's Lodge, Woolton Park, Liverpool.) [Signs Clifford Liverpool].....1944

Bishop Suffragan.
Warrington Rt. Rev. Laurence Ambrose Brown, M.A. 1960

Dean (£1,500).
Very Rev. Frederick William Dillistone, D.D...1956

Canons Residentiary.
F. H. Perkins, M.A.....1955
C. B. Naylor, M.A.....1956
R. B. Parker, M.A.....1958
F. A. Redwood, M.A.....1960
Organist, Noel Rawsthorne, F.R.C.O.....1955

Archdeacons (each £300).
Liverpool, Ven. H. S. Wilkinson, M.A.....1951
Warrington, Ven. E. H. Evans.....1959

Beneficed Clergy, 227; *Curates, &c.*, 103.
Chancellor, His Hon. E. Steel, LL.B.....1957
Registrar, E. C. Arden, 1 Hanover Street, Liverpool. 1.

MANCHESTER. £2,200.

7*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D. (Bishop's House, 26 Singleton Road, Manchester 7). [Signs William Manchester] 1947

Bishops Suffragan.
Hulme, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Venner Ramsey, B.D. (2 Clifton Avenue, Fallowfield, Manchester 14) 1953
Middleton, Rt. Rev. Edward Ralph Wickham, B.D. (1 Portland Road, Eccles, Manchester).....1959

Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. Herbert Arthur Jones, B.Sc.....1954

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Archdn. Bean.....1934 | R. H. Preston, M.A. 1958
H. Hodkin, M.A....1957 |
Organist, Allan Wicks, M.A.....1954

Archdeacons.
Manchester, Ven. A. Selwyn Bean, M.B.E., B.D.. 1934
Rochdale, Ven. E. Stephenson, M.M., M.A., B.D.. 1951

Beneficed Clergy, 383; *Curates, &c.*, 65.
Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A.....1948
Registrar and Bishop's Secretary, L. H. Orford, M.A., LL.B., 90 Deansgate, Manchester.....1933

NEWCASTLE. £2,500.

8th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hugh Edward Ashdown, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3) [Signs Hugh Newcastle]. 1957
Provost, Very Rev. Noel Martin Kennaby, M.A. 1947

Canons Residentiary.

P. M. Martin, M.A. 1948 | C. C. Wolters, M.A. 1958
Archd. White-Thomson 1955

Archdeacons

Northumberland, Ven. I. H. White-Thomson, M.A. 1955
Lindisfarne, Ven. L. S. Hawkes, M.A. 1960
Organist, Colin A. C. Ross, F.R.C.O. 1956

Benefced Clergy, 187; *Curates, &c.*, 52.

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D. 1942
Registrar and Sec., R. J. Dickinson, Cross House, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RIPON. £2,500.

9th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Richard Humpidge Moorman, D.D. (Bishop Mount, Ripon.) [Signs John Ripon]. 1959

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Henry Handley Vully de Candole, M.A. (4 Brunswick Drive, Harrogate) *Dean* (£1,200) 1949
Very Rev. Frederick Llewelyn Hughes, C.B.E., M.C., M.A. 1951

Canons Residentiary (each £900)

D. M. M. Bartlett, M.A. 1940 | W. E. Wilkinson, B.A. 1948
Archd. Graham 1954
Organist, Philip Marshall, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O. . . 1959

Archdeacons

Leeds, Ven. C. O. Ellison, B.Sc. 1950
Richmond, Ven. H. B. Graham 1954

Benefced Clergy, 179; *Curates, &c.*, 58

Chancellor, H. C. Scott, M.A. 1957
Registrar and Secretary, O. Errington Wilson, Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.

SHEFFIELD. £2,200.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Stannard Hunter, D.C.L., D.D., LL.D. (Ranmoor Grange, Sheffield, 10.). [Signs Leslie Sheffield] 1939
Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Vincent Gerard, C.B.E., M.C., M.A. (*cons.* 1938) 1947
Provost, Very Rev. John Howard Cruse, M.A. . 1949

Archdeacons

Doncaster, Ven. P. G. Bostock, M.A. 1959
Sheffield, Ven. R. W. Woods, M.A. 1958
Organist, R. Tustin Baker, Mus.D.

Benefced Clergy, 165; *Curates, &c.*, 61

Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A. 1950
Registrar and Legal Sec., V. H. Sandford, M.A., 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £3,000 *gross.*

75th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Benjamin Pollard, T.D., D.D., M.Sc. (Bishop's Court, Kirk-Michael, Isle of Man) (*cons.* 1936). [Signs Benjamin Sodor and Man] 1954
Archdeacon, Ven. E. H. Stenning, M.B.E., T.D., M.A., Q.H.C. 1958

Benefced Clergy, 31; *Curates, &c.*, 17

Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, Frank Barnes Johnson, M.A., 24 Athol Street, Douglas.

SOUTHWELL. £2,200.

5th Bishop, Right Rev. Frank Russell Barry, D.S.O., D.D. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell). [Signs F.R. Southwell] 1941
Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Morris Geisthorpe, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.D. (*cons.* 1933) 1952
Provost, Very Rev. Hugh Christopher Lempriere Heywood, M.A. 1943

Archdeacons

Newark, Ven. F. H. West, M.A. 1946
Nottingham, Ven. M. R. W. Brown, M.A. 1960
Organist, K. B. Beard 1959

Benefced Clergy, 205; *Curates, &c.*, 88

Chancellor, B. T. Buckle 1959
Registrar, R. M. Beaumont.

WAKEFIELD. £2,500.

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Alexander Ramsbotham, D.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Woodthorpe, Wakefield.) (*cons.* 1950) [Signs John Wakefield] 1958
Provost, Very Rev. Noel Thomas Hopkins, M.A. 1933

Bishop Suffragan

Pontefract, Rt. Rev. George William Clarkson, M.A. 1954

Archdeacons

Pontefract, The Bishop of Pontefract 1954
Halifax, Ven. E. Treacy, M.B.E. 1949
Organist, P. G. Saunders, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.

Benefced Clergy, 212; *Curates, &c.*, 44

Chancellor, G. B. Graham, LL.B. 1959
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Burton Street, Wakefield 1931

The Church Assembly, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Archbishop of Canterbury; *Vice-Chairman*, The Archbishop of York; *Secretary*, J. A. Guillum Scott. The House of Bishops.—*Chairman*, The Archbishop of Canterbury; *Vice-Chairman*. The Archbishop of York. The House of Clergy.—*Chairman*, Rev. Canon J. Brierley, M.A.; *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. Canon E. T. Kerby, M.C., M.A. The House of Laity.—*Chairman*, Sir Kenneth Grubb, C.M.G.; *Vice-Chairman*, Brig. H. Miller, O.B.E.

Convocation. Canterbury, Upper House.—*Presidents*, The Archbishop of Canterbury; *Registrar*, D. M. M. Carey, M.A.; *Apparitor-General*, Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C. Lower House.—*Prolocutor*, The Archdeacon of Taunton; *Actuary*, R. M. Hollis, M.A. York, Upper House.—*Presidents*, The Archbishop of York; *Registrar*, I. N. Ware, O.B.E., Minster Yard, York; Lower House. —*Prolocutor*, The Archdeacon of Manchester; *Synodal Secretary*, Rev. H. R. Wilson, M.A.

THE CHURCH IN WALES

MONMOUTH. £2,000.

4th Bishop of Monmouth and *5th Archbishop of Wales*, Most Rev. Alfred Edwin Morris, D.D., *b.* 1894, *cons.* Bishop of Monmouth, 1945; *elected* Archbishop of Wales, 1957 (Bishopstow, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.). [Signs Edwin Cambrensis] 1945

BANGOR. £1,600.

78th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gwilym Owen Williams, D.D., *b.* 1913. (Llys Esgob, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.) [Signs Gwilym Bangor] 1957

LLANDAFF. £2,000.

98th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Glyn Hughes Simon, D.D., *b.* 1903, *cons.* Bishop of Swansea and Brecon 1954, *translated* 1957 (Llys-Esgob, The Green, Llandaff, Cardiff.) [Signs Glyn Landav]

ST. ASAPH. £2,000. [1957

72nd Bishop Rt. Rev. David Daniel Bartlett, D.D., *b.* 1900. (Palace, St. Asaph). [Signs David St. Asaph] 1950

ST. DAVID'S. £2,000.

122nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Richards Richards, D.D., *b.* 1901 (The Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthen) [Signs John St. Davids] 1956

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,000.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John James Absalom Thomas, D.D., *b.* 1908 (Ely Tower, Brecon). [Signs John Swansea & Brecon] 1958

CANADA

Primate of Canada.

The Most Rev. Howard Hewlett Clark, *b.* 1903, *cons.* Bp. of Edmonton 1954, Elected Primate of All Canada 1959.

Province of Canada.

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
The Most Rev. Archbishop.		
Quebec (vacant)		60
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Fredericton, A. H. O'Neil	1957	80
Montreal, J. H. Dixon, *b.* 1889	1945	113
Newfoundland, J. A. Meaden	1956	68
Asst. Bp. R. L. Seaborn	1957	
Nova Scotia, R. H. Waterman, *b.* 1897 (*cons.* 1948)	1951	119
Bp. Coadj., W. W. Davis	1958	

Province of Rupert's Land.

The Most Rev. Archbishops.

Edmonton (*see* above).

Rupert's Land, Walter Foster Barfoot, *b.* 1893 (*cons.* 1941), *Archbishop and Metropolitan* 1953

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Arctic, D. B. Marsh, *b.* 1903	1950	13
Athabasca, R. J. Pierce, *b.* 1909	1950	23
Brandon, I. A. Norris, *b.* 1901	1950	45
Calgary, G. R. Calvert, *b.* 1900	1952	42
Edmonton (*see* above).		
Bp. Suff., W. G. Burch	1960	
Keewatin, H. E. Hives, *b.* 1901	1954	17
Qu' Appelle, G. F. C. Jackson	1960	90
Rupert's Land (*see* above)		52
Saskatchewan, W. H. H. Crump	1960	31
Saskatoon, S. C. Steer, *b.* 1900	1950	35

Province of Ontario.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

Algoma, William Lockridge Wright, *b.* 1904 (*cons.* 1944), *Archbishop and Metropolitan* 1955 66

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Toronto, F. H. Wilkinson, *b.* 1896 (*cons.* 1953)	1955	304
Bp. Coadj., G. B. Snell.		
Bp. Suff., H. R. Hunt.		
Huron, G. N. Luxton, *b.* 1901	1948	150
Bp. Suff., W. A. Townshend.		
Moosonee, C. C. Robinson, *b.* 1893	1955	30
Bp. Suff. (*James Bay*), N. R. Clarke.		
Niagara, W. L. Bagnall, *b.* 1903	1949	90
Ontario, K. C. Evans, *b.* 1903	1952	67
Ottawa, E. S. Reed	1954	78

Province of British Columbia.

The Most Rev. Archbishop.

British Columbia, Harold E. Sexton, *b.* 1888 (*cons.* 1935) *Archbishop and Metropolitan*, 1954 1936 52

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Caledonia, E. G. Munn, *b.* 1903	1960	19
Cariboo, R. S. Dean, *b.* 1915	1956	14
Kootenay, P. R. Beattie, *b.* 1912	1955	36
New Westminster, G. P. Gower, *b.* 1900.	1951	84
Yukon, T Greenwood, *b.* 1907	1952	9

INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

Metropolitan Bishop.

Calcutta, The Most Rev. Arabindo Nath Mukerjee, *b.* 1893 (*cons.* 1944) 1950 100

Asst. Bps., J. Richardson, *b.* 1894 1950

W. A. Partridge 1953

The Rt. Rev. Bishops

Assam, J. Amritanand	1949	25
Barrackpore, R. W. Bryan (*cons.* 1951)	1956	
Bhagalpur, P. Parmar	1955	19
Bombay, W. Q. Lash, *b.* 1904	1947	65
Chota Nagpur, S. A. B. Dilbar Hans	1957	51

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Colombo, A. R. Graham-Campbell, *b.* 1903	1948	99
Delhi, F. R. Willis, *b.* 1900	1951	28
East Pakistan, J. D. Blair, *b.* 1906 (*cons.* 1951)	1956	
Kurunagala, H. L. J. de Mel, *b.* 1900 (*cons.* 1945)	1947	20
Lahore, L. H. Woolmer, *b.* 1906	1949	85
Asst. Bp., C. Ray.		
Amritsar, K. D. W. Anand	1960	
Lucknow, C. J. G. Robinson, *b.* 1903	1947	79
Nagpur, J. W. Sadiq	1957	
Nasik, A. W. Luther	1957	
Rangoon, V. G. Shearburn, *b.* 1901	1955	49
Asst. Bps., F. Ah Mya; J. Aung Hla, M.B.E.	1949	

AUSTRALIA

Primate of Australia

The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop of Sydney 1959

Province of New South Wales.

Archbishop and Metropolitan.

Sydney. The Most Rev. Hugh Rowlands Gough, O.B.E., M.A. D.D., *b.* 1905 (*cons.* 1948)	1958	302
Bp. Coadj., R. C. Kerle, *b.* 1915	1956	
Do., M. L. Loane, *b.* 1911	1958	
Do., A. W. G. Hudson, *b.* 1915	1960	

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Armidale, J. S. Moyes, *b.* 1884	1940	43
Bathurst, E. K. Leslie, *b.* 1911	1958	
Goulburn, E. H. Burgmann, *b.* 1885	1934	63
Bp. Coadj. R. G. Arthur, *b.* 1909	1956	
Grafton, K. J. Clements, *b.* 1905 (*cons.* 1949)	1955	41
Newcastle, I. A. G. Housden, *b.* 1904	1958	85
Bp. Coadj., R. E. Davies	1960	
Riverina, H. G. Robinson, *b.* 1899	1951	25

Province of Victoria.

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Melbourne, The Most Rev. Frank Woods, *b.* 1907 (*cons.* 1952)	1957	286
Bp. Coadj., D. L. Redding, *b.* 1898 (*cons.* 1951)	1960	

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Ballarat (vacant).		
Bendigo, R. E. Richards, *b.* 1908	1957	31
Gippsland, D. A. Garnsey, *b.* 1909	1959	37
St. Arnaud, A. E. Winter, *b.* 1903	1951	26
Wangaratta, T. M. Armour, *b.* 1890	1943	34

Province of Queensland

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Brisbane, The Most Rev. Reginald Charles Halse, *b.* 1881 (*cons.* 1925)	1943	135
Bp. Coadj., H. H. Dixon, C.B.E., *b.* 1869	1932	

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Carpentaria, W. J. Hudson, *b.* 1904	1950	14
New Guinea, P. N. Warrington Strong, C.M.G., *b.* 1899	1936	16
Asst. Bp., G. D. Hand, *b.* 1918	1950	
N. Queensland, I. W. A. Shevill, *b.* 1917	1953	30
Rockhampton, T. B. McCall, *b.* 1911	1959	20

Province of Western Australia.

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Perth, The Most Rev. Robert William Haines Moline, *b.* 1889	1947	72

The Rt. Rev. Bishops.

Bunbury, R. G. Hawkins, *b.* 1911	1957	34
Kalgoorlie, C. E. B. Muschamp, *b.* 1902	1950	8
N.W. Australia, J. Frewer, C.B.E., *b.* 1883	1929	4

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Extra-Provincial Dioceses.		
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Adelaide, T. T. Reed, *b.* 1902	1957	126
Bp. Coadj., J. C. Vockler, *b.* 1924	1923	
Tasmania, G. F. Cranswick, *b.* 1894	1944	78
Bp. Coadj., W. R. Barrett, *b.* 1893	1957	
Willochra, T. E. Jones, *b.* 1903	1958	19
PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND		
Archbishop and Primate		
Wellington (vacant).		
The Rt. Rev. Bishops		
Auckland, E. A. Gowing	1960	112
Christchurch, A. K. Warren, *b.* 1900	1951	112
Dunedin, A. H. Johnston, *b.* 1912	1951	42
Melanesia, A. T. Hill, M.B.E.	1953	75
Nelson, F. O. Hulme-Moir, *b.* 1910	1953	35
Polynesia, L. S. Kempthorne, C.B.E., *b.* 1886	1923	9
Waiapu, N. A. Lesser, *b.* 1900	1947	65
Bp. Suff. (Aotearoa), W. N. Panapa, C.B.E. *b.* 1898	1951	
Waikato, I. T. Holland, *b.* 1912	1951	42
Wellington, H. W. Baines, *b.* 1905 (*cons.* 1949)	1960	116
Asst. Bp., E. J. Rich, *b.* 1894	1952	
PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA		
Archbishop and Metropolitan		
Cape Town, The Most Rev. Joost de Blank, *b.* 1908 (*cons.* 1952)	1957	165
Asst. Bp., R. W. F. Cowdry, *b.* 1915	1958	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops		
Basutoland, J. A. Arrowsmith Maund, *b.* 1909	1950	32
Bloemfontein, B. B. Burnett, *b.* 1917	1957	49
Damaraland, R. H. Mize	1960	13
George, J. Hunter, *o.* 1897 (*cons.* 1943)	1951	26
Grahamstown, R. S. Taylor, *b.* 1909 (*cons.* 1941)	1959	106
Johannesburg, R. A. Reeves, *b.* 1899	1949	135
Kimberley & Kuruman (vacant).		27
Lebombo, S. C. Pickard	1958	14
Natal, T. G. V. Inman, *b.* 1904	1951	120
Pretoria, E. G. Knapp-Fisher, *b.* 1915	1960	55
St. Helena, H. Beardmore	1960	2
St. John's, Kaffraria, J. L. Schuster	1956	88
Zululand, T. J. Savage, *b.* 1900	1958	48
PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES		
Archbishop of West Indies		
Guiana, The Most Rev. Alan John Knight, C.M.G., *Archbp. & Metropolitan*, *b.* 1902 (*cons.* 1937)	1950	34
The Rt. Rev. Bishops		
Antigua, D. R. Knowles, O.B.E., *b.* 1898	1953	25
Barbados, E. L. Evans (*cons.* 1957)	1960	58
Honduras, G. H. Brooks, *b.* 1905	1950	7
Jamaica, P. W. Gibson, C.B.E., *b.* 1893 (*cons.* 1947)	1955	83
Nassau and the Bahamas, S. Burton, *b.* 1881	1942	32
Trinidad, F. N. Chamberlain, C.B., O.B.E., *b.* 1900	1957	38
Windward Islds., R. N. Shapley, *b.* 1890	1949	17
PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA		
Archbishop		
Freetown, Sierra Leone, The Most Rev. James Lawrence Cecil Horstead, C.B.E., *b.* 1898, *cons.* 1936, *elected Archp. of West Africa*, 1955		36
Asst. Bp., P. J. Jones	1948	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops		
Accra, R. R. Roseveare, *b.* 1902	1956	42
Asst. Bp., E. D. Martinson	1951	

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Gambia and Rio Pongas, St. J. S. Pike, *b.* 1909	1958	6
Ibadan (vacant).		
Lagos, A. W. Howells, O.B.E., *b.* 1905 (*cons.* 1952)	1955	65
Niger, C. J. Patterson, C.M.G., C.B.E., *b.* 1908 (*cons.* 1942)	1946	63
Asst. Bp., S. M. Nkemena	1955	
Niger Delta (vacant).		
Asst. Bp., H. I. J. Afonya	1957	
Northern Nigeria, J. E. L. Mort, *b.* 1915	1952	19
Ondo-Benin, S. O. Odutola	1952	74
Asst. Bp., D. O. Awosika	1957	
Owerri, G. E. I. Cockin	1959	
PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA		
Archbishop		
Matabeleland, The Most Rev. William James Hughes, *b.* 1894 (*cons.* 1944), *elected Archbp. of Cent. Africa*, 1957	1953	32
The Rt. Rev. Bishops		
Mashonaland, C. W. Alderson, *b.* 1900 (*cons.* 1949)	1957	57
Northern Rhodesia, F. O. Green Wilkinson, C.B.E., *b.* 1913	1951	34
Nyasaland, F. O. Thorne, C.B.E., *b.* 1892	1936	18
PROVINCE OF EAST AFRICA		
Archbishop		
Mombasa, The Most Rev. Leonard James Beecher, *b.* 1906 (*cons.* 1950), *elected Archbishop of East Africa*, 1960	1953	126
Asst. Bps., O. Kariuki (1955); F. Olang (1955); N. Langford-Smith	1960	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops		
Central Tanganyika, A. Stanway, *b.* 1908	1951	110
Asst. Bps. Y. Omari (1955); M. L. Wiggins	1959	
Masasi, E. U. T. Huddleston, *b.* 1913	1960	62
South West Tanganyika, L. E. Stradling, *b.* 1908 (*con.* 1945)	1952	30
Zanzibar, W. Scott Baker, *b.* 1902	1943	53
UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY		
The Rt. Rev. Bishops		
Argentina and E. S. America with the Falkland Is., D. I. Evans, C.B.E., *b.* 1900 (*cons.* 1939)	1946	29
Bermuda, A. L. E. Williams, *b.* 1892	1956	14
Borneo, N. E. Cornwall, C.B.E., *b.* 1903	1949	36
Asst. Bp. J. C. L. Wong	1960	
Egypt and Libya (vacant).		
Gibraltar, S. A. H. Eley, *b.* 1899	1960	30
Hong Kong, R. O. Hall, M.C., *b.* 1895	1932	44
Iran, W. J. Thompson, C.B.E., *b.* 1887	1935	21
Jerusalem, A. C. MacInnes (*Archbishop*), *b.* 1901 (*cons.* 1953)	1957	24
Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, N. A. Cub'ain	1958	
Korea, J. C. S. Daly, *b.* 1903 (*cons.* 1935)	1955	15
Asst. Bp. A. E. Chadwell, *b.* 1892	1951	
Madagascar, T. R. Parfitt, *b.* 1911	1953	45
Asst. Bps., J. Marcel (1956); G. Miles	1938	
Mauritius, A. F. B. Rogers	1959	19
Singapore and Malaya (vacant).		
Asst. Bp., R. P. Koh	1958	
South West Tanganyika, L. E. Stradling, *b.* 1908 (*cons.* 1945)	1952	
Sudan, O. C. Allison, *b.* 1908 (*cons.* 1948)	1953	
Asst. Bp., D. Deng Atong	1955	
Uganda, L. W. Brown, *b.* 1912	1951	100
Asst. Bps., A. K. Balya, O.B.E. (1947); F. Lutaya (1951); P. J. Brazier (1951); K. Shalita	1957	
Upper Nile, L. C. Usher-Wilson, *b.* 1903	1930	45
Asst. Bps., S. S. Tomusange	1952	
J. K. Russell, *b.* 1916	1955	

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED THEIR SEES OR SUFFRAGAN BISHOPRICS

Name and Diocese	Cons.	Res.
J. O. Aglionby, *b.* 1884; *Accra*	1924	1951
A. B. Akinyele, *b.* 1875; *Ibadan*	1933	1956
J. W. Ashton, *b.* 1866; *Grafton*	1921	1938
C. A. W. Aylen. *b.* 1882; *St. Helena*	1930	1939
D. Baker, *b.* 1882; *Bendigo*	1921	1937
W. F. Barfoot, *b.* 1893; *Rupertsland*	1941	1958
F. de W. Batty, *b.* 1879; *Newcastle, N.S.W.*	1930	1958
H. Beevor, *b.* 1903; *Lebombo*	1952	1957
W. B. Belcher, *b.* 1891; *N. Queensland*	1948	1952
D. W. Bentley *b.* 1882 · *Barbados*	1919	1945
K. G. Bevan, *b.* 1898; *E. Szechwan*	1940	1950
S. A. Bill, *b.* 1884; *Lucknow*	1939	1947
D. B. Blackwood, *b.* 1884; *Gippsland*	1942	1955
J. J. Booth, *b.* 1886; *Melbourne*	1934	1957
J. Boys, *b.* 1900; *Kimberley and Kuruman*	1948	1960
R. Brook, *b.* 1880; *St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich*	1940	1953
H. J. Buxton, *b.* 1880; *Gibraltar*	1933	1947
M. R. Carpenter-Garnier, *b.* 1881; *Colombo*	1924	1938
P. Carrington, *b.* 1892; *Quebec*	1935	1960
S. G. Caulton. *b.* 1895; *Melanesia*	1947	1953
G. A. Chambers, *b.* 1879; *Tanganyika*	1927	1947
G. A. Chase, *b.* 1886; *Ripon*	1946	1959
C. M. Chavasse, *b.* 1884; *Rochester*	1940	1960
F. A. Cockin. *b.* 1888; *Bristol*	1946	1958
M. E. Coleman, *b.* 1902; *Qu' Appelle*	1950	1960
A. C. Cooper, *b.* 1881; *Korea*	1931	1954
B. C. Corfield, *b.* 1890; *Travancore*	1938	1945
R. P. Crabbe *b.* 1883; *Mombasa*	1936	1953
F. W. T. Craske, *b.* 1901; *Gibraltar*	1953	1959
D. H. Crick, *b.* 1885; *Chester*	1934	1955
A. H. Cullen, *b.* 1887; *Grahamstown*	1931	1959
J. Curtis, *b.* 1880; *Chekiang*	1929	1950
B. M. Dale, *b.* 1905; *Jamaica*	1950	1955
S. H. Davies, *b.* 1884; *Carpentaria*	1922	1949
J. H. Dickinson *b.* 1901; *Melanesia*	1932	1937
D. C. Dunlop, *b.* 1897; *Jarrow*	1944	1949
C. J. Ferguson-Davie, *b.* 1872; *Singapore*	1909	1927
L. N. Fisher, *b.* 1881; *Natal*	1921	1951
R. S. Fyffe, *b.* 1869; *Rangoon*	1910	1923
A. M. Gelsthorpe, *b.* 1892; *Sudan*	1933	1952
G. V. Gerard, *b.* 1898; *Waiapu*	1938	1944
H. L. Gwyer, *b.* 1883; *George*	1937	1951
M. G. Haigh, *b.* 1887; *Winchester*	1931	1952
L. D. Hammond, *b.* 1881; *Stafford*	1939	1958
E. K. C. Hamilton, *b.* 1890; *Shrewsbury*	1940	1944
A. O. Hardy; *Nagpur*	1937	1948
F. O. T. Hawkes, *b.* 1878; *Kingston on Thames*	1927	1952
R. M. Hay, *b.* 1884; *Buckingham*	1944	1960
Sir F. Heathcote, Bt., *b.* 1868; *New Westminster*	1942	1951
P. M. Herbert, *b.* 1885; *Norwich*	1922	1959
A. J. Hodson, *b.* 1879; *Tewkesbury*	1938	1955
H. St. B. Holland, *b.* 1882; *Wellington*	1936	1946
C. R. Hone, *b.* 1873; *Wakefield*	1931	1945
H. L. Hornby. *b.* 1888; *Hulme*	1945	1953
F. Houghton *b.* 1892 · *E. Szechwan*	1937	1940
A. H. Howe-Browne, *b.* 1881; *Bloemfontein*	1934	1951
F. M. Jackson, *b.* 1902; *Trinidad*	1943	1949
V. Jackson, *b.* 1874; *Windward Islands*	1930	1936
J. A. Jagoe, *b.* 1889; *Bermuda*	1949	1955
F. F. Johnston, *b.* 1891; *Egypt*	1952	1958
T. S. Jones, *b.* 1872; *Hulme*	1930	1943
A. B. L. Karney, *b.* 1874; *Southampton*	1922	1943
A. L. Kitching, *b.* 1875; *Nile*	1926	1936
E. A. Knowles, *b.* 1874; *Qu' Appelle*	1935	1950
L. H. Lang, *b.* 1889; *Woolwich*	1936	1947
B. Lasbrey; *Niger*	1922	1945
J. Lyons, *b.* 1878; *Ontario*	1932	1952
G. L. G. Mandeville, *b.* 1894; *Barbados*	1951	1960
J. C. Mann, *b.* 1880; *Kyushu*	1935	1941
H. D. Martin, *b.* 1889; *Saskatchewan*	1939	1959
R. H. Moberly, *b.* 1884; *Stepney*	1936	1952
E. W. Mowll, *b.* 1881; *Middleton*	1943	1951
S. C. Neill, *b.* 1901; *Tinnevelly*	1939	1945
N. W. Newnham Davis, *b.* 1903; *Antigua*	1944	1952
R. S. M. O'Ferrall, *b.* 1890; *Madagascar*	1926	1940
H. van L. Otter-Barry, *b.* 1887; *Mauritius*	1931	1959
R. H. Owen, *b.* 1887; *Wellington*	1947	1960
E. F. Paget, *b.* 1886; *Mashonaland*	1925	1957
W. Parker. *b.* 1883; *Pretoria*	1933	1951
A. G. Parham, *b.* 1883; *Reading*	1942	1954
H. R. Ragg, *b.* 1889; *Calgary*	1943	1951
H. C. Read, *b.* 1890; *Nasik*	1944	1957
C. M. Ricketts, *b.* 1885; *Dunwich*	1945	1954
C. L. Riley, *b.* 1888; *Bendigo*	1938	1956
B. P. Robin, *b.* 1887; *Adelaide*	1941	1956
A. C. W. Rose, *b.* 1887; *Dover*	1935	1956
C. J. G. Saunders, *b.* 1888; *Lucknow*	1928	1938
W. J. Simkin, *b.* 1883; *Auckland*	1940	1960
B. F. Simpson, *b.* 1883; *Southwark*	1932	1958
G. Sinker, *b.* 1900; *Nagpur*	1949	1954
A. H. Sovereign, *b.* 1881; *Athabasca*	1932	1950
R. W. Stannard, *b.* 1895; *Woolwich*	1947	1959
P. W. Stephenson *b.* 1888; *Nelson*	1940	1954
P. Stevens, *b.* 1882; *Kwangsi and Hunan*	1933	1950
W. H. Stewart, *b.* 1888; *Jerusalem*	1943	1957
G. E. Storrs, *b.* 1889; *Grafton*	1946	1955
C. E. Stuart, *b.* 1893; *Uganda*	1932	1952
J. R. S. Taylor, *b.* 1883; *Sodor and Man*	1942	1954
G. W. R. Tobias, *b.* 1882; *Damaraland*	1939	1949
E. J. Trapp, *b.* 1910; *Zululand*	1947	1957
N. H. Tubbs, *b.* 1870; *Rangoon*	1923	1934
H. V. Turner, *b.* 1888; *Penrith*	1944	1958
G. R. Vernon, *b.* 1900; *Madagascar*	1940	1950
G. J. Walsh, *b.* 1880; *Hokkaido*	1927	1941
J. W. C. Wand, *b.* 1885; *London*	1934	1955
G. H. Warde, *b.* 1889; *Lewes*	1946	1959
W. L. M. Way, *b.* 1905; *Masasi*	1952	1959
J. R. Weller, *b.* 1880; *Argentina*	1934	1946
J. Wellington, *b.* 1890; *Shantung*	1940	1950
G. A. Wells, *b.* 1877; *Cariboo*	1934	1940
G. A. West, *b.* 1893; *Rangoon*	1935	1954
H. H. Williams, *b.* 1872; *Carlisle*	1920	1945
D. J. Wilson, *b.* 1903; *Trinidad*	1938	1956
H. A. Wilson, *b.* 1876; *Chelmsford*	1929	1950
C. T. T. Wood, *b.* 1885; *Bedford*	1948	1953

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY SINCE 1501

1501 Henry Dean	1663 Gilbert Sheldon	1805 Charles Manners Sutton
1503 William Warham	1678 William Sancroft	1828 William Howley
1533 Thomas Cranmer	1691 John Tillotson	1848 John Bird Sumner
1556 Cardinal Pole	1695 Thomas Tenison	1862 Charles Thomas Longley
1559 Matthew Parker	1716 William Wake	1868 Archibald Campbell Tait
1576 Edmund Grindall	1737 John Potter	1883 Edward White Benson
1583 John Whitgift	1747 Thomas Herring	1896 Frederick Temple
1604 Richard Bancroft	1757 Matthew Hutton	1903 Randall Thomas Davidson
1610 George Abbot	1758 Thomas Secker	1928 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1633 William Laud	1758 Hon. Frederick Cornwallis	1942 William Temple
1660 William Juxon	1783 John Moore	1945 Geoffrey Francis Fisher

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK SINCE 1629

1629 Samuel Harsnett	1724 Launcelot Blackburn	1860 Charles Thomas Longley
1632 Richard Neile	1743 Thomas Herring	1862 William Thomson
1641 John Williams	1747 Matthew Hutton	1891 William Connor Magee
1660 Accepted Frewen	1757 John Gilbert	1891 William Dalrymple Maclagan
1664 Richard Sterne	1761 Robert Hay Drummond	1909 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1683 John Dolben	1777 William Markham	1929 William Temple
1688 Thomas Lamplugh	1808 Edward Venables Vernon Harcourt	1942 Cyril Forster Garbett
1691 John Sharp	1848 Thomas Musgrave	1956 Arthur Michael Ramsey
1714 William Dawes		

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom Her Majesty the Queen has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £4,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, was, before the union of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church of Scotland, which was effected at a joint meeting of the General Assemblies of both Churches on October 2, 1929, divided into 16 Synods and 65 Presbyteries, and there were about 2,600 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. There have since been added: (1) The Presbytery of England and (2) The Presbyteries of (*a*) Northern Europe, (*b*) Southern Europe, (*c*) Spain and Portugal, (*d*) a number of Indian and Colonial Presbyteries, making 82 in all. The figures at Dec. 31, 1959, applicable to the Church of Scotland as now re-united after a century of separation are:—

Congregations, 2,242; total membership 1,306,661; Sunday Schools, 2,817, with 296,601 scholars and 40,892 teachers. In 18 Foreign Mission fields, there are 271 European missionaries (and in addition 133 missionaries' wives, many of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and over 15,000 evangelists and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission.

In 1560 the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and others. In all essentials the articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. 11,) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his or her accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act*, 1921, to declare the lawfulness of certain Articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. These Articles were framed with a view to facilitating the union of other Churches with the Church of Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland, enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Bill was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 33) in 1925. The primary purpose of this legislative measure was to transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees, incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act, 1921, the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church as it then existed, for behoof the latter. Further legislation with reference to these was embodied in The Church of Scotland Trust Order Confirmation Act, 1932, and The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Amendment Act, 1933.

The total amount of Christian Liberality received by Parishes and Charges in 1959 was £4,535,716.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (1960), The Earl of Wemyss and March.

MODERATOR OF THE ASSEMBLY (1960–61), Right Rev. J. H. S. Burleigh, D.D.

Principal Clerk, Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., M.A., B.L.

Deputy Clerk, Rev. D. F. M. Macdonald, M.A., LL.B.

Procurator, T. P. McDonald, Q.C.

Agent of the Church, D. B. Bogle, W.S.

Solicitor of the Church, G. Mercer Robertson, S.S.C.

Parliamentary Solicitor, H. L. P. Myles (London).

General Treasurer, Hay Downie, C.A.

Church Office, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.

Other Presbyterian Churches

(1) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 29 presbyteries, 540 ministers, 561 congregations, with 137,701 communicants, 124,538 families, 7,826 Sabbath-school teachers, and 66,949 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1959, this branch contributed by congregational effort £215,101 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £1,221,324—*Moderator* (1960–61), Rt. Rev. A. A. Fulton, M.A., Ph.D., D.D. *General Sec.*, Very Rev. J. H. R. Gibson, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 15 presbyteries, 323 congregations, 18 preaching stations, 71,039 members, and 8,279 office-bearers. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 27 missionaries abroad, including 12 women. In 1959 the amount raised for all purposes was £667,886.

Moderator (1960–61), Rt. Rev. Prof. J. E. Fenn, B.Sc. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. F. G. Healey, M.A., Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, W.C.1.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED 1869)

Sees.	Archbishops.	Apptd.	Clergy.	Income of See.
*Armagh** ..	Most Rev. James McCann, D.D., Ph.D., *b.* 1897 (*cons.* 1945)...	1959	71	£2,500
Dublin	Most Rev. George Otto Simms, D.D., Ph.D., *b.* 1910 (*cons.* 1952)	1956	116	2,500
	Bishops.			
Meath	Most Rev. Robert Bonsall Pike, M.A., D.D., *b.* 1905	1959	26	1,500
Cashel	Rt. Rev. William Cecil de Pauley, D.D., *b.* 1893	1958	19	1,458
Clogher	Rt. Rev. Alan Alexander Buchanan, M.A., D.D., *b.* 1907	1958	51	1,443
Connor ...	Rt. Rev. Robert Cyril Hamilton Glover Elliott, D.D., *b.* 1890	1956	116	1,750
Cork, Cloyne & Ross .	Rt. Rev. Richard Gordon Perdue, D.D., *b.* 1910 (*cons.* 1954)..	1957	51	1,703
Derry & Raphoe..	Rt. Rev. Charles John Tyndall, D.D., *b.* 1900 (*cons.* 1956).....	1958	73	2,140
Down & Dromore.	Rt. Rev. Frederick Julian Mitchell, D.D., *b.* 1901 (*cons.* 1950) .	1955	89	1,500
Killaloe....	Rt. Rev. Henry Arthur Stanistreet, D.D., *b.* 1901	1957	23	1,500
Kilmore....	Rt. Rev. Edward Francis Butler Moore, D.D., Ph.D., *b.* 1906...	1958	45	2,000
Limerick....	(vacant)	....	23	1,461
Ossory.....	Rt. Rev. John Percy Phair, D.D., *b.* 1876	1940	55	1,535
Tuam.....	Rt. Rev. Arthur Hamilton Butler, M.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1912.....1958		21	1,493

* *Primate.*

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.
Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. J. W. Armstrong, B.D.

GENERAL SYNOD

Consisting of House of Bishops (14) and House of Representatives (viz., 216 clerical and 432 lay).
Honorary Secretaries, Rev. Canon R. G. F. Jenkins, B.D. · Very Rev. C. I. Peacocke, M.A.; M. F. E. Dobbin; W. A. W. Sheldon, T.D.
Chief Officer and Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), D. W. Pratt. 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; *Deputy Chief Officer and Accountant*, D. M. Hudson.
Asst. Sec., E. Taylor.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, the Sovereign, as one of its members, being supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the annuitant Bishops and Clergy (the annuities provided were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 21 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese was formerly chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*, but since Dec. 1, 1959, has been chosen by an Electoral College. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 14 clergymen and 28 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 14 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £14,407,000, made up of *Parochial Sustentation* £10,270,338, *General Synod Funds* £920,399, *Miscellaneous purposes* £3,216,263.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £16,438,761. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £495,574.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy.	Stipd
Aberdeen and Orkney,	Edward Frederick Easson, M.A., *b.* 1905	1956.	40	£*1,100
Argyll and The Isles,	Thomas Hannay, D.D. (*Most Rev. Primus* 1952), *b.* 1887.....	1942...	12	1,358
Brechin,	John Chappell Sprott, M.A., *b.* 1903.....	1959...	26	*1,250
Edinburgh,	Kenneth Charles Harman Warner, D.S.O., D.D., *b.* 1891.....	1947...	73	*1,600
Glasgow and Galloway,	Francis Hamilton Moncreiff, M.A., *b.* 1907.....	1952..	81	£*1,526
Moray, Ross and Caithness,	Duncan Macinnes, M.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1897.	1953..	18	*1,185
St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane,	John William Alexander Howe, M.A., B.D., *b.* 1920.....	1955..	37	*1,294

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, Donald B. Sinclair, W.S., 43 Castle Street, Edinburgh.
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 367. Clergy, 367. Communicants, 56,027

THE METHODIST CHURCH

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revd. John Wesley (*born* June 17, 1703; *died* March 2, 1791) and his brother, Revd. Charles Wesley (*born* Dec. 18, 1707; *died* March 29, 1788).

THE METHODIST CHURCH

On September 20, 1932, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church and the United Methodist Church, were united and became "The Methodist Church."

The Methodist Church is governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the District Synods (held in September and May), consisting of all the ministers and of selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and thirdly by circuit quarterly meeting of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both Synods and Quarterly Meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.

President of the Conference (July, 1960–61), Rev. E. Rogers, M.A., B.D.

Vice-President of the Conference (July, 1960–61), T. G. Thomas, M.P. (Cardiff).

Secretary of the Conference, Rev. E. W. Baker, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

President Designate (1961–62), M. L. Edwards, M.A., D.D., Ph.D.

Vice-President Designate (1961–62), Mrs. M. W. Lonsdale, M.A., B.D., Ph.D.

Statistics.—In 1959 in association with the Conference in Great Britain (at home and abroad) there were 5,187 Ministers, 38,141 Local Preachers, 1,098,307 Members and Probationers, 17,586 Churches, 13,327 Sunday Schools, 125,644 Sunday School Officers and Teachers, and 838,044 Sunday Scholars.

The World Methodist Council, founded 1881, reorganized 1951, associates Methodism throughout the world in 82 countries. *President*, Rev. Dr. Harold Roberts, England. *Secretaries*, Rev. Dr. E. Benson Perkins, 38 Belle Walk, Birmingham, 13; Rev. Dr. Elmer Clark, Lake Junaluska, N.C., U.S.A. The statistics of world Methodism are: churches and preaching places, 99,500; ministers, 60,500; local preachers, 83 000; Sunday schools, 76,400; officers and teachers, 825,000; scholars, 8,200,000.

The Methodist Church was founded in 1739 by the two brothers Wesley and rapidly spread throughout the British Isles and to America before 1770. The Methodist Church in Great Britain was united in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan Methodist Church which was the original section, the Primitive Methodist Church, which arose through the evangelists Hugh Bourne and William Clowes in 1810, and the United Methodist Church, itself a fusion in 1907 of the Methodist New Connexion which dated from 1797, the Bible Christian Methodist Church, which dates from 1815 and the United Methodist Free Churches which originated in controversies in 1828 and 1849. The Methodist Church of America was formed by a union of three great Methodist denominations in 1939. Australasia, New Zealand and South Africa are separate autonomous Methodist Churches, and other branches throughout the world have originated from the Methodist Church either in Great Britain or in America.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

The Methodist Church in Ireland has 251 Ministers, 381 Lay Preachers, 31,904 Adult and 17,218 Junior Members, 2,056 Sunday School Teachers and 16,301 Scholars.

President (1960–61), Rev. R. W. McVeigh, 4 Charlemont Gardens, Armagh.

Secretary, Rev. R. D. E. Gallagher, M.A., B.D., The Grosvenor Hall, Belfast, 12.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada is the result of the union (1925) of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Canada. *Sec. of General Council*, Rev. Ernest E. Long, B.A., D.D., The United Church House, 85 St. Clair E., Toronto.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

Independent Methodists.—This body is Congregational in its organization, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. In 1960 there were in Great Britain 310 Ministers, 8,470 Members, 152 Chapels and 10,756 Sunday School Scholars. *Secretary*, W. Drummond Brown, 21 Ashley Drive, Swinton, Lancs.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland and Northern counties. In 1960 there were in Great Britain 25 Ministers, 297 Lay Preachers, 6,122 Members, 166 Chapels and 8,906 Sunday Scholars. —*President* (1960–62), Rev. G. Bellamy. *General Secretary and Connexional Editor*, Rev. A. Halladay, Wesleyan Reform Church House, 87–89 West Bar, Sheffield, 3.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF WALES

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It is also a member of the British Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches. It has foreign missions in Assam and India.

In 1956 the body numbered—churches, 1,435; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,610; ministers and preachers, 816; elders, 7,351; communicants, 147,132; Sunday-school teachers and officers 12,633; Sunday-school scholars, 87,823; adherents (including communicants), 201,068. Contributions for various religious purposes (including the ministry), £816,517.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children.

The *Eastern Association*, which now includes nine of the English Presbyteries, was formed in 1947 and has 356 chapels and 28,459 communicants.

On 18 July, 1933, the Calvinistic Methodist or Presbyterian Church of Wales Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent. By this measure the autonomy of the Church in matters spiritual and the establishment of a Properties Board have been secured.

Moderators of Associations (1960–61)—*South Wales*, Rev. G. H. Jones, B.A., Blaenclydach; *North Wales*, Rev. W. F. Evans, B.A., B.D., Rhuddlan; *The East*, Rev. R. B. Owen, B.A., Prestatyn.

Moderator of General Assembly (1960–61), Rev. Principal W. R. Williams, M.A., Aberystwyth.

Chief Secretary, Rev. R. B. Owen, B.A., The Manse, Plas Avenue, Prestatyn, Flints.

THE INDEPENDENTS AND THE BAPTISTS

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches united to form the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine provinces were formed, each with a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 2,984 churches and preaching stations with 1,862 ministers and 212,017 members in England and Wales. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales* (1960–61), Rev. J. T. Davies, M.A., B.D., Ph.D. *Secretary*, Rev. H. S. Stanley, M.A. *Office and Publication Department*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 37 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. Most of the churches are affiliated with the Congregational Union.

Secretary, B. Touch. *Offices*, 27 Dorking Road, Great Bookham, Surrey.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND. In 1795 James and Robert Haldane left the Church of Scotland and the churches which they founded formed the *Congregational Union* in 1812, which in 1896 united with the *Evangelical Union* (founded in 1843 by James Morison). There are 149 Churches of the *Congregational Union of Scotland* with a membership of 34,694. Of the 167 Ministers, 127 are Pastors. *President*, Rev. T. Mearns, M.A., Glasgow. *Secretary*, Rev. J. T. George, 217 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

The BAPTISTS have over 22,000,000 members in all countries. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1959, 2,088 pastors and deaconesses. The members numbered 320,742, Sunday-school teachers 41,497, and Sunday scholars 279,015. *President of the Baptist Union* (1960–61), Rev. F. C. Bryan, M.A. *Secretary*, Rev. E. A. Payne, M.A., D.D. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.

Other Religious Denominations.

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches has about 243 ministers, 310 chapels and other places of worship in Great Britain and Ireland. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. John Kielty, Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2.

The Salvation Army, first known as the Christian Mission, was founded by William Booth, in the East End of London in 1865. In 1878 it took its present name and adopted a quasi-military method of government. Since then it has become established in all parts of the world. The head of the denomination, known as the General, is elected by a High Council consisting of all the Commissioners of the Army. In 1959 there were, in Great Britain, 1,028 Corps (Churches), 2,836 Officers engaged in evangelistic work and 53,650 Local Officers (lay workers). The latest statistics for the world (1959) are 14,126 Corps and 26,832 Officers. *General*, Wilfred Kitching (elected May 11, 1954).

International Headquarters:—113 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

The Brethren number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Society of Friends (Quakers) consists of 21,627 members in Great Britain, and has 436 places of worship (*Recording Clerk*, Stephen J. Thorne). The total number in the world is about 160,000 (110,000 are in U.S.A. and Canada). *Central Offices* (*Great Britain*), Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1, (*Ireland*), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Oxford Group ("Moral Re-Armament") (Dr. F. N. D. Buchman), *Hdqrs.*, 4 Hays Mews, Berkeley Square, W.1. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (District Manager, Committees on Publication for Great Britain and Ireland, 30 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2), has 336 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The Moravian Church, 5 Muswell Hill, N.10, has in the U.K. 40 congregations and preaching stations, with 2,843 communicants. The New Church (Swedenborgian), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 65 churches. The Churches of Christ have 165 churches in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland. The Free Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) has 50 churches in England, *Gen. Sec.*, Rt. Rev. W. Rodgers, 3 Langdale Road, Wallasey, Cheshire, The Seventh Day Adventists (*Hdqrs.*, Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts.) have 111 organized churches, 47 companies and 8,921 members in the British Isles. At Woking, Surrey, is the Shah Jehan Mosque for Muslims, built in 1889. There are also Mosques at Southfields, S.W.18, Commercial Road, E.1, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff and Glasgow.

THE JEWS

It is estimated that about 400,000 Jews are resident in the British Isles, a little more than half being domiciled in London. Of the total number in Great Britain about 90 per cent. are described as adhering to orthodox views.

The *Board of Deputies of British Jews*, established in 1760, is the representative body of British Jewry and is recognized by H.M. Government. The basis of representation is primarily synagogal, but secular organizations are now also represented. It is a deliberative body and its objects are to watch over the interests of British Jewry, to protect Jews against any disability which they may suffer by reason of their creed and to take such action as may be conducive to their welfare.

President of the Board of Deputies (Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1), Barnett Janner, M.P. *Secretary*, A. G. Brotman.

CHIEF RABBI—The Very Rev. Dr. Israel Brodie, *born* 1895, *appointed* 1948.

Secretary, Michael Wallach, *Office*, 85 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.8.

The *Beth Din* (Court of Judgment) is a rabbinic body consisting of *Dayanim* (Assessors) and the Chief Rabbi, who is President of the Court. The Court arbitrates when requested in cases between Jew and Jew and gives decisions on religious questions. The decisions are based on Jewish Law and practice and do not conflict with the law of the land. The *Beth Din* also deals with matters concerning dietary laws and marriages and divorces, according to Jewish Law.

Dayanim, L. Grossnass; A. Rapaport; Dr. M. Lew; M. Steinberg; M. Swift.

Clerk to the Court, Marcus Carr, Adler House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

Chief Rabbi of the Community of Spanish and Portuguese Jews in London (Established 1657), Dr. Solomon Gaon.

HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN XXIII (Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli), Roman Pontiff, *born* in Sotto il Monte, Italy, November 25, 1881; *ordained priest* August 10, 1904; Archbishop of *Areopolis* March 3, 1925; *Cardinal* January 12, 1953; *Patriarch of Venice* January 15, 1953; *elected Pope* October 28, 1958; *crowned* November 4, 1958.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS, when complete, consists of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. This number was fixed by Pope Sixtus V in 1586. Pope John XXIII created 23 new Cardinals on December 15, 1958, a further 8 new Cardinals on December 14, 1959, and 7 more on March 28, 1960. In August, 1960, there were 84 cardinals. The Cardinals are the advisers and assistants of the Sovereign Pontiff and form the supreme council or Senate of the Church. On the death of the Pope they elect his successor. The assembly of the Cardinals at the Vatican for the election of a new Pope is known as the Conclave in which, in complete seclusion, the Cardinals elect by secret ballot; a two-thirds majority is necessary before the vote can be accepted as final. When a Cardinal receives the necessary votes the Dean of the Sacred College formally asks him if he will accept election and the name by which he wishes to be known. On his acceptance of the office the Conclave is dissolved and the First Cardinal Deacon announces the election to the assembled crowd in St. Peter's Square. On the first Sunday or Holyday following the election the new Pope is crowned with the tiara, the triple crown, the symbol of his supreme spiritual authority. A new pontificate is dated from the coronation.

The *Catholic Directory* estimates the Roman Catholic population of England and Wales at 3,532,276, Scotland (1960) 787,170, Republic of Ireland (1955) 2,786,033, Northern Ireland (1960) 484,214. The figures for Canada (1956) are 6,260,546, Australia (1960) 2,031,124, New Zealand (1960) 313,106, Union of South Africa (1960) 846,197, India (1959) 5,392,272, Pakistan (1960) 304,446, Ceylon (1957) 609,928, Malta (1958) 290,600, Federation of Malaya (1960) 106,712, State of Singapore (1960) 43,600, Trinidad (1959) 247,500, Jamaica (1960) 111,554, Tanganyika (1960) 1,331,296, Uganda (1960) 1,698,569, Nigeria (1960) 1,544,459, Ghana (1960) 563,345; world total (estimated) 527,643,000.

FORMS OF ADDRESS: *Cardinal*, "His Eminence Cardinal . . ." (if an Archbishop, "His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of . . . "); *Archbishop*, "The Most Rev. Archbishop of . . . ."; *Bishop*, "The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of . . . "

ENGLAND AND WALES

Apostolic Delegate to Gt. Britain, Malta, Gibraltar and Bermuda, His Excellency Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara (*Archbishop of Pessionte*).

The Most Revd. Archbishops	CONS.	CLERGY*
Westminster, His Eminence Cardinal William Godfrey (1956)	1938	859
Auxil., George Craven, M.C.	1947	
Auxil., David Cashman	1958	
Cardiff, Michael Joseph McGrath (1940)	1935	217
Birmingham, Francis J. Grimshaw (1954)	1947	628
Auxil., Humphrey Bright	1944	
Liverpool, John Heenan (1957)	1951	689
The Rt. Revd. Bishops		
Brentwood, Bernard Wall	1956	189
Clifton, Joseph Rudderham	1949	286
Hexham and Newcastle, James Cunningham (1958)	1957	432
Lancaster, Thomas E. Flynn	1939	251
Auxil., Thomas Pearson	1949	
Leeds, George Dwyer	1957	382
Menevia (Wales), John E. Petit	1947	211
Middlesbrough, George Brunner (1956)	1946	227
Northampton, Thomas Parker	1941	233
Nottingham, Edward Ellis	1944	318
Plymouth, Cyril Restieaux	1955	222
Portsmouth, Archbishop John H. King (1941)	1938	338
Salford, Andrew Beck (1955)	1948	575
Shrewsbury, John A. Murphy (1949)	1948	253
Southwark, Cyril Cowderoy	1949	660

SCOTLAND

The Most Revd. Archbishops		
St. Andrews & Edinburgh, Gordon Gray	1951	261
Glasgow, Donald A. Campbell (1945)	1939	357
Auxil., James Ward	1960	
The Rt. Revd. Bishops		
Aberdeen, Francis Walsh	1951	83
Argyll & Isles, Steven McGill	1960	35
Dunkeld, William Hart	1955	80
Galloway, Joseph McGee	1952	83
Motherwell, James D. Scanlan (1955)	1946	200
Paisley, James Black	1948	105

* In addition there are 41 priests serving as regular chaplains in H.M. Forces. The Most Rev. David Mathew, *Abp.* of *Apamea*, was appointed Bishop-in-Ordinary to H.M. Forces in 1954.

NORTHERN IRELAND†

The Most Revd. Archbishop	CONS.	CLERGY.
Armagh, His Eminence Cardinal John D'Alton, Primate of All Ireland (1946)	1942	300
The Rt. Revd. Bishops		
Clogher, Eugene O'Callaghan	1943	145
Derry, Neil Farren	1939	149
Down & Connor, Daniel Mageean	1929	299
Dromore, Eugene O'Doherty	1944	79
Kilmore, Austin Quinn	1950	145

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Europe	CONS.
The Most Revd. Archbishop	
Malta, Michael Gonzi, K.B.E. (1943)	1924
The Rt. Revd. Bishops	
Gozo, Joseph Pace	1944
Gibraltar, John F. Healy	1956

America	CONS.
Apostolic Delegate to Canada, Most Rev. Sebastiano Baggio (*Archbishop of Ephesus*).	
The Most Revd. Archbishops	
Edmonton, John MacDonald (1938)	1934
Coadj.-Abp. Anthony Jordan (1955)	1945
Halifax, Gerald Berry (1953)	1945
Kingston, Joseph O'Sullivan (1944)	1931
Moncton, Norbert Robichaud	1942
Montreal, H. E. Cardinal Paul Emile Leger	1950
Ottawa, Joseph Lemieux (1953)	1936
Port of Spain, Finbar Ryan (1940)	1937
Quebec, Maurice L. Roy, O.B.E. (1947)	1946
Regina, Michael C. O'Neill	1943
Rimouski, Charles Parent (1951)	1944
St. Boniface, Maurice Baudoux (1955)	1948
St. John's, Newfoundland, Patrick Skinner (1951)	1950
Sherbrooke, George Cabana (1952)	1941
Toronto, His Eminence Cardinal James McGuigan (1934)	1930
Vancouver, B.C., William Duke (1931)	1928
Coadj.-Abp., Martin Johnson (1954)	1936
Winnipeg, Phillip F. Pocock (1951)	1944
Winnipeg (Byzantine Rite), Maxim Hermaniuk (1956)	1951

† There is one hierarchy for the whole of Ireland. Several of the Dioceses listed above have territory partly in the Republic of Ireland and partly in Northern Ireland.

	Cons.
The Rt. Revd. Bishops	
Alexandria, Rosario Brodeur	1941
Amos, Joseph Desmarais (1939)	1931
Antigonish, William Power	1960
Bahamas, Leonard Hagarty, V. A.	1950
Bathurst in Canada, Camille LeBlanc	1942
Belize, Robert Hodapp	1958
Bermuda Islands, Robert Dehler, V. A.	1956
Calgary, Francis Carroll	1936
Castries, B.W.I. Charles Gachet	1957
Charlottetown, Malcolm A. MacEachern	1955
Chicoutimi, George Melançon	1940
Edmundston, Romeo Gagnon	1949
Edmonton (*Byzantine Rite*), Nicholas Sawaryn (1943)	1956
Fort William, Edward Jennings (1952)	1941
Gaspé, Archbishop Paul Bernier (1957)	1952
Georgetown, Richard Guilly, O.B.E. (1956)	1954
Gravelbourg, Aimé Decosse	1953
Grouard, Henry Routhier, V. A. (1953)	1945
Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gerard Couturier	1957
Hamilton, Joseph Ryan	1937
Harbour Grace-Grand Falls, John M. O'Neill	1940
Hearst, Louis Levesque	1952
Hudson Bay, Mark Lacroix, V. A.	1943
James Bay, Henri Belleau, V. A.	1940
Joliette, Joseph Papineau	1928
Kamloops, B.C., Michael A. Harrington	1952
Keewatin, Paul Dumouchel, V. A.	1955
Kingston (*Jamaica*), John McEleney (1956)	1950
Labrador, Lionel Scheffer, V. A.	1946
London, John Cody (1950)	1937
Mackenzie, Paul Piché, V. A.	1959
Mont Laurier, Abp. Joseph Eugène Limoges	1922
Nelson, William Doyle	1958
Nicolet, Albert Martin	1950
Pembroke, William Smith	1945
Peterboro', Benjamin Webster (1954)	1946
Prince Albert, Lawrence Morin (1959)	1955
Prince Rupert, Fergus J. O'Grady, V. A.	1956
Roseau (*Dominica*), Arnold Boghaert	1957
St. Anne de la Pocatière, Bruno Desrochers	1951
St. Catharines, Thomas J. McCarthy (1958)	1955
St. George's, N.F., Michael O'Reilly	1941
St. George's (*Grenada*), James Field	1957
St. Hyacinthe, Arthur Douville (1942)	1940
St. Jean de Quebec, Gerard Coderre (1955)	1951
St. Jerome, Emil Frenette	1951
St. John in Canada, Alfred Leverman (1953)	1948
St. Paul in Alberta, Louis Philip Lussier	1955
Saskatoon, Francis Klein	1952
Saskatoon (*Byzantine Rite*), Andrew Roborecki (1956)	1948
Sault Ste. Marie, Alexander Carter (1958)	1956
Timmins, Maxim Tessier (1955)	1951
Toronto (*Byzantine Rite*), Isidore Borecky (1956)	1948
Trois Rivières, Georges L. Pelletier (1947)	1943
Valleyfield, Alfred Langlois (1926)	1924
Victoria, B.C., James M. Hill	1946
Whitehorse, John L. Coudert, V. A.	1936
Yarmouth, Albert Leménger	1953
Africa	
Apostolic Delegate to South Africa (vacant)	
Apostolic Delegate to British East and West Africa, Most Rev. Guido Del Mestri.	
The Most Revd. Archbishops	
Blantyre, John Baptist Theunissen (1959)	1950
Bloemfontein, William P. Whelan (1954)	1948
Cape Coast, John Kodwo Amissah (1960)	1957
Capetown, Owen McCann (1951)	1950
Dar-es-Salaam, Edgar Maranta (1953)	1930
Durban, Denis E. Hurley (1951)	1947
Kaduna, John McCarthy (1959)	1954
Lagos, Leo H. Taylor, C.B.E. (1950)	1934
Lusaka, Adam Kozlowiecki (1959)	1955

	Cons.
Nairobi, John McCarthy (1953)	1946
Onitsha, Charles Heerey (1950)	1927
Pretoria, John Garner (1951)	1948
Rubaga, Joseph Cabana (1953)	1947
Salisbury, Francis Markall	1956
The Rt. Revd. Bishops	
Abercorn, Adolf Furstenberg	1959
Accra, Joseph Bowers	1953
Aliwal, John Lueck (1951)	1947
Arua, Angelo Tarantino	1959
Bathurst in Gambia, Michael Molony	1958
Benin City, Patrick J. Kelly (1950)	1940
Bethlehem, Peter Kelleter (1951)	1950
Bremersdorp, Constantine Barneschi (1951)	1939
Buea, Peter Rogan, O.B.E. (1950)	1939
Bukoba, Alfred Lanctot (1953)	1952
Bulawayo, Adolf Schmitt (1953)	1951
Calabar, James Moynagh (1950)	1947
Dedza, Cornelius Citsulu (1959)	1957
Dodoma, Anthony Pesce (1953)	1951
Eshowe, Aurelius Bilgeri (1951)	1947
Fort Jameson, Firmin Coutemanche (1959)	1953
Freetown and Bo, Thomas Brosnahan	1953
Gulu, John B. Cesana (1953)	1951
Gwelo, Louis Haene (1955)	1950
Ibadan, Richard Finn	1959
Iringa, Attilio Beltramino (1953)	1948
Johannesburg, Hugh Boyle (1954)	1949
Jos, John Redington	1954
Kampala, Vincent Billington (1953)	1948
Karema, Charles Msakila	1958
Kasama, Marcel Daubechies (1959)	1950
Keetmanshoop, Edward Schlotterbuck, V. A.	1956
Keimoes, Henry J. Thunemann (1951)	1940
Keta, Antony Konings	1954
Kigoma, James Holmes Sleide (1958)	1946
Kimberley, John Boekenfohr	1953
Kisii, Maurice Otunga (1960)	1957
Kisumu, Frederick Hall (1953)	1948
Kokstad, Evangelist McBride (1951)	1949
Kroonstad, Gerard van Velsen (1951)	1950
Kumasi, Andrew van den Bronk (1952)	1946
Leribe, Emmanuel Mabathoana	1953
Lilongwe, Joseph Fady (1959)	1951
Livingstone, Phelim O'Shea (1959)	1950
Lydenburg, Anthony Rieterer	1956
Mariannhill, Alphonsus Streit	1951
Masaka, Uganda, Joseph Kiwanuka (1953)	1939
Maseru, Delfine des Rosiers (1951)	1948
Mbarara, John Ogez	1957
Mbeya, Anthony van Oorschot (1953)	1950
Mbulu, Patrick Winters (1953)	1952
Meru, Laurence Bessone	1954
Mombasa-Zanzibar, Eugene Butler	1957
Morogoro, Herman van Elswijk	1954
Moshi, Joseph Kilasara	1960
Musoma, John Rudin	1957
Mwanza, Joseph Blomjous (1953)	1946
Navrongo, Gerard Bertrand (1957)	1948
Ndola, Francesco Mazzieri (1959)	1949
Nyeri, Kenya, Carlo Cavallera (1953)	1947
Ogoja, Thomas McGettrick	1955
Ondo, William Field	1958
Oturkpo, James Hagan	1960
Oudtshoorn, Bruno Hippel (1951)	1948
Owerri, Joseph Whelan (1950)	1948
Port Elizabeth, Ernest Green	1955
Port Louis, Daniel Liston (1949)	1947
Port Victoria, Marcel Maradan, C.B.E.	1937
Queenstown, John B. Rosenthal (1951)	1948
Rutabo, H. E. Cardinal Laurence Rugambwa (1953)	1952
Shinyanga, Edward McGurkin	1956
Tamale, Gabriel Champagne	1957
Tanga, Eugène Arthurs	1958
Tororo, John Grief, C.B.E. (1953)	1951

	Cons.
Umtali, Daniel Lamont	1957
Umtata, Joseph Grueter (1951)	1941
Umuahia, Antony Nwedo	1959
Umzimkulu, Pius B. Dlamini	1954
Wec, Peter P. Dery	1960
Windhoek, Archbishop Joseph Gotthardt, V. A.	1926
Zomba, Lawrence Hardman (1959)	1952

Asia

Internuncio to India, Most Rev. James R. Knox (*Archbishop of Melitene*)

Internuncio to Pakistan, Most Rev. Emanuele Clarizio

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Agra, Domenic Athaide	1956
Bangalore, Thomas Pothacamury (1953)	1940
Bombay, H. E. Cardinal Valerian Gracias (1950)	1946
Calcutta, Ferdinand Périer (1924)	1921
Abp.-Coadj, Vivian Dyer	1959
Changanacherry, Matthew Kavakat (1956)	1950
Colombo, Thomas Cooray (1947)	1946
Dacca, Lawrence Graner (1950)	1947
Delhi, Joseph A. Fernandes (1951)	1949
Abp.-Coadj, Angelo Fernandes	1959
Ernakulam, Joseph Parecattil (1956)	1953
Hyderabad (India), Joseph Mark Gopu (1953)	1948
Karachi, Joseph Cordeiro	1958
Madhurai, Peter Leonard (1953)	1936
Madras and Mylapore, Louis Mathias (1952)	1934
Malacca–Singapore, Michel Olcomendy (1953)	1947
Nagpur, Eugene Louis D'Souza (1953)	1951
Pondicherry, Ambrose Rayappan (1955)	1953
Ranchi, Nicholas Kujur (1953)	1952
Trivanarum (Syro-Malankara Rite), Gregorios Thangalathil (1955)	1953
Verapoly, Joseph Attipetty (1934)	1933

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Ahmedabad, Edwin Pinto	1949
Ajmer and Jaipur, Leo de Mello	1949
Allahabad, Leonard Raymond	1947
Alleppey. Michael Arattukutam	1954
Amravati, Joseph A. Rosario	1955
Arabia, Irzio Magliacani, V. A.	1950
Belgaum, Michel Rodrigues	1953
Bellary, John Forest Hogan	1949
Calicut, Aldo Patroni	1948
Chilaw, Edmund Peiris	1940
Chittagong, Raymond Larose	1952
Cochin, Alexander Edezhath	1952
Coimbatore, Savari Muthu Muthappa	1950
Cuttack, Paolo Gonzalez	1950
Cyprus, Elias Farah	1954
Dibrugarh, Orestes Marengo	1951
Dinajpur, Giuseppe Obert	1949
Galle, Nicholas M. Laudadio	1934
Guntur, Ignatius Mummadi	1943
Hong Kong, Laurenzo Bianchi (1951)	1949
Hyderabad in Pakistan, Archbishop James van Miltenburg (1958)	1948
Indore, Francis Simons	1952
Jabalpur, Conrad Dubbelman	1954
Jaffna, Emile Pillai (1950)	1949
Jalpaigurt, Ambrogio Galbiati	1952
Jesselton, James Buis, C.B.E., V. A.	1952
Jhansi, Francis Fenech	1954
Kandy, Leo Nanayakkara	1959
Khulna, Dante Battaglierin	1956
Kothamangalam, Matthew Potanamuzhi	1956
Kottar, Thomas R. Agniswami	1939
Kottayam, Thomas Tharayil (1952)	1945
Krishnagar, Luis La Ravoire Morrow	1939
Kuala Lumpur, Dominic Vendargon	1955
Kuching, John Vos, V. A.	1952
Kumbakonam, Daniel Aruliswami	1955
Kuwait, Theophane Stella, V. A.	1955
Lahore, Roger Buyse	1947
Lucknow, Conrad de Vito	1947
Lyallpur, Francis Cialeo (1960)	1939
Mangalore, Raymond D'Mello	1959
Meerut, Archbishop Joseph B. Evangelisti (1956)	1952
Miri, Anthony Galvin	1960
Mysore. René Feuga	1941
Multan, Louis Scheerer	1960
Nellore, William Bouter	1929
Ootacamund, Anthony Padiyara	1955
Palai, Sebastian Vayalil	1950
Patna, Augustine Wildermuth	1947
Penang, Francis Chan	1955
Poona, Andrew Alex De Souza	1949
Quilon, Jerome Fernandez	1937
Raigarh-Ambikapur, Stanislaus Tigga (1957)	1956
Rawalpindi, Nicholas Hettinga	1947
Salem, Lurdu Selvanden	1949
Sambalpur, Herman Westermann	1951
Shillong, Stephen Ferrando (1935)	1934
Simla, John Burke	1959
Tanjore, Arokiaswami R. Sundaram	1953
Tellicherry, Sebastian Valloppilly	1956
Tiruchirapally, James Mendonca	1938
Tiruvalla, Cheriyan Polachirakal (1955)	1954
Trichur, George Alapatt	1944
Trincomalee, Ignatius Glennie	1947
Trivandrum (Latin Rite), Vincent Dereere (1937)	1936
Tuticorin. Thomas Fernando (1953)	1950
Vellore, David Pillai	1956
Vijayapuram, Juan Abasolo y Leuce	1950
Vijayavada, Ambrogio De Battista	1952
Visakhapatnam, Joseph Baud (1947)	1942
Warangal, Alfonso Berreta (1953)	1951

Australia

Apostolic Delegate to Australasia, Most Rev. Maximilian de Furstenberg (*Abp. of Palto*)

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Adelaide, Matthew Boevich	1940
Brisbane, James Duhig, K.C.M.G. (1912)	1905
Abp.-Coadj., Patrick O'Donnell	1949
Canberra-Goulburn, Eris M. O'Brien, C.M.G. (1954)	1948
Hobart, Guilford Young (1955)	1948
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix (1917)	1912
Abp.-Coadj.. Justin Simonds (1942)	1937
Perth, Redmond Prendiville (1935)	1933
Sydney, H.E. Cardinal Norman Gilroy (1940)	1935

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Armidale, Edward J. Doody	1948
Australia (Byzantine Rite), John Prasko	1958
Ballarat, James O'Collins (1941)	1930
Bathurst, John Norton (1928)	1926
Bunbury, Lancelot Goody (1954)	1951
Cairns, Thomas Cahill	1949
Darwin, John O'Loughlin	1940
Geraldton, Alfred J. Gummer	1931
Kimberleys, John Jobst, V. A.	1959
Lismore, Patrick Farrelly (1949)	1931
Maitland, John Toohey (1956)	1948
Port Pirie, Bryan Gallagher	1952
Sale, Patrick Lyons (1957)	1944
Sandhurst, Bernard Stewart (1950)	1947
Toowoomba, William Brennan	1953
Townsville, Hugh Edward Ryan	1933
Wagga-Wagga, Francis Henschke (1939)	1937
Wilcannia-Forbes, Thomas Martin Fox	1931
Wollongong, Thomas McCabe (1939)	1951

New Zealand

The Most Revd. Archbishop

Wellington, Peter McKeefry (1954)	1947

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Aitape, Ignatius Doggett, V. A.	1957
Alexishafen, Adolf Noser, V. A. (1953)	1947
Auckland, Archbishop James Liston (1953)	1920

	Cons.
Christchurch, Edward Joycé	1950
Dunedin, John Kavanagh (1957)	1949
Fiji Islands, Victor Foley, V. A.	1944
Gilbert Islands, Octave Terrienne, V. A.	1933
Goroka, Bernard Schilling, V. A.	1960
Kavieng, Alfred Stemper, V. A.	1957
Mount Hagan, George Bernarding, V. A.	1960
New Hebrides, Louis Julliard, V. A.	1955
N. Solomon Islands, Leo Lemay, V. A.	1930
Port Moresby, Virgil Copas, V. A.	1960
Rabaul, Isidore Scharmach, V. A.	1939
Samarai, Francis Doyle, V.A.	1957
Samoa and Tokelau Is., George Pearce, V. A.	1956
S. Solomon Islands, Daniel Stuyvenberg, V. A.	1935
Tonga and Niue Islands, John Rodgers, V. A.	1953
Western Solomon Islands, John Crawford, V. A.	1960
Wewak, Leo Arkfield, V. A.	1948
Yule Island, Eugene Klein, V.A.	1960

LONDON CATHEDRALS, CHURCHES, ETC.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C.4 (1675–1710), cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). The choir and high altar were restored in 1958 after war damage and an American War Memorial Chapel was consecrated in November, 1958. The Chapel of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in the Crypt of the Cathedral was dedicated on May 20, 1960. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on weekdays only, 11 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and—during Summer Time only—4.45 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.); Crypt, 6*d*. Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 1*s*.; golden gallery 1*s*.; ball, 1*s*.; total, 3*s*. 6*d*. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *6.30. Weekdays at 8, *10, *4. Also Wednesdays, *12.30 p.m., Litany; Fridays, *12.30 p.m. short mid-day service. (*Services are choral.) To the S. are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, S.W.1 (built A.D. 1050–1760).—Open on weekdays at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 1*s*. (children 6*d*.), (weekdays) except on Mondays (open free). Transepts and Nave open on Sundays only between services. Holy Communion at 8; matins at 10.30; Holy Communion at 11.30. Evensong at 3. Evening service with Sermon at 6.30; Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9 a.m.; matins, 10 a.m.; evensong (choral), 5.0 p.m. (Saturday, 3 p.m.). Chapel of Henry VII, Chapter House and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth I), and many other monuments and objects of interest, including the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" and St. George's Chapel at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone." brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E.1.—Mainly 13th century, but the nave is largely rebuilt. Known as St. Mary Overie before 1540. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6.45 p.m., free. Sunday services, Holy Communion, 8.30 and 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, 10.15 a.m., Evening Prayer, 3 p.m., Nave Service, 6.30 p.m. Weekdays: 7.30, 8 and 5.30 p.m. (choral except Wednesdays) (5 p.m. on Saturdays). The tomb of John Gower (1330–1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been restored; the tomb of Bishop Andrewes (died 1626) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir), restored 1930, is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner); and is still used for this purpose. John Harvard, founder of Harvard University, was baptised here in 1607.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W.1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—An early 16th-century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary (a new quill-pen being placed in his hand at an annual Commemoration Service), and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris the rival of Father Smith.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C.1. the oldest parish church in London (A.D. 1123).—*Rector*, Rev. N. E. Wallbank, Mus.D. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893. Crypt Lady Chapel and Cloisters opened 1905–1928. Open daily. Sunday services 9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

ST. BRIDE, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Rebuilt by Wren. Restored after being gutted during Second World War and rededicated, Dec. 1957. Recent excavations have revealed remains of earlier churches on site.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand, W.C.2.—Gutted in Second World War, rebuilt as Royal Air Force Church, and reconsecrated, 1958.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with alter at north end; organ by Renatus Harris.

ST. ETHELBURGA, Bishopsgate, E.C.2 (14th and 15th century) with two "Hudson" windows.—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE, Hanover Square, W.1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).

ST. GEORGE, Borough High Street, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497–1569) and Edward Cocker (1631–1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetik." (The expression "according to Cocker" refers to this book.)

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.2 (rebuilt about 1505, on site of 13th-century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving.

TEMPLE CHURCH, The Temple, E.C.4.—The nave formed one of five remaining round churches in England, the others being at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow Castle. Rebuilding of the church was completed in 1958. Sunday morning services, open to the public, 11.15 a.m., except in August and September.

Master of the Temple, Rev. Canon T. R. Milford, M.A.

Church of Scotland

CROWN COURT CHURCH, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11.15 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. Moffett, O.B.E., D.D., 2, Tavitton Street, W.C.1.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, S.W.1. Sundays, 11 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. F. McLusky, 12a Lennox Gardens, S.W.1.

Congregational

WESTMINSTER CHAPEL (CONGREGATIONAL), Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. D. M. Lloyd-Jones.

Methodist

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C.1. Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. Wednesday, 7.30 a.m., Holy Communion. Thursday lunch time, 1.15—1.45. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Minister*, Rev. M. W. Woodward, 49 City Road, E.C.1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1683), John Bunyan (1688) Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susanna Wesley (1742). To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W.1.—Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. D. A. Greeves, M.A.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—Sundays at 10, 11, and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. Donald O. Soper, M.A., PH.D.

Baptist

BLOOMSBURY CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2 (near New Oxford Street).—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. H. Howard Williams, PH.D.

Catholic Apostolic

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, Gordon Square, W.C.1.

Society of Friends

FRIENDS' HOUSE, Euston Road, N.W.1.

Roman Catholic

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895–1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high—open to public by lift, 1s.).—*Sundays*. Low Masses with short sermon, 6, 6.45, 7.30, 8.15, 9; Capitular High Mass with short sermon, 10.30; Low Masses with sermon, 12 noon and 7 p.m.; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds of the following day, 6.15. *Weekdays*. Low Masses (First Friday, 6), 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Masses, 12.30 and 6 p.m.; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.30; Matins and Lauds of the following day, 5.15; Night prayers, 7.45. Confessions at all times. *Holydays of Obligation*. Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Masses, 12 noon, 12.30, 6 and 8 p.m. Cathedral open 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Bank Holidays, 6 p.m.). Cardinals Wiseman, Manning, and Griffin buried in Crypt; Cardinal Hinsley buried in St. Joseph's Chapel; Bishop Challoner in St. Gregory's Chapel; Shrine of Blessed John Southworth in the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs. The Arch over the High Altar and the Tympanum beneath it have been covered with a rich mosaic showing Christ in Glory, with groups of the XII Apostles. Mosaics on the Tympanum in the Crypt, the vaults of the Lady Chapel, St. Gregory's Chapel, St. Andrew's Chapel and the Holy Souls' Chapel have also been completed. Exhibition of Treasures daily in Sacristy (weekdays, 11.30–12.30, 2–3. Sundays, 2–3, 5.30–6.30).

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W.7.—Sundays: Masses, 6.15, 7, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; 10.45 (High Mass); 12 (with Sermon), 4.30; Vespers and Benediction, 3.30; Night Service, 7. Weekdays: Masses, 6.30, 7, 8, 8.30, 10, 12.30 (Mon.–Fri.). Service daily at 8 p.m., except Saturday. Saturday, Benediction, 4.30. Holy days: Masses 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10, 10.45 (High Mass); 12.30 and 6 p.m.; Vespers and Benediction, 5.

Principal Jewish Synagogues

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C.3.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Creechurch Place, Aldgate, E.C.3.

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street, W.1.

LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.

Education

ENGLAND AND WALES

Education in England and Wales is organized under the *Education Act*, 1944 (Butler Act). Minor amending Acts were passed in 1946, 1948 and 1953. The main features of the system are (*a*) that the State school system is highly decentralized, education being the responsibility of 146 *local education authorities* (62 administrative counties, 83 county boroughs, 1 joint board and London). The County Authorities exercise their powers in many instances through Divisional Executive Committees and the Education Committees of Excepted Districts: (*b*) that voluntary agencies play an important part in educational provision often in co-operation with the State. The Ministry of Education controls the system mainly through the scheme of inspection and with power derived from statute. The expenditure of local education authorities is met partly from rates and partly from central government grants. The latter are paid mainly in the form of a general grant from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government covering local health and other services as well as education. Detailed suggestions to L.E.A's. are issued in Ministry of Education circulars and administrative memoranda. There are central advisory councils dealing with education in England and in Wales respectively.

A statutory report with full statistical tables is published yearly by the Ministry.

The State System

The State system is in transition as the 1944 Act is being implemented. The administrative system has been reorganized and the school-leaving age raised (April 1, 1947) to 15. The major problem at present is the provision of teachers and accommodation for the increased number of children at school between 1952 and 1962. Special attention is being paid to the development of technical education and new building to the value of £115,000,000 has been authorized for the 8 years ending in 1962. 23 technical colleges have 4,000 Students including 84 women, working for the new diploma in technology, which 163 have now gained. A total of nearly £112,954,000 of building work was under construction at the end of 1959.

Education is envisaged in the 1944 Act in three stages:—

Primary Stage (for children up to 11 years). *Nursery Schools* to age 5 (must be provided by Local Education Authority for all parents who desire them); *Infant Schools*—from age 5 (*compulsory School age*); *Junior Schools*—from age 8 to 11.

About the age of 11 all children are to go to a secondary school. The suitability of the school may be reviewed at age 13.

Secondary Stage (11 years to 15 years, later to be raised to 16)—*Secondary Grammar Schools* (giving an academic education); *Secondary Technical Schools* (for those whose abilities are of a more practical character); *Secondary Modern Schools* (giving a general and practical education).

These Secondary Schools are intended to be of equal status and can be combined into a single multi-lateral or "comprehensive" school. The prevailing tendency is to foster wide experiment and flexibility in the organization of secondary schools. Education in Primary and Secondary Schools is free.

In 1956 Leicestershire began an important, limited experiment, transferring all children at 11 to non-selective "high schools" and transferring at 14 all children whose parents wish it and will keep them at school till 16 to grammar schools, thus doing away with the "11 plus" examination. Nottingham has established twelve secondary modern schools providing a 5 years' course to G.C.E. standard in either grammar or technical subjects.

Pupils in Secondary Schools may sit for the examinations leading to the award of the General Certificate of Education. The nine examining bodies set papers at three levels, ordinary, advanced and scholarship. Entrance to the Universities and to many courses of professional training depends on the results in these examinations. The total number of candidates at the 1959 summer examination was 397,142, including 83,106 at advanced level and 15,580 from 969 secondary modern schools.

Further Stage. [Includes all types of provision for education after 15 (later 16).] *County Colleges* which, when established, all children not receiving full-time education will attend for the equivalent of one day a week from age 15 (later 16) to age 16 (later to be raised to 18); *Technical Colleges and Colleges of Art and Commerce* (providing specialist studies); *Evening Institutes* (evening classes in vocational and other subjects); *Service of youth* (recreational and other services for youth provided in co-operation with voluntary bodies); *Adult Education* (liberal education for adults provided in co-operation with voluntary bodies); *Community Centres, etc.*

In January, 1959, 6,977,812 children were present in the primary or secondary schools maintained, aided or controlled by Local Education Authorities —a decrease of 179,021 infants and juniors and an increase of 240,730 seniors with nearly 11,000 more in sixth forms than in 1958: the total numbers of pupils aged 16 and 17 increased by nearly 22,000, compared with 3,500 the year before: there were 115,922 in all direct grant schools, 288,151 in independent schools recognized as efficient, and 207,906 in other independent schools. The number of pupils in special schools, of which 23 were new, was over 64,000. The number of senior children in all-age schools fell in 1959 from 139,297 to 118,728: building projects approved in 1959 will provide secondary schools for three-quarters of these. The percentage of primary school children in classes of over 40 had gone down from 29.7 to 24.2. The percentage of children in senior classes of over 30 rose from 62.1 to 64.2.

In major establishments for further education 1958–59, full-time students numbered 98,253 and part-time day-release students 438,369.

Public expenditure on education (excluding Universities) for the year 1960–61 is expected to amount to about £740,000,000.

Crowther and Albemarle Reports

During 1959 two reports of far-reaching importance were presented to the Minister. The Central Advisory Council for Education (England) (Chairman, Sir Geoffrey Crowther), recommended in *15 to 18* that the school leaving age should be raised to 16 between 1960 and 1968, and that the development of County Colleges, with compulsory part-time day-release of young people between 16 and 18 should follow. It also reviewed present developments and problems in the secondary modern school, the structure, growth and needs of the sixth form in grammar and independent schools, and the quantity and quality of provision for further education, especially technical. It recommended a 20 years' programme of educational development.

In *The Youth Service in England and Wales* a departmental committee (Chairman, Lady Albemarle) recommended that the Youth Service should be available for all young people between 14 and 20. A Youth Service Development Council should be appointed by the Minister and the Standing Conference of National Voluntary Youth Organizations should work in close collaboration with it. The voluntary principle should be developed at every level of activity and grants to national voluntary bodies with religious allegiances should be on the same basis as to others. Young people should participate as partners in the Youth Service, particularly in the development of self-programming groups. Local authorities, in consultation with voluntary organizations, should review and bring up to date their further education schemes, including provision of specially suited buildings. The Minister should set in hand training arrangements for full-time leaders, to be recruited especially from among teachers, social workers and mature persons with a natural gift for leadership: for as many as possible there should be easy transfer to other professions, *e.g.* teaching. He should take steps to increase the present force of 700 to a provisional number of 1,300 by 1966. As a short term measure, an emergency training college should be opened for a period of five years. Area Training Organizations should supervise all courses of training. National Voluntary Organizations wishing to have their own training schemes recognized as providing a professional qualification should submit these to the Minister for approval. More part-time leaders should be appointed and adequately paid. The salaries and pensions of full-time leaders should be substantially raised in accordance with a national scale. The Minister in Parliament cordially accepted the Report as a whole. He has established an emergency training college at Leicester and approved courses in teacher-training colleges, including the shorter and longer courses at Westhill Training College which he has recognized for some time. He has appointed a Youth Service Advisory Council and has made the first grants for experiments and developments amounting to £50,000.

Voluntary Agencies

The school system is complicated by voluntary agencies which have assisted greatly in educational development. A number of the primary and secondary schools are still provided by voluntary bodies, mainly religious, but have long been maintained by L.E.A.'s. Under the 1944 Act, the managers of such schools could obtain half of the

funds required for rebuilding to modern standards, the schools remaining under their partial control as "aided schools" and the cost of running the schools being met by the Local Education Authority. Under the Act of 1959 the building grant has been increased to 75 per cent. in respect of existing schools and of new secondary schools where these are required to accommodate pupils from existing primary schools. If the managers cannot raise money necessary for rebuilding, schools become "controlled schools" under the management of the Local Education Authority, though with provisions enabling denominational religious instruction to be given. Over 190,000 additional places in voluntary schools have been brought into use since 1945 and more than 220,000 are included in present and future building programmes. Since 1945, grants of £13,018,098 and loan advances of £4,730,989 have been made for building. In 1959, grants were made of £742,684 (C. of E.), £1,444,677 (R.C.) and £175,079 (other voluntary bodies) and also loan advances of £356,795 (C. of E.), £849,919 (R.C.) and £13,962 (others). Of the 10,469 voluntary schools or departments (primary and secondary) 4,828 had been given controlled, 5,486 aided and 91 special agreement status.

The Direct Grant Grammar Schools (non-profit-making and with some non-local characteristics) occupy a semi-independent position, getting grants direct from the Ministry. They are run by Boards of Governors with Local Education Authority representatives and take fee-paying pupils chosen by themselves. For these pupils fees are graded according to parent's means. At least 25 per cent. of the places must be free, and Local Authorities may claim up to a further 25 per cent. of places, for which no further fees are paid by parents. In Jan. 1959, there were 174 such schools with 104,082 pupils (8,712 being boarders). In January, 1959, there were 5 Direct Grant Secondary Technical Schools with 837 pupils.

About 90 *Public Boarding Schools* and nearly 4,400 *Private Schools* remain independent of the State system, except that many Public Schools give a limited number of places to nominees of Local Education Authorities. Under the 1944 Act all schools are being inspected by the Ministry and can be closed if found inefficient. Of these 4,400 schools, with about 500,000 pupils, 1,501 have been recognized as efficient, 2,675 registered and 112 provisionally registered.

In the field of Further Education many private bodies, often receiving grants of money from Local Education Authorities and from the Ministry, are associated with the public authorities.

Teachers

The number of teachers in the maintained primary and secondary schools must be further raised from 295,000, of whom 21·4 per cent. are graduates (January, 1959), to deal with the increasing child population. In particular there is a shortage of women teachers. Teachers are trained in a total of 181 institutions of various types. These include 24 University Departments of Education providing a one-year course for graduates. The remainder provide a three-year course for all students entering in 1960 and thereafter. 101 of the colleges are provided by Local Education Authorities. A large-scale plan of expansion has now been initiated, providing 24,000 additional places in the training colleges. The voluntary colleges will receive from the Government 75 per cent. of the building costs involved. Day training colleges have already been established in 7 areas. Teachers, other than graduates, must have satisfactorily completed a course of training. A degree or its equivalent entitles the holder to be given qualified teacher status. In 1958–59, 3,009 graduates entered primary or secondary schools after training and 3,814 untrained. In 1958–59 the Ministry approved the employment of 3,122 "temporary teachers", being *bona-fide* candidates for admission to a training college or a full-time degree course. Payment of teachers is regulated by the *Burnham Scale* which provides £520 to £1,000 *per annum* and £468 to £800 *per annum* basic rates for men and women Assistant Teachers respectively, with, in every case, supplementary payment for degrees, specially responsible posts, etc., and for Headmasters and Headmistresses according to the size of the school. Salaries of men and women teachers will be equal by April, 1961.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND

The educational system of Scotland has developed independently of that of England and presents a number of distinctive features. The Scottish Education Department is the central body and the Education Authorities are the local bodies concerned in administering the provisions of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946. These authorities are the councils of the four cities (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow) and 31 county councils or joint county councils. Educational facilities of various kinds are also provided by the governing bodies of grant-aided schools, independent schools, central institutions providing advanced technical education and national voluntary organizations in the field of informal further education. The "Scottish solution" of the question of denominational schools arrived at in 1918 provided for the transfer of any denominational voluntary school to the management of the Education Authority subject to certain conditions relating to religious observances and the appointment of staff designed to preserve the denominational character of the school. Denominational schools provided by Education Authorities are subject to the same conditions.

Schools in Scotland fall into three main classes, *viz.* public schools, which in Scotland means schools managed by Education Authorities: grant-aided schools, conducted by voluntary managers who receive grants direct from the Department: and independent schools which receive no direct grant, but which are subject to inspection and registration. In the year ended July 31, 1959, there were 3,282 public schools, with a roll of 851,239, 48 grant-aided schools, with a roll of 21,427 and 146 independent schools, attended by 16,726 pupils.

Children between 5 and 11½ to 12½ attend primary schools. The secondary courses are junior, for pupils leaving school at 15, and senior, extending to four, five or six years. Some schools, called "comprehensive", offer both junior and senior secondary courses. There are 29 grant-aided secondary schools, mostly large and of considerable standing.

The Scottish Leaving Certificate is awarded by the Department and is normally taken at the end of senior secondary courses of at least five years' duration. Pupils may take as many of a wide range of subjects as they are capable of attempting on either the lower grade, corresponding roughly to the G.C.E. Ordinary Level, or on the higher, which, because there is less specialized study in sixth forms as understood in England, is not of so high a standard as the G.C.E. Advanced. In the award of a pass on either grade the teacher's estimate is taken into account as well as performance in the written examination.

Facilities for further education are provided by 16 Central Institutions (advanced colleges administered by independent Boards of Governors) and by further education centres managed by Education Authorities. The Central Institutions

provide the highest form of specialized and fully organized instruction in science and technology, agriculture, commerce, domestic science and the arts. These colleges issue their own Diplomas and Associateships which are, in certain cases, equivalent in academic status to honours degrees and ordinary degrees.

The further education centres provide less advanced courses which are mainly part-time covering vocational and non-vocational subjects. The vocational courses normally lead to Craft certificates, certificates of the City and Guilds of London Institute or National Certificates. Courses are provided in any subject for which there is a reasonable demand.

There are seven Colleges of Education in Scotland. Six of the colleges (of which two are Roman Catholic residential colleges for women) provide both one- and three-year courses and are associated with a university. The seventh is a residential college of physical education for women. All men teachers must possess a university degree (except in certain "practical" subjects) and normally take a year's professional training at a College of Education. A considerable proportion of women teachers take a degree or diploma and a year's training, but those who do not must take three years' training. The basic scales of teachers' salaries are non-graduate, graduate and honours graduate, with additional payment for posts of special responsibility.

EDUCATION IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The statutory system of education in Northern Ireland is broadly similar to the system in Great Britain. Under the 1947 Act primary education is provided in primary schools for children up to 11½ years of age or thereabouts when they are transferred to one or other of the types of secondary schools. Those who pass to secondary intermediate schools follow a practical curriculum and the remainder, most of whom have attained a qualifying standard at an examination conducted by the Ministry of Education, proceed to secondary grammar schools. A child who is successful at the qualifying test for entry to a grammar school is awarded a scholarship by the local education authority of the area in which he is normally resident. Reciprocal arrangements between local education authorities in the United Kingdom ensure that in the event of a change of residence of the parents of a pupil who has passed the necessary test either in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, the pupil's grammar school education will be continued.

In 1959, the number of schools provided, maintained and assisted by Local Education Authorities in Northern Ireland was 1,789 with 281,712 children on the rolls. The estimated cost to the Exchequer for 1960–61 is £16,092,840 and from rates £4,763,035.

THE UNIVERSITIES

There are sixteen degree-giving universities in England (Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Exeter, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Southampton): one in Wales (the University of Wales with Colleges at Aberystwyth, Bangor, Cardiff and Swansea): four in Scotland (Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews): and one in Northern Ireland (the Queen's University of Belfast). There is also the University College of North Staffordshire which is empowered to grant its own B.A. degree. All these institutions are self-governing. The newly founded University of Sussex hopes to admit its first student in October, 1961, and the establishment of new universities at Norwich and York is under way. The total number of full-time students in these universities (excluding the Queen's University of Belfast) and other university institutions receiving grants from the University Grants Committee in the session 1958–59 was 100,204, of whom 24,325 were women (compared with a total of 95,442 in the previous year and just over 50,000 in 1939). Plans for the expansion of universities to provide for 135,00 students are in progress and the possibility of further expansion to provide for a total of 170,000 is being explored. 80·5 per cent. of the students were assisted in whole or part by scholarships from public or private funds. The Government has accepted the recommendation of the Anderson Committee that an award from public funds should be given to all students admitted to degree courses who have two G.C.E. passes at A level or the equivalent. The recurrent expenditure of university institutions in Great Britain in 1958–59 amounted to £51,526,275. Grants for capital expenditure in 1960–61 are estimated at £1,148,770.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

FULL TERMS, 1961

Hilary, Jan. 15 to March 11
Trinity, April 23 to June 17
Michaelmas, Oct. 15 to Dec. 9

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE Michaelmas Term, 1959, 8,807 (*approx.*)

UNIVERSITY OFFICES, &c.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P., *Balliol* 1960
High Steward, The Viscount Simonds, P.C., *New College* 1954
Vice-Chancellor, A. L. P. Norrington, M.A., President of *Trinity* 1960
Proctors, B. B. Lloyd, M.A., *Magdalen*; P. M. Fraser, M.A., *All Souls* 1960
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, C. H. M. Waldock, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1947
Public Orator, A. N. Bryan-Brown, M.A., *Worcester* 1958
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, T. P. Kilner, D.M., *St. John's* 1958
Bodley's Librarian, J. N. L. Myres, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1947
Keeper of Archives, W. A. Pantin, M.A., *Oriel* 1946
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, Sir Karl Parker, C.B.E., M.A., *Oriel* 1945
Keeper of Dept. of Fine Art, Sir Karl Parker, C.B.E., M.A., *Oriel* 1934
Keeper of Dept. of Antiquities, R. W. Hamilton, M.A., *Magdalen* 1957
Curator of the Museum of the History of Science, C. H. Josten, M.A., *B.N.C.* 1950
Registrar of the University, Sir Folliott Sandford, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.A., *New College* 1958
Assistant Registrars, D. M. Hawke, M.A., *Lincoln* (1954); B. G. Campbell, M.A., *Merton* (1958); Mrs. C. P. Dorey, M.A., *St. Anne's* 1959
Secretary of Faculties, C. H. Paterson, M.A., *Corpus* 1957
Assist. do. (vacant).
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, H. H. Keen, M.A., *Balliol* 1946
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, J. T. Christie, M.A., *Principal of Jesus* 1955

Acting Curator of the Schools, G. D. Parkes, B.Sc., M.A., D.Phil., *Keble* 1957
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, H. S. Clemons, M.A., *Corpus* 1947
University Counsel, Sir Milner Holland, Q.C., B.C.L., M.A., *Hertford* 1960
Summoner of Preachers, J. A. C. Ward 1952
Bedels, C. W. Hatton (*Divinity*); C. J. Bolton (*Law*); A. C. Packford (*Medicine*); J. A. C. Ward (*Arts*)
Clerk of the Schools, W. H. Miller 1950
Land Agent to the University, N. D. G. James, M.C., M.A., *B.N.C.* 1951
Director, Department of Education, A. D. C. Peterson, O.B.E., M.A., *Balliol* 1957
SECRETARY TO DELEGATES OF—
Examination of Schools, G. J. R. Potter, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
Extra-Mural Studies, F. W. Jessup, M.A., *St. John's.*
Local Exams., C. W. Stokes, M.A., *Jesus.*
University Museum, G. E. S. Turner, M.A., *St. Catherine's.*
University Press, C. H. Roberts, M.A., *St. John's.*
SECRETARY OF—
Committee for Appointments, C. E. Escritt, M.A., *Keble.*
The Rhodes Trustees, E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A., *Balliol.*
Acting Adviser to Overseas Students, B. G. Campbell, M.A., *Merton.*

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members, the Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the President of *Magdalen*; the Proctors.
Elected by Congregation—
The Rector of *Exeter*; the Principal of *Somerville*; the Provost of *Oriel*; the Principal of *Lady Margaret Hall*; the Warden of *Wadham*; the Censor of *St. Catherine's*; C. H. M. Waldock, D.C.L.; G. E. F. Chilver, M.A., D.Phil.; A. B. Brown, B.C.L., M.A.; J. H. E. Griffiths, M.A., D.Phil.; E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A.; J. B. Butterworth, M.A.; Sir Hans A. Krebs, M.D., M.A., F.R.S.; H. W. Thompson, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc.; B. Bleaney, M.A., D.Phil.; B. G. Mitchell, M.A.; R. N. W. Blake, M.A.; (one vacancy).

Oxford Colleges, Halls and Societies

(*With date of foundations*)

All Souls (1438), J. H. A. Sparrow, M.A., *Warden* (1952).
Balliol (1263), Sir David Keir, M.A., *Master* (1949).
Brasenose (1509), *Principal* (vacant).
Christ Church (1546), Very Rev. C. A. Simpson, D.D., *Dean* (1959).
Corpus Christi (1517), W. F. R. Hardie, M.A., *President* (1950).
Exeter (1314), K. C. Wheare, M.A., D.Litt., *Rector* (1956)
Hertford (1874), W. L. Ferrar, M.A., D.Sc., *Principal* (1950).
Jesus (1571), J. T. Christie, M.A., *Principal* (1950).
Keble (1868), Rev. A. M. Farrer, D.D., *Warden* (1960).
Lincoln (1427), W. F. Oakeshott, M.A., F.S.A., *Rector* (1953)
Magdalen (1458), T. S. R. Boase, M.A., *President* (1947).
Merton (1264), G. R. G. Mure, M.A. *Warden* (1947).
New College (1379), Sir William Hayter, K.C.M.G., M.A., *Warden* (1958).
Oriel (1326), K. C. Turpin, B.Litt., M.A., *Provost* (1957).
Pembroke (1624), R. B. McCallum, M.A., *Master* (1955).
Queen's (1340), J. W. Jones, B.C.L., M.A., *Provost* (1948).
St. Edmund Hall (1270), Rev. Canon J. N. D. Kelly, D.D., *Principal* (1951).
St. John's (1555), W. C. Costin, M.A., D.Litt., *President* (1957).
Trinity (1554), A. L. P. Norrington, M.A., *President* (1954).
University (1249), A. L. Goodhart, K.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L., *Master* (1951).
Wadham (1612), Sir Maurice Bowra, M.A., D.Litt., *Warden* (1938).
Worcester (1714), Sir John Masterman, O.B.E., M.A., *Provost* (1946).
St. Peter's Hall (1929), Rev. J. P. Thornton-Duesbery, M.A., *Master* (1955).
St. Antony's College (1950), F. W. D Deakin, M.A., *Warden* (1950).
Nuffield College (1937), D. N. Chester, M.A., *Warden* (1954).
St. Catherine's Society (1868), A. L. C. Bullock, M.A., *Censor* (1952).
Campion Hall, Rev. A. D. Doyle, M.A., *Master* (1958).
St. Benet's Hall, Rev. F. G. Sitwell, M.A., *Master* (1947).
Mansfield College (1886), Rev. J. Marsh, M.A., D.Phil., D.D., *Principal* (1953).
Regent's Park College, Rev. G. H. Davies, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal* (1958).
Greyfriars, Very Rev. P. L. Peacock, M.A., D.Mus., *Warden* (1953).

Lady Margaret Hall (1878), Miss L. S. Sutherland, C.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., *Principal* (1945).
Somerville (1879), Dame Janet Vaughan, D.B.E., D.M., F.R.C.P., *Principal* (1945)
St. Hugh's (1886), Miss E. E. S. Procter, M.A., *Principal* (1946).
St. Hilda's (1893), Miss K. Major, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal* (1955).
St. Anne's (1952) (Originally *Society of Oxford Home-Students* (1879)) Lady Ogilvie, M.A., *Principal* (1953).

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS	Elect.
American History (*Harmsworth*), G. E. Mowry, M.A., *Queen's*	1960
Anatomy (*Lee's*), Sir Wilfrid E. Le Gros Clark, M.A., F.R.S., *Hertford*	1934
Æsthetics (*Nuffield*) Sir Robert R. Macintosh D.M., *Pemb.*	1937
Anglo-Saxon, C. L. Wrenn, M.A., *Pembroke*	1946
Anthropology, Social, E. E. Evans-Pritchard, M.A., F.B.A., *All Souls*	1946
Arabic (*Laudian*), A. F. L. Beeston, M.A., D.Phil., *St. John's*	1955
Archæology, European, C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., *Keble*	1946
Archæology (*Lincoln*), B. Ashmole, M.C., B.Litt., M.A., *Linc*	1956
Archæology of the Roman Empire, I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., M.A., *Corpus*	1956
Astronomy (*Savilian*), D. E. Blackwell, M.A., *New Coll.*	1960
Biochemistry, Sir Hans A. Krebs, M.A., F.R.S., *Trin.*	1954
Botany (*Sherardian*), C. D. Darlington, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Magd.*	1953
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit., C. A. Trypanis, M.A., *Exeter*	1947
Celtic, I. Ll. Foster, M.A., *Jesus*	1947
Chemical Microbiology (*Iveagh*), D. D. Woods, M.A., *Trinity*	1955

Elect.

Chemistry (*Lee's*), Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, O.M., M.A., D.Sc., P.R.S., *Exeter* 1937
Chemistry (*Waynflete*), E. R. H. Jones, M.A., F.R.S., *Magd* 1955
Chinese, D. Hawkes, M.A., D.Phil., *Ch. Ch.* ... 1959
Civil Law (*Regius*), D. Daube, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1955
Colonial Economic Affairs, S. H. Frankel, M.A., *Nuffield* 1946
Comparative Philology, L. R. Palmer, M.A., *Worcester* 1952
Comparative Slavonic Philology, B. O. Unbegaun, M.A., *B. N. C.* 1953
Divinity (*Regius*), Rev. Canon H. Chadwick, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1958
Divinity (*Margaret*), Rev. Canon F. L. Cross, D.Phil., D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1944
Eastern Religions and Ethics (*Spalding*), R. C. Zaehner, M.A., *All Souls* 1952
Ecclesiastical History (*Regius*), Rev. Canon S. L. Greenslade, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1959
Economic History (*Chichele*), H. J. Habakkuk, M.A., *All Souls* 1950
Economic Organization, J. Jewkes, M.A., *Merton* 1948
Egyptology, J. Černý, M.A., *Queen's* 1951
Engineering Science, A. Thom, M.A., *B.N.C.* .. 1945
English Language and Literature (*Merton*), N. Davis, M.A., *Merton* 1959
English Literature (*Merton*), N. H. K. A. Coghill, M.A., *Merton* 1957
English Literature (*Goldsmiths'*), Lord David Cecil, C.H., M.A., *New College* 1948
Exegesis (*Ireland*), Rev. G. D. Kilpatrick, D.D., *Queen's* 1949
Experimental Philosophy (*Lee's*), B. Bleaney, M.A., D.Phil., *Wadham* 1957
Fine Art (*Slade*), G. Zarnecki, M.A., F.S.A., *All Souls* 1960
Forestry, M. V. Laurie, M.A., *St. John's* 1959
French (*Foch*), J. J. Seznec, M.A., *All Souls* ... 1950
Geography, E. W. Gilbert, B.Litt., M.A., *Hertford* 1953
Geology, L. R. Wager, M.A., F.R.S., *Univ.* 1950
Geometry (*Savilian*), E. C. Titchmarsh, M.A., F.R.S., *New Coll.* 1931
George Eastman Visiting, J. H. Van Vleck ... 1961
German Language and Literature, E. L. Stahl, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1959
Government and Public Administration (*Gladstone*), M. Beloff, B.Litt., M.A., *All Souls* ... 1957
Greek (*Regius*), P. H. J. Lloyd-Jones, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1960
Hebrew (*Regius*), W. D. McHardy, M.A., D.Phil., *St. John's* 1960
History, Ancient (*Camden*), Sir Ronald Syme, M.A., *B.N.C.* 1949
History, Ancient (*Wykeham*), A. Andrewes, M.A., *New Coll.* 1953
History of Art, E. Wind, M.A., *Trin.* 1955
History of the British Commonwealth (*Beit*), V. T. Harlow, C.M.G., M.A., D.Litt., *Balliol* . 1948
History of War (*Chichele*), N. H. Gibbs, M.A., D.Phil., *All Souls* 1953
Icelandic Literature and Antiquities (*Viafusson*), E. O. G. Turville-Petre, B.Litt., M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1953
International Relations (*Montague Burton*), Miss A. Headlam-Morley, B.Litt., M.A., *St. Hugh's* 1948
Interpretation of Holy Scripture, Rev. H. F. D. Sparks, D.D., F.B.A., *Oriel* 1952
Italian (*Serena*), C. Grayson, M.A., *Magdalen*. 1958
Jurisprudence, H. L. A. Hart., M.A., *University* 1952
Latin (*Corpus*), R. A. B. Mynors, M.A., F.B.A., *Corpus* 1953

Elect.

Law (*Comparative*), F. H. Lawson, D.C.L., F.B.A., *B.N.C.* 1948
Law (*Vinerian*), H. G. Hanbury, Q.C., D.C.L., *All Souls* 1949
Logic (*Wykeham*), A. J. Ayer, M.A., *New Coll.* 1959
Mathematics (*Rouse Ball*), C. A. Coulson, M.A., F.R.S., *Wadham* 1952
Medicine (*Regius*), Sir George Pickering, D.M., F.R.S., *Ch. Ch.* 1956
Medicine, Clinical (*Nuffield*), L. J. Witts, C.B.E., D.M., *Magd* 1938
Metaphysical Philosophy (*Waynflete*), G. Ryle, M.A., *Magd* 1945
Modern History (*Chichele*), E. F. Jacob, M.A., D.Phil., *All Souls* 1950
Modern History (*Regius*), H. R. Trevor-Roper, M.A., *Oriel* 1957
Modern History, R. B. Wernham, M.A., *Worcester* 1951
Moral and Pastoral Theology (*Regius*), Rev. Canon V. A. Demant, B.Sc., M.A., D.Litt., *Ch. Ch.* 1949
Moral Philosophy (*Whites*), W. C. Kneale, M.A., *Exeter* 1960
Music, J. A. Westrup, B.Mus., M.A., Hon.D. Mus., *Wadham* 1947
Natural Philosophy (*Sedleian*), G. F. J. Temple, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., *Queen's* 1953
Obstetrics and Gynæcology (*Nuffield*), J. C. Moir, D.M., *Oriel* 1937
Orthopædic Surgery (*Nuffield*), J. A. Trueta, M.A., Hon.D.Sc., *Worcester* 1949
Pathology, Sir Howard Florey, B.Sc., M.A., F.R.S., *Linc.* 1935
Pharmacology, W. D. M. Paton, D.M., F.R.S., *New Coll.* 1959
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (*Nolloth*), Rev. Canon I. T. Ramsey, M.A., *Oriel* ... 1951
Physics (*Wykeham*), W. E. Lamb, M.A., *New Coll.* 1955
Physics (*Experimental*), D. H. Wilkinson, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1957
Physiology (*Waynflete*), Sir G. Lindor Brown, M.A., *Magdalen* 1960
Poetry, W. H. Auden, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1956
Political Economy (*Drummond*), J. R. Hicks, B.Litt., M.A., *All Souls* 1952
Psychology, R. C. Oldfield, M.A., *Magd* 1956
Public international Law (*Chichele*), C. H. M. Waldock, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1947
Pure Mathematics (*Waynflete*), G. Higman, M.A., D.Phil., F.R.S., *Magdalen* 1960
Race Relations (*Rhodes*), K. Kirkwood, M.A., *St. Ant.* 1954
Romance Languages, T. B. W. Reid, M.A., *Trinity* 1958
Rural Economy (*Sibthorpian*), G. E. Blackman, M.A., F.R.S., *St. John's* 1945
Russian, S. Konovalov, B.Litt., M.A., *New Coll.* 1945
Sanskrit (*Boden*), T. Burrow, M.A., *Balliol* .. 1944
Semitic Philology, G. R. Driver, C.B.E., M.A., *Magd.* 1938
Social and Political Theory (*Chichele*), Sir Isaiah Berlin, M.A., *All Souls* 1957
Spanish Studies (*King Alfonso XIII*), P. E. L. R. Russell, M.A., *Queen's* 1953
Surgery (*Nuffield*), P. R. Allison, D.M., *Balliol* 1954
Zoology, Sir Alister Hardy, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Merton* 1946
Zoology (*Entomology*), G. C. Varley, M.A., *Jesus* 1948
Zoology (*Linacre*) (vacant).

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

FULL TERMS, 1961

Lent. Jan. 17 to Mar. 17; *Easter*, Apr. 18 to June 9; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 9 to Dec. 7.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE
1959–60: Men, 8,130; Women, 808.

	Elect.
Chancellor, Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Tedder, G.C.B., HON.LL.D., *Magd.*	1950
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. H. Butterfield, M.A., Master of *Peterhouse*	1959
High Steward, Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., M.A., HON. LL.D., M.P., *Pemb.* and *Corp.*	1958
Deputy High Steward, The Lord Morton of Henryton, P.C., M.C., M.A., HON.LL.D., *Joh.*	1954
Commissary, The Lord McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., *Cai*	1955
Orator, L. P. Wilkinson, M.A., *King's*.	
†*Registrary*, R. M. Rattenbury, M.A., *Trin.*	1953
†*First Asst. Registrary*, P. C. Melville, M.A., *Selw*	1954
†*Assistant Registraries*, L. M. Harvey, M.A., *Cath.* (1947); R. F. Holmes, M.A., *Corp.*	1958
Librarian, H. R. Creswick, M.A., *Jes.*	1949
Treasurer, A. E. L. Parnis, M.A., *King's*	1953
Assistant Treasurers, C. R. Macdonald, M.A., *Cai.* (1933); C. K. Phillips, M.A., *Down*	1954
Secretary General of the Faculties, H. M. Taylor, C.B.E., M.A., PH.D., *Cla*	1953
Assistant Secretary General of the Faculties, W. J. Sartain, M.A., *Selw*	1930
Esquire Bedells, N. S. Wilson, M.A., *Pemb.*	1946
P. T. Sinker, M.A., *Cla*	1960
Proctors, J. G. W. Davies, M.A., *Joh.*; J. A. Rose, M.A., *King's*	1960
Organist, D. V. Willcocks, M.C., M.A., MUS.B., F.V.C.O., *King's*	1958
Director of the Observatories, Prof. R. O. Redman, M.A., PH.D., F.R.S., *Joh.*	1947
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, C. Winter, M.A., *Trin.*	1946
Director of the Museum of Zoology, F. R. Parrington, SC.D., *Sid.*	1938
Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, G. H. S. Bushnell, M.A., PH.D., *Down*	1938
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archaeology, Prof. J. M. C. Toynbee, M.A., *Newn.*	1952
Curator of the Sedgwick Museum of Geology, A. G. Brighton, M.A., *Chr.*	1931
Director of the Botanic Garden, J. S. L. Gilmour, M.A., *Cla.*	1950
Representative on General Medical Council, Prof. A. L. Banks, M.A. *Cai.*	1957
Head of the Department of Education, Prof. W. Arnold Lloyd, PH.D., *Trin.*	1959

SECRETARY TO

Local Examinations Syndicate, J. L. Brereton, M.A., *Sid.*, Syndicate Buildings	1946
Board of Extra-mural Studies, G. F. Hickson, M.A., *Cla.*, Stuart House	1923
Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, A. E. E. McKenzie, M.A., *Trin.*, 10 Trumpington Street	1945
Appointments Board, J. G. W. Davies, M.A., *Joh.*	1953
University Library, A. Tillotson, M.A., *Pet.*	1949
University Press, R. J. L. Kingsford, M.A., *Cla.*	1948

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE
(*Secretary*, The Registrary)

Ex-officio Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges. The Master of *Trinity Hall*; The Master of *Peterhouse*; The Master of *Christ's*; The Master of *Magdalene*.
Professors and Readers, C. E. Tilley, PH.D., *Emm.*; R. B. Braithwaite, M.A., *King's*; N. F. Mott, M.A., *Cai.*; C. O. Brink, M.A., *Cai.*
Elected as Members of the Regent House, B. C. Saunders, SC.D., *Magd.*; G. F. Hickson, M.A., *Cla.*; J. S. Boys Smith, M.A., *Joh.*; F. Wild, M.A., PH.D., *Down.*; J. H. Plumb, LITT.D., *Christ's*; P. R. Ackroyd, M.A., PH.D., *Trin.*; R. E. Macpherson, M.A., *King's*; C. L. G. Pratt, M.A., *Chr.*

Cambridge Colleges
(*With date of foundation*)

Christ's (1505), B. W. Downs, M.A., *Master* (1950).
Churchill (1959), Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., M.A., PH.D., F.R.S., *Master* (1959).
Clare (1326), Sir Eric Ashby, M.A., *Master* (1958).
Corpus Christi (1352), Sir George Thomson, SC.D., F.R.S., *Master* (1952).
Downing (1800), W. K. C. Guthrie, LITT.D., F.B.A., *Master* (1957).
Emmanuel (1584), E. Welbourne, M.C., M.A., *Master* (1951).
Gonville & Caius (1348), N. F. Mott, M.A., F.R.S., *Master* (1959).
Jesus (1496), D. L. Page, LITT.D., F.B.A., *Master* (1959).
King's (1441), N. G. Annan, O.B.E., M.A. *Provost* (1956).
Magdalene (1542), Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., M.A., *Master* (1948).
Pembroke (1347), Sir William Hodge, SC.D., F.R.S., *Master* (1958).
Peterhouse (1284), H. Butterfield, M.A., *Master*, (1955).
Queens' (1448), A. Ll. Armitage, M.A., LL.B., *President* (1958).
St. Catharine's (1473), E. E. Rich, M.A., *Master* (1957).
St. John's (1511), Rev. J. S. Boys Smith, M.A., *Master* (1959).
Selwyn (1882). Rev. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., *Master* (1956).
Sidney Sussex (1596), D. Thomson, M.A., PH.D., *Master* (1957).
Trinity (1546), The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., *Master* (1951).
Trinity Hall (1350). Sir Ivor Jennings, K.B.E., Q.C., LITT.F., F.B.A., *Master* (1954).

Fitzwilliam House (*Non-Collegiate Students*) (1869). W. W. Grave, C.M.G., M.A., PH.D., *Censor* (1959).

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN

Girton (1869), Miss M. L. Cartwright, SC.D., F.R.S., *Mistress* (1949).
Newnham (1871), Miss R. L. Cohen, M.A., *Principal* (1954).

Hughes Hall (*formerly Cambridge T.C.* (1885), *post-graduate students in training for teaching*) Miss M. A. Wileman, M.A., *Principal* (1953).
New Hall (1954), Miss A. R. Murray, M.A., *Tutor*.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS	Elect.
Aeronautical Engineering (*Francis Mond*), W. A. Mair, M.A., *Down*	1952
Agriculture (*Drapers*), Sir Joseph Hutchinson, C.M.G., SC.D., F.R.S., *Joh*	1957
American History and Institutions (*Pitt*), C. L. Rossiter, A.M., PH.D., *Princeton* (for 1960–61).	
Anatomy, J. D. Boyd, M.A., *Cla*	1951
Ancient History, A. H. M. Jones, M.A., F.B.A., *Jes*	1951
Ancient Philosophy (*Laurence*), W. K. C. Guthrie, LITT.D., F.B.A., *Pet*	1952

† Correspondence for the Registrary and Assistant Registraries should be sent to the University Registry, The Old Schools, Cambridge.

Elect.

Anglo-Saxon (*Elrington and Bosworth*), Miss D. Whitelock, Litt.D., F.B.A., *Newn*..... 1957
Animal Pathology, W. L. B. Beveridge, M.A., *Jesus* 1947
Applied Thermodynamics (*Hopkinson and Imperial Chemical Industries*), W. R. Hawthorne, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., *Trin*..... 1951
Arabic (*Sir T. Adams's*), A. J. Arberry, Litt.D., F.B.A., *Pemb*..... 1947
Archæology (*Disney*), J. G. D. Clark, Sc.D., F.B.A., *Pet*..... 1952
Architecture, Sir Leslie Martin, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., *Jes*..... 1956
Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy (*Plumian*), F. Hoyle, M.A., F.R.S., *Joh*..... 1958
Astronomy and Geometry (*Lowndean*), Sir William Hodge, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Pemb*. 1936
Astrophysics, R. O. Redman, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., *Joh* 1947
Biochemistry (*Sir William Dunn*), F. G. Young, M.A., F.R.S., *Trin. H*..... 1949
Biology (*Quick*), V. B. Wigglesworth, M.D., F.R.S., *Cai*..... 1952
Botany, H. Godwin, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Cla*..... 1960
Chemical Engineering (*Shell*), P. V. Danckwerts, G.C., M.B.E., M.A., *Pemb*. 1959
Chemical Microbiology, E. F. Gale, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Joh*..... 1960
Chinese, E. G. Pulleyblank, M.A., *Down*.... 1953
Civil Law (*Regius*), P. W. Duff, M.A., *Trin*.. 1945
Classical Archæology (*Laurence*), Miss J. M. C. Toynbee, M.A. F.B.A., *Newn*..... 1951
Colloid Science (*John Humphrey Plummer*), F. J. W. Roughton, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., *Trin*..... 1947
Comparative Law, C. J. Hamson, M.A., LL.M., *Trin*..... 1953
Comparative Philology, W. S. Allen, M.A., Ph.D., *Trin* 1955
Criminology (*Wolfson*), L. Radzinowicz, LL.D., *Trin*..... 1959
Divinity (*Ely*), Rev. Canon G. W. H. Lampe, M.C., D.D., *Oxford*..... 1960
,, (*Lady Margaret's*), Rev. C. F. D Moule, M.A., *Cla*..... 1951
,, (*Norris-Hulse*), Rev. D. M. Mackinnon, M.A., *Corp*..... 1960
,, (*Regius*), Rev. E. C. Ratcliff, M.A., *Joh*..... 1958
Ecclesiastical History (*Dixie*), Rev. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., *Selw*. 1958
Economic History, M. M. Postan, M.A., F.B.A., *Pet*..... 1938
Economics, E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., F.B.A., *Sid*..... 1950
Economics, R. F. Kahn, C.B.E., M.A., *King's*... 1951
Education, W. Arnold Lloyd, Ph.D., *Trin*... 1959
Egyptology (*Herbert Thompson*), Rev. J. M. Plumley, M.A., *Selw*..... 1957
Electrical Engineering, C. W. Oatley, M.A., *Trin*..... 1960
English Law (*Rouse Ball*), S. J. Bailey, LL.D., *Joh*..... 1950
English Literature (*King Edward VII*), B. Willey, M.A., F.B.A., *Pemb*..... 1946
Experimental Medicine, R. A. McCance, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., *Sid*..... 1945
Experimental Physics (*Cavendish*), N. F. Mott, M.A., F.R.S., *Cai*..... 1954
Experimental Psychology, O. L. Zangwill, M.A , *King's*. 1952
Finance and Accounting (*P.D. Leake*), J. R. N. Stone, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.B.A., *King's*..... 1955
Fine Art (*Slade*), J. V. E. P. M. Bony, M.A., *Joh*..... 1958
French (*Drapers*), L. C. Harmer, M.A., Ph.D., *Trin*..... 1951

Elect.

French Literature, J. B. M. Barrère, M.A., *Joh*. 1954
Genetics (*Arthur Balfour*), J. M. Thoday, Ph.D., *Emm*..... 1959
Geography, J. A. Steers, M.A., *Cath*..... 1949
Geology (*Woodwardian*), O. M. B. Bulman, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Sid*..... 1955
German (*Schröder*), W. H. Bruford, M.A. *Joh*. 1951
Greek (*Regius*), D. L. Page, Litt.D., F.B.A., *Trin*..... 1950
Hebrew (*Regius*), D. W. Thomas, M.A., *Cath*..... 1938
History of the British Commonwealth (*Smuts*), P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E. Ph.D., *Joh*..... 1953
Human Ecology, A. L. Banks, M.A., *Cai*..... 1949
Imperial and Naval History (*Vere Harmsworth*), E. E. Rich, M.A., *Cath*..... 1951
Industrial Relations (*Montague Burton*), H. S. Kirkaldy, C.B.E., M.A., *Qu*..... 1944
Inorganic Chemistry, H. J. Emeléus, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., *Sid*. 1946
International Law (*Whewell*), R. Y. Jennings, M.A., LL.B., *Jes*..... 1955
Italian, E. R. P. Vincent, C.B.E., Litt.D., *Corp*. 1934
Latin (*Kennedy*), C. O. Brink, M.A., *Cai*.... 1954
Laws of England (*Downing*), E. C. S. Wade, Q.C., LL.D., *Cai*..... 1945
Mathematics (*Lucasian*), P. A. M. Dirac, Ph.D., F.R.S., *Joh*. 1932
Mathematics (*Rouse Ball*), H. Davenport, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Trin*..... 1958
Mechanical Sciences, J. F. Baker, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., *Cla*..... 1943
Mechanics (vacant).
Medieval and Renaissance English, C. S. Lewis, M.A., F.B.A., *Magd*..... 1954
Medieval History, C. R. Cheney, M.A., F.B.A., *Corp*..... 1955
Metallurgy (*Goldsmiths'*), A. H. Cottrell, M.A., F.R.S., *Chr*..... 1958
Mineralogy and Petrology, C. E. Tilley, Ph.D., F.R.S., *Emm*..... 1931
Modern History, H. Butterfield, M.A., *Pet*.... 1944
Modern History (*Regius*), Rev. M. C. Knowles, Litt.D., F.B.A., *Pet*..... 1954
Moral Philosophy (*Knightsbridge*), R. B. Braithwaite, M.A., F.B.A., *King's*..... 1953
Music, P. A. S. Hadley, Mus.D., *Cai*..... 1946
Natural Philosophy (*Jacksonian*), O. R. Frisch, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., *Trin*..... 1947
Organic Chemistry, Sir Alexander Todd, M.A., F.R.S., *Chr*. 1944
Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.D., *Trin. H*..... 1922
Pharmacology (*Sheild*), E. B. Verney, M.A., M.B., B.Chir. F.R.S., *Down*..... 1946
Philosophy, A. J. T. D. Wisdom, M.A., *Trin*.. 1952
Physic (*Regius*), J. S. Mitchell, M.D., F.R.S., *Joh*..... 1957
Physical Chemistry, R. G. W. Norrish, Sc.D., F.R.S., *Emm*..... 1937
Physics (*John Humphrey Plummer*), A. B. Pippard, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., *Cla*..... 1960
Physiology, Sir Bryan Matthews, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., *King's*..... 1952
Physiology of Reproduction (*Mary Marshall*), A. S. Parkes, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., *Chr*..... 1960
Political Economy, J. E. Meade, C.B., M.A., F.B.A., *Chr*..... 1957
Political Science, D. W Brogan, M.A., F.B.A., *Pet*..... 1939
Pure Mathematics (*Sadleirian*), P. Hall, M.A., F.R.S., *King's*..... 1953
Radio Astronomy, M. Ryle, M.A., F.R.S., *Trin*. 1959
Sanskrit, Sir Harold Bailey, M.A., F.B.A., *Qu*. 1936
Slavonic Studies, Miss E. M. Hill, M.A., *Girton*..... 1948
Social Anthropology (*William Wyse*), M. Fortes, M.A., *King's*..... 1950

Elect.

Spanish, E. M. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., *Emm.* . 1953
Theoretical Chemistry (John Humphrey Plummer), H. C. Longuet-Higgins, M.A., F.R.S., *Corp.* 1954
Veterinary Clinical Studies, L. P. Pugh, M.A., *Magd.* 1951
Zoology, C. F. A. Pantin, SC.D., F.R.S., *Trin.* . . 1959

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1836

Senate House, W.C.1

TERMS, 1961

Spring, Jan. 11 to March 22; *Summer*, April 26 to July 5; *Autumn*, Oct. 3 to Dec. 13.

The number of internal Students reading for Degrees and Diplomas in the session 1958–59 was 25,661. In addition there were 24,479 registered External Students. The number of appointed and recognized teachers in October was approximately 2,000.

Visitor, H.M. the Queen in Council.
Chancellor, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Vice-Chancellor, C. F. Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Chairman of the Court, The Lord Birkett, P.C., M.A., LL.D.
Chairman of Convocation, Percy Dunsheath, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc. (Eng.), D.Eng., LL.D.
Principal, Sir Douglas Logan, M.A., D.Phil., D.C.L., LL.D. (1947).
Public Orator, Prof. J. R. Sutherland, B.Litt., M.A., LL.D., F.B.A.

THE COURT

Ex-Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation.
Appointed by the Senate, Sir Ifor Evans; C. F. Harris; J. F. Lockwood; Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; Prof. Dame Lillian Penson, D.B.E.; Lord Piercy, C.B.E.; Prof. J. G. Semple, M.A., Ph.D.; *By Her Majesty in Council*, The Lord Birkett, P.C.; Sir Christopher Chancellor, C.M.G.; Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.; The Lord Shawcross, Q.C. *By the L.C.C.*, Sir Isaac Hayward; G. Rippon, M.P.; *Home Counties Member*, Sir Archer Hoare, C.B.E.; *Co-opted*, The Lord Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.

THE SENATE

Ex-Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Principal.
Heads of the following Schools—University College, King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck College, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London School of Economics and Political Science, Queen Mary College, Royal Holloway College, School of Oriental and African Studies, Westfield College. *Appointed by Convocation*—(*Arts*), H. A. L. Cockerell; E. G. M. Fletcher, M.P.; V. I. Gaster, O.B.E.; Miss M. C. Grobel; R. E. Witt; (*Economics*), Lord Piercy, C.B.E.; (*Engineering*), F. E. A. Manning, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.; B. G. Robbins; (*Laws*), Prof. R. H. Graveson; (*Medicine*), J. B. Hume; E. C. Warner; (*Music*) R. H. Hunt; (*Science*), J. S. Cook; C. C. Hentschel; W. W. Hill; Sir Godfrey Ince, G.C.B., K.B.E.; W. R. Wooldridge; (*Theology*), Rev. G. Huelin. *Appointed by the Faculties*—(*Arts*), Prof. F. Norman, O.B.E.; Prof. Dame Lillian Penson, D.B.E.; Prof. Edna Purdie; Prof. E. H. Warmington; (*Economics*), Prof. R. O. Buchanan; (*Engineering*), Prof. J. Greig; Prof. O. A. Saunders, F.R.S.; (*Laws*), Prof. G. W. Keeton; (*Medicine*), E. R. Boland, C.B.E.; C. F. Harris; M. I. A. Hunter; Prof. M. L. Rosenheim, C.B.E.; (*Music*), H. N. Howells, C.B.E.; (*Science*), Miss F. N. David; R. E. Gibbs; Prof. C. T. Ingold; Prof. J. G. Semple; (*Theology*), Rev. Prof. D. E. Nineham. *Appointed by General Medical Schools*, V. F. Hall; Miss K. G. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E. *By King's College Theological Dept.*, Rev. Canon S. H. Evans. *By University College*, D. Heron. *Director of the British Post-graduate Medical Federation*, Prof. Sir James Paterson Ross. *Co-opted Members*, L. A. Jordan, C.B.E.; the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, K.C.V.O. (Dean of St. Paul's); Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; D. Skilbeck, C.B.E.

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Court, J. R. Stewart, M.A.
Secretary to the Senate, J. Hood Phillips, M.A.
Registrars: (*Academic*) J. Henderson, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.; (*External*) L. E. Ball, O.B.E., B.Sc.; *Director of Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies*, Allan McPhee, B.Com., M.A., Ph.D.
Secretary to University Entrance and School Examinations Council, George Bruce, M.A.
Goldsmiths' Librarian, J. H. P. Pafford, M.A., F.S.A.
Accountant, A. B. Waterfield, B.A.
Supt. of Examinations, G. S. Congreve, B.A.
Secretary to the Appointments Board, H. R. Walters, M.C., T.D., B.Sc. (Eng.).
Secretary to the Athlone Press, W. D. Hogarth, O.B.E., M.A.

University Institutes

Courtauld Institute of Art, 20 Portman Square, W.1, Prof. Sir Anthony Blunt, K.C.V.O., Ph.D., *Dir.*
Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, 25 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. J. N. D. Anderson, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D., *Dir.*
Institute of Archæology, 31–34 Gordon Square, W.C.1, Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., *Dir.*
Institute of Classical Studies, 31–34 Gordon Square, W.C.1, Prof. E. G. Turner, M.A., F.B.A., *Dir.*
Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 27 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. K. Robinson, M.A., *Dir.*
Institute of Education, Malet Street, W.C.1, H. L. Elvin, M.A., *Dir.*
Institute of Germanic Languages and Literature, 29 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. F. Norman, O.B.E., M.A., *Hon. Dir.*
Institute of Historical Research, W.C.1, Prof. F. Wormald, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., *Dir.*
School of Slavonic and E. European Studies, W.C.1, G. H. Bolsover, O.B.E., Ph.D., *Dir.*
Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, W.C.1, Prof. E. H. Gombrich, M.A., Ph.D., *Dir.*

Schools of the University*

Bedford College, Miss N. L. Penston, B.A., D.Phil., *Principal* (1952).
Birkbeck College, J. F. Lockwood, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., *Master* (1951).
Imperial College of Science and Technology, Sir Patrick Linstead, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Rector* (1955).
King's College, P. S. Noble, M.A., LL.D., *Principal* (1952).
London School of Economics and Political Science, Sir Sydney Caine, K.C.M.G., B.Sc. (Econ.), LL.D., *Director* (1957).
Queen Elizabeth College, Miss M. J. Sargeaunt, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal* (1947).
Queen Mary College, Sir Thomas Creed, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C., M.A., *Principal* (1952).
Royal Holloway College, Miss E. C. Batho, D.Lit., *Principal* (1945).
School of Oriental and African Studies, Prof. C. H. Philips, M.A., Ph.D., *Director* (1957).
School of Pharmacy, Prof. W. H. Linnell, D.Sc., *Dean.*
University College, Sir Ifor Evans, D.Lit., *Provost* (1951).

Westfield College, Miss Kathleen Chesney, D.Litt., *Principal* (1951).
Wye College, D. Skilbeck, C.B.E., M.A., *Principal* (1945).
King's College Theological Department, Rev. Canon S. H. Evans, B.D., M.A., *Dean* (1956).
New College, 527 Finchley Road, N.W.3, Rev. W. J. F. Huxtable, M.A., *Principal* (1953).
Richmond College, Rev. Harold Roberts, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., *Principal* (1955).
* For Medical Schools, Theological Colleges Training College and Veterinary Colleges, *see under* Professional Education.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832

46 North Bailey, Durham

Chancellor, The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1958).
Vice-Chancellor, C. I. C. Bosanquet, M.A., D.C.L.
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, D. G. Christopherson, O.B.E., D.Phil., F.R.S.
Registrar, E. M. Bettenson, M.A.
Deputy Registrar, G. A. Chadwick, B.Sc.
Assistant Registrar, W. E. Saxton, M.A., Ph.D.
Hon. Treas., The Marquess of Normanby.
Director of Institute of Education, Prof. Brian Stanley, M.A.

DURHAM DIVISION

TERMS, 1961

Epiphany, Jan. 24 to Mar. 25; *Easter*, May 2 to July 1; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 10 to Dec. 16.
Warden, Sir James Fitzjames Duff, M.A., M.Ed., D.C.L., LL.D.
Sub-Warden, Prof. K. C. Dunham, Ph.D., D.Sc., S.D., F.R.S.

Colleges

University, L. Slater, M.A., *Master*.
Hatfield, T. Whitworth, M.A., D.Phil., *Master*.
Grey, S. Holgate, M.A., Ph.D., *Master*.
St. Chad's, Rev. Canon T. S. Wetherall, M.A., *Principal*.
St. John's, Rev. Canon J. P. Hickinbotham, M.A., *Principal*.
St. Mary's, E. Marjorie Williamson, M.Sc., Ph.D., *Principal*.
Bede, K. G. Collier, M.A., *Principal*.
**St. Hild's*, Nina Mary Elizabeth Joachim, M.A., *Principal*.
**Neville's Cross*, Mary Whitley, B.A., *Principal*.
St. Cuthbert's Society, J. J. Grant, M.A., Ed.B., D.C.L., *Principal* (1/1/61).
St. Aidan's Society (*Women*), Ethleen M. Scott, M.A., *Principal*.

* Halls of Residence.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (*M.* and *W.*).

Professor of Education, Professor E. J. R. Eaglesham, M.A., B.Ed., LL.B.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION

KING'S COLLEGE

TERMS, 1961

Epiphany, Jan. 16 to Mar. 24; *Easter*, Apr. 24 to June 30; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 2 to Dec. 15.
Rector, C. I. C. Bosanquet, M.A., D.C.L.
Sub-Rector, Professor G. H. J. Daysh, B.Litt.
Dean of Medicine, Prof. A. G. R. Lowdon, O.B.E., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Registrar, G. R. Hanson, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (*M.* and *W.*)

Professor of Education, Prof. J. P. Tuck, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Oxford Road, Manchester

(Founded 1851; re-organized 1880 and 1903)

TERMS, 1960–61

Michaelmas, Oct. 11 to Dec. 16, 1960; *Lent*, Jan. 17 to Mar. 17, 1961; *Summer*, Apr. 25 to June 24, 1961.
Students (1958–59)—*Men*, 5,469; *Women*, 1,344.
Chancellor, The Earl of Woolton, P.C., C.H., M.A., B.Sc. (1945).
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. W. M. Cooper, LL.M. (1956).
Registrar, Vincent Knowles, M.A. (1951).
Director of Extra-Mural Studies, Prof. R. D. Waller, C.B.E., M.A. (1937).
Bursar, R. A. Rainford, M.A.
Adviser to Women Students, Margaret L. M. Young, M.A., L. ès L., Ph.D. (1954).
Chairman of Convocation, L. Walsh, LL.B., B.C.L. (1960).
Clerk of Convocation, E. J. Naylor, M.Sc., Ph.D. (1960).
Librarian, M. Tyson, M.A., Ph.D. (1935).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor and Director of Dept., Professor R. A. C. Oliver, M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D. (1938).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, 1900

Edgbaston, Birmingham

TERMS, 1960–61

Autumn, Oct. 3 to Dec. 27, 1960; *Spring*, Jan. 16 to Mar. 25, 1961; *Summer*, May 1 to July 8, 1961.
Full-time Students (1959–60)—4,094.
Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.C. (1945).
Pro-Chancellor, S. F. Burman, C.B.E., M.A.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Robert Aitken, M.D., D.Phil., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., F.R.A.C.P. (1953).
Vice-Principal (vacant).
Secretary, G. L. Barnes, M.A. (1954).
Registrar, G. Templeman, Ph.D. (1955).
Librarian, K. W. Humphreys, B.Litt., M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor of Education and Director of University Institute of Education, Prof. M. V. C. Jeffreys, C.B.E., M.A. (1946).
Professor of Education and Head of the Education Dept., Prof. E. A. Peel, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, 1903

Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, 3

TERMS, 1961

Lent, Jan. 10 to Mar. 24; *Summer*, Apr. 18 to July 1; *Autumn*, Oct. 3 to Dec. 15.
Students (1960)—4,103.
Chancellor, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C. (1951).
Pro-Chancellors, D. Norman, M.C., M.A., LL.D.; The Viscount Leverhulme, T.D., B.A. (*President of the Council*).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Mountford, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D. (1945).
Treasurer, E. A. G. Caröe, C.B.E.
Pro-Vice-Chancellors. Prof. D. R. S. Davies, M.A., LL.B. (1956); Prof. C. E. H. Bawn, C.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S. (1957).
Registrar, Stanley Dumbell, O.B.E., M.A. (1937).
Librarian, Kenneth Povey, M.A. (1938).
Head, Dept. of Education, Prof. A. J. D. Porteous, M.A. (1938).
Director, Institute of Education, Prof. N. R. Tempest, M.A., Ed.M. (1954).

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, 1904

TERMS, 1960–61

Autumn, Oct. 4 to Dec. 16, 1960; *Spring*, Jan. 10 to Mar. 17, 1961; *Summer*, Apr. 18 to June 30, 1961.
Full-time Students (1960)—4,722.
Chancellor, H.R.H. the Princess Royal, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., R.R.C. (1951).
Pro-Chancellor, Brig. J. N. Tetley, D.S.O., T.D., LL.D., A.D.C. (1956).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Morris, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt. (1948).
Registrar, J. V. Loach, B.SC., PH.D., F.R.I.C. (1945).
Bursar, E. Williamson, T.D., B.SC.(ECON.) (1956).
Librarian, B. S. Page, M.A. (1947).
Tutor of Women Students, Miss J. Bloxham, M.B.E., B.A.
Dept. of Education, W. E. Walsh, M.A. (1957), *Professor*.
Director, Institute of Education (vacant).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905

Sheffield, 10

TERMS, 1960–61

Michaelmas, Oct. 3 to Dec. 10, 1960; *Lent*, Jan. 9 to Mar. 18, 1961; *Easter*, Apr. 17 to June 24, 1961.
Full-time Students (1960)—Men, 2,246, Women, 572.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., M.A., LL.D. (1959).
Pro-Chancellors, Gerard Young (1951); W. H. Olivier, T.D., M.A. (1956).
Vice-Chancellor, J. M. Whittaker, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S. (1952).
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. G. Quarrell, D.SC., PH.D. (1958).
Deputy Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. H. W. Lawton, M.A. (1959).
Treasurer, A. H. Connell, M.A., LL.B. (1956).
Registrar, A. W. Chapman, O.B.E., D.SC. (1944).
Bursar, R. M. Urquhart, M.A. (1952).
Librarian, J. E. Tolson, M.A. (1956).
Director, Institute of Education, Prof. B. Ford, M.A. (1960).
Director, Training Dept., Prof. W. H. G. Armytage, M.A. (1954).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, 1909

Bristol, 8

TERMS, 1960–61

Autumn, Oct. 6 to Dec. 16, 1960; *Spring*, Jan. 13 to Mar. 24, 1961; *Summer*, Apr. 21 to July 5, 1961.
Full-time Students—Men, 2,272; Women, 955.
Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., F.R.S., M.P. (1929).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Philip Morris, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.A., LL.D. (1946).
Treasurer, B. Clark (1957).
Librarian, J. S. Cox, M.A. (1951).
Registrar and Secretary, H. C. Butterfield, M.A. (1950).
Bursar, C. M. Singer, B.A. (1948).
Finance Officer, D. C. A. Smith, M.A. (1938).
Director, Institute of Education, Prof. B. S. Morris, B.SC., B.ED. (1956).

THE UNIVERSITY OF READING, 1926

London Road, Reading

TERMS, 1960–61

Autumn, Oct. 7 to Dec. 15, 1960; *Lent*, Jan. 13 to Mar. 24, 1961; *Summer*, Apr. 28 to July 6, 1961.
Number of Students (1958)—1,433.
Chancellor, The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S. (1959).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Wolfenden, C.B.E., M.A. (1950).
President of the Council, Sir George R. Mowbray, Bt., K.B.E., D.Litt., M.A. (1933).
Registrar, J. F. Johnson, B.A. (1955).
Director, Dept. of Education, C. H. Dobinson, M.A., B.SC. (1951).

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, 1938

University Park, Nottingham

TERMS, 1960–61

Oct. 7 to Dec. 15, 1960; Jan. 11 to Mar. 21, 1961; Apr. 26 to July 6, 1961.
Undergraduates (1959)—2,139.
Chancellor, The Duke of Portland, K.G. (1955).
Vice-Chancellor, B. L. Hallward, M.A. (1918).
Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Prof. H. R. Pitt, PH.D., F.R.S. (1959).
Registrar, A. Plumb, M.A. (1958).
Bursar, A. Hendry, M.A. (1958).
Librarian, R. S. Smith, B.A. (1958).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, 1952

TERMS, 1960–61

Autumn, Oct. 10 to Dec. 17; *Spring*, Jan. 16 to Mar. 25; *Summer*, May 1 to July 8.
Undergraduate and Graduate Students (1959–60)—Men, 1,116; Women, 434.
Chancellor, The Duke of Wellington, K.G., (1953).
Vice-Chancellor, D. G. James, M.A., LL.D. (1952).
Secretary and Registrar, R. N. M. Robertson, M.A., LL.B.
Academic Registrar, Miss M. W. Price White, B.A.
Director, Inst. of Education, Prof. F. W. Wagner, M.A., B.SC.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL, 1954

TERMS, 1960–61

Autumn, Oct. 4 to Dec. 14; *Spring*, Jan. 9 to Mar. 17; *Summer*, Apr. 24 to July 1.
Full-time Students (1959–60)—Men 1,117; Women 455.
Chancellor, The Lord Middleton, K.G., M.C., T.D. (1954).
Vice-Chancellor, B. Jones, PH.D., SC.D. (1956).
Registrar, W. D. Craig, B.L. (1954).
Director, Dept. of Education, Prof. E. B. Castle, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER, 1955

TERMS, 1960–61

Michaelmas, Oct. 6 to Dec. 17, 1960; *Lent*, Jan. 14 to Mar. 25, 1961; *Trinity*, Apr. 22 to July 1, 1961.
Undergraduates (1959)—1,300.
Chancellor, Mary, Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Vice-Chancellor, J. W. Cook, D.SC., PH.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, Roderick Ross, M.A.
Academic Registrar, A. G. Bartlett, M.A.

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Head of Dept., Prof. R. D'Aeth, M.A., PH.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, 1957

TERMS, 1961

Spring, Jan. 11 to Mar. 21; *Summer*, Apr. 26 to June 29; *Autumn*, Oct. 4 to Dec. 12
Full-Time Students (1959–60), 1,207.
Chancellor, The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S. (1957)
Vice-Chancellor, C. H. Wilson, M.A., LL.D. (1957).
Registrar, H. B. Martin, B.COM. (1947).

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Head of Dept., Prof. J. W. Tibble, M.A., M.ED. (1946).

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1955)

Sackville Street, Manchester

TERMS: 1960–61

Michaelmas, Oct. 11 to Dec. 16, 1960; *Lent*, Jan. 17 to Mar. 17, 1961; *Summer*, Apr. 25 to June 24, 1961.

Undergraduates (1960), 1,440; Post-graduate Students (1960), 324.

Principal, B. V. Bowden, M.A., Ph.D., M.I.E.E.

Registrar, J. Burgess, M.A.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1949)

Keele, Staffordshire

President, H.R.H. the Princess Margaret (1956).

Principal, Sir George Barnes, M.A.

Registrar, J. F. N. Hodgkinson, M.A.

Director, Teachers' Training Department, Prof. W. A. C. Stewart, M.A., Ph.D.

Sussex University College.—Plans for the establishment of a new university college at Brighton, to open in September, 1963, with faculties of arts and science, were announced in 1959. Mr. J. S. Fulton was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the new college and Mr. A. E. Shields, M.B.E., Registrar. The University Grants Committee has allocated £1,500,000 for capital expenditure up to 1963 to provide teaching blocks, library, administration buildings and social facilities on a site on the outskirts of Brighton. It is hoped that halls of residence will eventually be built.

The University of Wales, 1893

Cardiff

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E. (1948).

Pro-Chancellor, The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., LL.D. (1956).

Vice-Chancellor, Principal Anthony Steel, O.B.E., Litt.D. (1959).

Registrar, T. J. Morgan, D.Litt. (1951).

Secretary, University Council, Elwyn Davies, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. (1946).

Warden, Guild of Graduates, Rev. Principal W. T. Pennar Davies, B.A., B.Litt., Ph.D. (1959).

Treasurer, Guild of Graduates, W. H. Evans, M.Sc. (1952).

Clerk, Guild of Graduates, J. G. Thomas, M.A. (1957).

COLLEGES

(with dates of Michaelmas, Lent and Easter Terms).

Aberystwyth, T. Parry, D.Litt., F.B.A., *Principal* (1958). (C.t. 3—Dec. 16, 1960; Jan. 9—Mar. 17, and Apr. 17—June 23, 1961.)

Bangor, C. Evans, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., *Principal* (1958). (Oct. 6—Dec. 15, 1960; Jan. 12—Mar. 29, and April 21—June 30, 1961.)

Cardiff, A. Steel, O.B.E., Litt.D., *Principal* (1949). (Oct. 4—Dec. 16, 1960; Jan. 10—Mar. 24, and April 25—June 30, 1961.)

Swansea, J. H. Parry, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., *Principal* (1960) (Oct. 4—Dec. 17, 1960; Jan. 17—Mar. 25, and April 24—June 30, 1961.)

Cardiff (National Sch. of Medicine), A. Trevor Jones, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., *Provost*. (Oct. 4—Dec. 16, 1960; Jan. 10—Mar. 24, and April 25—June 30, 1961.)

TRAINING DEPARTMENTS

Aberystwyth, Prof. Idwal Jones, M.A.

Bangor, Prof. D. W. T. Jenkins, M.A.

Cardiff, Prof. Eric Evans, M.A.

Swansea, Prof. C. E. Gittins, M.A.

LAMPETER

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827)

TERMS, 1960–61

Michaelmas, Oct. 14 to Dec. 16, 1960; *Lent*, Jan. 20 to Mar. 24, 1961; *Easter*, Apr. 28 to June 30, 1961.

Principal, Rev. J. R. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A. (1953).

[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, 1411

TERMS, 1960–61

Martinmas, Oct. 9 to Dec. 16, 1960; *Candlemas*, Jan. 10 to Mar. 17, 1961; *Whitsun*, Apr. 11 to June 9, 1961.

Students enrolled (1959–60), Men 1,750, Women 850.

Chancellor, The Duke of Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C. (1948).

Rector, The Lord Boothby, K.B.E., LL.D. (1958).

Principal and Vice-Chancellor, T. M. Knox, M.A., LL.D. (1953).

Registrar & Secretary, D. J. B. Ritchie, B.L. (1943).

Librarian, G. H. Bushnell (1925).

Factor, J. Duncan (1945).

COLLEGES

United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard Prof. J. N. Wright, M.A., *Master* (1959).

College of St. Mary, Rev. Prof. M. Black, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., D.Litt., D.D., F.B.A. *Principal* (1954).

Queen's College, Dundee, Prof. A. A. Matheson, Q.C., *Master* (1958).

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, 1451

Gilmorehill, Glasgow

TERMS, 1960–61

Martinmas, Oct. 6 to Dec. 17, 1960; *Candlemas*, Jan. 10 to Mar. 18, 1961; *Whitsun*, Apr. 18 to June 24, 1961.

Undergraduates (1960)—Men 5,357; Women 1,553.

Chancellor, Lord Boyd-Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (1946).

Vice-Chancellor, The Principal (1936).

Rector, The Viscount Hailsham, P.C., Q.C. (1959).

Principal, Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E., M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., D.Sc.L. (1936).

Secretary of the University Court and Registrar, Robert T. Hutcheson, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D. (1942).

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, 1494

TERMS, 1960–61

Winter, Oct. 11 to Dec. 16, 1960; *Spring*, Jan. 10 to Mar. 17, 1961; *Summer*, Apr. 18 to June 23, 1961.

Number of Undergraduates (1960)—2,152.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, C.H. (1950).

Rector (1957–1960), J. M. Bannerman, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., LL.D.

Principal, Sir Thomas Taylor, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., LL.B., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E. (1948).

Secretary, W. S. Angus, M.A., LL.B. (1952).

Librarian, W. Douglas Simpson, O.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., F.S.A. (1926).

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1582

Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh 8

TERMS, 1960–61

Autumn, Oct 11, 1960 (Divinity, Oct. 6) to Dec. 16, 1959; *Spring*, Jan. 10, 1961 to March 17, 1961;

Summer, April 18 (*Law*, April 11) to May 19 (*Divinity*); June 9 (*Law*); June 16 (*Arts, Science, Music*); and June 23 (*Medicine*).
Number of Students (1958–59)—7,004.
Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E. (1952).
Rector, James Robertson Justice, D.Phil. (1957).
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Edward V. Appleton, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.A., D.Sc., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (1948).
Sec. of University, C. H. Stewart, M.A, LL.B. (1948).
Education Dept., Prof. J. G. Pilley, M.A. (1951).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1796)

George Street, Glasgow

Full-time students (1959), 1,805.
Principal, S. C. Curran, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1959).
Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Thomson, B.Com. (1947).

Northern Ireland

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST, 1908

Lecture Terms, 1960–61

Oct. 11 to Dec. 16, 1960; Jan. 10 to Mar. 16, 1961; Apr. 18 to May 19, 1961.
Number of Undergraduates (1960)—3,570.
Chancellor, Field-Marshal The Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., (1949).
President and Vice-Chancellor, Michael Grant, C.B.E., M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A.
Secretary, G. R. Cowie, M.A., LL.B. (1948).

MAGEE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDONDERRY, 1865

(Associated college of University of Dublin since 1909; recognized college of the Queen's University of Belfast since 1951.)

Terms 1960–61

Michaelmas, Oct. 12 to Dec. 16, 1960; *Hilary*, Jan. 17 to Mar. 16, 1961; *Trinity*, April 18 to June 3, 1961.
President, Prof. W. G. Guthrie, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S. (1959).
Secretary of Faculty, Admissions Tutor, Prof. F. J. Lelièvre, M.A. (1960).
Bursar, Prof. J. L. McCracken, M.A., Ph.D. (1957).
Librarian, Miss A. M. McAulay, B.A. (1960).
Secretary of Trustees, Miss E. H. Spence.

Republic of Ireland

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN TRINITY COLLEGE, 1591

Undergraduates (1959–60)—2,546
Chancellor, The Earl of Iveagh, K.G., C.B., C.M.G., (1927).
Vice-Chancellor, The Earl of Rosse, LL.D. (1949).
Provost, A. J. McConnell, Sc.D. (1952).
Vice-Provost, T. S. Broderick, M.A. (1959).
Senior Dean, F. La T. Godfrey, M.A. (1952).
Senior Lecturer, T. W. Moody, Ph.D. (1958).
Registrar, G. F. Mitchell, M.A. (1952).
Senior Proctor, J. Johnston, M.A. (1954).
Bursar, F. B. Chubb D.Phil. (1957).

Registrars of the Schools

Law, F. E. Dowrick, M.A. (1952).
Physic (Dean of the Faculty), W. J. E. Jessop, M.D. (1959).
Engineering, W. Wright, Ph.D. (1957).
Music, G. H. P. Hewson, Mus. D. (1937).
Agriculture, Commerce and Public Administration, A. A. Pakenham-Walsh, M.A. (1959).
Education, Rev. L. A. Crawford, Ph.D. (1950).
Social Studies, Mrs. M. S. Crotty, M.A. (1959).
Dean of Women Students, Miss A. E. R. Brambell, M.A. (1959).

Appointments Officer, D. N. K. E. Montgomery, B.A. (1957).

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, DUBLIN, 1908

Ollscoil na h-Éireann

49 Merrion Square, Dublin

Chancellor, Éamonn de Valera, Ph.D., LL.D., Sc.D. (1921).
Vice-Chancellor, H. St. J. Atkins, D.Sc.
Registrar, Séamus Wilmot, B.A., B.Comm., LL.D.

Constituent Colleges

Univ. Coll., Dublin, M. Tierney, M.A., D.Litt., *President* (1947).
Univ. Coll., Cork, H. St. J. Atkins, D.Sc., *President* (1954).
Univ. Coll., Galway, *President* (vacant).

Recognized College

St. Patrick's Coll., Maynooth, Very Rev. G. Mitchell, D.D., *President* (1959).

APPOINTMENTS BOARDS

The Appointments Boards of all Universities invite enquiries from Professional and Business employers in need of men or women graduates as Assistants, Secretaries, &c. The Boards are the official agencies of the Universities and are in close touch with Professors and Tutors in the Colleges of the Universities. Employers with a vacancy should write to "The Secretary of the Appointments Board, ———— University."

UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

With date of foundation, number of full-time students and name of Executive Head (*Vice-Chancellor, President* or *Principal*)

Australia

Adelaide (1874). (Full-time students, 3,322).—*Vice-Chancellor*, H. B. Basten, C.M.G.

Australian National (1946), Canberra. (354).—*Vice-Chancellor*, L. G. H. Huxley, D.Phil.

Melbourne (1853). (6,877).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. Sir George Paton, LL.D., D.C.L.

Monash (1958), Melbourne.—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. A. L. Matheson, M.B.E., Ph.D.

New England (1954), Armidale. (575).—*Vice-Chancellor*, R. B. Madgwick, D.Phil.

New South Wales (1949), Sydney. (2,317).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. P. Baxter, C.M.G., O.B.E., Ph.D.

Newcastle Univ. Coll. (1951). (977).—*Warden*, J. J. Auchmuty, Ph.D.

Queensland (1909), Brisbane. (3,511).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. F. J. Schonell, Ph.D., D.Lit.

Sydney (1850). (8,043).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. S. H. Roberts, C.M.G., Litt.D., LL.D., D.Sc.(Econ.), D.C.L., D.Litt.

Tasmania (1890), Hobart. (703).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. S. Isles.

Western Australia (1912), Perth. (1,851).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. L. Prescott, O.B.E.

Canada

ACADIA (1838), Wolfville. (Full-time students, 756).—*President*, W. Kirkconnell, PH.D., LL.D., D.P.EC., D.Litt., Litt. D., L.H.D.

ALBERTA (1906), Edmonton. (5,743).—*President*, W. H. Johns, PH.D.

ASSUMPTION, WINDSOR (1857). (1,002).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Very Rev. E. C. LeBel.

BISHOP'S (1843), Lennoxville. (399).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. R. Jewitt, PH.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (1908), Vancouver. (9,607).—*President*, N. A. M. MacKenzie, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., D.SC.SOC.

CARLETON (1942), Ottawa. (857).—*President*, A. Davidson Dunton, D.SC., LL.D.

DALHOUSIE (1818), Halifax. (1,799).—*President*, A. E. Kerr, D.D., LL.D.

UNIV. OF KING'S COLL. (1789), Halifax. (147).—*President*, Rev. Canon H. L. Puxley, D.D.

LAVAL (1852), Quebec. (10,378).—*Rector Magnificus*, Mgr. A. M. Parent, D.Th., D.Ph., LL.D., PH.D., D.ÈS L.

MCGILL (1821), Montreal. (7,366).—*Principal*, F. Cyril James, PH.D., D.SC., D.de l'U., D.C.L., LL.D.

MCMASTER (1887), Hamilton. (1,466).—*President*, G. P. Gilmour, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Litt.

MANITOBA (1877), Winnipeg. (5,732).—*President*, H. H. Saunderson, PH.D., LL.D.

BRANDON COLL. (1899). (325).—*President*, (vacant).

MEMORIAL, NEWFOUNDLAND (1949). St. John's. (1,080).—*President*, R. Gushue, C.B.E., LL.D., D.C.L.

MONTREAL (1876). (11,488).—*Rector*, Mgr. I. Lussier, LL.D.

MOUNT ALLISON (1858), Sackville. (1,154).—*President*, Rev. W. T. R. Flemington, O.B.E., D.D., LL.D.

MOUNT ST. VINCENT COLL. (1925), Halifax. (344).—*President*. Sister Francis d'Assisi, PH.D.

NEW BRUNSWICK (1785), Fredericton. (1,615).—*President*, C. B. Mackay, D.C.L., LL.D.

NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1905), Truro. (131).—*Principal*, K. Cox.

NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLL. (1909), Halifax. (319).—*President*, J. Hoogstraten.

OTTAWA (1848). (2,640).—*Rector*, Very Rev. H. Légaré, D.SOC.SC., LL.D.

QUEEN'S, KINGSTON (1841). (2,924).—*Vice-Chancellor*, W. A. Mackintosh, C.M.G., PH.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

ROYAL MILITARY COLL. OF CANADA (1876), Kingston. (429).—*Commandant*, Brigadier W. A. B. Anderson, O.B.E.

ST. DUNSTAN'S (1855), Charlottetown. (352).—*President*, Rt. Rev. J. A. Sullivan.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER (1853), Antigonish. (1,430).—*President*, Rt. Rev. H. J. Somers, PH.D.

ST. JOSEPH'S (1864), Moncton (395).—*President*, Rev. C. Cormier, LL.D.

ST. MARY'S (1841), Halifax. (499).—*President*, Very Rev. C. J. Fischer.

SASKATCHEWAN (1907), Saskatoon. (4,896).—*President*, J. W. T. Spinks, M.B.E., PH.D., D.SC., LL.D.

SHERBROOKE (1954). (1,613).—*Rector*, Mgr. I. Pinard.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS (1929), Montreal. (1,572).—*Principal*, H. F. Hall, LL.D., D.D.

TORONTO (1827). (11,415).—*President*, C. T. Bissell, PH.D., D.Litt., LL.D.

UNIV. OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLL. (1852), Toronto. (965).—*President*, Rev. J. M. Kelly, PH.D.

UNIV. OF TRINITY COLL. (1851), Toronto. (600).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Rev. D. R. G. Owen, PH.D., D.D.

VICTORIA (1836), Toronto. (1,613).—*President*, Rev. A. B. B. Moore, D.D., LL.D.

TORONTO—*continued*

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1874), Guelph. (680).—*President*, J. D. MacLachlan, PH.D.

WESTERN ONTARIO (1878), London. (4,111).—*President*, G. E. Hall, A.F.C., M.D., PH.D., D.SC., LL.D.

Ceylon

CEYLON (1942), Peradeniya. (Full-time students, 3,181).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Nicholas Attygalle, D.SC.

Ghana

UNIV. COLL. OF GHANA (1948), Legon. (Full-time students, 519).—*Principal*, R. H. Stoughton, D.SC., LL.D.

Hong Kong

HONG KONG (1911). (Full-time students, 1,129).—*Vice-Chancellor*, L. T. Ride, C.B.E., D.M., LL.D.

India

AGRA (1927). (Full-time students, 35,984).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. P. Bhatnagar.

ALIGARH MUSLIM (1920). (4,644).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. H. Zaidi.

ALLAHABAD (1887). (6,980).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. Ranjan, D.SC.

ANDHRA (1926), Waltair. (24,677).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. S. Krishna, PH.D.

ANNAMALAI (1928), Annamalainagar. (3,247).—*Vice-Chancellor*, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.

BANARAS HINDU (1915). (8,416).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. S. Jha, PH.D.

BARODA (1949). (6,858).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. M. Mehta, PH.D.

BIHAR (1952), Muzaffarpur. (64,517).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. Ram.

BOMBAY (1857). (49,712).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. R. Khanolkar, M.D.

CALCUTTA (1857). (110,105).—*Vice-Chancellor*, N. K. Sidhanta, LL.D.

DELHI (1922). (16,076).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. K. R. V. Rao, PH.D., D.Litt.

GAUHATI (1948). (21,290).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. H. C. Bhuyan, PH.D.

GORAKHPUR (1956). (7,861).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. N. Jha.

GUJARAT (1949), Ahmedabad. (28,576).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. P. Desai.

JABALPUR (1957). (7,572).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Pandit K. L. Dubey.

JADAVPUR (1955), Calcutta. (2,496).—*Rector*, T. Sen, DR. ING.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (1948), Srinagar. (7,761).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. A. A. Fyzee.

KARNATAK (1949), Dharwar. (11,052).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. C. Pavate.

KERALA (1937), Trivandrum. (37,759).—*Vice-Chancellor* (vacant).

LUCKNOW (1921). (11,900).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. K. Prasad.

MADRAS (1857). (49,008).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir A. L. Mudaliar, M.D., LL.D., D.SC., D.C.L.

MARATHWADA (1958), Aurangabad (3,616).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. R. Dongerkerry.

MYSORE (1916). (29,965).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. V. Puttappa, D.Litt.

NAGPUR (1923). (22,500).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. B. Badkas.

OSMANIA (1918), Hyderabad. (18,794).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. S. Reddi.

PANJAB (1947), Chandigarh. (53,147).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. C. Joshi, D.SC.

PATNA (1917). (10,361).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. N. Rai.

POONA (1948). (24,361).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. D. G. Karve.

RAJASTHAN (1947). Jaipur. (13,037).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. S. Mehta, PH.D.
ROORKEE (1949). (1,479).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. N. Kathpalia.
SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH (1955), Anand. (4,118).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. J. Patel.
SAUGAR (1946), Sagar. (13,353).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. P. Mishra, D.Litt.
SHREEMATI N. D. THACKERSEY WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY (1951), Bombay. (6,330).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Miss P. V. Thackersey, D.Litt.
SRI VENKATESWARA (1954), Tirupati. (8,475).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. Govindarajulu.
UTKAL (1943), Cuttack. (9,695).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. Parija, O.B.E., D.Sc.
VIKRAM (1957), Ujjain.—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. Datta, PH.D.
VISVA-BHARATI (1951), Santiniketan. (557).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. R. Das.

Malaya and Singapore

UNIV. OF MALAYA (1949), Kuala Lumpur. (Full-time students, 1,923).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. A. Oppenheim, E., PH.D., D.Sc.
UNIV. OF MALAYA IN KUALA LUMPUR.—*Principal* (vacant).
UNIV. OF MALAYA IN SINGAPORE.—*Principal* (vacant).

Malta

ROYAL UNIV. OF MALTA (1769), Valletta. (Full-time students, 225).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. A. Manché, M.D., LL.D.

New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND (1870), Wellington. (Full-time students, 7,965).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir George Currie, D.Sc., LL.D., Litt.D.
AUCKLAND (1882). (1,995).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. J. Maidment.
CANTERBURY (1873), Christchurch. (1,764).—*Vice-Chancellor*, F. J. Llewellyn, PH.D., D.Sc.
OTAGO (1869), Dunedin. (2,011).—*Vice-Chancellor*, F. G. Soper, C.B.E., PH.D., D.Sc.
VICTORIA, WELLINGTON (1897). (1,311).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. Williams, PH.D., LL.D.
CANTERBURY AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1873), Christchurch. (317).—*Director*, M. M. Burns, C.B.E., PH.D.
MASSEY AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1926), Palmerston North. (560).—*Principal*, A. Stewart, D.PHIL.

Nigeria

UNIV. COLL., IBADAN (1948). (Full-time students, 1,024).—*Principal*, K. O. Dike, PH.D.
NIGERIA (1960), Nsukka. *Principal*, T. L. Stearns (*Acting*).

Pakistan

DACCA (1921). (Full-time students, 36,629).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Mr. Justice H. Rahman.
KARACHI (1950). (1,185).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. A. Hashmi, LL.D.
PANJAB (1882), Lahore. (16,673).—*Vice-Chancellor*, U. Kramet.
PESHAWAR (1950). (6,160).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. K. Afridi, C.B.E., M.D.
RAJSHAHI (1953). (13,827).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Ahmed, PH.D.
SIND (1947), Hyderabad. (9,728).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Raziuddin Siddiqi, PH.D., D.Sc.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

UNIV. COLL. OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND (1955), Salisbury. (Full-time students, 208).—*Principal*, W. Adams, G.M.G., O.B.E., LL.D.

Sierra Leone

FOURAH BAY COLL., THE UNIV. COLL. OF SIERRA LEONE (1960), Freetown. (Students, 330).—*Principal*, D. S. H. W. Nicol, M.D., PH.D.

South Africa

CAPE TOWN (1918). (Full-time students, 4,773).—*Principal*, J. P. Duminy.
NATAL (1949), Durban and Pietermaritzburg. (2,215).—*Principal*, E. G. Malherbe, PH.D., LL.D.
ORANGE FREE STATE (1950), Bloemfontein. (1,816). *Rector*, Prof. P. W. G. Groenewoud, D.PHIL.
POTCHEFSTROOM (1951). (1,761).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. J. C. Coetzee, D.PHIL.
PRETORIA (1930). (5,948).—*Vice-Chancellor*, C. H. Rautenbach, D.PHIL., D.del'U.
RHODES (1951), Grahamstown. (1,343).—*Vice-Chancellor*, T. Alty, PH.D., D.Sc., D.C.L., LL.D.
SOUTH AFRICA (1916), Pretoria. (All students external).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. S. Pauw, D.PHIL.
STELLENBOSCH (1916). (3,814).—*Principal*, H. B. Thom, D.PHIL.
WITWATERSRAND (1921), Johannesburg. (5,277).—*Vice-Chancellor*, W. G. Sutton.

Uganda

MAKERERE COLL., THE UNIV. COLL. OF EAST AFRICA (1949), Kampala. (Full-time students, 881).—*Principal*, B. de Bunsen, C.M.G.

West Indies

UNIV. COLL. OF THE WEST INDIES (1946), Jamaica. (Full-time students, 621).—*Principal*, W. A. Lewis, PH.D., L.H.D.

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36 Gordon Square, W.C.1

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Secretary, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.

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Adult Education is carried on in the United Kingdom by universities and university colleges (pp. 501–510), local education authorities (pp. 514–516) and by a wide variety of voluntary organizations.

The Universities Council for Adult Education, consisting of two representives from each university was constituted in 1946 for interchange of ideas and formulation of common policy on extramural education.—*Hon. Secretary*, W. E. Salt, O.B.E., Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Bristol.

The National Institute of Adult Education (England and Wales), 35 Queen Anne Street, W.1 (*Sec.*, E. M. Hutchinson, M.A.) and the Scottish Institute of Adult Education, Education Offices, Alloa, Clackmannan, exist to provide a means of consultation and cooperation between the various forces in adult education.

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES AND ADULT EDUCATION

OXFORD, Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, Rewley House, Wellington Square, Oxford.—*Sec.*, F. W. Jessup, M.A., LL.B.

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LONDON, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of London, Senate House, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, A. McPhee, B.Com., M.A., Ph.D.

DURHAM, Board for Extra-Mural Studies (*Durham Division*), 32 Old Elvet, Durham.—*Dir.*, T. F. Daveney, B.A.; (*Newcastle Division*), King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—*Dir.*, B. W. Abrahart, M.Ed.

BIRMINGHAM, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Edgbaston, Birmingham. 15.—*Dir.*, A. M. Parker, M.A.

BRISTOL, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Bristol.—*Dir.*, W. E. Salt, O.B.E., M.A., B.Com.

EXETER, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Exeter.—*Head*, Prof. H. Sellon.

HULL, Department of Adult Education, The University, Hull.—*Dir.*, W. E. Styler, M.A.

LEEDS, Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Leeds, 2.—*Dir.*, Prof. S. G. Raybould, B.Sc., Ph.D.

LEICESTER, Department of Adult Education, The University, Leicester.—*Head of Dept.*, Prof. A. J. Allaway, M.A.

LIVERPOOL, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 9 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.—*Dir.*, T. Kelly, M.A., Ph.D.

MANCHESTER, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Manchester.—*Dir.*, Prof. R. D. Waller, C.B.E., M.A.

NOTTINGHAM, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 14–22 Shakespeare Street, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, H. C. Wiltshire, M.A.

READING, The University, Reading.—*Registrar*, J. F. Johnson, B.A.

SHEFFIELD, Department of Extramural Studies, The University, Sheffield.—*Dir.*, M. Bruce, B.A.

SOUTHAMPTON, Department of Adult Education, University of Southampton.—*Dir.*, J. Parker, M.A.

WALES, The University Extension Board, University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, E. Davies, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.

ABERYSTWYTH, University College, Aberystwyth.—*Dir.*, A. D. Rees, M.A.

BANGOR, University College, Bangor.—*Dir.*, A. Llywelyn-Williams, M.A.

CARDIFF, University College, Cardiff, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 31 Corbett Road, Cathays Park, Cardiff.—*Tutor-in-Charge*, I. Morgan, M.A.

SWANSEA, University College, Swansea.—*Sec.*, I. M. Williams.

EDINBURGH, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Edinburgh.—*Dir.*, J. Hossack, M.A., B.Com.

GLASGOW, Extra-Mural Education Committee, The University, Glasgow.—*Dir.*, H. J. Trump, M.A.

ST. ANDREWS, Adult Education Committee, The University, St. Andrew's.—*Sec.*, D. M. Devine, M.A., LL.B.

ABERDEEN, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Aberdeen.—*Dir.*, N. T. Walker, O.B.E. Ph.D.

BELFAST, Queen's University, Department of Extra-Mural Studies and Adult Education.—*Dir.*, R. H. Semple, M.A.

EDUCATIONAL CENTRES

Residential Colleges for Adult Education
(Offering courses for a year or longer)

England

CATHOLIC WORKERS' COLLEGE, Plater Hall, Boars Hill, Oxford (Men and Women).—*Principal*, Rev. H. O. Waterhouse, S.J.

CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leics. (Men and Women).—*Principal*, R. L. Marshall, O.B.E., M.A.

FIRCROFT COLLEGE, Selly Oak, Birmingham (Men) (37).—*Principal*, P. G. H. Hopkins, B.A., B.Sc.

HILLCROFT RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Surbiton, Surrey (50).—*Principal*, Mrs. C. M. Dyson, B.A., B.Litt.

RUSKIN COLLEGE, Oxford (Men and Women) (120). *Principal*, H. D. Hughes, M.A.

WOODBROOKE COLLEGE, Selly Oak, Birmingham, 29. Religious, Social and International Courses (Men and Women). Shorter Courses also available.—*Warden*, T. R. Tregear.

Wales

COLEG HARLECH, Harlech, Merioneth (Men and Women) (60).—*Warden*, T. I. Jeffreys-Jones, M.A.

Scotland

NEWBATTLE ABBEY COLLEGE, Dalkeith, Midlothian (Men and Women)—*Warden* (vacant).

Residential Colleges
(Offering Shorter Courses)

ATTINGHAM PARK, nr. Shrewsbury (Shropshire Adult College).—*Warden*, Sir George Trevelyan, Bt., M.A.

AVONCROFT COLLEGE, Stoke Prior, nr. Bromsgrove, Worcs.—*Warden*, A. Gregg.

BELSTEAD HOUSE, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk.—*Warden*, G. E. Curtis, B.Sc.

BRAZIERS PARK, Ipsden, Oxon.—*Director of Studies*, J. N. Glaister, M.B., B.S.

BURTON MANOR, Neston, Wirral, Cheshire.—*Warden*, John Newton, M.A.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE, Cambridge. (10 places reserved each term for Y.M.C.A. students drawn from industry and commerce. 2 months general cultural course).—*Tutor*, G. F. Palmer, B.A.

DEBDEN HOUSE, Debden Green, Loughton, Essex (East Ham Education Cttee.).—*Warden*, Mrs. H. R. Dernis, B.A.

DENMAN COLLEGE, Marcham, Abingdon, Berks. (N.F.W.I.).—*Warden*, Miss M. Moller.

DILLINGTON HOUSE, near Ilminster, Somerset.—*Warden*, T. Harvey Sheppard, M.A.

DUNFORD HOUSE, Midhurst, Sussex (Y.M.C.A. College for Adults).—*Director*, Rev. R. G. Bliss.

GRANTLEY HALL, nr. Ripon, Yorks.—*Warden*, C. L. Rigg, M.A.

HOLLY ROYDE COLLEGE (Cf Manchester University Extra-Mural Dept.), 30 Palatine Road, Withington, Manchester 20.—*Warden*, D. Garside, B.A.

KINGSGATE COLLEGE, Broadstairs, Kent (Y.M.C.A. College for Adults).—*Principal*, D. Raymond, M.A., B.Sc.

KNUSTON HALL, Irchester, Wellingborough, Northants.—*Warden*, Miss E. Smith, B.Sc.

MISSENDEN ABBEY, Great Missenden, Bucks.—*Warden*, G. T. Griffith.

MOOR PARK COLLEGE, Farnham, Surrey.—*Warden*, Rev. Canon R. E. Parsons, M.A.

PENDLEY MANOR, Tring, Herts.—*Director*, Dorian Williams.

ROFFEY PARK INSTITUTE, Horsham, Sussex.—*Director of Studies*, H. W. Clark, M.A., M.Com.

URCHFONT MANOR, Devizes, Wilts.—*Warden*, M. Price, D.Phil.

WANSFELL, Theydon Bois, Epping (Essex Adult College).—*Warden*, W. Down, B.A., PH.D.

WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL COLLEGE, Barlaston, nr. Stoke-on-Trent (Oxford University, Univ. Coll. of N. Staffordshire; Staffordshire, Stoke-on-Trent & Burton-on-Trent Educ. Authorities and N. Staffs. Dist. Workers' Educational Assocn.)—*Warden*, W. E. Lloyd, M.A.

WESTHAM HOUSE, Barford, nr. Warwick.—*Principal*, F. Owen, T.D., B.A.

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

Full particulars regarding public provision for education can be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

English and Welsh Counties

ANGLESEY, Shire Hall, Llangefni.—*Director*, D. Jones-Davies, M.A.

BEDFORDSHIRE, Shire Hall, Bedford.—*Director*, T. S. Lucking, M.A.

BERKSHIRE, 1–5 Abbot's Walk, Reading.—*Director*, T. D. W. Whitfield.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE, Watton Mount, Brecon.—*Chief Education Officer*, D. Williams, M.A., B.SC.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, County Offices, Aylesbury.—*Chief Education Officer*, F. J. North (Jan., 1962).

CAERNARVONSHIRE, 4 Castle Street, Caernarvon.—*Director*, M. Williams, M.A., B.SC.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, Shire Hall, Cambridge.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. D. Edwards, M.A.

CARDIGANSHIRE, Swyddfa'r Sir, Marine Terrace, Aberystwyth.—*Director*, J. H. Jones, M.A., PH.D.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, County Hall, Carmarthen.—*Director*, I. Howells, B.A., LL.B.

CHESHIRE, County Hall, Chester.—*Director*, J. G. Kellett, PH.D., M.SC.

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DENBIGHSHIRE, Ruthin.—*Director*, T. G. Davies.

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DEVONSHIRE, Topsham Road, Exeter.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. E. Philip, M.A.

DORSET, County Hall, Dorchester.—*County Education Officer*, J. R. Bradshaw.

DURHAM, Shire Hall, Durham.—*Director*, G. H. Metcalfe, M.A.

ESSEX, Duke Street, Chelmsford.—*Chief Education Officer*, B. E. Lawrence. C.B.E., M.A., PH.D.

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HERTFORDSHIRE, County Hall, Hertford.—*County Education Officer*, S. T. Broad, M.A.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, Gazeley House, Huntingdon.—*Director*, I. C. Currey, M.A.

ISLE OF ELY, County Hall, March.—*Chief Education Officer*, T. G. Fendick, M.A., LL.B.

ISLE OF WIGHT, County Hall, Newport.—*County Education Officer*, A. L. Hutchinson, M.A.

KENT, Springfield, Maidstone.—*County Education Officer*, J. Haynes, M.A.

LANCASHIRE, County Hall, Preston.—*Chief Education Officer*, P. Lord, B.SC., M.ED.

LEICESTERSHIRE, Grey Friars, Leicester.—*Director*, S. C. Mason, M.A.

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LINCOLNSHIRE (Kesteven), Sleaford.—*Director*, T. W. P. Golby, B.SC., PH.D.

LINCOLNSHIRE (Lindsey), Lincoln.—*Director*, F. J. Birkbeck, M.A.

LONDON, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1—*Education Officer*, W. F. Houghton.

MERIONETHSHIRE, County Offices, Penarlag, Dolgelley.—*Director*, B. M. Jones, M.A., LL.B.

MIDDLESEX, 10 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. E. Gurr, M.SC., PH.D.

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, County Hall, Nottingham.—*Director*, J. E. Mason, M.A., M.ED.

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PEMBROKESHIRE, County Offices, Haverfordwest.—*Director*, W. Davies, M.A.

PETERBOROUGH, Town Hall, Peterborough.—*Chief Education Officer*, L. Tait, B.A.

RADNORSHIRE, County Hall, Llandrindod Wells.—*Director*, M. W. Cole.

RUTLAND, County Offices, Oakham.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. A. Simmonds, M.A.

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STAFFORDSHIRE, Earl Street, Stafford.—*Director*, J. H. P. Oxspring, M.B.E., M.SC.

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SUFFOLK (West), Manor House, Bury St. Edmunds.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. F. A. Carter, M.A.

SURREY, County Hall, Kingston on Thames.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. M. Baird.

SUSSEX (East), County Hall, Lewes.—*Chief Education Officer*, B. S. Braithwaite, M.A.

SUSSEX (West), County Hall, Chichester.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. W. W Read, PH.D., B.SC.

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WORCESTERSHIRE, Castle Street, Worcester.—*County Education Officer*, J. C. Brooke, M.A.

YORKSHIRE, E.R., County Hall, Beverley.—*Chief Education Officer*, V. Clark, M.A.

YORKSHIRE, N.R., County Hall, Northallerton.—*Secretary*, F. Barraclough, C.B.E., M.A.

YORKSHIRE, W.R., County Hall, Wakefield.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. B. Clegg, M.A.

English and Welsh County Boroughs

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BARROW IN FURNESS, John Whinnerah Institute, Abbey Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, W. G. Bate, B.SC.

BATH, Guildhall.—*Director*, H. W. Brand, M.A.

BIRKENHEAD, 63 Hamilton Square.—*Director*, H. G. Wilkinson, M.SC., M.ED.

BIRMINGHAM, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 3.—*Chief Education Officer*, E. L. Russell, C.B.E., M.A.

BLACKBURN Library Street—*Chief Education Officer*, D. G. Hartley, B.A.

BLACKPOOL, 3 Caunce Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. E. Hodd.

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CHESTER, Town Hall.—*Director*, H. J. Hack.

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ROTHERHAM, 21 Moorgate Road.—*Director*, R. Bloomer, B.Com.

ST. HELENS, 17 Cotham Street.—*Director*, N. F. Newbury, M.A., M.Sc.

SALFORD, Chapel Street, Salford, 3.—*Director*, F. A. J. Rivett, M.Sc.

SHEFFIELD, Leopold Street.—*Director*, T. H. Tunn.

SMETHWICK, 215 High Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, C. E. Robin, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON, Civic Centre.—*Chief Education Officer*, F. L. Freeman. C.B.E., M.A.

SOUTHEND ON SEA. Warrior Square—*Chief Education Officer*, D. B. Bartlett, B.A., M.A. (Ed.).

SOUTHPORT, 99–105 Lord St.—*Chief Education Officer*, S. R. Hutton, B.Sc.

SOUTH SHIELDS, Westoe Hall.—*Director*, D. R. Barraclough, M.A.

STOCKPORT, Town Hall.—*Director*, E. G. Thomas, B.A., Ph.D.

STOKE ON TRENT, Town Hall, Hanley.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. Dibden, M.A., B.Sc.

SUNDERLAND, 15 John Street.—*Director*, W. Thompson, M.Ed., B.Sc.

SWANSEA, The Guildhall.—*Director*, L. J. Drew, M.A., M.Ed.

TYNEMOUTH, The Chase, North Shields.—*Chief Education Officer*, G. Wilson, M.A., M.Litt.

WAKEFIELD, 27 King Street.—*Director*, C. L. Berry, M.A.

WALLASEY, Town Hall.—*Director*, H. R. B. Wood, M.A.

WALSALL, Darwall Street.—*Director*, V. Millson, B.Sc.

WARRINGTON, Sankey Street.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. M. Phillipson, M.A.

WEST BROMWICH, Highfields.—*Director*, J. H. Turner, B.Sc.

WEST HAM, 95 The Grove, Stratford, E.15.—*Chief Education Officer*, R. Openshaw, M.A.

WEST HARTLEPOOL, Park Road.—*Chief Education Officer*, L. Dowsland, B.A.

WIGAN, Town Hall.—*Director*, K. H. R. Edwards, M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.

WOLVERHAMPTON, North Street.—*Director*, G. W. Randall Lines, M.Ed., B.A.

WORCESTER, 13 High Street.—*Director*, T. A. Ireland.

YORK, 5 St. Leonard's Place.—*Chief Education Officer*, H. Oldman, M.A.

Channel Islands, etc

JERSEY, 5 Library Place, St. Helier.—*Director*, H. C. A. Wimberley, M.A.

GUERNSEY, Elm Grove, St. Peter Port.—*Education Officer*, L. K. Redford, B.Sc.

ISLE OF MAN, Strand Street, Douglas.—*Director*, H. C. Wilkinson, M.A.

ISLES OF SCILLY, Town Hall, St. Mary's.—*Clerk*, R. Phillips.

Scotland

ABERDEEN (City), Castle Street.—*Director*, J. R. Clark, M.A., B.Sc., Ed.B.

ABERDEENSHIRE, 22 Union Terrace, Aberdeen.—*Director*, A. L. Young, M.A., B.Sc., Ed.B.

ANGUS, 50 East High Street, Forfar.—*Director*, J. Eadie, B.L.

ARGYLL (County), Education Offices, Dunoon.—*Director*, T. G. Henderson, M.A.

AYRSHIRE, County Buildings, Ayr.—*Director*, W. T. H. Inglis, M.A.

BANFF (County), Education Offices, Keith.—*Director*, J. McNaught, M.A.

BERWICK (County), Education Office, Southfield, Duns.—*Director*, R. D. Birch, M.A.

BUTE (County), Education Office, Colbeck Place, Rothesay.—*Director*, J. E. Harrison.

CAITHNESS, Education Office, Rhind House, Wick.—*Director*, H. R. Stewart, M.A.

CLACKMANNAN (County), Education Offices, Ludgate, Alloa.—*Director*, T. E. M. Landsborough, M.A.

DUMFRIESSHIRE, Huntingdon, Moffat Road, Dumfries.—*Director*, J. I. Moncrieff, M.A., Ed.B.

DUNBARTON, 18 Park Circus, Glasgow, C.3.—*Director*, A. B. Cameron, M.A.

DUNDEE, 14 City Square.—*Director*, J. D. Collins, M.A., B.L., LL.B.

EAST LOTHIAN, Education Offices, Haddington.—*Director*, Dr. J. Meiklejohn.

EDINBURGH, 12 St. Giles Street, Edinburgh.—*Director*, J. B. Frizell, C.B.E., B.L.

FIFE, County Offices, Wemyssfield, Kirkcaldy.—*Director*, D. M. McIntosh, M.A., B.Sc., B.Ed., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

FORFARSHIRE. *See* Angus.

GLASGOW, Education Offices, 129 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Director*, H. S. Mackintosh, C.B.E., M.A., B.Sc. F.I.B., Ph.D.

INVERNESS (County), Ardross Street, Inverness.—*Director*, J. A. Maclean, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.

KINCARDINESHIRE, Education Office, Stonehaven.—*Director*, A. Jenkins, M.A., B.A., B.D.

KINROSS. *See* PERTHSHIRE.

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Castle-Douglas.—*Director*, J. Laird, B.Sc., B.L.

LANARKSHIRE, 128 Queen Street, Glasgow.—*Director*, J. S. McEwan, M.A., LL.B.

MIDLOTHIAN, 9 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.—*Director* T. Henderson, M.A., B.Sc.

MORAY AND NAIRN, County Buildings, Elgin.—*Director*, W. F. Lindsay, M.A., B.Ed.

ORKNEY (County), Education Office, Kirkwall.—*Director*, J. Shearer, M.A., B.Sc.

PEEBLES (County), County Buildings, Peebles.—*Director*, Lt.-Col. J. Jamieson, T.D., M.A.

PERTHSHIRE and KINROSS-SHIRE, County Offices, York Place, Perth.—*Director*, L. B. Young, M.A., LL.B., Ed.B.

RENFREWSHIRE, 16 Glasgow Road, Paisley.—*Director*, J. Crawford, O.B.E., M.A., Ed.B., LL.B.

ROSS and CROMARTY, High Street, Dingwall.—*Director*, G. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.

ROXBURGH (County), Newtown St. Boswells.—*Director*, J. B. Baxter, M.A.

SELKIRK (County) Technical Coll., Galashiels.—*Director*, J. M. Urquhart, M.A., Ed.B.

STIRLING (County), Spittal Street.—*Director*, W. J. Goldie, M.A.

SUTHERLAND (County), Brora.—*Director*, J. MacLellan, B.Sc.

WEST LOTHIAN, Linlithgow.—*Director*, J. W. Taylor.

WIGTOWNSHIRE, 10 Market Street, Stranraer.—*Director*, H. K. C. Mair, B.Sc.

ZETLAND (County), Brentham Place, Lerwick.—*Director*, J. H. Spence, M.A., LL.B.

Northern Ireland

ANTRIM COUNTY, Education Office, 475–7 Antrim Road, Belfast.—*Director*, K. A. McCormac, B.Sc.

ARMAGH COUNTY, Education Office, Courthouse, Armagh.—*Director*, W. H. Dawson, O.B.E.

BELFAST (County Borough), Education Office, Academy Street, Belfast.—*Director*, J. S. Hawnt, O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.

DOWN COUNTY, Education Office, 1 Wellington Place, Belfast.—*Director*, H. Dinsmore, O.B.E., M.C., B.A.

FERMANAGH COUNTY, Education Office, East bridge Street, Enniskillen.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. Malone, M.Sc.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY, Education Office, New Row, Coleraine.—*Director*, R. D. Hunter, M.A.

LONDONDERRY (County Borough), Education Office, Brooke Park, Londonderry *Director*, H. M. D. McWilliam, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.

TYRONE COUNTY, Education Office, Omagh.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. Gibson, M.Sc.

Professional Education

ACCOUNTANCY

The main bodies granting membership on examination after a period of practical work are

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, Moorgate Place, E.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2, and 218 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS, 22 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, 1 Buckingham Place, S.W.1.

INSTITUTE OF COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS, 63 Portland Place, W.1.

The following Universities provide a special degree course in association with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants: Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southampton and Wales.

There are Accountant Student Societies at Bedford, Birmingham, Blackpool, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Carlisle, Exeter, Grimsby, Ipswich, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Newport (I.o.W.), Nottingham, Oxford, Portsmouth, Preston, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton, Stockton-on-Tees, Truro, Cardiff and Swansea.

There are Accountant Students' Societies in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, and in these cities the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland provides professional libraries.

ACTUARIES

Two professional organizations grant qualifications after examination:

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1.

THE FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, *Hall and Library*, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.—*Princ.*, Sir Noel Hall, M.A. (1946).

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 76A New Cavendish Street, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MANAGERS, 86 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS, 75 Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, 80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

INSTITUTION OF WORKS MANAGERS, 196 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF HOUSING, 50 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SOCIETY OF HOUSING MANAGERS, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.

AERONAUTICS

(*See also* Engineering, Aeronautical)

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGES

Bracknell

Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal M. L. Heath, C.B., O.B.E. (1959).

Andover

Commandant, Air Commodore E. D. McK. Nelson, C.B.

ROYAL AIR FORCE COLLEGE

Cranwell

Founded in 1920, the College provides permanent officers for the General Duties, Equipment and Secretarial Branches of the Royal Air Force.

Commandant, Air Commodore D. F. Spotswood.

Director of Studies, J. A. Boyes.

ROYAL AIR FORCE TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Henlow

Provides professional training for cadets and officers of the Technical Branch of the Royal Air Force, including specialist training at post-graduate level.

Commandant, Air Commodore N. C. S. Rutter, C.B.E.

Director of Studies, Group Captain J. H. Stevens, O.B.E., A.D.C.

ROYAL AIR FORCE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Uxbridge, Middx.

Commanding Officer, Wing Cdr. J. W. Sim, G.M.

THE COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICS

Cranfield, Bletchley, Bucks.

For post-graduate instruction in aeronautical science and engineering.

Principal, Prof. A. J. Murphy, M.Sc.

Warden, T. L. Palmer.

R+

OTHER COLLEGES

AIR SERVICE TRAINING LTD., Hamble, Southampton.

DE HAVILLAND AERONAUTICAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL, Astwick Manor, Hatfield, Herts.

COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING, Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W.3, and Redhill Aerodrome, Surrey.

AGRICULTURE

The following Universities and Agricultural Colleges give Degree or Diploma courses in Agriculture and Horticulture.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY (Degree).

ABERDEEN (North of Scotland College of Agriculture, 42½ Union Street).—*Sec.*, H. Munro.

ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Degree and Diploma)

BELFAST, Queen's University (Degree).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

CIRENCESTER, Royal Agricultural College.—*Principal*, F. H. Garner.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY, King's College, Newcastle on Tyne (Degree).

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, THE, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Principal*, Prof. S. J. Watson, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.E.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY (Degree).

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newport, Salop.—*Principal*, W. T. Price, C.B.E., M.C., B.Sc.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

READING UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

SEALE-HAYNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.—*Principal*, Prof. H. I. Moore, M.Sc., Ph.D.

SHUTTLEWORTH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Old Warden Park, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.—*Principal*, K. N. Russell, B.Sc.

STUDLEY COLLEGE, Warwickshire (Agricultural and Horticultural College for Women).—*Principal*, Miss E. Hess, N.D.H.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, Sutton Bonington, nr. Loughborough.

WEST OF SCOTLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, 6 Blythswood Square, Glasgow and Auchincruive, Ayr.—*Sec.*, Nigel B. Bain, B.L.

WYE COLLEGE, Ashford, Kent (University of London).—*Principal*, Dunstan Skilbeck, C.B.E., M.A.

There are in addition over twenty county Agricultural Institutes giving a one-year course.

ARBITRATION

THE INSTITUTE OF ARBITRATORS, 10 Norfolk Street, W.C.2, conducts examinations and maintains a Register of Fellows and Associates.—*Secretary*, C. B. Hewitt.

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF THE U.K., 68 Portland Place, W.1.—*Chairman*, A. G. Sheppard Fidler, F.R.I.B.A.; *Registrar*, D. D. Benton.

The Council maintains the Register of Architects. No unregistered person may practise or carry on business under any name, style or title containing the word "Architect." To qualify for registration an applicant must have passed one of the Examinations recognized by the Council for that purpose. One half of the annual fee of £1 10s. paid by Registered Architects is devoted to the provision of scholarships for the assistance of students in architecture of insufficient means.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1, has three classes of members, Fellows, Associates and Licentiates. The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education, which is distinct from the Statutory Board of Architectural Education referred to above, controls and guides the whole system of higher education for Architects throughout Great Britain. The following Schools are recognized by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its Intermediate Examination, and in the case of those Schools marked "*" from its Final Examination.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

*Brighton College of Art and Crafts, Architectural Dept. (five years' full-time course).
*Bristol, Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture (five years' full-time course)
*Cambridge University, School of Architecture (five years' Diploma course).
*Dundee College of Art, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
*Hull Regional College of Art and Crafts, School of Architecture (five years' full-time day course for Diploma).
*Leicester College of Art, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
*Oxford College of Technology, School of Architecture (five years' full-time day course).
Portsmouth, School of Architecture, Southern College of Art (five years' full-time day course).
*Southend-on-Sea Municipal College, Department of Architecture (five years' full-time day course).
*Aberdeen, Scott Sutherland School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College (five years' full-time Diploma course and two years' part-time course concurrent with practical experience in architects' office, followed by four years' full-time).
*Birmingham School of Architecture College of Arts and Crafts (five years' full-time course).
*City of Canterbury College of Art (five years' full-time course).
*Cardiff, Welsh School of Architecture, Welsh College of Advanced Technology (five years' Diploma and six years' Degree course).
*Dublin, University College School of Architecture (five years' Degree course).
*Edinburgh University, School of Architecture (three years' full-time course).
*Edinburgh College of Art, School of Architecture (Diploma course).
*Glasgow School of Architecture, Royal College of Science and Technology (Diploma course or Degree course).
*Kingston-upon-Thames School of Art, Dept. of Architecture (five-year Diploma course).
*Leeds School of Architecture and Town Planning (five years' Diploma course and seven years' composite course).
*Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool (five-year Degree course).
*London, Architectural Association, School of Architecture (five years' full-time Diploma course).
*London University, Bartlett School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
*London, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).
*London, Northern Polytechnic, Department of Architecture (five years' full-time day course and eight years' evening course).
*London, Hammersmith College of Art and Building (five years' full-time course).
*Manchester University, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
*Newcastle upon Tyne, King's College, University of Durham, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).
*Nottingham College of Arts and Crafts, School of Architecture (five years' Diploma course).
*Sheffield University, Department of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).

In addition to the above Schools of Architecture, facilities for architectural education may be obtained at some of the Technical Institutions referred to on pp. 534–5.

ART

(*See also* Technical Education)

Diplomas and Degrees in Art.—London University awards a diploma in Art and an honours degree and diploma in the History of Art. Reading, Leeds, Durham, Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities award degrees in Art. Other main qualifications for practical Art Teaching are the Ministry of Education Art Teachers' Diploma (involving study in an Art School or College and in a recognized Teacher Training Institution) and the Associateship of the Royal College of Art.

Institutions concerned with the History and Appreciation of Art :—

THE COURTAULD INSTITUTE OF ART (20 Portman Square, W.1.) and THE WARBURG INSTITUTE (Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.)—*See* University of London.

THE BARBER INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.—*Director*, E. K. Waterhouse, C.B.E., M.A.

COLLEGES OF ART

There are about 200 Art Establishments recognized by the Ministry of Education, besides 5 University Art Schools (London (2), Oxford, Reading, Durham and Aberystwyth), the Royal Academy Schools and some old established private Schools.

LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting and Sculpture, Burlington House, W.1. (65).—*Keeper*, Henry Rushbury, C.V.O., R.A.; *Secretary*, Humphrey Brooke, B.A., B.Litt.; *Curator*, John Brinc; *Registrar*, C. W. Tanner, M.V.O.

LONDON.—The Slade School of Fine Art, University College, W.C.1, provides courses in Drawing, Painting and Sculpture, Etching, Engraving, Stage Design and Lithography.—*Slade Professor*, Sir William Coldstream, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, I. E. T. Jenkin, M.A.

LONDON.—Royal Drawing Society, 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, R. R. Tomlinson, O.B.E., A.R.C.A., R.B.A.

LONDON.—Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W.7.—*Principal*, Robin Darwin, C.B.E.; *Registrar*, J. R. P. Moon, M.A.

OXFORD, The Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art, at The Ashmolean Museum (90).—*Principal*, Percy Horton, M.A., A.R.C.A. (Ruskin Master of Drawing). Courses in Drawing, Painting and Design. The University awards a Certificate in Fine Art.

GLASGOW, School of Art, 167 Renfrew Street.—*Hon. Pres.*, Sir John R. Richmond, K.B.E., LL.D.; *Chairman*, J. D. Kelly, C.B.E.; *Director*, D. P. Bliss, M.A., A.R.C.A.; *Sec. & Treas.* D. C. Black, C.A.

BANKING

Professional organizations granting qualifications after examination:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND, 62 George Street, Edinburgh.

BREWING

COURSES IN BREWING are conducted *for those in possession of an approved University Degree in Science (with Chemistry as a main subject)*, at The British School of Malting and Brewing, University of *Birmingham*: Heriot-Watt College, *Edinburgh*; College of Technology, *Manchester*; Sir John Cass Technical Institute, *London*.

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BREWING, 33 Clarges Street, W.1; *Sec.*, G. E. R. Sandars, C.M.G., M.B.E.

BUILDING

(*See also* under Technical Schools)

Courses leading to a degree in Building are available at the Universities of Manchester and Wales.

Ordinary and National Diplomas and Ordinary and Higher Certificates in Building are awarded by Technical Schools in agreement with the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department and The Institute of Builders.

Diplomas are also awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS, 48 Bedford Square, W.C.1

THE INSTITUTE OF CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN, Liverpool House, 15–17 Eldon Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Hazell.

THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. (Building Inspector's Certificate).

CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, METALLURGY

Degrees and diplomas are granted by Universities. Technical College courses lead to diplomas and to National Certificates. Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, 47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, 30 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*President*, E. le Q. Herbert, B.SC.; *Sec. and Registrar*, H. J. T. Ellingham, PH.D.

THE INSTITUTION OF METALLURGISTS, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Registrar-Secretary*, R. G. S. Ludlam.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION FOR COMMERCE.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. W. Bonney Rust, B.SC., West London College of Commerce, Airlie Gardens, W.8.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION (BACIE), 26a Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, P. J. C. Perry.

Degrees in Commerce are awarded by Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Edinburgh Universities. A post-graduate diploma (1 yr.) is granted by the University of Birmingham.

COLLEGES OF COMMERCE

BIRMINGHAM.—The City of Birmingham College of Commerce, Broad Street. *Principal*, A. M. B. Rule, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B.

BRISTOL.—College of Commerce, Unity Street, Bristol, 1. *Principal*, W. B. Armstrong, M.SC., B.COM.

GLASGOW.—Scottish College of Commerce. *Principal*, Eric Thompson, M.A., B.SC., PH.D.

HULL.—The College of Commerce, Brunswick Avenue. *Principal*, P. Barber, M.A.

LEEDS.—The College of Commerce, 43 Woodhouse Lane. *Principal*, E. V. Roberts, B.COM.

LIVERPOOL.—City of Liverpool College of Commerce, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool, 2. *Principal*, T. Gore, M.A., B.SC.

LONDON.—The City of London College, Moorgate, E.C.2. *Principal*, A. J. McIntosh, B.COM., PH.D.; *Sec.*, F. W. Walker.

LONDON.—The Polytechnic School of Commerce, 309 Regent Street, W.1. *Head*, V. W. J. Pendred, B.COM.

MANCHESTER.—College of Commerce, 103 Princess Street. *Principal*, M. W. Mitchell, B.COM., B.SC.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.—College of Commerce. *Principal*, R. G. W. Bragg, B.A., B.COM.

WEDNESBURY.—Staffordshire College of Commerce.—*Principal*, H. Harman, B.COM.

These colleges provide advanced training in most branches of commerce and prepare for examinations of the recognized professional organizations as well as for the National Certificate in Commerce. Similar courses are offered by Technical Colleges (*q.v.*) in places where there is no separate College of Commerce.

In London the London County Council maintains colleges of commerce at Balham and Tooting, Catford, Clapham Junction, E. London, Greenwich, Highbury, Holborn, Kennington, Marylebone, N. London, Peckham, W. London and Westminster. Some of the London polytechnics have Departments of Commerce. Particulars may be obtained from the Education Officer, County Hall, S.E.1.

Throughout the country commercial education at a lower level is provided at *Evening Institutes*, particulars of which may be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

There are also numbers of well-established private schools awarding certificates which are widely accepted.

Institutions awarding Professional Qualifications in Commerce:—

A. GENERAL

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (Examinations Dept.), 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE (SCOTLAND) FOR COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATES, 173 Pitt Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE EAST MIDLAND EDUCATIONAL UNION, 1 Clinton Terrace, Derby Road, Nottingham.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.

THE UNION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 25a Paradise Street, Birmingham.

B. SPECIALIZED

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES, 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

THE CORPORATION OF SECRETARIES, Devonshire House, 13 Devonshire Street, W.1.

CRIPPLEGATE SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, Golden Lane, E.C.1.

THE FACULTY OF SECRETARIES, 6 Austin House Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.

THE INSTITUTE OF EXPORT, Export House, 14 Hallam Street, W.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SHIPBROKERS, 25 Bury Street, E. C.3.
THE INCORPORATED SALES MANAGERS' ASSOCN., 51 Palace Street, S.W.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT, 80 Portland Place, W.1.
THE INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTS, 3 Craven Hill, W.2.
THE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 1 Bell Yard, W.C.2.
INSTITUTE OF PRACTITIONERS IN ADVERTISING, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
PURCHASING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, Wardrobe Court, 146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

DANCING

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING (incorporated by Royal Charter), 15 Holland Park Gardens, W.14 (trains students of exceptional promise in Ballet, 3 years' teachers' course and conducts examinations).
THE IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF DANCING INC., 70 Gloucester Place, W.1.
THE ROYAL BALLET SCHOOL, 45 Colet Gardens, W.14, and White Lodge, Richmond Park.—*Director/Principal*, Arnold L. Haskell, C.B.E., M.A.

DENTAL

Any person is entitled to be registered in the Dentists Register if he holds the degree or diploma in dental surgery of a University in the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland or the diploma of any of the Licensing Authorities (The Royal College of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh and in Ireland, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow).

The Dentists Register is kept by the General Dental Council, 37 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Wilfred Fish, C.B.E., M.D., F.D.S.R.C.S. *Registrar*, D. Hindley-Smith.

Dental Schools in the United Kingdom

BELFAST, Queen's University.
BIRMINGHAM, The University.
BRISTOL, The University.
DUNDEE, The Dental School (St. Andrew's University).
EDINBURGH, The University.
GLASGOW, The University.
LEEDS, The University.
LIVERPOOL, The University.
LONDON, Guy's Hospital Dental School, London Bridge, S.E.1.
" King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.
" London Hospital Dental School, Turner Street, Whitechapel, E.1.
" Royal Dental Hospital School of Dental Surgery, Leicester Square, W.C.2.
" University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, Gower Street, W.C.1.

See also Teaching Hospitals, pp. 523–5.

MANCHESTER, The University.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Durham University.
SHEFFIELD, The University.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, ETC.

The main occupations to which a training in Domestic Science can lead are Domestic Subject Teaching, Institutional Management, Hotel and Restaurant Work, Industrial Catering and Electrical, Gas or Food Product Demonstrating.

A degree of B.Sc. (Household and Social Science) is granted by London University and B.Sc. (Domestic Science) by Bristol University. There is a Diploma course at Sheffield University.

Schools and Colleges of Domestic Subjects.

Those preceded by an asterisk * are recognized by the Ministry of Education or the Scottish Education Department for the Training of Teachers.

ABERDEEN *Robert Gordon's Technical College.
BATH, *Bath College of Domestic Science.
BELFAST, *College of Technology, Belfast.
CARDIFF, *College of Domestic Arts, Llandaff.
DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, College of Domestic Science.
EDINBURGH, *College of Domestic Science, Atholl Crescent.
GLASGOW, *Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, 1 Park Drive, C.3.
" Scottish College of Commerce, Scottish Hotel School, Ross Hall, 197 Crookston Road, Glasgow, S.W.2.
GLOUCESTER, *Gloucestershire Training College of Domestic Science, Oxstalls Lane.
ILKLEY, *College of Housecraft, Wells Road.
LEEDS, *Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft, Vernon Road.
LEICESTER, *Domestic Science Training College, Knighton Fields.
LIVERPOOL, *F. L. Calder College of Domestic Science, Dowsefield Lane, Liverpool, 18.
LONDON, *L.C.C. Battersea Training College of Domestic Science, Manor House, 58 North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
" *National Society's Training College of Domestic Subjects, Fortune Green Road, N.W.6.
" *National Training College of Domestic Subjects 72–78 Buckingham Palace Road. S.W.1.
LONDON, L.C.C. South-East London Technical College, Lewisham Way, S.E.4.
MANCHESTER, *Manchester College of Housecraft, High Street, Manchester 13.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, *Northern Counties' Training College of Cookery and Domestic Science, 54 Northumberland Road.
SHEFFIELD, *Totley Hall Training College of Housecraft.
STAFFORD, *County of Stafford Training College, Nelson Hall, nr. Stafford.

Other Bodies

INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 (awards certificates in institutional Management).
HOTEL AND CATERING INSTITUTE, 24 Portman Square, W.1.
THE BRITISH HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ASSOCIATION, 88 Brook Street, W.1.
CATERERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1917), 18s Oxford Street, W.1.
NATIONAL CATERERS' FEDERATION, 156 Camden High Street, N.W.1.
INDUSTRIAL CATERING ASSOCIATION, 53–54 King William Street, E.C.4.
ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN, 25 Foubert's Place, W.1.

DRAMA

A Diploma in Dramatic Art is awarded by the University of London as well as a Certificate of Proficiency in Diction and Drama. The chief Training Institutions in Drama are:—

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (*see* p. 529).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, 1904). 62–64 Gower Street, and Malet Street, W.C.1.—*Principal*, John Fernald.

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE 9, Fitzroy Square, W.1.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART (L.A.M.D.A.), Tower House, Cromwell Road, S.W.5.—*Principal*, Michael MacOwan.

ROSE BRUFORD TRAINING COLLEGE OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Lamorbey Park, Sidcup, Kent.—*Principal*, Rose Bruford.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Coll. of Dramatic Art, St. George's Place, Glasgow, C.2. *Director*, Colin Chandler.

ENGINEERING

Degree Courses. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge provide a general course in Engineering Science, leading to an honours degree. Cambridge and other Universities provide more specialized courses. Training leading to the national certificates and diplomas, to qualification through professional Institutes and to external degrees, is available at most Technical Schools and Colleges and at a few private Engineering Colleges.

Aeronautical Engineering

Degree courses available at Belfast, Bristol, Cambridge, Glasgow, London and Southampton Universities. Diploma courses are available at Hatfield and Hull Technical Colleges; Loughborough College; Northampton College of Advanced Technology, London; and the College of Aeronautics, Cranfield, Bucks.

Professional qualifications are granted after examination by the Royal Aeronautical Society, 4 Hamilton Place, W.1.

Chemical Engineering

Degree courses are available at the Universities of Birmingham, Cambridge, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester, Sheffield and Wales.

Professional qualifications are granted by the Institution of Chemical Engineers, 16 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

Civil Engineering

Degree courses are available at most Universities.

Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF WATER ENGINEERS, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.

Electrical Engineering

Degree courses are available at many of the Universities and at some University Colleges.

Professional qualifications are awarded by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, W.C.2.

Engineering Design

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERING DESIGNERS, 38 Portland Place, W.1.

Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture

Degree courses in Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture are available at Durham and Glasgow Universities.

Professional qualifications awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERS, The Memorial Building, 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.

THE NORTH-EAST COAST INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne.

THE INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Mechanical Engineering

Degree courses available at all universities in U.K. except Reading and Hull.

Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, 49 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Other

THE INSTITUTION OF PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, 10 Chesterfield Street, W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS, 86 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

ESTATE MANAGEMENT, AUCTIONEERING AND SURVEYING

Degrees are granted by Cambridge University—B.A. (Estate Management); and by London University—B.Sc. (Estate Management).

Professional qualifications are granted after examination by:—

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.

THE LAND AGENTS SOCIETY, 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

THE CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS INSTITUTE, 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS, 34 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

RATING AND VALUATION ASSOCIATION, 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

VALUERS INSTITUTION, 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.1.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.

THE COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT, St. Alban's Grove, Kensington, W.8.

FORESTRY

Degrees in Forestry are granted by Oxford University (B.A., Honours), by Edinburgh and Aberdeen Universities and the University College of North Wales, Bangor (B.Sc., Forestry).

A Diploma Course is available at Oxford University.

Professional Organizations

THE EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

THE ROYAL FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 49 Russell Square, W.C.1.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH FORESTRY SOCIETY, 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh, 2.

THE SOCIETY OF FORESTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh, 2.

FUEL TECHNOLOGY

Degree and Diploma Courses are available at Birmingham, Edinburgh, Leeds, London and Sheffield, Universities and the University of Wales.

Courses leading to Certificates and qualifications by professional bodies are available at many Technical Colleges.

The principal professional bodies are:—

THE INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF FUEL, 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM, 26 Portland Place, W.1.

INSURANCE

Organizations conducting examinations and awarding diplomas:—

THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.

THE CORPORATION OF INSURANCE BROKERS, 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.

THE ASSOCIATION OF AVERAGE ADJUSTERS, Burley House, 5 Theobalds Road, W.C.1.

THE ASSOCIATION OF FIRE LOSS ADJUSTERS, 13-14 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.3.

JOURNALISM

The principal professional organizations are:—

THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS, 2 & 4 Tudor Street, E.C.4.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS (NUJ), 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS, 89–90 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

The Polytechnic (309 Regent Street, W.1.) conducts a Diploma Course in Journalism.

LEGAL

Degree Courses.—The Universities giving Degree Courses in *Law* (which do not entitle the holder to practise either as Barrister or Solicitor) are Oxford, Cambridge, London, Bristol, Durham, Birmingham, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, Belfast and Dublin. Qualifications for Barrister are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or Faculty of Advocates; for Solicitor, from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland.

THE INNS OF COURT

THE INNER TEMPLE, E.C.4

Treasurer (1961), H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
Deputy Treasurer, The Viscount Monckton of Brenchley, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C.
Sub-Treasurer, Comdr. R. S. Flynn, R.N.
Chief Clerk, N. F. Hudson.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, E.C.4

Treasurer (1960), R. O'Sullivan, Q.C.
Under-Treasurer, R. H. Williams.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, H. W. Challoner.

LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2

Treasurer (1960), H. A. H. Christie, Q.C.
Master of the Library, Sir Henry Wynn Parry.
Organist, C. H. Trevor.
Under-Treasurer and Steward, H. C. H. Fairchild.

GRAY'S INN, W.C.1

Treasurer (till Dec. 31, 1960), H. B. D. Grazebrook, Q.C.
Vice-Treasurer, H. E. Salt, Q.C.
Master of Library, N. L. C. Macaskie, Q.C.
Under-Treasurer, Oswald Terry.
Chief Clerk, C. R. G. Hughes.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR

(Carpmael Building, Temple, E.C.4.)

The Council is the accredited representative of the English Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Chairman, G. Lawrence, Q.C.
Vice-Chairman, J. Thompson, Q.C.
Hon. Treasurer, J. B. Latey, M.B.E., Q.C.
Secretary, W. W. Boulton, C.B.E., T.D.

BAR AND PROBATE LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIES OF THE SUPREME COURT

(Royal Courts of Justice)

Librarian, R. A. Riches, O.B.E.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

(7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.)

Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the English Bar.

Chairman, Sir Henry MacGeagh, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., Q.C.
Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Board of Studies, Sir Henry Wynn-Parry.
Chairman of the Finance Committee, G. D. Johnston.
Director and Head of Inns of Court School of Law, Sir Fred E. Pritchard, M.B.E., LL.D.
Secretary to the Council and Deputy Director, T. Harvatt, C.M.G.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES

(Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

Admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is by petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates.

Dean of Faculty, W. I. R. Fraser, Q.C.
Vice-Dean, T. P. McDonald, Q.C.
Treasurer, G. E. O. Walker, M.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
Clerk of Faculty, T. W. Strachan.
Keeper of the Library, Miss M. H. Kidd, Q.C.
Agent, Sir Hugh Watson.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honourable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan. 21, 1926), the Royal Courts of Justice (Ulster), Belfast.

Treasurer (until Dec. 31, 1960), The Rt. Hon. W. B. Maginess.
Under-Treasurer and Librarian, J. Ritchie.

THE LAW SOCIETY

(Chancery Lane, W.C.2)

The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members, 16,623.

President of the Society (1960–61), D. T. Hicks, O.B.E., T.D.
Vice-President (1960–61), A. J. Driver.
Secretary, Sir Thomas Lund, C.B.E.
Under-Secs., G. T. Cruickshank (*Finance Officer*); H. Horsfall Turner, B.A., B.C.L.; J. F. Warren, B.A.; E. H. Matthews, T.D.; H. M. Lloyd.

THE SOCIETY'S LAW SCHOOL

Chairman of the Education and Training Committee, G. W. R. Morley, O.B.E., T.D.
Principal and Director of Legal Studies, Edward Roderick Dew, LL.B.
Clerk to the Education and Training Committee and Secretary to the Principal, L. A. Tipson.

The Society's Law School provides a complete scheme of education for articled clerks in legal subjects; and the classes are open to all students, whether articled clerks or otherwise, on payment of the prescribed fees.

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO H.M. SIGNET
(Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

Writers to the Signet are authorized to append to their names the letters W.S.

Deputy Keeper of the Signet, Sir Hugh Watson, M.A., LL.B.

Sub-Keeper and Clerk, R. C. Notman, M.B.E., B.L.

SOLICITORS IN THE SUPREME COURTS, SCOTLAND

President, J. W. K. Morton, B.L., 46 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

Secretary, Stewart H. Greig, 24 Hill Street, Edinburgh, 2.

LAW SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND
Law Society's Hall, North Bank Street, Edinburgh

The Society comprises all practising solicitors in Scotland. It controls the examination of legal apprentices and the admission of solicitors in Scotland and acts as registrar of solicitors under the Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1933 to 1958.

The Law Society of Scotland administers the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme set up under the Legal Aid (Scotland) Act, 1949.

President (1960–61), J. N. Dandie, M.C., LL.B.

Secretary, R. B. Laurie, W.S.

SCOTTISH LAW AGENTS SOCIETY

Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Barty, Dunblane.

LIBRARIANSHIP

The Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1, maintains the professional register of Chartered Librarians (Fellows and Associates), for which examinations are held twice yearly.

Schools of Librarianship conducting full-time courses of instruction in preparation for the examinations of the Library Association: Birmingham College of Commerce; Brighton Technical College, Brighton, 7; Ealing Technical College, W.5; College of Commerce, Leeds, 2; North Western Polytechnic, N.W.5; College of Further Education, Loughborough, Leics.; College of Science and Technology, Manchester, 1; Municipal College of Commerce, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Scottish College of Commerce, Glasgow, C.3.

A post-graduate Diploma course is available at the University of London School of Librarianship (University College, Gower Street, W.C.1).—*Dir.*, Prof. R. Irwin, M.A., F.L.A.

MEDICAL

Medical Study may be followed at most of the Universities and all the recognized Medical Schools in the British Isles. Medical and Surgical Degrees are conferred by nearly every University, and other medical qualifications by the various Medical Colleges and Corporations.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 Hallam Street, W.1.—*President*, Sir David Campbell, M.C., LL.D., M.D.; *Registrars*: *General Council and England*, W. K. Pyke-Lees; *Scotland*, T. H. Graham, O.B.E., 8 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2; *Ireland*, Miss G. McMeekin, 68 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

The Council is responsible for the standard of medical education and for keeping the Medical Register.

TEACHING HOSPITALS IN LONDON

Under the National Health Service (Designation of Teaching Hospitals) Order, 1957, and subsequent amendments, the following were designated Teaching Hospitals for the *University of London*.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 301; In-patients, 1959, 5,292; New out-patients, 1959, 13,592. 26 house appointments open annually. *House Governor and Secretary*, Frank Hart. Medical School, 62 Chandos Place, W.C.2. *Dean*, Prof. W. J. Hamilton, D.Sc., M.D. *Secretary*, B. S. Drewe, M.A., LL.B. Charing Cross Hospital Group: Fulham (380 beds); Fulham Maternity (30 beds); Kingsbury Maternity (56 beds); West London (300 beds).

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 832 (in Group); In-patients, 1959, 16,278; New out-patients, 1959, 56,640; Casualty Dept. attendances 1959, 66,541. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Lord Cunliffe; *Secretary*, B. Lees Read, O.B.E. Medical School, *Dean*, E. R. Boland, C.B.E., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Medical)*, J. C. Houston, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Dental)*, F. S. Warner, F.D.S., M.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. F. Cook, Guy's Hospital Group: Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.—Number of beds, 506; In-patients, 1959, 11,806; New out-patients at consultative clinics, 1959, 48,986; Casualty attendances, 1959, 66,284. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, The Marquess of Normanby, M.B.E. *House Governor and Secretary*, J. D. Banks, M.A. Medical School, *Dean*, V. F. Hall, C.V.O., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.F.A.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. F. Gunn, LL.B. King's College Hospital Group: Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham Road (53 beds). *Annexes*, Walton-on-Thames (30 beds); Camberley (40 beds). The Group complement of 629 beds includes 54 for private patients.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.1.—Number of beds, 1,028; In-patients, 1959, 21,242; New out-patients, 1959, 141,762. *House Governor*, Capt. H. Brierley, C.B.E., M.C. *Deputy House Governor*, Hon. J. L. Scarlett. Medical College and Dental School, Turner Street, E.1. *Dean*, H. B. May, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Sub-Dean (Medical)*, J. V. Crawford, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. *Sub-Dean (Dental)*, N. Livingstone Ward, L.D.S., D.D.S. *Secretary*, H. P. Laird. The London Hospital Group: Queen Mary's Maternity Home, Hampstead, N.W.3; *Annexes* at Banstead, Brentwood, Felixstowe, Hayes and Reigate.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer Street, W.1.—Number of beds in Group, 984; In-patients, 1959, 17,857; New out-patients, 1959, 78,675. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Col. the Lord Astor of Hever. *Secretary-Superintendent*, Brig. G. P. Hardy-Roberts, C.B., C.B.E. Medical School, *Dean*, Prof. B. W. Windeyer, D.Sc., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.F.R. *Secretary*, Miss E. M. Walton. Middlesex Hospital Group: St. Luke's-Woodside Hospital, N.10; Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.1; The Arthur Stanley Institute, N.W.1; Recovery Unit, Highgate, N.6; Convalescent Home, Clacton-on-Sea.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square. W.C.2.—Number of beds, 72; In-patients, 1959, 789; New out-patients, 1959, 46,671. House appointments open four times yearly, 11. *Secretary-Superintendent*, W. J. Ickeringill. School of Dental Surgery: Scholarships and Prizes open, 1; value £100. *Dean*, Prof. R. B. Lucas, M.D., M.R.C.P. *Secretary*, K. R. McK. Biggs, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 981 (in Group); In-patients, 1959, 17,977; New out-patients, 1959, 35,805; Casualty attendances, 1959, 108,516. *Chairman*,

Board of Governors, Hon. P. Samuel, M.C. *Secretary to the Board of Governors*, R. G. Heppell. School of Medicine, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. *Dean*, Miss K. G. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., M.D., F.F.A.R.C.S. *Warden and Secretary*, Mrs. S. C. Robinson, M.A. Royal Free Hospital Group: The North-Western Branch and the Liverpool Road Branch; Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, N.W.1; Hampstead General Hospital, N.W.3.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C.1. Number of beds, 832 (in Group, of which 179 at Hill End, St. Albans); In-patients, 1959, 14,270; New out-patients, 1959, 77,576; 57 resident appointments open annually. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, M. W. Perrin, C.B.E.; *Secretary*, C. C. Carus-Wilson. Medical College. *Dean*, D. F. E. Nash. *Secretary*, C. E. Morris.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 318; In-patients, 1959, 7,786; New out-patients, 1959, 30,176; Clinic attendances, 1959, 121,432; Casualty Dept., 53,166. 20 resident appointments open annually. *House Governor and Secretary*, P. H. Constable, O.B.E. Medical School. Number of scholarships and prizes open, 22; value, £1,450. *Dean*, A. Hunter, M.D. *Secretary*, C. R. Cuthbert. St. George's Hospital Group: Victoria Hospital for Children (111 beds); Atkinson Morley Hospital (105 beds); St. George's, Tooting Grove (374 beds); Royal Dental Hospital (*q.v.*).

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W.2.—Number of beds, 859 (in Group); In-patients, 1959, 18,845; New out-patients, 1959, 55,839. *House Governor and Secretary to the Board of Governors*, A. Powditch, M.C. Medical School, Norfolk Place, W.2. Scholarships and Prizes: Entrance, 1 of £100 and 5 of £40 p.a. for 5 years; University, for Clinical students, 1 of £100, 2 of £50 p.a. for 3 years, 1 of £40 a year for 3 years. Research Fellowships and many other prizes and scholarships are available. *Dean*, G. B. Mitchell-Heggs, O.B.E., T.D., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretary*, J. E. Stevenson, LL.B. St. Mary's Hospital Group: Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W.2.; Princess Louise Kensington Hospital for Children, St. Quintin Avenue, W.10; Samaritan Hospital for Women, N.W.1; St. Luke's Hospital, Bayswater, W.2.; Western Ophthalmic Hospital, N.W.1.

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 551 (in Group); In-patients, 1959, 19,765; New out-patients 1959, 108,051. The Hospital, which was founded in Southwark, was rebuilt on its present site in 1868–71. The main hospital buildings were extensively damaged during the war of 1939–45 and a comprehensive reconstruction scheme is in progress. *Treasurer and Chairman, Board of Governors*, Hon. Sir Arthur Howard, K.B.E., C.V.O. *Clerk of the Governors*, R. Pelham Borley. Medical School, Albert Embankment, S.E.1. *Dean*, R. W. Nevin, T.D., M.A., F.R.C.S. *Medical Secretary*, A. L. Crockford, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D. St. Thomas's Hospital Group: Royal Waterloo Hospital, S.E.1; General Lying-In Hospital, S.E.1; Grosvenor Hospital, S.W.1; St. Thomas' Babies Hostel, S.E.11.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 1,121; In-patients, 1959, 20,271; New out-patients, 1959, 53,471. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Sir Alexander H. Maxwell, K.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, T. F. W. Mackeown, M.A. Medical School, University Street, W.C.1. *Dean*, J. D. S. Flew, M.D., F.R.C.O.G. *Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. H. L. Birks, C.B., D.S.O. University College Hospital Group: St. Pancras Hospital, N.W.1; Hospital for Tropical Diseases, N.W.1.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, St. John's Gardens, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 427; In-patients, 1959, 8,369; New out-patients, 1959, 32,778. *House Governor and Secretary*, R. I. G. Brooks, M.B.E., M.A. Medical School. *Dean*, R. I. S. Bayliss, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. *Secretary*, W. R. Moule, M.A. Westminster Hospital Group; Westminster Children's Hospital (106 beds), Vincent Square, S.W.1; The Gordon Hospital (102 beds), Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; All Saints Hospital (52 beds), Austral Street, S.E.11. *Annexes*, Swanley, Kent (110 beds); East Grinstead, Sussex (30 beds); and Broadstairs, Kent (85 beds).

Post Graduate Teaching Hospitals

HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL, W.12; West London Hospital, W.6; St. Mark's Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum and Colon, E.C.1. HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, W.C.1; NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C.1; Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases, W.9. ROYAL NATIONAL THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSPITAL (including Cent. London Hospital Division, W.C.1; Golden Sq. Hospital Division, W.1.). MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITALS, City Road, E.C.1 and High Holborn, W.C.1. BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL AND MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL. ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, W.C.2. HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, S.W.3; London Chest Hospital, E.2. ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, W.1. NATIONAL HEART HOSPITAL, W.1. ST. PETER'S, ST. PAUL'S, AND ST. PHILIP'S HOSPITALS, W.C.2. ROYAL MARSDEN HOSPITAL, S.W.3. QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, W.6; Chelsea Hospital for Women, S.W.3. EASTMAN DENTAL HOSPITAL, W.C.1.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C.1. Prof. E. T. C. Spooner, *Dean*.

British Postgraduate Medical Federation: 28 Guildford Street, W.C.1. Prof. Sir James Paterson Ross, K.C.V.O., LL.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., *Director*.

Comprises:—

POST GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON, Ducane Road, Shepherds Bush, W.12. C. E. Newman, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES, Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. H. J. B. Atkins, D.M., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH, Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.3. Prof. A. Haddow M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Acting Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF CARDIOLOGY, 35 Wimpole Street, W.1. G. W. Hayward, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. G. H. Newns, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Eastman Dental Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. R. Bradlaw, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., F.D.S.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Lisle Street, W.C.2. B. F. Russell, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton Hospital, S.W.3. J. R. Bignall, M.D., M.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOLOGY, Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330–332 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. J. C. Hogg, F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1. M. Kremer, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY, Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, S.W.3. R. M. Feroze, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, Judd Street, W.C.1. T. Keith Lyle, C.B.E., M.D., M.Ch., M.R.C.P. F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF ORTHOPÆDICS, Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, 234 Great Portland Street, W.1. H. Jackson Burrows, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. D. L. Davies, M.A., D.M., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY, 10 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. A. R. C. Higham, F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Millbank, S.W.1. —*Commandant*, Maj.-Gen. W. D. Hughes, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., Q.H.P.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.6.—239 beds. *Dean*, Maurice Shaw, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Sec.*, Miss Margaret Meredith.

OTHER TEACHING HOSPITALS

Under the National Health Service Designation of Teaching Hospitals Order, 1959, the following have been designated teaching hospitals in the 10 university medical centres outside London:

University of Durham.—United Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals: Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne; Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Babies' Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne: Newcastle upon Tyne Dental Hospital; Castle Hill Convalescent Home.

University of Leeds.—United Leeds Hospitals: General Infirmary, Leeds; Maternity Hospital, Leeds; Hospital for Women, Leeds; Leeds Dental Hospital; The Ida and Robert Arthington Branch Hospital.

University of Sheffield.—United Sheffield Hospitals; Royal Infirmary, Sheffield; Royal Hospital, Sheffield and Annexe; Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, including Firth Auxiliary Hospital, Sheffield; Children's Hospital, Sheffield and Annexes; Edgar Allen Physical Treatment Centre; Charles Clifford Dental Hospital.

University of Cambridge.—United Cambridge Hospitals; Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Maternity Hospital, Cambridge; Brookfields Hospital; Chesterton Hospital, Cambridge.

University of Oxford.—United Oxford Hospitals: Radcliffe Infirmary; Churchill Hospital; Oxford Eye Hospital; Osler Hospital; Cowley Road Hospital; Slade Hospital.

Number of beds (in Group) 1,357; In-patients, 1959, 29,458; New out-patients, 1959, 80,063.

Chairman of Board of Governors, Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver Franks, G.C.M.G. Medical School. *Regius Professor of Medicine*, Prof. Sir George Pickering, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Director of Clinical Studies*, J. Badenoch, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Director of Post-Graduate Medical Studies, and Secretary of Medical School* (vacant). *Pre-Clinical Adviser*, J. M. Walker, D.M.

University of Bristol.—United Bristol Hospitals: Bristol Royal Hospital (including Bristol Royal Infirmary and Bristol General Hospital); Bristol Maternity Hospital; Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children; Bristol Eye Hospital.

University of Wales.—United Cardiff Hospitals; Cardiff Royal Infirmary; Llandough Hospital, Penarth; the Lord Pontypridd Hospital, Dulwich House, Cardiff; The Maternity Hospital, Cardiff; St. David's Hospital, Cardiff; Whitchurch Hospital, Cardiff; Lansdowne Hospital, Cardiff; Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff; Sully Hospital, Sully.

University of Birmingham.—United Birmingham Hospitals: Birmingham United Hospital; Children's Hospital, Birmingham, including St. Cuthbert's Hospital, Malvern; Midland Nerve Hospital, Birmingham; Birmingham Dental Hospital; Birmingham and Midland Hospitals for Women.

University of Manchester.—United Manchester Hospitals: Manchester Royal Infirmary and Annexes; St. Mary's Hospitals for Women and Children, Manchester; Manchester Royal Eye Hospital; Dental Hospital of Manchester; Manchester Foot Hospital.

University of Liverpool.—United Liverpool Hospitals: Royal Liverpool United Hospital; Women's Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Maternity Hospital; Royal Liverpool Children's Hospitals, Liverpool and Heswall (Cheshire); Liverpool Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary; St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Dental Hospital.

DEANS OF UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS

England and Wales

BIRMINGHAM.—A. L. d'Abreu, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.

BRISTOL—Prof. A. V. Neale, M.D., F.R.C.P.

CAMBRIDGE—L. B. Cole, M.D., F.R.C.P.

DURHAM—Prof. A. G. R. Lowdon, O.B.E., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

LEEDS—A. B. Pain, Ch.M., F.R.C.S.

LIVERPOOL—J. M. Leggate, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

MANCHESTER—Prof. G. A. G. Mitchell, O.B.E., T.D., M.B., Ch.M., D.Sc.

OXFORD—J. Badenoch, D.M., F.R.C.P. (*Director of Clinical Studies*).

SHEFFIELD—Dr. J. G. McCrie, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.

WALES—A. Trevor Jones, M.D., F.R.C.P. (*Provost*).

Scotland

ABERDEEN—Prof. R. D. Lockhart, M.D., Ch.M.

EDINBURGH—Prof. J. H. F. Brotherston, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E.

GLASGOW—C. M. Fleming, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

ST. ANDREWS—Prof. R. B. Hunter, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.P.

Other Licensing Corporations granting Diplomas

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Examining Board in England, Examination Hall, Queen Square, W.C.1.

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNÆCOLOGISTS, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Edinburgh.

THE ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

THE SCOTTISH CONJOINT BOARD, 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh 8, and 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

NURSING

Three-year courses for State Registration in general, sick children's, mental and mental deficiency nursing. Two-year course for State enrolment. Training schools in many parts of Great Britain. University Diplomas in nursing awarded by London University and Diplomas for nurse teachers by the Universities of London, Hull and Edinburgh.

NURSING RECRUITMENT SERVICE, 21 Cavendish Square, W.1. Information about a nursing career and advice about hospital training schools on application. *Secretary*, Miss L. M. Darnell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL
for England and Wales
P.O. Box 803, 23 Portland Place, W.1.

The Council was established by the Nurses Registration Act of 1919. State registration is given to applicants who fulfil prescribed conditions, including a 3-year training in hospitals approved by the Council; the Nurses Act, 1943, gave similar power to the Council in relation to assistant nurses. There are several hundred of these training schools in different parts of the country.

Chairman, Miss M. J. Smyth, C.B.E., S.R.N.
Registrar, Miss M. Henry, S.R.N.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL
for Scotland
5 Darnaway Street, Edinburgh, 3

Registrar, Mabel Wilson, R.G.N.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING
Education Department, 12 Henrietta Place, W.1.

The Royal College of Nursing Education Department provides instruction at post-registration level in both hospital and public health fields. Full-time courses are held in preparation for senior posts in administration and teaching as well as training courses for health visitors, occupational health nurses and ward sisters.

Director, Miss M. F. Carpenter, S.R.N.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD
39 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7

Chairman, Arnold L. Walker, C.B.E., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.
Secretary, R. J. Fenney, M.B.E., B.A. (Admin.).

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD
for Scotland
7 Hill Square, Edinburgh, 8.

Secretary, Miss D. S. Young, M.A.

MEDICAL AUXILIARY SERVICES

CHIROPODY

Professional qualifications are granted by the Society of Chiropodists, 8 Wimpole Street, W.1, to students who have passed the qualifying examinations after attending a course of full-time training for three years at one of the following recognized schools. Qualifications granted by the Society are approved for the employment of chiropodists within the National Health Service.

CHELSEA SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 250 King's Road, S.W.3.
THE LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 33 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 41 Newhall Street, Birmingham, 3.
MANCHESTER FOOT HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, Anson Road, Victoria Park, Manchester.
SALFORD SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, Peel Park Technical College, 28–9 The Crescent, Salford.
LLANDAFF TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Cardiff.
EDINBURGH FOOT CLINIC AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 81 Newington Road, Edinburgh.
GLASGOW FOOT CLINICS AND COLLEGE OF CHIROPODY, 22 Windsor Terrace and 48 Cumberland Street, Glasgow.

DIETETICS
(*See also* Domestic Science and Nursing)

The professional association which exercises general supervision over training is the British Dietetic Association, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3, membership of which is open to qualified dietitians who have completed a recognised training. Particulars of training may be obtained from the Secretary.

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Professional examinations are conducted and lecture courses arranged in approved hospitals and Technical Institutes by the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology, 74 New Cavendish Street, W.1.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by the Association of Occupational Therapists, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3.

Principal Training Centres

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, LTD., Churchill Hospital, Oxford.
THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CENTRE AND TRAINING SCHOOL, 12–14 Merton Rise, N.W.3.
ST ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Northampton.
EXETER SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Millbrook House, Topsham Road, Exeter.
LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Victoria Road, Huyton, nr. Liverpool.
DERBY SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, 403 Burton Road, Derby.
SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Botley's Park Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey.

Training courses leading to a professional qualification in Scotland are available at The Astley Ainslie Hospital, Grange Loan, Edinburgh.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, W.C.1 and the Faculty of Physiotherapists, 29 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Recognized Schools

BATH, †*School of Physiotherapy, The Manor House, Combe Park.
BELFAST, N. Ireland School of Physiotherapy, Royal Victoria Hospital.
BIRMINGHAM, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Edgbaston.
,, Royal Orthopædic Hospital.
BRADFORD, *Royal Infirmary.
BRISTOL, Royal Hospital (Infirmary Branch).
CARDIFF, Royal Infirmary.
EDINBURGH, Royal Infirmary.
GLASGOW, *Royal Infirmary.
,, Western Infirmary.
LEEDS, *General Infirmary.
LIVERPOOL, School of Physiotherapy, 40 Upper Parliament Street.
LONDON, *West Middlesex Hospital (formerly Field and Morris), Isleworth, Middlesex.
,, Guy's Hospital, S.E.1.
,, King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.
,, London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.1.
,, †Middlesex Hospital, W.1.
,, *Royal National Institute for the Blind, 204–6 Gt. Portland Street, W.1.
,, St. Mary's Hospital School of Physiotherapy (Swedish Institute), 108 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.
,, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.1.

LONDON, *Prince of Wales's General Hospital School of Physiotherapy, 50 Chepstow Villas, W.11.
MANCHESTER, Ancoats Hospital; Royal Infirmary; Withington Hospital.
NEWCASTLE ON TYNE, Royal Victoria Infirmary.
OSWESTRY, Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopædic Hospital.
SALFORD, *Salford Hospital Group, School of Physiotherapy, Hope Hospital, Salford, 6.
SHEFFIELD, *United Sheffield Hospitals, Westbourne House, Whitham Road, Sheffield, 10.
WOLVERHAMPTON, *The Royal Hospital.

* Training for male students available at schools marked thus.

Training in hydrotherapy is available at schools marked †, and also at Buxton School of Hydrotherapy, Devonshire Royal Hospital, Buxton, and at Harrogate School of Hydrotherapy, Royal Baths, Harrogate.

RADIOGRAPHY AND RADIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Radiographers, 32 Welbeck Street, W.1.

There are recognized training centres in radiography and radiotherapy at Bath, Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Cardiff, Coventry, Derby, Durham, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Luton, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Southampton, Stoke-on-Trent, Sunderland, Swansea, Truro and Wolverhampton; in Scotland at Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow Royal Infirmaries and (for women only) at Glasgow Western Infirmary; in Northern Ireland at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast.

In London courses are available at the London Teaching Hospitals listed on pp. 523-4 (courses at Guy's, King's College, London, Middlesex, Royal Free and St. George's Hospitals for women only); and at the Hammersmith, Lambeth and Royal Northern Hospitals and Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, Essex.

The Leeds Region Training Scheme includes courses at Bradford and Hull Royal Infirmaries and courses in radiography only at St. James's Hospital, Leeds, Wakefield, Pontefract, Dewsbury and York.

The Liverpool Region Training Scheme includes courses at The Royal Infirmary, Royal Southern Hospital, David Lewis Northern Hospital and Liverpool Stanley Hospital and courses in radiography only at Broadgreen, Mill Road and Newsham Hospitals, Sefton General, Liverpool Chest and Alder Hey Children's Hospitals, St. Catherine's and Victoria Central Hospitals, Birkenhead, Whiston and St. Helens.

Courses under the Manchester Region Training Scheme are in radiography only at the Manchester Hospitals and at Salford, Stockport, Macclesfield, Ashton and Oldham.

Courses in radiotherapy only are held at Cardiff (Whitchurch Hospital), Carmarthen (W. Wales General Hospital), Oxford (Churchill Hospital), Liverpool (Liverpool Radium Institute), Manchester (Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute), Newport (Royal Gwent Hospital), Scunthorpe; and in N. Ireland at Belfast (N. Ireland Radiotherapy Centre).

REMEDIAL GYMNASTICS

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Remedial Gymnasts, Physical Medical Dept., Northampton General Hospital, Northampton. The recognized training centre is the School of Remedial Gymnastics and Recreational Therapy, Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, Yorks.

SPEECH THERAPY

The Register of qualified Speech Therapists is published by the College of Speech Therapists, 68 Queen's Gardens, W.2.

Diploma courses are available at:—

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA (Department of Speech Therapy), Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.
THE KINGDON-WARD SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 26 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.
THE LEICESTER SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, Pelham House, 100 Welford Road, Leceister.
THE OLDREY-FLEMING SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 16 Harley Street, W.1.
THE SPEECH THERAPY TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSURGERY, 59 Portland Place, W.1.
THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 7 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh, 8.
THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 25 Athole Gardens, Glasgow, W.2.

ALMONERS

Training of almoners is organized by The Institute of Almoners, 42 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by The Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, 1 Park Crescent, W.1. The recognized training centres are London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, W.C.2; the Department of Social Science, University of Liverpool, 19 Abercrombie Square, Liverpool 7; and the Dept. of Psychiatry, University of Manchester, Royal Infirmary, Manchester 13.

OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES

PHARMACY

Qualification may be achieved by obtaining the Pharmaceutical Chemist Diploma on a university degree in pharmacy, followed by the Qualifying Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in forensic pharmacy only. Further information may be obtained from the Universities and The Registrar, The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

OPTICS

GENERAL OPTICAL COUNCIL, 41 Harley Street, W.1. —*Chairman*, G. C. Baker, O.B.E., Q.C.; *Registrar*, A. T. Gerard.

Examining bodies granting qualifications as an ophthalmic or consulting optician:—

THE BRITISH OPTICAL ASSOCIATION, 65 Brook Street, W.1.
THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SPECTACLE-MAKERS, Apothecaries Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.
THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS, 116 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.
THE INSTITUTE OF OPTICAL SCIENCE, 23 Southampton Place, W.C.1.

Examining body granting qualification as a dispensing optician:—

THE ASSOCIATION OF DISPENSING OPTICIANS, 50 Nottingham Place, W.1.

Recognized Training Institutions

LONDON REFRACTION HOSPITAL, 58-62 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.
NORTHAMPTON COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, St. John Street, E.C.1
MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Sackville Street, Manchester, 1.

BRADFORD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
GLASGOW REFRACTION HOSPITAL, 8 Clairmont Gardens, C.3.
BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, Gosta Green, Birmingham 4.
CARDIFF: WELSH COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.
STOW COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, 43 Shamrock Street, Glasgow, C.4.

ORTHOPTICS

Orthoptists undertake the diagnosis and treatment of all types of squint and other anomalies of binocular vision, under the direction of an ophthalmic surgeon or a recognized ophthalmic medical practitioner. The training and qualification of Orthoptists are the responsibility of the Faculty of Ophthalmologists advised by the British Orthoptic Board. Training consists of a two-years and three months' course at one of the approved Orthoptic Schools. There is a post-graduate training for the Teacher's Certificate.

The Professional Association is the British Orthoptic Society and the recognized qualifying body, The British Orthoptic Board, Tavistock House, North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

Recognized Training Schools

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Ladywood Road, Birmingham 16.
BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL, Church Street, Birmingham 3.
GENERAL, EYE AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Cheltenham.
ROYAL INFIRMARY, Chester.
COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL, Coventry.
GLASGOW EYE INFIRMARY, Berkeley Street, Glasgow, C.3.
MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C.1 and High Holborn, W.C.1.
MANCHESTER ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL, Oxford Road, Manchester.
EYE HOSPITAL, Oxford.
UNITED SHEFFIELD HOSPITALS, West Street, Sheffield, 1.

(*See also* under Optics.)

Other recognized qualifying bodies are:
Audiology, The Society of Audiology Technicians. —*Sec.*, Miss M. Downer, 6 Tennyson Road, Hounslow, Middx.
Operating Theatre, The Association of Operating Theatre Technicians, 23 Salmons Road, Lower Edmonton, N.9.
Venereology, Institute of Technicians in Venereology, 21 Crescent Avenue, Hornchurch, Essex.

OSTEOPATHY

LONDON COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, 24–25 Dorset Square, N.W.1.
Dean, R. W. R. Watson.
Sec., Maj. A. F. Lockwood, E.R.D.
BRITISH SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, 16 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Principal*, S. Webster-Jones.

MILITARY

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY

Officers who graduate at the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.
Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. H. Hewetson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Assistant Commandant, Brig. R. E. T. St. John, M.C.
Librarian, Lt.-Col. F. W. Young, M.B.E. (*ret.*).

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, SANDHURST
Camberley, Surrey.

The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, founded in 1741, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, founded in 1799, were amalgamated in 1946 under the above title.

The object of the Academy is to train the Regular Army Officer of the future. Length of course 2 years. Entrance from school by Civil Service Commissioners' Examination, or from Welbeck College, or from the ranks of the Regular Army.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. G. C. Gordon Lennox, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE
Shrivenham, nr. Swindon, Wilts.

The College was founded at Woolwich in 1864 and transferred to Shrivenham in 1946. Officer students are prepared for degrees in engineering and science of London University; Technical Staff Officers for the Home and Commonwealth armies take post-graduate courses and officers of the three Services take more advanced courses.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. W. Ewbank, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Dean, S. J. Davies, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.
Registrar, T. W. Hall, M.A.

WELBECK COLLEGE
Worksop, Notts.

Headmaster, D. A. Rickards, C.B.E., M.A.
Bursar, Brig. J. M. F. Cartwright, C.B.E.

SCHOOL OF TANK TECHNOLOGY, R.A.C. CENTRE
Allenby Barracks, Bovington Camp, nr. Wareham, Dorset

Commandant, Col. Sir Frederick Coates, Bt.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Dover

Commandant, Col. A. W. Kiggell, O.B.E.
Secretary, F. C. Jones.
Headmaster, Lt.-Col. H. H. Evans, R.A.E.C.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL
Dunblane, Scotland (250)

Commandant, Brig. A. M. Finlaison, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*ret.*).
Headmaster, Lt.-Col. A. L. Fowler, M.C., R.A.E.C.

INSTITUTE OF ARMY EDUCATION
Eltham Palace, S.E.9 (90)

Commandant, Col. G. W. H. Mew, C.B.E.

MINING AND MINING ENGINEERING

Degree and Diploma courses in Mining, Mining Engineering and Mining Surveying are available at the Universities of Birmingham, Durham, Edinburgh (University and Heriot-Watt College), Glasgow (Royal College of Science and Technology), Leeds, Sheffield, London (Royal School of Mines), Nottingham, and Wales, and, in Metalliferous Mining, at the School of Metalliferous Mining, Camborne, Cornwall. Courses in Oil Engineering, etc., are available at the Universities of London (Imperial College of Science and Technology) and Birmingham. Courses of study in preparation for certificates of competence in Mining and Mining Engineering awarded by the Board for Mining Examinations and the Institution of Mining Engineers are available at these universities together with most Technical Colleges in mining districts.

Miscellaneous Authorities

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD, Ministry of Power, Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1.
THE INSTITUTION OF MINING ENGINEERS, 3 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.
THE INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY, 44 Portland Place, W.1.

MUSIC

Degrees in Music are granted by the *Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, London, Hull, Manchester, Sheffield* and *Nottingham*; the *University of Wales*; the *University of Edinburgh*; *Dublin University* and the *National University of Ireland*.

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MARINE SOCIETY (1756), Hanway House, Clark's Place, E.C.2.—Enables boys of good character to go to sea by contributing towards expense of pre-sea training or outfit of clothing on going to sea.

INDEFATIGABLE AND NATIONAL SEA TRAINING SCHOOL, Plas Llanfair, Anglesey, N. Wales (136). For boys between 14½ and 15 years of age at entry and of good character only. *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. G. W. Irvin. *Sec.*, V. G. Winfield, c/o Liverpool Sailors' Home, Canning Place, Liverpool, 1.

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NURSING

(*See* Medical)

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University of London, W.C.1
No. of Students (1959–60), 677.
Chairman of Governing Body, The Lord Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.
Director, Prof. C. H. Philips, Ph.D.

PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART, *see* Public and Private Buildings in London.

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Training Colleges

M.=For Men; *W.*=For Women

ABERDEEN (Dunfermline College of Physical Education, Woolmanhill). *W.* (180). *Principal*, Miss N. Blunden.

BEDFORD (College of Physical Education, Lansdowne Road, Bedford). *W.* (200).—*Principal*, Miss Eileen Alexander.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. *M.* and *W.* (24).

CARDIFF (City of Cardiff T.C., Heath Park). *M.* and *W.* (200).—*Principal*, W. T. Jones.

CHELTENHAM (St. Paul's College). *M.* (330).—*Principal*, E. L. Bradby.

DARTFORD, Kent (Dartford College of Physical Education) (Bergman Osterberg Trust). *W.* (170).—*Principal*, Miss Edith Alexander.

DOVER (Nonington College of Physical Education, nr. Dover). *W.* (120).—*Principal*, Miss E. M. Hinks.

EASTBOURNE (Chelsea College of Physical Education, Carlisle Road). *W.* (260).—*Principal*, Miss A. J. Bambra.

EXETER (St. Luke's College). *M.* (500).—*Principal*, J. L. Smeall.

LEEDS (Carnegie College of Physical Education, Beckett Park, Leeds, 6). *M.* (120).—*Principal*, E. Bouffler.

LIVERPOOL (I. M. Marsh College of Physical Education, Barkhill Road, Liverpool, 17). Lancashire Education Committee. *W.* (140).—*Principal*, Miss M. T. Crabbe.

LONDON (L.C.C. Coll. of Physical Education, 16 Paddington Street, W.1). *M.* & *W.*—*Principal*, P. C. McIntosh.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics. (Loughborough T.C.). *M.* (730)—*Principal*, J. W. Bridgeman.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, Warwickshire (Anstey College of Physical Education, Chester Road). Stafford. shire Education Committee. *W.* (100).—*Joint Principals*, Miss A. K. Hobbs; Miss C. M. Webster.

WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE, Yorks. (Lady Mabel College of Physical Education). *W.* (190).—*Principal*, Miss E. F. Casson.

YORK (St. John's College). *M.* (90).—*Principal*, Rev. Canon P. J. Lamb.

SECRETARIAL

(*See* COMMERCIAL)

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THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, 39 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Mary Applebey, O.B.E.

THE SOCIETY OF HOUSING MANAGERS, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1—*Sec.*, Miss I. M. James.

THE INSTITUTE OF HOUSING (INC.), 50 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER MEMORIAL HOUSE, 34 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool, 17.

TEACHING

TRAINING COLLEGES

(For Training Colleges in Housecraft, *see* p. 520, in Physical Education, *see* col. 1.)

M.=For Men; *W.*=For Women; L.E.A.=Local Education Authority; C. of E.=Church of England; R.C.=Roman Catholic; T.C.=Training College.

ABERDEEN (Aberdeen College of Education, St. Andrew Street), *M.* & *W.* (636).—*Principal*, J. L. Hardie.

ALNWICK, Northumberland. L.E.A. *W.* (130).—Miss W. Taylor.

ALSAGER (Cheshire County T.C.) L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (313):—R. Wesley.

AMBLESIDE, Westmorland (Charlotte Mason T.C.). *W.* (120).—Miss M. Hardcastle.

BANGOR, Caernarvonshire (S. Mary's College, Bangor). *W.* (175). C. of E.—Miss H. M. Stevens.

„ (Normal College, Bangor). L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (420).—E. Rees.

BARNET, Herts. (Trent Park T.C.). L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (400).—H. A. T. Simmonds.

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„ (Saltley T.C.). *M.* (300) C. of E.—Rev. Canon T. G. Platten.

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„ (Moray House College of Education), *M.* & *W.* (1,080).—W. B. Inglis, O.B.E., Ph.D.
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HULL (Endsleigh T.C.). *W.* (220). R.C.—Sister Mary Madeleine Guy.
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„ (Maria Grey T.C., 300 St. Margaret's Road, Twickenham and 11 The Avenue, N.W.6). L.E.A. *W.* (280).—Miss B. E. Deayton.
„ (Rachel McMillan T.C., Deptford, S.E.8). *W.* (160).—Miss M. Davies.
„ (Shoreditch T.C., Cooper's Hill, Englefield Green, Surrey). L.E.A. *M.* (320).—E. F. Marshall.
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„ (St. Katharine's College, N.17). *W.* (200). C. of E.—Dr. K. H. Nahapiet.
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„ (Whitelands College, West Hill, Putney, S.W.15). *W.* (330). C. of E.—Miss M. M. Saunders.
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MANCHESTER (Manchester T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (260).—Miss M. S. Valentine.
„ (Didsbury T.C., Wilmslow Road, Didsbury). *M.* & *W.* (370).—A. H. Body, O.B.E.
MATLOCK, Derbyshire. L.E.A. *M.* & *W.* (290).—Miss G. E. Allen.

MIDDLETON, Manchester (De la Salle College). *M.* (320). R.C.—The Rev. Brother Augustine.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (St. Mary's T.C.). *W.* (250). R.C.—Madame A. M. Ward.

„ (Kenton Lodge T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (240). —Miss M. A. Robson.

NORWICH (Norwich T.C.). *W.* (190). C. of E.—Miss M. G. Duff.

ORMSKIRK, Lancs. (Edge Hill T.C., St. Helens Road). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (306).—Dr. M. I. Bain.

OXFORD (Westminster T.C., North Hinksey). *M. & W.* (280). Methodist.—Rev. H. T. Hughes.

PORTSMOUTH (City of Portsmouth T.C., Milton). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (310).—Miss D. J. Phillips.

PRESTWICH, Lancs. (Sedgley Park College). *W.* (240). R.C.—Madame M. Hoole.

RETFORD, Notts (Notts County T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (230).—Miss L. M. Warren.

RIPON, Yorks. (Ripon, Wakefield and Bradford Diocesan T.C.). *W.* (220). C. of E.—Miss M. D. Gage.

RUGBY, Warwicks. (St. Paul's T.C., Newbold Revel, Stretton-under-Fosse). *W.* (220). R.C. —Miss M. R. Sutherland.

SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex (British and Foreign School Society). *W.* (155).—Miss D. B. Hall.

SALISBURY, Wilts. (Church T.C.). *W.* (200). C. of E.—*Principal*, Dr. V. M. Grubb.

SCARBOROUGH, Yorks. (North Riding T.C.). L.E.A. *W.* (100).—Miss E. L. Madge.

SHEFFIELD (City T.C., Collegiate Crescent). *M. & W.* (440).—Dr. H. D. Wing.

„ (Thornbridge Hall). L.E.A. *W.* (123).— Miss P. H. Whittaker.

SOUTHAMPTON (College of the Immaculate Conception, The Avenue). *W.* (210). R.C.— Miss M. E. Ward.

STAFFORD (County T.C., Nelson Hall). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (380).—Miss E. G. Malloch.

STOCKTON ON TEES (Wynyard Hall, Wolviston, Billingham). L.E.A. *W.* (96).—Miss E. M. Robinson.

STOKE ROCHFORD, Lincs. (Kesteven T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (240).—W. V. Warmington.

SUNDERLAND (Sunderland T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (235).—Miss J. T. Tasker.

SWANSEA. L.E.A. *M. & W.* (286).—Miss M. R. Smith.

WAKEFIELD, Yorks. (Bretton Hall T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (202).—J. F. Friend.

WARRINGTON, Lancs. (Padgate T.C., Fearnhead). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (370).—Miss J. Martin.

WATFORD, Herts. (Wall Hall T.C., Aldenham). L.E.A. *W.* (150).—Miss I. N. Dickinson.

WEST WICKHAM, Kent (Coloma Coll., Wickham Court). *W.* (200). R.C.—Mother Mary Benignus.

WEYMOUTH, Dorset. (Weymouth T.C., Dorchester Road). L.E.A. *W.* (240).—Miss M. B. Weinstock.

WINCHESTER, Hants. (King Alfred's College). *M. & W.* (400). C. of E.—J. A. Stripe.

WOKINGHAM, Berks. (Easthampstead Park College). L.E.A. *W.* (160).—Miss H. M. S. Wylie.

WORCESTER (City of Worcester T.C., Henwick Grove). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (375).—E. G. Peirson.

WREXHAM. L.E.A. *W.* (220).—Miss E. M. Gwynn.

YORK (St. John's College). *M.* (405). C. of E.— Rev. Canon P. J. Lamb.

For Teachers of the Deaf

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, Manchester University (86).—*Director*, Prof. Sir Alexander Ewing.

NATIONAL COLLEGE OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF (Longwill Deaf School), Moseley Road, Birmingham, 12.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. H. Shorrock.

For Teachers of the Blind

THE COLLEGE OF THE TEACHERS OF THE BLIND (School for the Blind, Westbury on Trym, Bristol). *Hon. Registrar*, E. H. Getliff, O.B.E. Awards certificates after examination to home teachers school teachers and craft instructors of the Blind.

Courses of training are also available at:

THE BIRMINGHAM ROYAL INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND (26).

THE NORTH REGIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND (*M. & W.*), 17 Blenheim Terrace, Leeds 2.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

See also "Commercial Education" and "Engineering"

National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce

Established in 1948 to advise the Minister on national educational policy relating to industry and commerce.

Chairman, Sir Harry Pilkington.

Regional Advisory Councils

Set up in 1947 (i) to bring education and industry together to find out the needs of young workers and advise on the provision required, and (ii) to secure reasonable economy of provision. They also have certain responsibilities in connection with the procedure for the approval by the Ministry of Education of advanced courses, and issue handbooks, etc., giving, for the guidance of students and teachers, information about the facilities available within a region or district for various types of training (*e.g.* electrical engineering, textiles, building and chemistry). There are ten Regional Advisory Councils, in England and Wales:—

REGION 1 (LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES).—Regional Advisory Council for Technological Education, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

2 (SOUTHERN).—Regional Council for Further Education, 22 The Forbury, Reading.

3 (SOUTH-WEST).—Regional Council for Further Education, 12 Lower Castle Street, Bristol, 1.

4 (WEST MIDLANDS).—Advisory Council for Further Education, Pitman Buildings, 161 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4.

5 (EAST MIDLANDS).—Regional Advisory Council for the Organization of Further Education, 12 King John's Chambers, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham.

6 (EAST ANGLIA).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, County Education Offices, Stracey Road, Norwich.

7 (YORKSHIRE).—Council for Further Education, Basinghall Buildings, Upper Basinghall Street, Leeds, 1.

8 (NORTH-WEST).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, Africa House, 54 Whitworth Street, Manchester, 1.

9 (NORTHERN).—Advisory Council for Further Education, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2.

10 (WALES).—Welsh Joint Education Committee, 30 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

City and Guilds of London Institute

76 Portland Place, W.1.

Dir., Maj.-Gen. C. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E., T.D., B.Sc., F.Inst.P.; *Sec.*, J. W. Voelcker, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.E.E.

(1.) *City and Guilds College* (see Imperial College of Science and Technology under University of London).

(2.) *City and Guilds Art School*, 122 to 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

Technical Colleges

The majority of the technical colleges in England and Wales are maintained or assisted by local education authorities. There are four main types.

Colleges of Advanced Technology. These provide a broad range and substantial volume of work exclusively at advanced level (whether in full-time, sandwich or part-time courses), including post-graduate and research work. They are required to fulfil certain conditions as to the constitution of the governing body, staffing, accommodation, etc., which are prescribed by the Minister of Education. Up to the present, eight establishments have been formally designated by the Minister as colleges of advanced technology:—

Birmingham College of Advanced Technology.—*Princ.*, P. F. R. Venables, Ph.D.

Bradford Institute of Technology.—*Princ.*, E. G. Edwards, Ph.D.

Bristol College of Technology, Ashley Down.—*Princ.*, G. H. Moore.

London: Battersea College of Technology, Battersea Park Road, S.W.11.—*Princ.*, D. M. A. Leggett, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.

London: Chelsea College of Science and Technology, Manresa Road, S.W.3.—*Princ.*, N. M. H. Lightfoot.

London: Northampton College of Advanced Technology, St. John Street, E.C.1.—*Princ.*, J. S. Tait, Ph.D.

Loughborough College of Technology.—*Princ.*, H. L. Haslegrave, Ph.D.

Salford Royal Technical College.—*Princ.*, C. Whitworth, Ph.D.

Cardiff: Welsh College of Advanced Technology.—*Princ.*, A. Harvey, Ph.D.

Regional Colleges. These are colleges which do a substantial amount of advanced work, including in particular, full-time and sandwich courses, but in which the volume and character of the advanced work are not such as to make it realistic for the colleges to concentrate entirely on such work. There are at present 22 regional colleges:—

Acton: Brunel College of Technology —*Princ.*, J. Topping, Ph.D.

Brighton Technical College.—*Princ.*, G. E. Watts, Ph.D.

Huddersfield College of Technology.—*Princ.*, W. E. Scott, M.B.E., Ph.D.

Kingston-upon-Thames Technical College.—*Princ.*, J. R. I. Hepburn, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Leicester College of Technology and Commerce.—*Princ.*, R. E. Wood.

Liverpool: City of Liverpool College of Technology, Byrom Street —*Princ.*, S. A. J. Parsons.

" City of Liverpool College of Building, Clarence Street, Liverpool, 3.—*Princ.*, T. E. Hall.

London: Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, S.E.1.—*Princ.*, J. E. Garside, Ph.D.

" Brixton L.C.C. School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4.—*Princ.*, D. A. G. Reid.

London: Northern Polytechnic, Holloway Road, N.7.—*Princ.*, T. J. Drakeley, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

" The Polytechnic, 309 Regent Street, W.1.—*Director of Education*, J. E. Richardson, Ph.D.

" Sir John Cass College, Jewry Street, E.C.3.—*Princ.*, A. M. Ward, D.Sc., Ph.D.

" Woolwich Polytechnic, Thomas Street, S.E.18.—*Princ.*, H. Heywood D.Sc., Ph.D.

Nottingham and District Technical College.—*Princ.*, D. A. R. Clark.

Plymouth and Devonport Technical College.—*Princ.*, E. Bailey.

Portsmouth College of Technology.—*Princ.*, W. Davey, Ph.D.

Rugby College of Engineering Technology.—*Princ.*, G. S. Atkinson, Ph.D.

Stoke-on-Trent: North Staffordshire College of Technology.—*Princ.*, E. R. Patrick, Ph.D.

Sunderland Technical College.—*Princ.*, D. A. Wrangham.

Treforest: Glamorgan College of Technology.—*Princ.*, D. P. Evans, Ph.D.

West Ham College of Technology.—*Princ.*, G. W. Bulmer, Ph.D.

Area Colleges. There are about 160 of these, providing mainly part-time courses up to the level of Higher National Certificate or its equivalent.

Local Colleges, of which there are about 270, provide on the vocational side a wide range of mainly part-time courses up to Ordinary National Certificate level or its equivalent.

In addition to these four main categories of technical college, there are some 8,500 *Evening Institutes* ranging in size from those with a few classes for adults in such subjects as music and arts and crafts to those catering for thousands of students in a wide variety of vocational as well as non-vocational classes.

There are also six *National Colleges* providing advanced and post-graduate courses for the comparatively few students from certain highly specialized industries for whom it would be impracticable to provide the highest level of training on a local basis. These colleges, which are financed partly by contributions from the industries concerned but, principally by means of grant from the Minister of Education are:—

College of Aeronautics, Cranfield, Bletchley, Bucks.

National College for Heating, Ventilating, Refrigeration and Fan Engineering, Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, S.E.1.

National College of Food Technology, St. George's Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey.—*Principal*, J. D. Mounfield, Ph.D.

National College of Rubber Technology, Northern Polytechnic, Holloway Road, N.7.

National Foundry College, Stafford Street, Wolverhampton.

National Leathersellers College, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, J. P. Danby, Ph.D., B.Sc.

SCOTLAND

Scottish Technical Education Consultative Council

The former regional advisory councils for technical education have been replaced by the Consultative Council which represents both sides of industry and educational interests. The Council's object is "to secure the widest possible measure of consultation on vocational further education between employers, employees and those responsible for its provision, and to advise, and generally to promote, the development of such education".—*Sec.*, W. A. M. Good, Scottish Education Department, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1.

Technical Colleges

Technical education is available at 95 day-course schools and colleges in Scotland, including those which specialize in a particular subject. The following are among those recognized by the Scottish Education Department as "central institutions" (colleges for higher technical learning); other Scottish central institutions appear under Agriculture, Art, Commerce, Domestic Science and Music.

ABERDEEN: ROBERT GORDON'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Aberdeen.—*Director*, A. C. West, PH.D.

DUNDEE INSTITUTE OF ART AND TECHNOLOGY, 40 Bell Street, Dundee.—*Principal* (*Technical*), J. R. Whittaker, PH.D.

EDINBURGH: HERIOT-WATT COLLEGE, Edinburgh, 2.—*Principal*, H. B. Nisbet, PH.D., D.SC.

GALASHIELS: SCOTTISH WOOLLEN TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Market Street, Galashiels, Selkirkshire.—*Princ.*, J. G. Martindale, PH.D.

GLASGOW: ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (see p. 510).

LEITH NAUTICAL COLLEGE, 59 Commercial Street, Leith.—*Princ.*, W. A. Fisher.

PAISLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 28–40 George Street, Paisley, Renfrewshire.—*Princ.*, H. N. Henry.

NORTHERN IRELAND

BELFAST (College of Technology).—*Princ.*, D. H. Alexander, O.B.E.

LONDONDERRY (Municipal Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, T. Williams.

TEXTILES

THE TEXTILE INSTITUTE, 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3, is the responsible authority under Royal Charter for the supervision of professional status in the textile industry.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. B. Moore, B.A.

THEOLOGICAL

Church of England and Church in Wales

BANGOR (Church Hostel) (25).—*Warden*, Rev. O. W. Jones, M.A.

BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. M. Hennell, M.A.

BIRMINGHAM (Queen's Coll., Somerset Road, Edgbaston) (42).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon A. S. Gribble, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall) (56).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon C. W. J. Bowles, M.A.

" (Westcott House Clergy Training School, Jesus Lane) (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon K. M. Carey, M.A.

CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Central College of the Anglican Communion) (50).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon C. K. Sansbury, M.A., D.D.

CHESHUNT (Bishops' College) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon A. J. Trillo, B.D., M.Th.

CHICHESTER (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. P. M. Jones, M.A.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL (Tyndale Hall) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Stafford Wright, M.A.

CLIFTON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, 9 (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. Anscombe, M.A.

CUDDESDON, OXFORDSHIRE (54).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. A. C. Runcie, M.C., M.A.

ELY (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon D. G. Hill, M.A.

KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission) (90).—*Warden*, Rev. H. Theodore Smith, B.A.

LAMPETER (St. David's Coll., Theological Hall) (24).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon J. R. L. Thomas, M.A.

LICHFIELD (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. C. Fenton, M.A., B.D.

LINCOLN (Scholae Cancellarii) (48).—*Chancellor*, Rev. Canon N. S. Rathbone, M.A.; *Warden*, Rev. A. B. Webster, M.A.

LLANDAFF, Cardiff (St. Michael's) (48).—*Warden*, Rev. O. G. Rees, M.A.

LONDON (King's College, W.C.2) (*See* London University.)

LONDON COLLEGE OF DIVINITY, St. John's Hall, Northwood, Middlesex. (70).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. Jordan, M.A., B.D.

MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection) (52).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. Bishop, C.R., M.A.

OAK HILL (Southgate, N.14) (65).—*Princ.*, Rev. L. F. E. Wilkinson.

OXFORD (Ripon Hall) (46).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. G. Fallows, M.A.

" (St. Stephen's House) (35).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. H. Couratin, M.A.

" (Wycliffe Hall) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. J. Taylor, M.A.

SALISBURY (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon F. C. Tindall, B.D

WELLS (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. T. G. A. Baker, M.A.

Church of Scotland

ABERDEEN (Christ's Coll.).—*Master*, Rev. Prof. A. M. Hunter, PH.D., D.PHIL., D.D.

EDINBURGH (New Coll.) (196).—*Princ.*, Rt. Rev. Prof. J. H. S. Burleigh, B.LITT., D.D.

GLASGOW (Trinity Coll.) (96).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. J. Mauchline, D.D.

Scottish Episcopal Church

EDINBURGH (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon R. K. Wimbush, M.A.

Presbyterian

BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.).—*Princ.*, Very Rev. Prof. J. E. Davey, D.D.

CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll., Presbyterian Church of England) (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. D. Whitehorn, M.B.E., M.A., D.D.

LONDONDERRY (Magee Coll.).—*See* Irish University Colleges.

Calvinistic Methodists, or Presbyterian Church of Wales

ABERYSTWYTH (32).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. R. Williams, M.A.; *Registrar*, Prof. H. H. Perry, M.A.

BALA (Preparatory Theological) (25).—*Princ. and Librarian*, Rev. R. H. Evans, M.A., B.D.

Methodist

BELFAST (Edgehill Coll.) (25).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. E. Ker, M.A.

BRISTOL (Didsbury Coll., Westbury-on-Trym) (58).—*Princ.*, Rev. Frederic Greeves, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Wesley House) (24).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. F. Flemington, M.A., B.D.

HANDSWORTH (66).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. L. Mitton, B.A., M.Th., PH.D.

HEADINGLEY, Leeds, 6 (Wesley College) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. N. H. Snaith, M.A., D.D.

MANCHESTER (Hartley Victoria College, Alexandra Road, South) (92).—*Princ.*, Rev. Percy Scott, B.D., D.Th.

RICHMOND. *See* London University.

Congregational

BANGOR (Bala-Bangor Independent Coll., 1841) (9).—*Princ.*, Rev. Gwilym Bowyer, B.A., B.D.

BRISTOL (Western College, 1 Cotham Road) (20).—*Princ.*, Rev. B. H. Sims, M.A., B.LITT.

CAMBRIDGE (Cheshunt College) (30).—*Pres.*, Rev. E. H. Pyle, M.A.

EDINBURGH (Scottish Congregational College, Hope Terrace) (17).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. S. Duthie, M.A., D.D.

LONDON (New College).—*See* London University.

MANCHESTER (Northern Congregational College) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. G. Robinson, M.A. PH.D.

NOTTINGHAM (Paton Congregational College) (24).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. Charles, B.A., B.D., B.Litt.

OXFORD (Mansfield College) (40).—*Princ.* Rev. J. Marsh, M.A., D.Phil., D.D.

SWANSEA (40).—*Princ.*, Prof. W. T. Pennar Davies, B.A., B.Litt., Ph.D.

Roman Catholic

(Colleges for the Diocesan Clergy)

ABERYSTWYTH (St. Mary's College (for late vocations, secular and regular)) (30).—*Prior*, Very Rev. R. B. Hearne, O.Carm.

BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's) (190).—*Rector*, Very Rev. F. Thomson, S.T.L., M.A.

COTTON, N. Staffs. (Cotton College) (175).—*Headmaster*, Very Rev. W. Doran, M.A.

GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll., Cardross) (33).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon C. Treanor, D.D., Ph.D.

KIRKBY LONSDALE, Westmorland (St. Michael's Minor Seminary, Underley Hall) (52).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Canon B. Kershaw, M.A.

MARK CROSS, Crowborough, Sussex (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (100).—*Rector*, Rev. W. J. Westlake.

OSCOTT COLL., Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks. (110).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon L. S. Emery (Protonotary Apostolic).

OSTERLEY, Middlesex (Campion House, 112 Thornbury Road) (140).—*Superior*, Rev. C. Tigar, S.J.

UP HOLLAND, nr. Wigan, Lancs. (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (250).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. S. F. Breen.

USHAW (Durham) (380).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon P. Grant.

WARE (Old Hall Green) (122).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. R. Butcher, M.A.

WONERSH, Guildford (St. John's) (114).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. A. Iggleden, S.T.L., L.C.L.

Baptist

BANGOR (North Wales Baptist Coll.) (22).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. Ellis Jones, M.A., B.D.

BRISTOL (1679) (34).—*Pres.*, Rev. L. G. Champion, B.A., B.D., D.Theol.

CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.) (28).—*Princ.*, J. Ithel Jones, M.A., B.D.

GLASGOW (The Baptist Theol. Coll. of Scotland) (23).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. B. Miller, M.A., Ph.D.

LONDON (Spurgeon's Coll., South Norwood Hill, S.E.25) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. R. Beasley-Murray, M.A., M.Th., Ph.D.

MANCHESTER, Rusholme, Manchester, 14 (affiliated to Manchester Univ.) (25).—*Pres.*, Rev. K. C. Dykes, M.A., B.D.

OXFORD (Regent's Park Baptist Coll., Pusey Street) (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. Henton Davies, M.A., B.D., B.Litt., D.D.

RAWDON, Leeds (32).—*Pres.*, Rev. D. S. Russell, M.A., B.D., B.Litt.

Unitarian

MANCHESTER (Unitarian College, Victoria Park) (14).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. Kenworthy, M.A., B.D.

Moravian

FAIRFIELD, Manchester (14).—*Princ.* (vacant).

Interdenominational

CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE (10).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. G. Davies, B.A., B.D. (*acting*).

OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. L. A. Garrard, M.A., B.D.

Jewish

JEWS' COLLEGE (and Institute for the Training of Teachers), Montagu Place, W.1.—*Princ.*, I. Epstein, Ph.D., D.Litt.

VETERINARY

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS (1844)

9 & 10 Red Lion Square, W.C.1

President, J. N. Ritchie, C.B.
Registrar, W. G. R. Oates.

Admission to the Register of Veterinary Surgeons may be obtained under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1948, by obtaining the registrable veterinary degree of a recognized University. The College is in general responsible for the supervision of veterinary education in the United Kingdom.

The following Universities present their students for registrable veterinary degrees:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, School of Veterinary Medicine, Madingley Road, Cambridge.—*Admin. Sec.*, H. H. Carleston, M.A.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, University of London, Camden Town, N.W.1. (408).—*Principal and Dean*, Prof. R. E. Glover, M.A., D.Sc.

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, Faculty of Veterinary Science (161).—*Dean*, Prof. J. G. Wright, D.Sc.

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY, School of Veterinary Science.—*Chairman, Board of Veterinary Studies*, Prof. A. Messervy.

ROYAL (DICK) SCHOOL OF VETERINARY STUDIES, University of Edinburgh (275).—*Director*, Prof. A. Robertson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY VETERINARY SCHOOL, 83 Buccleuch Street, Glasgow, C.3.; VETERINARY HOSPITAL, Bearsden Road, Glasgow. (266).—*Director of Veterinary Education*, Prof. W. L. Weipers, B.Sc.

EDUCATIONAL TRUSTS

BOEKE TRUST, care of Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, Bournville, Birmingham. (Applications by individuals for financial assistance not considered.)—*Sec.*, J. P. Bartlett.

CARNEGIE TRUST FOR THE UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND, The Merchants Hall, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec. and Treasurer*, T. A. F. Noble, M.B.E., M.A.

CASSEL EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 21 Hassocks Road, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.—*Sec.*, D. Hardman.

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EDUCATION AID SOCIETY, 19 Wendover Court, Finchley Road, N.W.2.—*Sec.*, Miss S. M. Levy.

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GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 York Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. T. Shovelton, C.B.E., M.A.

HARKNESS FELLOWSHIPS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FUND, Harkness House, 38 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Warden*, S. G. Putt.

KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. T. N. F. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND, 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. M. Broom, M.A., Awards annually for university courses 30 to 40 scholarships established to reward long and distinguished service, and especially war service, in H.M. Armed Forces. Competition is open to (*a*) sons of members or ex-members (men or women) of the British Navy, Army or Air Force, aged over 17 and under 20 on 31st January of year of competing, and (*b*) male applicants aged under 30, who have served in war in the British Navy, Army or Air Force (National Service not normally a qualification). Administers also six

Kitchener Medical Services Scholarships, and six Dental Services Scholarships, awarded annually for applicants qualified as (*a*) above, desiring to be trained for commissions in the Medical or Dental branches of the Forces. Application forms, available after Jan. 1, are returnable by Feb. 28.

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Name of School	Fdd.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (*With date of Appointment*)
England and Wales				
Abingdon, Berks	1372	520	£231.....D£75	J. M. Cobban, T.D. (1947)
Aldenham, Elstree, Herts	1597	315	£345.....D£150	P. G. Mason, M.B.E. (1949)
Alleyn's School, S.E.22	1619	800	.....D£77	S. R. Hudson, T.D. (1945)
Allhallows, Rousdon	1515	245	£330.....D£120	V. A. L. Hill (1948)
Ampleforth College (*R.C.*), York	1802	667	£360.....D£120	Rev. D. W. M. Price, O.S.B. (1954)
Ardingly Coll., Sussex	1858	425	£354.....	[(1946) Rev. Preb. G. D'O. Snow
Arnold School, Blackpool	1870	620	£213.....D£73	F. W. Holdgate (1938)
Ashville College, Harrogate	1877	425	£238.....D£80	G. R. Southam (1958)
Bablake, Coventry	1500	810	.....D£58	E. A. Seaborne (1937)
Bancroft's, Woodford Green	1737	420	£185.....D£65	S. Adams (1944)
Barnard Castle	1883	474	£223–235...D£79	H. E. Birkbeck (1935)
Beaumont Coll. (*R.C.*), Old Windsor	1861	284	£360.....	Rev. J. Costigan, S.J. (1958)
Bedford School	1552	960	£287–330D105–148	W. M. Brown (1955).
Bedford Modern School	1566	960	£189.....D£54	J. E. Taylor (1946)
Berkhamsted, Herts	1541	725	£330.....D£144	B. H. Garnons-Williams (1953)
Birkenhead, Cheshire	1860	600	£213....Dnil–£75	K. D. Robinson (1946)
Bishop's Stortford Coll., Herts	1868	353	£345.....D£138	P. W. Rowe (1957)
Bloxham School, Oxon	1860	261	£336.....	R. S. Thompson (1952)
Blundell's, Tiverton	1604	400	£345.....D£135	Rev. J. M. Stanton (1959)
Bolton	1524	989	..... £83	F. R. Poskitt (1933)
Bootham, York	1823	257	£369.....	T. F. Green (1944)
Bradfield College, Berks	1850	410	£405.....	A. Chevenix-Trench (1955)
Bradford Gr., Yorks	1548	1050	.....D£67	Rev. J. P. Newell (1954)
Brentwood Sch., Essex	1557	1029	£234.....D£72	C. R. Allison (1945)
Brighton College, Sussex	1845	380	£384.....D£213	W. Stewart, M.C. (1950)
Bristol Grammar	1532	1139	.....D£60	J. Mackay, D.Phil. (1960)
Bromsgrove	1553	332	£300 .....D£195	L. M. Carey, T.D. (1953)
Bryanston School, Blandford	1928	463	£408.....	F. G. R. Fisher (1959)
Canford, Wimborne, Dorset	1923	449	£399.....D£204	(vacant)
Carlisle Gr. School	1170	600	.....Dnil	V. J. Dunstan (1932)
Caterham, Surrey	1811	470	£238–247D£72–95	T. R. Leathem (1950)
Charterhouse, Godalming	1611	660	£450.....	B. W. M. Young (1952)
Cheltenham College	1841	480	£405.....D£198	D. Ashcroft (1959)
Chigwell, Essex	1629	400	£300.....D£132	D. H Thompson (1947)
Christ Coll., Brecon	1541	221	£309.....D£134	A. D. D. McCallum, T.D. (1956)
Christ's Hospital, Horsham	1552	834	Nil–£200	C. M. E. Seaman (1955)
City of London, E.C.4	1442	880	.....D£96–126	A. W. Barton, Ph.D. (1950)
Clayesmore, Iwerne Minster, Blandford	1896	218	£330.....	D. P. M. Burke (*Master*) (1945)
Clifton College, Bristol	1862	676	£408.....D£196	N. G. L. Hammond, D.S.O. (1954)
Cranbrook, Kent	1520	256	£192.....Dnil	J. A. Ballantyne (1960)
Cranleigh, Surrey	1863	424	£369.....D£225	D. A. Emms (1960)
Culford Sch., Bury St. Edmunds	1881	449	£243.....D£84	C. Storey, Ph.D. (1951)
Dame Allan's School, Newcastle on Tyne	1705	420	.....D£75	B. C. Harvey (1953)
Dauntsey's, Devizes	1543	374	£244.....D£84	D. J. Forbes (1956)
Dean Close, Cheltenham	1884	300	£345.....D£171	Rev. D. L. Graham (1954)
Denstone College, Staffs	1868	379	£355.....	B. M. W. Trapnell, Ph.D. (1957)
Douai (*R.C.*), Woolhampton	1615	230	£330.....	Rev. P. A. Tierney, O.S.B. (1952)
Dover College, Kent	1871	297	£354 .....D£159	T. H. Cobb (1958)
Downside (*R.C.*), Bath	1607	518	£430 .....D£200	Rev. N. W. Passmore, O.S.B. (1946)
Dulwich College, S.E. 21	1619	1340	£299.....D£134	R. Groves (*Master*) (1954)
Durham	1414	250	£336.....D£159	J. A. Brett (1958)
Eastbourne College, Sussex	1867	467	£380.....D£190	M. P. Birley (1956)
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey	1563	492	£222.....D£81	J. K. Day, T.D. (1958)
Ellesmere Coll., Shropshire	1879	380	£330.....D£110	Rev. R. A. Evans-Prosser (1935)
Eltham College, S.E. 9	1842	520	£286.....D£71	C. Porteous (1959)

Name of School	Fdd.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (*With date of Appointment*)
Emanuel Sch., S.W.11	1594	780	.....Dnil	J. B. C. Grundy, T.D., Ph.D. (1953)
Epsom College, Surrey	1853	500	£410.....D£205	H. W. F. Franklin (1940)
Eton College, Windsor	1440	1196	£460.....	R. Birley, C.M.G., LL.D. (1949)
Exeter, Devon	1633	430	£234.....D£75	F. K. Paul, T.D. (1950)
Felsted, Essex	1564	538	£369.....D£150	H. E. Reekie (1951)
Forest Sch., Walthamstow, E.17	1834	450	£301.....D£159	D. A. Foxall (1960)
Framlingham Coll., Suffolk	1864	440	£228.....D£78	W. S. Porter, T.D. (1955)
Giggleswick, Yorks	1512	238	£318–336 D£156–180	O. J. T. Rowe (1961)
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk	1555	385	£420.....D£201	L. Bruce Lockhart (1955)
Haberdashers' Aske's, N.W.2	1690	980	£278....D£78–96	T. W. Taylor, Ph.D. (1946)
Haileybury & Imperial Service Coll., Herts	1862 1912	560	£390.....	C. P. C. Smith (*Master*) (1948)
Harrow, Middlesex	1571	644	£462.....D£231	R. L. James, Ph.D. (1953)
Harrow, Lower School	1676	400	.....D£120	R. F. B. Campbell (1951)
Hereford, Cathedral Sch.	1381	326	£195.....D£66	J. R. Peebles (1957)
Highgate, N.6	1565	050	£306.....D£135	A. J. F. Doulton, O.B.E., T.D. (1954)
High Wycombe (Royal Gr.)	1562	1066	£150.....Dnil	E. R. Tucker (1933)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham	1611	610	.....D£72	H. B. Shaw, M.B.E. (1931)
Hurstpierpoint College, Sussex	1849	450	£360.....D£204	Rev. Canon R. C. Howard (1945)
Hymers Coll., Hull	1889	630	.....D£69	H. R. Roach (1951)
Ipswich, Suffolk	1400	640	£300.....D£141	P. H. F. Mermagen, T.D. (1951)
Kelly College, Tavistock	1867	225	£339.....D£174	J. T. Melvin, T.D. (1959)
King Edward's, Birmingham	1552	685	.....D£67	Rev. R. G. Lunt, M.C. (*Chief Master*) (1952)
King Henry VIII, Coventry	1545	900	.....D£63	H. Walker (1950)
King's Coll., Taunton	1522	445	£345.....D£138	R. C. Unmack (1937)
King's College Sch., Wimbledon	1829	595	£309.....D£144	F. H. Shaw, M.B.E. (1960)
King's Sch., Bruton	1519	300	£300.....D£144	R. C. Davey (1957)
King's Sch., Canterbury	600	661	£380.....D£175	Rev. Canon F. J. Shirley, D.D., Ph.D., F.S.A. (1935)
King's Sch., Chester	1541	485	..... D£66	Rev. Canon L. F. Harvey (1947)
Kings' Sch., Ely	1541	205	£327.....D£162	B. E. N. Fawcett (1955)
King's Sch., Macclesfield	1502	1020	£225–255..D£105	T. T. Shaw (1933)
King's Sch., Rochester	604	477	£290.....D£120	Rev. Canon D. R. Vicary (1957)
King's Sch., Worcester	1541	620	£213.....D£75	D. M. Annett (1959)
Kingston Grammar, Kingston-upon-Thames	1561	560	.....D£73	P. W. Rundle (1950)
Kingswood Sch., Bath	1748	460	£350.....D£200	A. L. Creed, (1959)
Lancaster Royal Grammar School	1469	820	£150.....Dnil	R. R. Timberlake (1939)
Lancing College, Sussex	1848	440	£396.....	J. C. Dancy (1953)
Latymer Upper, Hammersmith, W.6	1624	1050	.....D£63	K. E. Sutcliffe (1958)
Leeds Gr. Sch.	1552	1040	..... D£75	T. G. C. Woodford (1954)
Leighton Park Sch., Reading	1890	243	£372.....D£237	J. Ounsted (1948)
The Leys Sch., Cambridge	1875	425	£384.....	W. A. Barker (1958)
Lincoln School	1090	555	£140.....Dnil	P. W. Martin, T.D. (1958)
Liverpool College	1840	365	£275.....D£150	L. H. Collison, T.D. (1952)
Llandovery Coll.	1848	240	£312.....D£140	Rev. R. J. Tree (1957)
Lord Wandsworth Coll., Basingstoke, Hants	1912	276	£345.....D£195	A. Henderson (1943)
Lytham (King Edward VII School)	1908	655	.....D£60	C. D. A. Baggley (1957)
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford	1478	434	£236.....D£80	R. S. Stanier (*Master*) (1944)
Maidstone Gr. School	1549	840	.....Dnil	W. A. Claydon, C.B.E. (1941)
Malvern Coll., Worcs.	1865	580	£411.....D£225	D. D. Lindsay (1953)
Manchester Gr. Sch.	1515	1390	.....D£77	Lord James of Rusholme, D.Phil. (*Hon Master*) (1945)
Manchester, Wm. Hulme's Gr.	1887	670	.....D£75	J. G. Bird, M.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Marlborough Coll., Wilts.	1843	807	£279–375.....	*Master* (vacant)
Merchant Taylors', Northwood	1561	600	£330.....D£210	H. Elder (1946)
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs.	1620	708	£194.....D£74	T. J. P. York (1942)
Mill Hill	1807	420	£387.....D£159	R. Moore (1951)
Monkton Combe, Bath	1868	305	£360.....D£201	D. R. Wigram (1946)
Mount St. Mary's Coll., Spinkhill, Derbyshire (R.C.)	1842	285	£291.....D£96	Rev. J. F. Colliston, S.J. (1954)
Newcastle on Tyne (Royal Gr. Sch.)	1545	1016	.....D£81	W. D. Haden (1960)
Newcastle under Lyme (High)	1874	660	.....Dnil	J. M. Todd (1945)
Norwich Sch.	1240	514	£192.....D£72	A. Stephenson (1943)

Name of School	Fdtd	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (*With date of Appointment*)
Nottingham High Sch.	1513	860	.....D£105	K. R. Imeson (1954)
Oakham, Rutland	1584	385	£278.....D£75	J. D. Buchanan, M.B.E. (1958)
Oundle, Peterborough, Northants	1556	680	£435.....	R. J. Knight (1956)
Perse Sch. for Boys, Cambridge	1615	600	£211.....D£61	S. Stubbs (1945)
Peter Symonds, Winchester	1607	650	£180.....Dnil	J. S. Shields (1957)
Plymouth College	1877	622	£213.....D£72	C. M. Meade-King (1955)
Pocklington Sch. E. Yorks.	1514	470	£243.....D£78	R. St. J. Pitts-Tucker (1945)
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.	1732	930	..... D£72	D. H. Hibbert, C.B.E. (1954)
Queen Elizabeth's Gr., Blackburn	1509	865	.....D£68	B. H. Kemball-Cook (1956)
Queen Elizabeth Gr. Sch., Wakefield	1591	630	£219.....D£72	E. J. Baggaley (1956)
Radley Coll., Abingdon	1847	475	£426.....	W. M. M. Milligan, M.B.E., T.D. (*Warden*) (1954)
Ratcliffe Coll. (*R.C.*), Leicester	1847	313	£300.....	Very Rev. C. R. Leetham (1948)
Reading School	1125	577	£165.....Dnil	C. E. Kemp (1939)
Repton Sch., Derby	1557	480	£410.....	T. L. Thomas (1944)
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.	1844	546	£366.....D£183	G. S. Sale (1957)
Royal Masonic School, Bushey	1789	400	.....Dnil	H. G. Mullens, T.D. (1957)
Rugby, Warwickshire	1567	700	£459.....D£168	W. Hamilton (1957)
Rydal, Colwyn Bay	1885	275	£320.....	D. W. Hughes (1946)
St. Albans, Herts.	948	675	.....D£69	W. T. Marsh, O.B.E. (1931)
St. Bees, Cumberland	1583	259	£350.....D£150	J. C. Wykes (1951)
St. Benedict's, Ealing, W.5 (*R.C.*)	1902	370	.....D£135	Rev. W. G. Hayes, O.S.B. (1960)
St. Dunstan's, Catford, S.E.6	1446	800	.....D£120	W. R. Hecker (1938)
St. Edmund's, Canterbury	1749	285	£315.....D£165	B. M. S. Hoban (1960)
St. Edward's, Oxford	1863	495	£366.....D£216	F. F. Fisher, M.C. (*Warden*) (1954)
St. John's, Leatherhead	1851	355	£345.....D£162	I. Sutherland (1960)
St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate	1879	360	£360.....D£168	Rev. Canon R. Perfect (1938)
St. Olave's, S.E.1	1571	620	.....Dnil	R. C. Carrington, D.Ph. (1937)
St. Paul's, W.14	1509	705	£339.....D£183	A. N. Gilkes (*High Master*) (1954)
St. Peter's, York	627	390	£355.....D£160	J. Dronfield (1937)
Scbright Sch., Wolverley	1620	240	£300.....D£140	R. A. Henniker-Gotley (1938)
Sedbergh, Yorks.	1525	420	£390.....D£169	G. M. C. Thornely (1954)
Sevenoaks School, Kent	1418	535	£297.....D£135	L. C. Taylor (1954)
Sherborne, Dorset	1550	591	£381.....D£191	R. W. Powell (1950)
Shrewsbury School	1552	550	£420.....D£187	J. M. Peterson (1959)
Silcoates School, Wakefield, Yorks.	1820	280	£270.....D£126	R. J. M. Evans, Ph.D. (1960)
Solihull, Warwicks.	1560	830	£299.....D£139	H. B. Hitchens, O.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Stamford, Lincs.	1532	640	£204.....D£69	B. L. Deed, O.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Stockport Gr. Sch.	1487	450	.....D£75	F. H. Philpot (1941)
Stonyhurst Coll. (*R.C.*), Blackburn	1593	315	£369.....	Rev. J. D. Boyle, S.J. (1958)
Stowe, Bucks	1923	600	£405.....	D. Crichton-Miller, T.D. (1958)
Sutton Valence, Maidstone	1576	305	£357 .....D£144	C. R. Evers (1953)
Taunton, Somerset	1847	769	£252–300 D£117–141	J. G. Leathem (1945)
Tonbridge, Kent	1553	500	£345.....D£171	Rev. L. H. Waddy (1949)
Trent College, Long Eaton, Derbyshire	1866	225	£360.....	R. G. Ikin (1936)
Truro, Cornwall	1879	646	£204.....D£69	D. W. Burrell (1959)
University Coll. Sch., N.W.3	1830	510	.....D£144	C. D. Black-Hawkins (1956)
Uppingham, Rutland	1584	580	£411.....	M. Lloyd (1944)
Victoria Coll., Jersey	1852	350	£252.....D£75	R. Postill, T.D. (1945)
Warwick	914	717	£252–291 D£102–135	A. H. B. Bishop (1936)
Wellingborough, Northants	1595	414	£345.....D£150	H. J. C. Bashford (1956)
Wellington Coll., Berks.	1859	665	£309–420.....	G. H. Stainforth (*Master*) (1956)
Wellington Sch., Somerset	1812	370	£240.....D£84	J. C. Stredder (1957)
Westminster, S.W.1	1560	414	£408.....D£279	J. D. Carleton (1957)
Whitgift, Croydon	1596	800	.....D£120	E. A. G. Marlar, M.B.E. (1946)
Whitgift Trinity Sch., Croydon	1596	600	.....D£54	O. C. Berthoud (1952)
Winchester College	1394	526	£453.....	H. D. P. Lee (1954)
Wolverhampton Gr. Sch., Staffs.	1512	580	.....Dnil	E. R. Taylor (1956)
Woodhouse Grove Sch., Bradford	1812	400	£232.....D£78	F. C. Pritchard, Ph.D. (1950)
Worcester (Royal Gr.)	1291	713	£165.....Dnil	A. G. K. Brown (1950)
Worksop College, Notts	1895	411	£370.....D£200	R. J. Northcote-Green, M.C., T.D. (1952)
Wrekin Coll., Wellington, Salop	1880	394	£360.....	R. H. Dahl, T.D. (1952)
Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos.	1882	261	£351 .....D£156	S. G. H. Lodsley, M.C. (1947)

Name of School	Fdcd.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (*With date of Appointment*)
Scotland				
Daniel Stewart's, Edinburgh	1855	920	..... D £41–53	H. J. L. Robbie, Ph.D. (1946)
The Edinburgh Academy	1824	977	£303..... D £132	R. C. Watt (*Rector*) (1951)
Fettes College, Edinburgh	1870	450	£375.....	I. D. McIntosh (1958)
George Heriot's, Edinburgh	1628	1510	..... D £42	W. McL. Dewar, O.B.E. (1947)
George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh	1723	1510	£233 ..... D £53	R. W. Young (1958)
Loretto Sch., near Edinburgh	1827	240	£400.....	R. B. Bruce Lockhart (1960)
Gordonstoun, Elgin, Morayshire	1934	405	£423 ..... D £171	F. R. G. Chew (1959)
Glasgow Academy	1846	883	£283–334 D £62–134	B. M. Holden (*Rector*) (1959)
Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh	1833	276	£375..... D £135	A. Bush, M.C. (1958)
Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen	1729	1104	£216 ..... D £36	J. Marshall (1960)
Strathallan, Forgandenny, Perthshire	1912	320	£300	W. N. S. Hoare, T.D. (1951)
Trinity College, Glenalmond	1847	330	£400.....	R. M. M. Barlow (*Warden*) (1948)
Northern Ireland				
Campbell Coll., Belfast	1894	470	£271..... D £97	F. J. G. Cook (1954) [(1954)
Portora Royal, Enniskillen	1608	443	£250..... D £84	Rev. P. H. Rogers, M.B.E.
Royal Academical Instn., Belfast	1810	1080	..... D £64	S. V. Peskett (1959)
Isle of Man				
King William's College	1668	365	£330..... D £105	G. R. Rees-Jones (*Principal*) (1958)
Republic of Ireland				
St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham	1843	176	£270.....	Rev. F. M. Argyle (*Warden*) (1949)

Public Schools Overseas

NOTE.—Headmasters of Schools marked (*) are Members of the *Headmasters' Conference*; marked (†) of the *Headmasters' Conference of Australia*.

Name of School	Fdcd.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (*With date of Appointment*)
South America				[C.B.E. (1940)
*St. George's Coll., Quilmes, Argentine	1898	287	£365	Rev. Canon R. B. Jackson,
*Queen's Coll., Georgetown, Brit. Guiana	1844	645	..... D £18	V. J. Sanger-Davies, T.D. (1952)
*Grange School, Santiago, Chile	1928		£340..... D £150	I. M. Richardson (1959)
*Markham College, Lima, Peru	1946	530	..... D £90	J. A. Stewart, M.B.E. (1949)
India				
*Mayo College, Ajmer	1873	419	£144.....	J. T. M. Gibson (1954)
*St. Paul's, Darjeeling	1823	305	£192.....	L. J. Goddard, O.B.E. (1934)
*Doon Sch., Dehra Dun	1935	384	Rs.2,300 DRs.1,475	J. A. K. Martyn, O.B.E. (1948)
*Scindia Sch., Gwalior	1897	459	Rs.2,090. . DRs. 75	K. C. Shukla (1944) (*Principal*)
Canada				
*Ashbury Coll., Ottawa	1891	285	$1,550..... D $675	R. H. Perry (1950)
*Bishop's Coll. Sch., Lennoxville	1836	214	$1,700.....	C. L. O. Glass (1950)
Hillfield, Hamilton, Ont.	1901	325	..... D £300	Lt. Col. J. P. Page, E.D. (1950)
Lower Canada Coll., Montreal	1909	430	$1,360. ... D $700	D. S. Penton (1941)
*Ridley Coll., St. Catharines, Ont.	1889	375	$1,700–1,900 D $700	J. R. Hamilton (1949)
St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont.	1899	255	$1,825–1,925 D $850	R. Coulter (1958)
*Trinity Coll. Sch., Port Hope, Ont.	1865	295	$1,750–1,900.....	P. A. C. Ketchum, LL.D. (1933)
*Upper Canada Coll., Toronto	1829	750	$1,950.... D $1,000	Rev. C. W. Sowby, D.D. (1949) (*Principal*)
Australia				
N.S.W.:—				
*†Armidale Sch., Armidale	1894	350	£390..... D £50	G. A. Fisher (1940)
†Barker Coll., Hornsby	1890	395	£435..... D £156	J. G. Dewes (1958)
*†Sydney C. of E. Gr. Sch., North Sydney	1889	894	£435..... D £156	B. H. Travers, O.B.E. (1959)
*†Cranbrook Sch., Sydney	1918	510	£411..... D £147	G. E. Hewan (1951)
*†The King's Sch., Parramatta	1831	795	£450 ..... D £156	H. D. Hake (1939)
†Knox Gr. Sch., Wahroonga	1924	729	£390..... D £141	T. R. McKenzie, Ed.D. (1956)
†Newington Coll., Stanmore	1863	960	£420 ..... D £162	L. R. D. Pyke (1952)
†St. Aloysius Coll. (*R.C.*), Sydney	1879	515	..... D £72–81	Very Rev. J. Casey, S.J. (1954)
†St. Ignatius Coll. (*R.C.*), Sydney	1880	511	£315..... D £88	Rev. F. J. Wallace, S.J. (1954)
†St. Joseph's Coll. (*R.C.*), Sydney	1881	570	£225.....	Rev. Br. Othmar (1955)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (*With date of Appointment*)
*Scots Coll., Sydney	1893	1088	£435 ...D£159	A. E. McLucas (1956)
*†Sydney Gr. Sch., Sydney	1857	1005	£435.....D£165	C. O. Healey, O.B.E., T.D. (1951)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Sydney	1913	987	£420.....D£150	J. W. Hogg (1944)
Victoria:—				
†Ballarat Coll.	1864	255	£456..... D£156	A. D. P. Dyer (1960)
†Ballarat C. of E. Gr. Sch.	1910	194	£380.....D£120	G. F. J. Dart (1942)
†Carey Baptist Gr. Sch., Kew	1923	1106	.....D£150	S. L. Hickman (1948)
†Caulfield Gr. Sch.	1881	893	£418-439 D£104-143	Rev. S. W. Kurrle (1955)
*†Geelong Coll., Geelong	1861	755	£480.....D£165	M. A. Buntine, Ph.D. (1946)
*†Geelong C. of E. Gr. Sch., Corio	1857	690	£540-600.. D£215	
*†Haileybury Coll., E. Brighton	1892	995	£456.....D£150	D. M. Bradshaw (1954)
†Ivanhoe Gr. Sch.	1915	511	£330-366D£90-126	V. R. C. Brown (1948)
*†Melbourne, C. of E. Gr. Sch.	1858	1520	£473..D£139-173	B. W. Hone (1951)
*†Scotch Coll., Melbourne	1851	1560	£500..... D£180	R. Selby Smith (1953)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Kew	1902	700	£351.....D£129	J. J. J. Leppitt (1959)
†Wesley Coll., Melbourne	1865	936	£420..... D£162	T. H. Coates, Ph.D. (1957)
†Xavier Coll. (*R.C.*), Melbourne	1878	700	£82.....D£90	Very Rev. P. Keenan, S.J. [(1959)
Queensland:—				
†All Souls' Sch., Charters Towers	1920	247	£264.....D£60	M. A. P. Mattingley (1958)
†Brisbane Boys' Coll., Toowong	1902	575	£264.....D£87	A. J. Birtles (1956)
*Brisbane C. of E. Grammar Sch.	1912	1013	£309.....D£93	H. E. Roberts (1947)
*†Brisbane Grammar Sch.	1868	801	£234..... D£66	H. F. Newell (1956)
†The Southport Sch.	1901	540	£300.....D£60	C. G. Pearce (1951)
†Toowoomba Gr. Sch.	1876	300	£258.....D£63	L. T. Heenan (1956)
South Australia:—				
*†St. Peter's Coll., Adelaide	1847	550	£438 .....D£153	(vacant)
*†Prince Alfred Coll., Kent Town	1869	883	£414.....D£144	J. A. Dunning (1949)
*†Scotch Coll., Mitcham	1919	630	£456.....D£162	P. C. W. Disney, O.B.E. (1952)
Western Australia:—				
*†Christ Church Gr. Sch., Claremont	1910	569	£351.....D£126	P. M. Moyes (1951)
†Guildford C. of E. Gr. Sch.	1896	415	£360.....D£126	D. A. L. Davies (1957)
†Hale School, Perth	1858	550	£300-360D£96-126	J. R. Prince (1960)
†Scotch Coll., Swanbourne	1897	583	£318-360D£90-135	G. Maxwell Keys (1947)
†Wesley Coll., Perth	1923	570	£291-345D£72-117	N. R. Collins (1953)
Tasmania:—				
*Launceston Church Gr. Sch.	1846	456	£327-406D£66-132	D. V. Selth (1959)
†Hutchins Sch., Hobart	1846	494	£402.....D£132	G. H. Newman (1959)
†Scotch College, Launceston	1900	301	£410.....D£162	Rev. R. H. Dean (1950)
New Zealand				
*Auckland, Gr. Sch.	1869	1210	.....Dnil	W. H. Cooper (1954)
*Auckland, King's Coll., Otahuhu	1896	500	£300.....D£100	G. N. T. Greenbank (1946)
*Canterbury, Timaru Boys' High Sch.	1880	587	£197.....D£51	M. A. Bull (1947)
*Christchurch Boys' High	1881	1043	£150.....Dnil	C. F. S. Caldwell (1959)
*Christchurch, Christ's Coll.	1850	571	£280.....D£105	H. R. Hornsby, M.B.E. (1951)
Nelson College, Nelson	1856	849	£160.....Dnil	B. H. Wakelin (1956)
New Plymouth Boys' High School	1881	1069	£150.....Dnil	J. S. Webster (1958)
Waitaki Boys' High Sch., Oamaru	1883	650	£150.....Dnil	M. Leadbetter (1950)
*Wanganui Collegiate	1854	341	£300.....D£100	T. U. Wells (1960)
Wellington Coll., Wellington	1874	940	£165.....Dnil	H. A. Heron (1951)
Union of South Africa				
St. Andrew's Sch., Bloemfontein	1863	400	£180.....D£56	N. C. H. Ferrandi (1957)
*St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown	1855	466	£261.....D£90	F. S. Chapman, D.S.O., T.D.
*Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch	1849	600	£198-230D£80-98	H. J. Kidd (1943) [(1956)
Kingswood College, Grahamstown	1894	466	£171-213 D£33-54	J. T. Slater (1955)
*St. John's Coll., Johannesburg	1898	371	£280.....D£140	D. Yates (1954)
*Michaelhouse, Balgowan, Natal	1896	400	£280.....	(vacant)
Hilton Coll., Natal	1872	326	£280.....	E. L. Harison (1958)
Southern Rhodesia				
*Peterhouse School, Marandellas	1954	350	£350.....	F. R. Snell (1954)
*St. George's College, Salisbury	1890	600	£210.....D£70	Rev. C. D. Ford, S.J. (1953)
Kenya				
Prince of Wales, Nairobi	1931	620	£156.....D£44	O. C. Wigmore (1960)
West Indies				
*Harrison Coll., Barbados	1729	629	.....D£18	J. C. Hammond, O.B.E. (1949)
*Lodge School, St. John, Barbados	1721	393	£195.....D£15	A. R. V. Newsam (1954)
*Wolmer's Sch., Jamaica	1729	560	.....D£30-36	N. S. Jackson (1953) [(1956)
Malta				
*St. Edward's College	1920	230	£120.....	Rev. J. R. Brookes, O.S.B., M.C.

Principal Girls' Schools

NOTES:—(*a*) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects.
(*b*) "Headmistress." In certain Schools other titles prevail, *e.g.*, St. Paul's, "High Mistress."

School	Fdcd.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (*a*) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (*b*)
Abbey Sch., Malvern Wells	1880	220	£345	A. F. Evershed (1942)
Abbey Sch., Reading	1887	542	D£70	S. M. Hardcastle (1960)
Abbots Hill, Hemel Hempstead	1912	84	£405	M. E. P. Yeo (1944)
The Alice Ottley Sch., Worcester	1883	600	£298 D£99–135	H. M. Roden (1934)
Ashford, Middlesex, Welsh Girls School	1718	233	£270 D£135	J. D. Alderson (1956)
Ashford Sch. for Girls, Kent	1910	653	£225–258 D£57–114	M. Nightingale (1955)
Badminton Sch., Bristol	1858	351	£339 D£153	B. M. Sanderson (1947)
Bath, Royal Sch. for Daughters of Officers of the Army	1864	263	£135–315 D£120	M. K. Goss (1950)
Bedford High Sch.	1882	600	£291–312 D£105–126	M. G. Watkins (1949)
Bedford, Dame Alice Harpur School	1882	790	£237 D£51	H. Lawson Brown (1955)
Benenden, Kent	1924	299	£420	E. B. Clarke (1954)
Berkhamsted, Herts	1888	480	£264 D£108	B. W. Russell (1950)
Beverley High Sch., East Yorks	1908	388	*Dnil*	Mrs. R. Noble (1960)
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs	1919	375	*Dnil*	K. E. Bower (1949)
Bishop's Stortford, Herts. & Essex H.S.	1909	540	£210 *Dnil*	J. R. F. Wilks (1951)
Blackpool, Elmslie Girls' Sch.	1918	400	D£72–96	E. L. Oldham (1952)
Bolton, Lancs	1877	600	D£78	M. D. Higginson (1954)
Bradford Girls' Gr. Sch.	1875	725	D£69–75	M. M. Black (1955)
Brentwood, Ursuline High (*R.C.*)	1900	760	£229 D£60	Mother Joseph Howley (1947)
Bridlington High Sch.	1905	570	£165 *Dnil*	D. I. Matthews (1956)
Burgess Hill, Sussex (P.N.E.U.)	1906	215	£255 D£60–90	M. A. Morris (1955)
Burton-on-Trent High Sch.	1872	520	*Dnil*	E. Lloyd (1952)
Bury St. Edmunds, East Anglian Sch.	1935	291	£282 D£129	M. Tuck (1949)
Casterton, Carnforth	1823	221	£297 D£115	K. I. Staines (1957)
Chatham, Grammar Sch. for Girls	1907	620	*Dnil*	A. M. McMaster (1956)
Chelmsford County High Sch.	1907	481	*Dnil*	G. M. Cadbury (1935)
Cheltenham Ladies' College	1853	790	£360 D£186	J. A. Tredgold (*Princ.*) (1953)
Chester, Ursuline Convent Sch. (*R.C.*)	1850	380	D£180	Mother Mary Paul Flood, O.S.U. (1952)
Christ's Hospital, Hertford	1552	288		D. R. West (1942)
Church Education Corporation (35 Denison House, Westminster, S.W.1.):				
Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst, Kent	1920	124	£330	E. Bickersteth (1932)
Uplands, Sandecotes, Parkstone	1903	150	£309 D£164	M. H. L. Orr (1936)
Church Schools Company (29 Euston Road, N.W.1):				
Guildford High Sch.	1888	419	D£79–105	E. S. Bryce (1960)
Hull High Sch., Tranby Croft	1890	354	£180–212 D£72–104	H. W. Thompson (1956)
Southampton (Atherley Sch.)	1926	336	D£79–114	U. V. Laidlaw (1950)
Sunderland High Sch.	1884	386	D£76–96	J. L. Wisbach (1957)
Surbiton High Sch.	1884	351	D£67–108	S. A. Kerr (1947)
York College	1908	257	D£81–114	H. C. Randall (1944)
Clevedon, St. Brandon's School	1831	345	£270 D£114	A. K. Forster (1950)
Clifton High School for Girls	1877	720	£306 D£120	D. N. Glenday (1933)
Colston's, Bristol	1891	630	*Dnil*	A. M. S. Dunn (1953)
Cranborne Chase Sch., Tisbury, Wilts.	1946	140	£345	C. B. Galton (1946)
Crediton High Sch.	1910	280	£165 *Dnil*	G. M. B. Williams (1952)
Croham Hurst, South Croydon, Surrey	1899	400	D£54–120	Miss M. E. Ayre (1959)
Derby High Sch.	1892	360	D£48–114	D. M. Hatch (1957)
Dolgelley, Dr. Williams' School	1878	380	£215 D£65	D. B. Lickes (1946)
Doncaster, Munic. High Sch.	1905	550	*Dnil*	H. V. Mellor (1949)
Downe Hse., Cold Ash, Newbury, Berks.	1907	270	£375	N. I. Medley (1947)
Durham High Sch.	1884	285	£246 D£96	I. Salter (1958)
Edgbaston High, Birmingham	1876	460	D£61–104	E. A. Hopkins (1954)
Edgbaston C. of E. Coll.	1886	475	£215–233 D£66–113	M. Going (1947)
Edgehill, Bideford, N. Devon	1884	521	£204 D£69	A. M. Shaw (1955)
Ely High School	1905	380	*Dnil*	B. Tilly, PH.D. (1936)
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch	1658	472	£226 D£76	E. M. Ryan (1935)
Farnborough, Hill Convent Coll.	1889	280	£300 D£90	Mother R. Alexander (1958)
Farringtons, Chislehurst, Kent	1911	204	£309 D£168	F. E. Wilson (1957)
Faversham, Wm. Gibbs School	1883	306	*Dnil*	B. Saunders (1957)
Felixstowe College, Suffolk	1929	260	£330	R. M. Jones (1943)
Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, Hawthorns Sch.	1921	148	£210–249 D£52–78	E. M. Regge (1921)

Schoo	Fd.d.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (*a*) *D*=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (*b*)
Girls' Public Day School Trust (Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.1.):				
Bath High	1875	510	£204-210D£66-78	G. S. Blackburn (1942)
Birkenhead High	1901	580	D£72-78	P. E. Winter (1952)
Blackheath High	1880	540	D£75-81	Mrs. R. T. Stoker (1956)
Brighton and Hove High	1876	550	£225-240D£72-78	I. Ashcroft (1950)
Bromley High	1883	600	D£75-81	M. Leale (1949)
Croydon High	1874	880	D£75-81	E. B. J. Cameron (1960)
Ipswich High	1878	460	D£72-78	B. Strong (1960)
Liverpool (Belvedere)	1880	530	D£72-78	F. M. Abraham (1955)
Newcastle (Central) High	1895	620	D£72-78	G. K. Belton (1949)
Norwich High	1875	620	D£72-78	D. F. Bartholomew (1954)
Nottingham High	1875	860	D£72-78	F. M. Milford (1950)
Notting Hill and Ealing High	1873	640	D£75-81	J. M. S. Hendry (1960)
Oxford High	1875	530	£219-234D£72-78	M. E. A. Hancock (1959)
Portsmouth High	1882	570	D£72-78	E. M. Thorn (1941)
Putney High	1893	660	D£75-81	K. Lockley (1950)
Sheffield High	1878	520	D£72-78	M. C. Lutz (1959)
Shrewsbury High	1885	470	D£72-78	A. A. M. Wells (1957)
South Hampstead High	1876	550	D£75-81	P. R. Bodington (1954)
Streatham Hill and Clapham High	1887	500	D£75-81	M. E. Macaulay (1947)
Sutton High	1884	690	D£75-81	J. R. Glover (1959)
Sydenham High	1887	550	D£75-81	M. D. Yardley (1942)
Wimbledon High	1880	630	D£75-81	M. M. Burke (1949)
Godolphin, Salisbury	1726	291	£366D£165	G. Engledow (1959)
Gravesend County Grammar School	1914	660	Dnil	M. H. White (1950)
Gt. Crosby, Lancs., Seafield Gr. School, Sacred Heart of Mary (*R.C.*)	1908	576	D£53	Mother Françoise (1959)
Greenacre, Banstead, Surrey	1933	240	£201D£82	E. P. Wagstaffe (1955)
Harrogate College, Harrogate	1893	341	£345	M. W. S. Todd (1952)
Harrow, County Sch. for Girls	1914	567	Dnil	D. M. Robinson (1941)
Haslemere, Royal Naval School	1840	221	£315. D£126-141	Mrs. C. McClenaghan (1960)
Hawnes, Haynes Park, Beds	1929	230	£315	J. G. Townshend (1929)
Headington School, Oxford	1915	289	£321 336D£54-162	P. A. Dunn (1959)
Hitchin Girls' Gr. School	1639	568	Dnil	M. A. Badland (1945)
Howells', Denbigh	1859	420	£321D£105	M. K. Stone, O.B.E. (1950)
Howells', Llandaff	1860	544	£213D£66	M. Ll. Lewis (1941)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham	1895	420	D£72	K. M. L. Jewsbury (1947)
Hunmanby Hall, Yks	1928	300	£294	H. M. Darby (1955)
Ilford, Ursuline High Sch. (*R.C.*)	1903	546	D£75	Mother E. Ryan, O.S.U. (1952)
Ipswich, Northgate Gr.	1906	630	Dnil	E. J. Atkinson (1957)
Keighley Girls' Grammar Sch.	1872	750	Dnil	J. A. Evans (1942)
King Edward VI High Sch., B'ham	1883	500	D£58	D. S. Lloyd-Williams (1953)
King's High Sch., Warwick	1879	550	D£63	F. W. Hare (1948)
Lady Eleanor Holles, Hampton, Middx.	1711	610	£298 D£131	R. G. Scott (1949)
Leamington, Kingsley Sch.	1884	390	£300-315D£90-132	D. A. Sweet (1932)
Leeds, Girls' High	1876	706	D£76	M. G. Sykes (1949)
Lewes, County Grammar School	1913	540	Dnil	W. M. S. Moss (1944)
Lincoln, Christ's Hosp. Girls' High Sch.	1893	525	£167Dnil	I. V. Cleave (1943)
Liverpool Girls' College, Liverpool	1856	320	Dnil	B. R. Palmer (1945)
Liverpool, Huyton College	1893	532	£300D£150	E. C. Fenton (1958)
Liverpool (Everton Valley), Notre Dame Collegiate (*R.C.*)	1902	500	D£50	Sister Francis, S.N.D. (1938)
Liverpool (Mt. Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch. (*R.C.*)	1851	400	Dnil	L. M. Bankes (1945)
*London**:				
Henrietta Barnett, Hampstead, N.W.11	1911	563	Dnil	M. M. N. McLaughlan (1958)
C. E. Brooke Sch., Camberwell, S.E.5	1898	270	Dnil	J. L. Hay (1956)
Burlington, Wood Lane, W.12	1909	570	Dnil	M. E. Field (1949)
Camden, Sandall Road, N.W.5	1871	683	Dnil	D. Burchell (1947)
Channing School, Highgate, N.6	1885	330	£268-299D£76-158	M. G. Lloyd Thomas (1952)
City of London, E.C.4	1894	400	D£91-97	G. M. Colton (1949)
Godolphin and Latymer, W.6	1905	650	Dnil	M. J. Bishop, C.B.E. (1935)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Acton, W.3	1690	730	D£72-81	Miss E. G. Harold (1944)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E.14	1896	560	Dnil	J. A. Kirby (1958)
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W.	1878	263	D£140	J. M. Eagles (1959)
Francis Holland, Graham Terr., S.W.1	1881	260	D£91-142	M. W. Bowden (1945)
James Allen's Girls', Dulwich, S.E.	1741	500	D£104	J. I. Leiper (1957)
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W.6	1917	403	Dnil	F. E. Marshall (1947)

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (*a*) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (*b*)
London—continued.*				
Mary Datchelor, Camberwell Green, S.E.5	1877	634	.....Dnil	R. N. Pearse, O.B.E. (1951)
North London Collegiate, Canons, Edgware	1850	840	.....D£75	K. Anderson, Ph.D. (1944)
Prendergast, Lewisham, Catford, S.E.6	1890	625	.....Dnil	C. M. Johnson (1957)
Queen's College, Harley Street, W.1.	1848	230	.....D£165	A. M. Kynaston (1942) [(1951)
St. Angela's, Ursuline Convent Sch., Forest Gate, E.7 (*R.C.*)	1862	900	.....Dnil	Mother Benedict Davies, O.S.U.
St. Paul's Girls' Sch., Brook Green, W.	1904	460	.....D£135	M. Osborn (*High Mistress*) [(1948)
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Gr., New Kent Road, S.E.1	1903	540	.....Dnil	E. J. M. Wilson (1959)
Loughborough High Sch., Leicestershire	1850	636	£186.....D£48	D. E. Andrews (1940)
Loughton High School	1906	580	.....Dnil	M. E. Heald (1945)
Lowther College, nr. Rhyl	1900	270	£360.....	E. W. Lemarchand (1960)
Maidstone Grammar Sch. for Girls	1888	740	.....Dnil	E. Barnes (1951)
Malvern Girls' College	1893	590	£366.....D£174	M. M. Burgess (1954)
Manchester High Sch. for Girls	1874	820	.....D£74	K. L. Cottrell (1959)
Manchester, Withington Girls' Sch.	1890	530	.....D£69	M. E. Bain (1938)
Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosby	1888	400	.....D£80	I. F. Brash (1941)
Monmouth Sch. for Girls	1894	460	£217.....D£58	A. Page (1960)
Newcastle upon Tyne Church High Sch.	1885	603	.....D£63–93	Mrs. M. R. Pybus (1945)
Northampton High Sch.	1878	700	.....D£72	R. M. Marsden (1937)
North Foreland Lodge, Sherfield-on-Loddon, Hants.	1909	97	£359.....	F. M. Gammell (1937)
Northwood Coll., Northwood, Middx.	1878	345	£261–282D£63–129	D. J. Worger (1938)
Norwich, Blyth	1889	835	.....Dnil	E. P. Ayles (1954)
Oakdene, Beaconsfield	1911	233	£252.....D£99	A. J. Havard (1959)
Oakfield-Luckley, Wokingham, Berks.	1894	150	£268.....D£126	E. A. S. Randle (1949)
Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle under Lyme	1876	560	.....Dnil	S. M. Smith (1952)
Palmer's Girls' School, Grays, Essex	1706	570	.....Dnil	A. Leworthy (1940)
Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham	1905	780	.....Dnil	M. E. Lambrick (1952)
Penrhos, Colwyn Bay	1880	380	£285–372.....	C. Smith (1938)
Penzance, W. Cornwall Sch.	1884	292	£240...D£81–108	D. M. Peacock (1957)
Perse Sch. for Girls, Cambridge	1881	560	.....	M. A. Scott (1947)
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (*R.C.*)	1860	540	.....D£54	Sister Dolores (1956)
Polam Hall, Darlington	1880	288	£270–300D£36–129	E. I. J. Martineau (1940)
Preston, Lark Hill House (*R.C.*)	1861	489	.....D£42	M. J. Beatty (1955)
Preston, Winckley Sq. Convent (*R.C.*)	1875	567	.....D£58	Mother Mary Edwina (1952)
Princess Helena Coll., Temple Dinsley, Hitchin, Herts.	1820	129	£252.....	S. G. Thicknesse (1958)
Queen Anne's, Caversham	1894	300	£333.....	M. J. Challis (1958)
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate	1912	210	£348.....	E. Kerr (1950)
Queen Margaret's, Escrick Park, York	1901	230	£312.....	B. D. Snape (1960)
Queen Mary, Lytham	1930	700	.....D£60	J. L. Harley (1952)
Queen's Sch., Chester	1878	578	.....D£53	E. N. MacLean (1947)
Queenswood, Hatfield, Herts	1894	395	£381.....	E. M. Essame (1943)
Redland High Sch., Bristol	1882	580	.....D£69	S. Peters (1945)
Red Maids', Bristol	1634	205	£204.....D£79	D. D. Dakin (1961)
Rochester Gr. School, Kent	1888	516	.....Dnil	M. Butterfield (1939)
Roedean, Brighton	1885	380	£387–417.....	N. M. Horobin (1947)
Royal Masonic Sch., Rickmansworth Pk.	1788	400	*Nil*.....	Mrs. U. J. Campbell (1959)
Runton Hill, W. Runton, Norfolk	1911	96	£300 .....D£120	M. L. Kilvert (1958)
St. Albans High School, Herts	1907	493	£246–296D£82–132	M. H. Gent (1951)
St. Catherine's, Bramley, Guildford	1885	287	£321.....D£129	C. E. Stoner (1947)
St. Clare, Polwithen, Penzance	1889	245	£216...D£59–101	E. M. Johns (1947)
St. Dominic's High Sch., Stoke-on-Trent (*R.C.*)	1857	697	.....D£53	Sister Mary Laurence (1957)
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Matlock	1844	270	£180–270D£60–90	P. M. Robinson (1958)
St. Felix, Southwold, Suffolk	1897	300	£330.....	M. Oakeley (1958)
St. Helen and St. Katharine, Abingdon	1903	444	£222..... D£72	Sister N. Gweneth, C.S.M.V. (1957)
St. Helen's, Northwood	1899	598	£267–294D£75–141	G. A. Mackenzie (1945)
St. James's School, West Malvern	1896	190	£387.....	M. Southgate (1960)
St. Joseph's Coll., Bradford (*R.C.*)	1908	130	£120.....D£48	C. M. Shanahan (1956)
St. Margaret's, Bushey, Herts	1749	316	£345.....D£183	E. F. Birney (1936)
St. Mary & St. Anne's, Abbots Bromley	1874	490	£300 .....D£145	M. E. S. Roch (1953)
St. Mary Sch., Baldslow, St. Leonards on Sea	1913	195	£236.....D£78	Sister B. Allen (1958)

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (*a*) D = Day Girls	Headmistress See note (*b*)
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts.	1873	92	£336.....D£84	E. M. Gibbins (1946)
St. Mary's Convent Sch., Cambridge (*R.C.*)	1908	387	£210.....D£77	Sister M. Christopher (1949)
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton	1836	270	£267.....D£132	D. Conrady (1950)
St. Mary's Priory, Princethorpe, nr. Rugby (*R.C.*)	1630	65	£204–219...D£84	[(1939) Mother Mary Walburga, O.S.B.
St. Mary's Sch., Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.	1872	300	£370 ..D£90–111	W. J. Chalk (1942)
St. Mary's School, Wantage, Berks.	1873	190	£315.....	Sister Brigitta, C.S.M.V. (1958)
S. Michael's, Burton Park, Petworth, Sussex	1844	237	£360.....	K. L. Moseley (1948)
St. Monica's, Clacton-on-Sea	1936	199	£302.....D£150	M. M. Parker (1960)
St. Stephen's College, Broadstairs	1867	140	£321.....	Sister Catherine (1960)
St. Swithun's, Winchester	1884	440	£294–357D£64–164	P. M. C. Evans (1953)
S. Winifred's, Llanfairfechan	1887	225	£278..... D£84	M. J. Taylor (1952)
Salford, Adelphi House (*R.C.*)	1852	562	.....D£45	A. M. Dempsey (1947)
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (*R.C.*)	1855	700	.....D£59	Sister Monica, S.N.D. (1958)
Sherborne Sch. for Girls, Dorset	1899	426	£360.....D£180	D. Reader Harris (1950)
Shillingstone, Dorset, Croft House Sch.	1941	210	£315.....	Mrs. O. M. Torkington (1941)
Southend-on-Sea High Sch.	1913	761	..... *Dnil*	H. M. Cowell (1937)
Stamford High Sch., Lincs.	1876	700	£208..... D£62	J. C. Lomax (1947)
Stockton-on-Tees, Queen Victoria High	1883	290	.....D£55	E. K. Wallen (1959)
Stover Sch., Newton Abbot	1932	125	£321.....D£142	P. E. Dence (1935)
Sunderland, St. Anthony's (*R.C.*)	1900	800	.....D£33	C. Healy (1939)
Sunny Hill, Bruton, Somerset	1900	400	£252.....D£90	E. L. Chappell (1950)
Talbot Heath Sch., Bournemouth	1886	602	£243.....D£72	A. L. Macpherson, Ph.D. (1956)
Truro High Sch.	1880	500	£203–208D£73 81	S. M. Peatfield (1959)
Upper Chine, Shanklin, I.O.W.	1799	218	£268–284D£63–110	P. M. Gifford (1955)
Wadhurst, The College	1930	172	£297 ....D£141	M. E. Carter (1956)
Walsall, Qn. Mary's High Sch.	1893	370	.....*Dnil*	M. Carter (1946)
Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, Kent	1838	387	£201.....D£66	E. A. Blackburn (1946)
Ware Gr. Sch., Herts.	1906	525	.....*Dnil*	B. T. Robinson (1956)
Watford Gr. Sch., Herts.	1704	825	.....*Dnil*	J. Tennet (1957)
Wentworth Sch., Bournemouth	1899	210	£330.....D£150	M. D. Everett (1958)
Westcliff-on-Sea High Sch.	1926	880	.....*Dnil*	J. K. Raeburn (1952)
Westonbirt, Tetbury, Glos.	1928	300	£375.....	C. M. Scott-Smith (1955)
Westwood House, Peterborough	1936	320	£220....D£75–94	Mrs. G. H. Belgion (1936)
Wheelwright Gr. Sch., Dewsbury	1888	430	.....*Dnil*	N. W. Truelove (1948)
Wigan Girls' High Sch., Lancs	1887	580	.....*Dnil*	G. Holland (1952)
Worthing Girls' High Sch., Sussex	1905	735	.....*Dnil*	A. M. Headley (1960)
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks.	1896	385	£410.....	K. A. Walpole (1948)
Wycombe High Sch., Bucks.	1901	880	.....*Dnil*	A. Downs (1944)
Wyggeston Girls' Sch., Leicester	1878	750	.....*Dnil*	M. E. Pedley (1948)
York, The Mount School	1831	247	£348.....	J. Blake (1960)
Scotland				
Craighoime, Glasgow	1801	340	.....D£47–69	W. M. Packer (1942)
Esdaile, Edinburgh	1863	140	£162–252D£81–96	B. Forsyth (1953)
Girls' School Company, Ltd. (142 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.):—				
Glasgow, Park Sch.	1879	468	.....D£45–84	L. McDonald (1944)
Helensburgh, St. Bride's	1895	360	£252–270D£45–84	R. Drever Smith (1953)
Kilmacolm, St. Columba's	1897	380	£252–270D£47–92	K. C. MacArthur (1945)
George Watson's Ladies', Edinburgh	1871	950	..... D£41–53	H. Fleming (1958)
High School, Glasgow	1878	950	.....D£16	F. Barker (1947)
Hutcheson's Girls' Gr. Sch., Glasgow	1876	931	.....D£27	I. G. McIver (1947)
James Gillespie's, Edinburgh	1803	1250	.....D£15	M. D. Steel (1956)
Mary Erskine, Edinburgh	1694	985	.....D£41–53	M. M. Jennings (1946)
Morrison's Academy, Crieff	1860	420	£255.....D£60	M. R. P. Muirie (1957)
St. Denis', Edinburgh	1858	338	£300.....D£120	J. O. Ramsay (1950)
St. George's, Garscube Terr., Edinburgh	1888	427	£189...D£72–126	J. O. Lindsay, Ph.D. (1960)
St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Fife	1877	390	£381.....D£162	J. S. A. Macaulay (1956)
Isle of Man				
Buchan Sch., Castletown	1875	125	£246.....D£72	A. Nicol-Smith (1957)
Jersey				
Jersey College for Girls	1880	455	..... D£65	E. M. Farewell (1960)

EVENTS OF THE YEAR, OCT. 1, 1959—SEPT. 30, 1960

HOME AFFAIRS

THE ROYAL HOUSE

(1959.) **Oct. 2.** Princess Alexandra flew from Bangkok to Phnom Penh to stay with Cambodian royal family. **7.** After short visit to India, Her Royal Highness arrived back at London Airport on conclusion of her tour. **9.** War Office announced that sentries at Buckingham Palace would in future be mounted inside forecourt. **18.** The Queen conferred title of Royal on Sierra Leone Military Forces and consented to be their Colonel-in-Chief. **19.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh returned to Buckingham Palace from Balmoral and Her Majesty held Privy Council at which ministers appointed to new offices took the oath and kissed hands. It was announced that Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother would visit Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland for about two weeks in May, 1960. **20.** The Duke of Edinburgh held investiture on behalf of the Queen. **28.** The Duke was installed as President of British Medical Association.

Nov. 3. Princess Alexandra launched Britain's largest post-war passenger liner, *Oriana*, 40,000 ton Orient Line vessel, at Barrow-in-Furness. **4.** Royal Naval Reserve Centenary thanksgiving service, in St. Paul's Cathedral, was attended by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Kent. **7.** The Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Margaret, the Princess Royal, the Duke of Gloucester and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, attended British Legion Festival of Remembrance in Albert Hall. **8.** The Duke of Edinburgh, on behalf of the Queen, led the Two Minutes Silence at the Cenotaph. Many other members of the Royal Family were present at the ceremony. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attended Remembrance Day ceremony in Edinburgh. **12.** It was announced that President de Gaulle had accepted the Queen's invitation to himself and Mme. de Gaulle to pay State visit to Britain in April, 1960. **22.** The Duke of Edinburgh left Hatfield by air for Ghana, piloting plane himself for part of flight. Owing to fog, his plane was diverted from Bordeaux airport to Cognac, and the Duke spent the night at El Golea in Sahara. **24.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attended annual St. Cecilia concert at Festival Hall. **27.** The Queen travelled to Sandringham for a short stay. **30.** The Duke of Edinburgh returned by air from Ghana to Marham, Norfolk, and joined the Queen at Sandringham. Princess Margaret attended installation of new Dean of Westminster.

Dec. 9. The Duke of Kent took the oath and his seat in the House of Lords. **18.** The Duke of Edinburgh piloted the Hovercraft over the Solent. **22.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, with their children and the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, left London for Sandringham. **25.** One-minute Christmas message by Her Majesty, recorded in advance, was broadcast throughout Commonwealth.

(1960.) **Jan. 1.** New Year Honours list included viscountcy for Lord Rochdale, baronies for Sir Evelyn Baring and Sir George Nelson and life baronies for Sir Alfred Bossom and Dr. Hugh Dalton. **13.** Many members of the Royal Family attended the marriage at Romsey Abbey of Lady Pamela Mountbatten to Mr. D. N. Hicks. Princess Anne was a bridesmaid. **15.** The Princess Royal sailed in *Britannia* for tour of Caribbean. **22.** The Queen approved conferment of life barony on Mr. R. G. Casey, Australian Minister for External Affairs since 1951, this being first life peerage under 1958 Act for Commonwealth citizen outside U.K.

Feb. 8. At meeting of Privy Council, the Queen declared her will and pleasure that while she and her children would continue to be known as the House and Family of Windsor, her descendants other than those entitled to style and title of Royal Highness and Prince or Princess, and females who marry and their children, would bear surname of Mountbatten-Windsor. **18.** The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and Princess Alexandra were entertained to luncheon at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Corporation in honour of their oversea journeys during preceding year. **19.** The Queen gave birth to a boy at Buckingham Palace, the prince being the first child born to a reigning British sovereign since the birth in 1857 of Princess Beatrice, youngest of Queen Victoria's children. **20.** Thirty-six jet fighters conducted fly-past over London to celebrate birth of the prince, and salute of 41 guns was fired in Hyde Park. Countess Mountbatten of Burma died in North Borneo. **23.** The Marquess of Carisbrooke, son of Princess Beatrice and last surviving grandson of Queen Victoria, died at Kensington Palace at the age of 73. **25.** Lady Mountbatten was buried at sea off the Isle of Wight. The Archbishop of Canterbury conducted the service and the Duke of Edinburgh was among the mourners. **26.** Following announcement was made from Clarence House: "It is with the greatest pleasure that Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother announces the betrothal of her beloved daughter the Princess Margaret to Mr. Antony Charles Robert Armstrong-Jones, son of Mr. R. O. L. Armstrong-Jones, Q.C., and the Countess of Rosse, to which the Queen has gladly given her consent."

March 1. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, accompanied by Princess Margaret and her fiancé, visited Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, for gala ballet performance in aid of Royal Ballet Benevolent Fund. **7.** The Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Kent, attended memorial service for Lady Mountbatten in Westminster Abbey. **8.** The Duke of Edinburgh unveiled memorial tablet in Westminster Abbey cloisters to British men and women who had worked in Sudan. **18.** The Duke of Edinburgh visited Plymouth, where he was made Lord High Steward of the city. **22.** The birth of the infant prince was registered at Buckingham Palace and it was announced that his names would be Andrew Albert Christian Edward and that he would be known as Prince Andrew. **23.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attended service in Bath Abbey to commemorate completion of restoration scheme. **24–25.** The Duke of Edinburgh visited Edinburgh and Glasgow. **29.** Princess Margaret visited Helensburgh and Glasgow and inspected ruins of whisky bond warehouse destroyed in disastrous fire on previous night.

April 2. Princess Margaret and Mr. Armstrong-Jones watched University Boat Race from Cambridge launch. **4.** The Queen approved barony for Sir Gladwyn Jebb, British Ambassador to France since 1954. **5.** President and Mme. de Gaulle arrived for state visit. They were met at Gatwick Airport by the Duchess of Kent, and on arrival at Victoria were greeted by the Queen, who was making her first public appearance since the birth of Prince Andrew, and presented to other members of the Royal Family. The Queen and the President drove to Buckingham Palace in an open carriage, followed by another in which the

Duke of Edinburgh and Mme. de Gaulle travelled. In the afternoon the President laid wreaths on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey and the Marshal Foch statue in Grosvenor Gardens. He and his wife took tea with Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret at Clarence House, and he later saw Mr. Macmillan. In the evening, the President and his wife were entertained by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at a state banquet at Buckingham Palace, and afterwards the Royal Family and their visitors watched, from the Palace balcony, a great firework display in St. James's Park. During the day, the Queen invested the President with the Royal Victorian Chain and the President presented the Queen with the Croix de la Liberation, as a posthumous award to King George VI. **6.** President de Gaulle again had discussions with Mr. Macmillan in the morning. Mme. de Gaulle visited Queen Mary's Hospital for Children at Carshalton. Later, the visitors drove in carriages, escorted by a sovereign's escort of Household Cavalry, to Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor presented an address and the President and Mme. de Gaulle and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were entertained to luncheon. Subsequently, the President and his wife attended reception given by Franco–British Society and Alliance Française at Lancaster House and paid private visit to Sir Winston and Lady Churchill. In the evening, they gave a dinner at the French Embassy to the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. **7.** In the morning President de Gaulle, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, reviewed troops of the Household Brigade on Horse Guards Parade, and later, after receiving addresses from the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker on behalf of the Lords and Commons, addressed members of both Houses in Westminster Hall. The Foreign Secretary acted as host at a luncheon given by the Government to the President and his wife at Chelsea Hospital, and in the evening the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh entertained the visitors at a gala performance of the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden. The Princess Royal returned to Portsmouth in *Britannia* after her three-month tour of the Caribbean. **8.** President and Mme. de Gaulle flew back to Paris on conclusion of their visit. Prince Andrew was christened at Buckingham Palace by the Archbishop of Canterbury. **20.** It was stated that after their marriage Princess Margaret and Mr. Armstrong-Jones would live in a grace and favour house in Kensington Palace. **21.** The Queen spent her thirty-fourth birthday at Badminton, where she, the Duke of Edinburgh and their children and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother were staying during the Badminton horse trials. **22.** The Queen appointed the Earl of Radnor and Lord Digby to be Knights of the Garter and conferred Order of Merit on Sir Cyril Hinshelwood and Mr. Graham Sutherland. **29.** The President of Pakistan, who had come to England for Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, arrived at Windsor with his wife for week-end visit to the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.

May 2. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh gave dinner party at Windsor for Commonwealth Prime Ministers. **6.** The wedding of Princess Margaret and Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones was solemnised at Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury. After the reception at Buckingham Palace, the Princess and Mr. Armstrong-Jones appeared on the balcony, where they were joined by the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. The crowds here, and those lining the route of the procession to and from the Abbey, were thought to be the largest seen in London since the Coronation, and in the evening there were again large crowds, which delayed the Princess and her husband on their drive to Tower Pier, off which they boarded *Britannia* to sail for their honeymoon in the Caribbean. **8.** The Duke of Edinburgh accepted freedom of Royal Borough of Windsor on behalf of Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire). The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Duchess of Kent watched F.A. Cup Final. **10.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother left for Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Queen being present at her departure from London Airport. **11.** The Queen Mother arrived in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. **14.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh watched Rugby League Cup Final at Wembley. **16.** The Queen and the Duke attended Royal Variety Performance at Victoria Palace. **17.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother opened Kariba Dam on the Zambezi. **20.** The Queen attended dedication of new chapel of Order of the British Empire in crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. **27.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited County Durham. **31.** On completion of her tour of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother returned to London Airport, where she was met by the Queen.

June 1. The Duke of Edinburgh attended service in St. Paul's Cathedral to celebrate 600th anniversary of foundation of Admiralty Court. Later, the Queen, the Duke, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Duke of Gloucester, the Princess Royal and the Duchess of Kent watched the Derby. **7.** The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Ottawa by air for four-day visit to North America. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attended service at St. Paul's Cathedral to mark 250th anniversary of its opening after its rebuilding by Wren. **9.** The Duke of Edinburgh left Toronto for New York, where he was guest of honour at dinner given by the Pilgrims of the U.S. and the English-Speaking Union. **10.** On his thirty-ninth birthday, the Duke opened the British Exhibition in New York; later His Royal Highness flew back to London. **11.** The Queen's Official Birthday was celebrated. The birthday honours included a viscountcy for Sir William Slim and barony for Mr. Basil Sanderson. At the Queen's birthday parade, the Colour of the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, shortly to be disbanded, was trooped. **13.** A Garter installation service was held in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and the Duke of Gloucester taking part in the procession and other members of the Royal Family being present; Sir William Slim, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl of Radnor and Lord Digby were installed as Knights of the Garter. **18.** Princess Margaret and Mr. Armstrong-Jones arrived back at Portsmouth in *Britannia* from their honeymoon. **21.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left for Scotland, where on following day they attended the Royal Highland Show. **22.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Stockport and Chester, and on the following day, Leominster, Hereford and Ledbury. **24.** Princess Margaret visited Stamford. **27.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh went to Lord's on fourth day of Second Test Match, and though the match had ended before their arrival, they saw exhibition game and members of England and South African teams were presented to them. In the evening, the Duke of Edinburgh presided at 150th anniversary banquet of Canada Club at Guildhall. **28.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh held a reception at Buckingham Palace for delegates to Conference of British Commonwealth Ex-Services League. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, with Princess Margaret



One of the first pictures of Her Majesty the Queen with her second son, Prince Andrew, who was born at Buckingham Palace on February 19.



In July, King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit of Thailand paid a State Visit to England. They are shown with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on their arrival at Victoria Station.



Princess Margaret was married in Westminster Abbey on May 6 to Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones. The group shows the bride and bridegroom, the best man, Lt. Ronald Ogilvy, and the bridesmaids, of whom Princess Anne is standing next to Princess Margaret.



An aerial view of the Kariba Dam on the Zambesi, which was opened on May 23 by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. The dam, one of the greatest engineering projects in the world, impounds an artificial lake which, when complete, will cover 2,000 square miles.



The former Belgian Congo attained independence on June 30. The flag of the new State is seen being prepared for the celebrations. Independence was succeeded by a long unsettled period, during which intervention by the United Nations became necessary.



(*Right*) The scene after many Africans had been killed when police opened fire at Sharpeville, near Johannesburg, on March 21, during disturbances connected with a native campaign against compulsory carrying of passes. (*Left*) On April 9, shots were fired at close range at Dr. Verwoerd, the South African Prime Minister, just after he had opened the Union Exposition in Johannesburg.



A view from the *ksi al Janubi*, on the Moroccan coast, after it had been viciously razed to the ground in a calamitous earthquake on February 29, in which some 12,000 people lost their lives.

FIRE IN GLASGOW



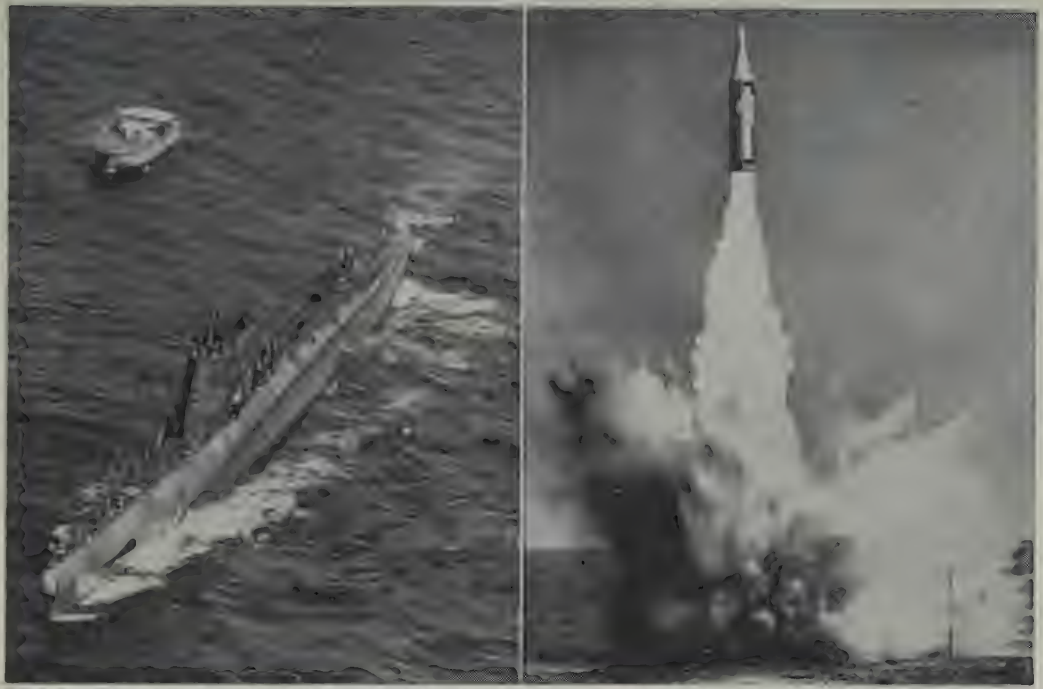
A disastrous fire took place in a whisky bond warehouse at Anderston, Glasgow, on March 28. Fourteen firemen and five salvage corps workers were killed and damage to the extent of millions of pounds was caused.



Francis Powers, pilot of the American U-2 plane which was shot down over Soviet territory on May 1, was put on trial for espionage in Moscow on August 17. Two days later he was sentenced to ten years' loss of liberty, the first three to be served in prison



President de Gaulle, Mr. Macmillan and President Eisenhower in sombre mood at the Elysée Palace on May 17, after the intended summit talks had been abandoned.

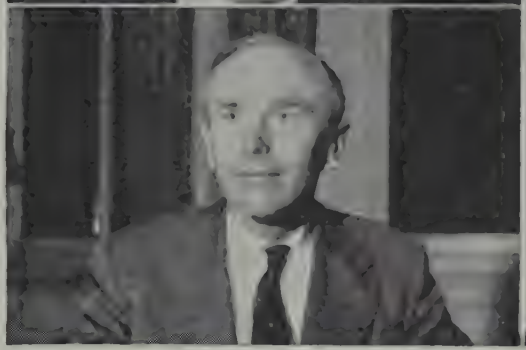


The U.S. nuclear submarine *Triton* is seen (left) steaming to New London, Connecticut, on May 10, after making the first undersea voyage round the world, which she accomplished in 84 days. *On right*, a *Polaris* missile leaves the water in the first full-scale launching from a submerged nuclear submarine at Cape Canaveral in July.



Mr. Donald Campbell's *Bluebird II*, in which he had hoped to break the world land speed record, after it had overturned when going at more than 300 m.p.h. in a trial run at Bonneville, Utah, on September 16. Mr. Campbell escaped grave injury







In the Cabinet reconstruction in July, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd (*see p.* 56), who had been Foreign Secretary since 1955, became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was succeeded at the Foreign Office by the Earl of Home (*see p.* 56). Mr. Aneurin Bevan (right), the Deputy Leader of the Labour Party and an outstanding parliamentary figure for many years, died on July 6 at the age of 62 after a long illness.

HONOURED IN 1960



Among those honoured in 1960 were Field Marshal Sir William Slim (*top right*) who was made a Viscount, Sir Cyril Hinshelwood (*top left*) who received the Order of Merit, Basil Spence (*bottom left*) who was knighted, and Flora Robson who became a Dame of the British Empire.





Cecil G. Griffin, the South African cricketer, in the act of delivering the ball, after the Lord's Test Match did not bowl again during the South African tour.

The Oxford Eight was later chosen to represent Britain in the Olympic Games and the Medway oarsmen were selected for the Fours.

Griffin was no-balled for throwing by a number of English umpires, and Oxford University beating Oxford University in a great finish in the final of the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley on July 2.





Don Thompson *(left)* crosses the finishing line in the 50 kilometre walk to win a gold medal for Britain in the Rome Olympic Games. Herb Elliott of Australia *(right)* won the 1,500 metres race by no fewer than 15 yards in the world record time of 3 minutes, 35·6 seconds.

and Mr. Armstrong-Jones, watched Royal Tournament at Earl's Court, which was visited by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on **June 30.**

July 4. President Frondizi of Argentina and his wife arrived on four-day official visit to London, and attended dinner given by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace. **6.** The Queen, who was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, opened, as an addition to National Maritime Museum, Flamsteed House, which formerly housed Greenwich Observatory. **8.** The Queen took salute at farewell parade of 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, in garden of Buckingham Palace. **12.** Princess Margaret and Mr. Armstrong-Jones took up residence at their new home at Kensington Palace. **13.** The Queen conferred barony on Sir Terence Nugent, retiring Comptroller of Lord Chamberlain's Office. **15.** Her Majesty opened National Army Museum at R.M.A., Sandhurst. **19.** The King and Queen of Thailand began two-day state visit to Britain. They were met at Gatwick Airport by Princess Alexandra and travelled by train to Victoria, where the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh received them. The royal party drove in open carriages to Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon, while the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were attending opening ceremony of tercentenary celebrations of the Royal Society at the Albert Hall, the King and Queen of Thailand went to Westminster Abbey, where they laid wreath on grave of Unknown Warrior, and later visited Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at Clarence House. In the evening, they were entertained by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at state banquet at Buckingham Palace. **20.** The King and Queen of Thailand drove to Guildhall for lunch given by the City and afterwards visited Royal Academy. In the evening, they entertained the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family to dinner at Thai Embassy. **22.** The Queen reviewed centenary parade of cadet forces in grounds of Buckingham Palace. **25.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh flew to R.A.F. College, Cranwell, where Her Majesty presented her Colour and took passing-out parade.

Aug. 1. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived on board *Britannia* for Cowes Week. **5.** The Queen travelled to Cardiff, where she joined the Duke of Edinburgh, who had arrived in *Britannia* from Cowes, and together they visited National Eisteddfod and carried out other engagements in Cardiff. **7.** The Queen and the Duke attended special thanksgiving service in Llandaff Cathedral for its restoration after bomb damage, and in afternoon paid second, informal, visit to Eisteddfod, together with the Prince of Wales and Princess Anne. Later the royal party sailed in *Britannia* for the Shetlands. **10.** *Britannia* arrived at Lerwick, where the Queen opened new harbour extension. **11.** The royal party visited outlying islands of Unst, Yell, Out Skerries and Whalsay. **12.** They continued their tour, visiting Fair Isle and the Orkneys. **13.** They disembarked from *Britannia* at Aberdeen, where the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh fulfilled a number of engagements before driving to Balmoral.

Sept. 3. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Edinburgh Festival. **7.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited Hebrides and opened 5-mile causeway across North Ford, linking islands of Benbecula and North Uist. **8.** The Queen, with other members of the Royal Family, attended Braemar Gathering. **11.** Princess Margaret and Mr. Armstrong-Jones visited Glasgow, where Her Royal Highness presented new Colours to the 5th/6th Battalion, the Highland Light Infantry (T.A.). **25.** Proposed visit of Duke and Duchess of Gloucester to Jordan in October postponed at King Hussein's request. **26.** Princess Alexandra arrived in Nigeria for ceremonies attending independence.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.—**(1959). Oct. 8.** Polling took place in General Election. **8–9.** Early results showed number of Conservative gains and in early hours of Oct. 9, Mr. Gaitskell conceded that his opponents had won election. Final figures showed that Conservatives and their associates had made net gain of 23 seats, and that they would have 365 members in new Parliament, with 258 Labour and 6 Liberals. **9.** Admiralty announced that battleship *Vanguard* would be scrapped in 1960. **14.** Mr. Macmillan issued details of his reconstructed Cabinet. Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Minister of Education, resigned and were replaced by Mr. Macleod, former Minister of Labour, and Sir David Eccles, President of Board of Trade. Lord Mills, hitherto Minister of Power, remained in Cabinet as Paymaster-General. Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation was divided. Mr. Duncan Sandys, Minister of Defence, became Minister of Aviation, and was succeeded by Mr. H. A. Watkinson, and Mr. E. Marples, former Postmaster-General, was made Minister of Transport. Mr. Butler, while remaining Home Secretary and Leader of the House of Commons, became also Chairman of the Conservative Party organization. He was succeeded as Lord Privy Seal by Lord Hailsham, who also became the first Minister in charge of science and technology, with responsibility for Atomic Energy Authority, D.S.I.R., Medical Research Council, Agricultural Research Council, Overseas Research Council and Nature Conservancy. Lord Hailsham's former office of Lord President of the Council was assumed by Lord Home, who also continued as Secretary for Commonwealth Relations and Leader of the House of Lords. Ministry of Supply was abolished, many of its functions being taken over by new Ministry of Aviation. Mr. Maudling became President of Board of Trade, and Mr. Heath Minister of Labour, Mr. Redmayne succeeding latter as Government Chief Whip and becoming a Privy Councillor. **15.** National Coal Board announced proposed reduction of £175,000,000 in capital expenditure programme. **16.** Further ministerial appointments were made. Lord Carrington, until recently High Commissioner in Australia, became First Lord of the Admiralty in place of Lord Selkirk, who was appointed U.K. Commissioner in Singapore and S.E. Asia. **17.** Mr. James Griffiths resigned, on grounds of age, from deputy leadership of Labour Party. Lord Ogmore, former minister in Labour Government, joined Liberal Party. **19.** Large increases in fares on British Railways and London Transport announced, to become operative on Nov. 1. Restrictions on amount of foreign currency obtainable for travel abroad were removed as from Nov. 1. **20.** Commons met to elect Speaker and chose Sir Harry Hylton-Foster, Solicitor-General and Conservative member for Cities of London and Westminster. **22.** Mr. Macmillan completed his Government. New Ministers of Cabinet rank were the Hon. Richard Wood, Minister of Power, Lord John Hope, Minister of Works, and Mr. J. R. Bevins, Postmaster-General, who were all to become Privy Councillors, and Mr. C. J. M. Alport, Mr. J. N. Browne and Mr. F. J. Erroll, Ministers of State at Commonwealth Relations Office, Scottish Office and Board of Trade respectively. Mr. Browne, who lost his seat at the Election, was to become a Life Peer. Mr. J. E. S. Simon succeeded new Speaker as Solicitor-General. It was announced that, with appointment of

Lord Hailsham with general responsibility for science and technology, Atomic Energy Office and Lord President's office would be combined. **23.** B.O.A.C. reported loss of over £5,000,000 in 1958–59. Mr. Gaitskell and Mr. H. W. Bowden were re-elected leader and chief whip respectively of Parliamentary Labour Party, and Mr. Bevan was elected deputy leader in place of Mr. Griffiths. All three elections were unanimous. **27.** New session of Parliament opened, the Lord Chancellor reading the Queen's Speech in Her Majesty's absence. Legislation forecast in the Speech included bills to deal with local unemployment, to reform betting and gambling laws, to provide more effective treatment for young offenders, to change law dealing with charitable trusts, to make legal aid and advice more widely available, to strengthen the law on building societies and to allow payment of wages by cheque. Government's intention to relax earning rules for old age pensioners and widowed mothers was also stated. Sir Gordon Touche was chosen as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Ways and Means, and Sir William Anstruther-Gray, Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means. **31.** Lord Montgomery unveiled statue of Sir Winston Churchill in latter's constituency at Woodford, in presence of Sir Winston and Lady Churchill.

Nov. 2. Text of Betting and Gaming Bill issued, chief provisions being licensing of betting shops, registration of bookmakers, who would be issued with permits on initial payment of £100, and heavier penalties for street betting. **4.** President of Board of Trade said that most remaining controls on imports would be removed from Nov. 9. All items imported from North America would be free from restrictions except tobacco manufactures, pharmaceuticals and watches. **12.** Prime Minister announced agreement whereby pictures in Lane bequest would be lent one half at a time for public exhibition in Dublin during four successive periods of five years each. **16.** Mr. Macmillan, speaking at Lord Mayor's Banquet, said that he envisaged series of summit meetings to reduce world tension and resolve problems " little by little, step by step." Text of Bill published to allow immediate increase of National Coal Board's borrowing powers from £650,000,000 to £700,000,000, with conditional authority for increase of further £50,000,000. **17.** Dr. Adenauer arrived on visit to England and had talks with Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd. In evening, he was guest of honour at dinner in Downing Street, and later he and Mr. Macmillan attended Anglo-German Association ball at Grosvenor House. Government announced that retirement and widowed pensioners could now earn £3 10*s.* instead of £3 per week without reduction of pension and widowed mothers £5 instead of £4. **18.** Dr. Adenauer entertained Mr. Macmillan to lunch at German Embassy and they later went to Chequers for further talks. Dr. Adenauer also called on Sir Winston Churchill during the day. In debate in Commons arising out of case of alleged misconduct of policeman, Mr. Butler said time had come for independent inquiry into recruitment, training, discipline and organization of police and their relation with central and local government authorities and with public. **19.** Dr. Adenauer left for home. **26.** President of Board of Trade announced committee of inquiry into company law, with Lord Jenkins as chairman. Chancellor of the Exchequer rejected Radcliffe Committee's proposals on procedure in changing bank rate, but proposed informal discussions in future between Governor of Bank of England and Chancellor, followed by latter's formal approval. **28–29.** Labour Party Conference held at Blackpool. In voting for members of National Executive, Mr. Wedgwood Benn displaced Mr. Mikardo. Mr. G. Brinham was elected party chairman for ensuing year. **30.** Sir Winston Churchill, on his 85th birthday, received congratulations in House of Commons from Mr. Gaitskell and Mr. Butler, and, in thanking them, spoke for first time in House since his resignation from Premiership in 1955.

Dec. 1. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd announced resumption of diplomatic relations with United Arab Republic. Italian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister began 3-day visit to London. **8.** It was announced that reconstruction of 10, 11 and 12 Downing Street and Treasury old buildings would start at beginning of summer recess in 1960. It would take about two years and cost was estimated at £1,250,000. During the work, Prime Minister and his staff, and Government whips, would be accommodated in Admiralty House and part of main Admiralty building. **10.** Mr. Macmillan declined suggestion for official celebration in 1960 of tercentenary of Restoration of Monarchy. **14.** Minister of Labour said that about 50,000 men, whose period of deferment from National Service would end between June and December, 1960, would not be called up. **16.** Mr. Macmillan announced that Sir Henry Willink would be chairman of Royal Commission on police. Mr. Butler said that committee, under chairmanship of Lord Simonds, would be set up to consider powers of subpoena of professional disciplinary tribunals. **23.** The Earl of Halifax died at his home at age of 78.

(1960) Jan. 5. Mr. Macmillan left London for tour of Africa. **8.** Pay increases awarded to 35,000 civil servants with retrospective effect from Oct. 1, 1958, at total cost of up to £5,000,000 *per annum*. **13.** Chairman of National Coal Board said that manpower in coal industry would be reduced from 640,000 to 595,000 during 1960. **16.** Conference on Cyprus opened at Foreign Office. **18.** Kenya constitutional conference began at Lancaster House; African elected members boycotted first day's sitting owing to British Government's refusal to admit Mr. P. M. Koinange as special adviser to local delegation. Conference on Cyprus ended without agreement, date of declaration of Cypriot independence being postponed for one month to March 19. **19.** Kenya Conference continued in absence of African elected members. **21.** Bank Rate raised from 4 per cent, at which figure it had stood since Nov. 1958, to 5 per cent. British Motor Corporation announced that as result of negotiations with Government, 3 new factories, to employ more than 11,000, would be built during ensuing 2 years in Scotland and South Wales and at Kirkby, near Liverpool. **22.** Mr. Macleod ruled that each group represented at Kenya Conference would be allowed pass for one extra adviser to conference offices at Lancaster House. **26.** Parliament reassembled after Christmas recess.

Feb. 2. United Party delegation at Kenya conference announced its withdrawal from practical work of conference committees. **3.** Supplementary Estimate published for National Health Service for £25,600,000. **10.** White Paper on Service pay and pensions issued, with new code showing general increases. **15.** Mr. Macmillan arrived back from his African tour. Main groups at Kenya conference accepted, with reservations, Mr. Macleod's proposals for new constitution. Minister of Aviation announced that Government would give financial aid to aircraft firms and would share in profits from sale of aircraft. **16.** Defence Estimates for 1960–61 showed increase of £115,700,000 over previous year. It was stated

that order for first all-British nuclear submarine was expected to be placed during year. **17.** Secretary of State for Air announced that ballistic missile early warning stations would be set up at Fylingdales Moor, in North York Moors National Park, at cost of £43,000,000, of which U.S.A. would meet £35,000,000. London conference on British Honduras ended in complete agreement on constitutional proposals; unofficial members of British Honduras delegation unanimously requested that reaffirmation of their desire to remain in Commonwealth should appear as preamble to new constitution ordinance. **18.** Royal Commission on doctors' and dentists' pay issued its report, recommending substantial increases for family doctors in National Health Service and for doctors and dentists in hospitals. Progress at Kenya conference was held up by disagreement over inclusion of property safeguards in Bill of Rights in transitional constitution. **21.** Kenya conference ended, no action having been taken on land safeguards. Before leaving London, Africans made clear their intention to oppose British Government's proposals on this subject and to abrogate 1895 agreement between Britain and Sultan of Zanzibar on Kenya coastal strip. **26.** Chairman of Vauxhall Motors announced his firm's intention to build new commercial vehicle factory at Ellesmere Port. Government spokesman said that grant for the following year to Arts Council would be increased by 23 per cent. to enable more help to be given to drama, music, opera, ballet, museums and art galleries.

March 1. Opposition amendment to Government motion approving Defence White Paper defeated by 330 to 197, more than 40 Labour members being understood to have abstained. Mr. Macmillan said that Government was satisfied that suggestions for televising Parliament did not at present command support necessary to justify so radical a departure from tradition. **10.** In statement to Commons, Mr. Macmillan foreshadowed higher railway fares and freight charges, cutting of services and closing of lines. **14.** After exchange of letters with Mr. Gaitskell, Mr. Crossman resigned from his position as Labour front bench spokesman on pensions and national insurance, in consequence of his opposition to official party policy on defence. **16.** Labour Party Executive agreed to revise party constitution by retaining reference to common ownership, but adding amplification on lines suggested by Mr. Gaitskell. **17.** Conservatives gained seat from Labour at Brighouse and Spenborough by-election with majority of 666 in straight fight, against Labour majority of 47 at General Election. In West Harrow by-election, Conservative candidate was returned with majority of 11,426 in four-cornered contest, Liberal defeating Labour for second place, and Independent forfeiting his deposit. At General Election, late Conservative member had had majority of 18,000 in straight fight with Labour. **25.** Government Bill introduced for stricter regulation of building societies. **26.** Mr. Macmillan flew to Washington to discuss with President Eisenhower latest phase of Geneva nuclear tests negotiations. **29.** Estimate for National Health Service for 1960–61 showed increase of nearly £21,000,000. **30.** Publication of annual Economic Survey, which stressed need for vigilance on costs and prices and for further expansion of exports.

April 1. Text of Road Traffic and Roads Improvement Bill published, provisions including ticket fines for minor road offences and appointment of uniformed traffic wardens. **4.** Mr. Heathcoat Amory introduced his Budget, main features of which were abolition of Entertainments Duty on cinemas, increase in tobacco duty and increase in profits tax from 10 per cent. to 12½ per cent. Mr. Gaitskell laid emphasis on increase in Government expenditure of £320,000,000, a point to which other members on both sides of House reverted. A number of Conservative back-benchers abstained in division on resolution on tobacco. **6.** Order tabled providing for 1961 census. It laid down that part of census would be conducted by 10 per cent. electronic sample and that this part would contain additional questions about people's work. Minister of Transport announced composition of Railway Planning Board to advise on reconstruction of railway system. **11.** Minister of Health said that Government was prepared to accept recommendations of Royal Commission on doctors' and dentists' pay. **13.** Minister of Defence announced abandonment of Blue Streak missile as military weapon; opposition pressed for committee of inquiry and later tabled motion of censure. **22.** British Transport Commission announced large increases in railway and bus fares and freight charges; season ticket increases on London Underground would range from 9 per cent to 14 per cent., and Southern Region ordinary rail fares were increased by about 11 per cent. **28.** Mr. Heathcoat Amory reimposed restrictions on hire-purchase of wide range of consumer goods.

May 3. Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference opened, and after discussion *communiqué* was issued saying that problem of apartheid would not be formally discussed, but that Mr. Louw, South African representative, had expressed readiness to meet other heads of delegations informally to discuss it, and arrangements were being made accordingly. **5.** Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malayan Prime Minister, issued statement that informal talks with Mr. Louw on previous day had ended abruptly and that he would take no further part in them. **9.** Commonwealth Prime Ministers decided to admit Nigeria into Commonwealth after she had obtained independence, and to support her application for membership of United Nations, and on following day agreed to accept Ghana as republic within Commonwealth. **13.** Conference ended; final *communiqué* emphasised that Commonwealth was multi-racial association and said that if South Africa became republic, she should then ask for consent of other Commonwealth Governments to remain Commonwealth member. **16.** Lord Heyworth appointed Chairman of Council on Prices, Productivity and Income in succession to Lord Cohen. **17.** Second reading moved in Commons of Ghana (Consequential Provisions) Bill, which included, at Ghana's request, provision for ending appeals from Ghana to Judicial Committee of Privy Council. **19.** Representative meeting of doctors agreed to accept Government's pay offer. Conservatives held seat in North Edinburgh by-election, with majority reduced by 3,422 in three-cornered contest. **20.** Building Societies Association recommended its members to raise rate on loans from 5½ to 6 per cent. **25.** Annual report of Historic Buildings Council said that Government policy of reduction of grants might well be signing death warrants of fine buildings.

June 1. Chandos Committee recommended that Government should lend Cunard Line £18,000,000 towards replacement for *Queen Mary*, which should not cost more than £30,000,000. **13.** Admiralty announced that nationalized firm of S. G. Brown, Ltd., was being sold to de Havilland Holdings, Ltd., who were associated for the purpose with an American firm. **16.** Mr. Alfred Robens appointed chairman of National Coal Board from Jan. 31, 1961. **23.** Bank rate raised from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. and further call of 1 per cent. of special deposits from clearing banks was made. **29.** Report of British Transport Commission

for 1959 showed working deficit of £12,600,000; gross receipts of British Railways were £14,200,000 less than in 1958. Mr. Gaitskell received vote of confidence from Parliamentary Labour Party by 179 to 7.

July 1. Pay increases, back-dated to May 1, 1958, awarded to about 18,000 technical civil servants. **5.** Mr. Brooke, Minister of Housing and Local Government, said that he was not prepared to modify policy of free market in land. **6.** Mr. Aneurin Bevan died at his home after a long illness, at age of 62. Postmaster-General announced reduction in charge to residential subscribers for local telephone call from 3*d.* to 2½*d.*, and extension of cheap rates to whole of Sunday. **12.** Mr. Macmillan told Commons that he was taking up with President Eisenhower question of arrangements governing use by U.S.A. of bases in Britain. **13.** Mr. Antony Head appointed first High Commissioner to independent Federation of Nigeria. Labour Party National Executive decided not to proceed with any amendment or addition to Clause 4 of party constitution, concerning nationalization. **19.** Mr. Macmillan read to Commons personal letter which he had sent to Mr. Khrushchev expressing his deep concern at what appeared to be new trend in Soviet foreign policy. He also read formal Note, rejecting Russia's protest over flight of RB 47 aircraft. **20.** Select Committee on Nationalized Industries, reporting on working of British Transport Commission and future of British Railways, recommended open subsidies to enable certain smaller and unprofitable lines to be retained. **21.** Majority report of committee on artificial insemination by donor recommended that A.I.D. was not in interests of society and should be discouraged, and that A.I.D. without husband's consent should be made new ground for divorce or judicial separation. **22.** Mr. Derek Walker-Smith, Minister of Health, resigned office to return to his practice at the Bar. **25.** Conference on Nyasaland opened in London. **27.** Consequent upon resignation of Mr. Heathcoat Amory, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Walker-Smith, a number of ministerial changes were made. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd succeeded Mr. Heathcoat Amory and his place as Foreign Secretary was taken by Lord Home. Lord Hailsham (Lord Privy Seal) became Lord President of the Council, retaining his post as Minister for Science and succeeding Lord Home as Leader of the House of Lords. Mr. Heath was appointed Lord Privy Seal, with responsibility for Foreign Office in Commons; he was followed at Ministry of Labour by Mr. Hare, formerly Minister of Agriculture, in which office he was succeeded by Mr. Soames. Mr. Sandys took Lord Home's place as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Mr. Peter Thorneycroft returned to the Cabinet in Mr. Sandys' former post of Minister of Aviation. Mr. John Profumo became Secretary of State for War and Mr. Enoch Powell (who was made a Privy Councillor) Minister of Health. The Queen conferred viscountcies on Mr. Heathcoat Amory and Mr. Lennox-Boyd (Colonial Secretary till October, 1959) and baronetcy on Mr. Walker-Smith. Annual report of Inspectors of Constabulary showed that provisional figures for indictable crime in England and Wales had risen by 8 per cent. over 1958, which had itself been worst recorded year. **29.** It was announced that Government would recommend the Queen to issue Royal Proclamation directing that farthings (which had not been minted since 1956) should cease to be legal tender from Jan. 1, 1961.

Aug. 4. Conference on Nyasaland ended in agreement on new constitution. **5.** Government agreed to pay rises for over 5,000 higher civil servants at estimated annual cost of £1,485,000. **12.** Prison Commissioners' Report for 1959 showed average prison population during year of 26,349, against 25,108 in 1958.

Sept. 8. Mr. Louw, South African Minister for External Affairs, paid special visit to Mr. Macmillan in Aberdeenshire, where Prime Minister was on holiday. **14.** National Coal Board announced increase of house coal prices of 10*s.* a ton, and average increase of all coal of 6*s.* 8*d.* a ton. **25.** Mr. Macmillan left by air to attend United Nations General Assembly in New York. **27.** Chairman of Electricity Council forecast increase in electricity prices. **29.** Liberal Party Assembly opened at Eastbourne, and on following day rejected, by 607–78, motion in favour of unilateral disarmament by Britain. **30.** It was announced that Rootes Group would open factory near Glasgow for production of new small Hillman car.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.—(**1959**) **Nov. 12.** Alderman Sir Edmund Stockdale installed as Lord Mayor of London. **20.** Government announced public inquiry into proposed development, authorized by L.C.C., on Monico site on north side of Piccadilly Circus.

(**1960**) **March 1.** Local Government Commission made proposals for changes in administrative areas, including elimination as separate authorities of Huntingdonshire, Rutland, Isle of Ely and Soke of Peterborough, and formation of Cambridge and Luton into county boroughs. **May 11.** Minister of Housing and Local Government decided to allow building of houses on 34 acres near river and Ham House at Richmond. **12.** In municipal elections, Conservatives won control in number of boroughs, with net gain of 389 seats. Liberals had net gain of 51 seats and Labour net loss of 470. **19.** Mr. Brooke, Minister of Housing and Local Government, rejected plan for development of Monico site in Piccadilly Circus. **Aug. 3.** Mr. Brooke suggested to Northumberland County Council reduction in area of Tyneside green belt. **Sept. 19.** Traffic warden system began in Westminster City Council parking meter zone. **21.** Pay increases agreed for 180,000 local government officers in England and Wales. **23.** As result of disorders arising from demonstrations over St. Pancras Council rents, Home Secretary made order prohibiting all public processions—except purely religious ones—in St. Pancras for 3 months. **27.** Court of Aldermen of City of London granted livery to Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders. **29.** Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen was elected Lord Mayor of London for ensuing year.

ACCIDENTS.—(**1959**) **Oct. 4.** Fire destroyed part of A. V. Roe aircraft factory at Chadderton, Lancashire. **26–27.** Violent storm did much damage throughout country; in Scotland, 5 Aberdeenshire fishermen were reported missing and 3 persons were killed in accidents due to the wind on land. **Nov. 13.** Gales off Southern England, reaching 104 m.p.h. off the Lizard, caused much damage to shipping; 2 fishermen were lost. **Dec. 7.** During severe gales in North Sea, Aberdeen trawler, *George Robb*, sank off Duncansby Head, with loss of all 13 crew, and 2 men were drowned at Flamborough Head when dredger broke away from tug. Two coastguards lost their lives in rescue attempts. **8.** All members of crew of Broughty Ferry lifeboat drowned in high seas when trying to reach North Carr lightship, which was adrift. The lightship men were taken off by helicopter on following day. **16.** Fleetwood trawler, *Red Falcon*, reported missing with 19 men off west coast of Scotland. **25–26.** In storms which affected most of country during Christmas holidays, 4 people lost their lives;

whirlwinds struck village near Truro, and St. Helens, Isle of Wight.

(1960) **Jan. 13.** Crew of 7 of tug *Applegarth* drowned when she sank after collision in Mersey off Birkenhead. **21.** Five persons killed when Glasgow to London express collided with express goods train near Settle. **March 4.** Tug *Sunfish* struck Tower Bridge, overturned and sank, her chief engineer being lost. **28.** Fourteen firemen and 5 salvage corps workers lost their lives in fire which destroyed whisky bond warehouse at Anderston, Glasgow. **April 24.** Five workmen engaged on new suspension bridge over Tamar were drowned when boat carrying them back to Plymouth after work was swamped and sank. **May 13.** Harry Schell, famous racing driver, killed at Silverstone while practising for international race on following day. **18.** Mother and child killed when interior of grocery store collapsed at St. Helens, Lancs. **June 22.** Eleven persons killed in fire at store in centre of Liverpool. Seven men employed at Royal Ordnance factory, Bishopton, Renfrewshire, killed by explosion. **28.** Forty-five miners were killed in pit explosion, accompanied by falls of roof, at Six Bells colliery near Abertillery. **Aug. 11.** Passengers on Central Line train near Ilford were affected by smoke caused by fusing; 29 were detained in hospital. **25.** Severe flooding in Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire caused 3 bridges to be washed away, walls to be demolished and villages cut off. **26.** Four Lossiemouth fishermen were lost when their boat was driven ashore on Aberdeenshire coast in fog. Whirlwind swept through Hornchurch, Essex, doing considerable damage. **29.** Skipper and 3 of crew of Hull trawler *St. Hubert* killed near northern coast of Norway by explosion of bomb or shell picked up in trawl net. **Sept. 18.** Special train carrying Sadlers Wells Opera Company crashed into buffers at Forster Square Station, Bradford, 11 members of company being injured, one of whom died later.

AVIATION.—(1959) **Oct. 1.** Mr. J. W. C. Squier drifted ashore in dinghy on Wigtownshire coast after leaving P.1 Lightning supersonic jet fighter by ejector seat during test flight at high speed on previous day. He received only slight injuries. **12.** Blackburn NA 39 strike aircraft, on test flight from Boscombe Down, crashed near Lyndhurst, both occupants being killed. **15.** Member of R.A.F. aerobatic team killed while practising for display.

(1960) **Jan. 11.** It was announced that Vickers English Electric and the Bristol Aeroplane Company had decided to amalgamate. **Feb. 26.** Twenty-nine people killed when Alitalia airliner crashed at Shannon Airport. **July 7.** Two R.A.F. aircraft collided in air about 5 miles from Cambridge, all 8 occupants being killed. **9.** King's Cup won by Druine Turbulent aircraft entered by the Duke of Edinburgh and piloted by his equerry, Squadron-Leader J. de M. Severne. **Aug. 4.** New speed record for manned aircraft was set up at Edwards air base in California by X-15 rocket research plane which flew at 2,150 m.p.h., beating previous record of 2,094 m.p.h. set up in Sept. 1956. **12.** X-15 aircraft attained height of 131,000 ft. and beat old altitude record of 126,000 ft.

CRIMES AND TRIALS.—(1959) **Oct. 6.** Home Secretary referred case of Günther Podola to Court of Criminal Appeal, and date fixed for Podola's execution was cancelled. After two days' hearing, full court of five judges of Court of Criminal Appeal dismissed appeal on Oct. 15. On Oct. 22, Attorney-General refused permission for appeal to House of Lords and Podola was executed on Nov. 5. **12.** It was discovered that jewellery and cash valued at more than £200,000 had been stolen during week-end from four London branches of same jewellers' firm. **Nov. 9.** Fifteen-year-old boy who had absconded from Carlton approved school sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for stealing rifle and ammunition and using it with intent to prevent arrest. **24.** Two London men, who had been convicted of armed robbery in connection with hold-up at Sheffield bank in July, were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

(1960) **Feb. 2.** Court of Criminal Appeal quashed convictions on number of counts against George Frederick Dawson and reduced sentence passed on him in March 1959 from 6 years' imprisonment to 4. Another man, who had been convicted with him and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment, had convictions on all counts against him quashed, and was discharged. **19.** Alfred George Hinds, who escaped from Chelmsford Prison in 1958, was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and fined £400 at Belfast on charges concerning uncustomed cars. **28.** Police-Constable George Albert Askew was sentenced at Essex Assizes to 7 years' imprisonment after being found guilty of taking part in £18,000 bank raid. Two other men were sent to prison for 7 years and one for 5 years. **April 1.** Anthony Maynard Wraight, former R.A.F. officer who returned to Britain after 3 years in U.S.S.R., was sentenced at Central Criminal Court to 3 years' imprisonment for giving information while in Russia which might have been useful to an enemy. **4.** Louis Granville Gordon, former chairman and managing director of Mias group of companies, was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud; two other men received 3 years' sentence and one 2 years'. **July 22.** Friedrich Grunwald and Herbert Hugh Murray each sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for fraud arising from use of State Building Society funds. **28.** House of Lords restored conviction, for capital murder, of Jim Smith, who had been sentenced to death for murder of policeman, who had fallen after clinging to car driven by Smith, which contained stolen property. Court of Criminal Appeal had substituted verdict of manslaughter for that of capital murder and imposed sentence of 10 years' imprisonment. Home Secretary had earlier announced that in event of murder conviction being restored, he would recommend reprieve from death sentence originally passed. **Aug. 18.** Guard of Brighton to London train bound and nailed into guard's van by 3 raiders, who rifled mail bags. **Sept. 5.** Thieves were found to have broken into bank at Bordesley, Birmingham, during week-end and stolen £25,000. **20.** Another robbery on train between London and Brighton; guard was overpowered by 3 men, who escaped with 6 mail bags after train had been stopped, it was believed, by "fake" signal placed on line.

EDUCATION.—(1959) **Oct. 20.** Statute promulgated in Congregation at Oxford gave women's colleges equal status with men's, provided for women Proctors in addition to male Proctors, and made heads of women's colleges eligible for Vice-Chancellorship. **Nov. 11.** It was announced that first Church of England training college to be built for 60 years would be commenced at Canterbury. **Dec. 10.** Report of Central Advisory Council for Education recommended raising of school-leaving age from 15 to 16 between 1966 and 1969, and establishment of county colleges thereafter.

(1960) **Jan. 29.** Isaac Wolfson Foundation made grant of £350,000 to Imperial College of Science and Technology for building and equipment of biochemistry and chemical microbiology laboratories and for support of teaching and research.

Feb. 3. Committee under chairmanship of Lady Albemarle issued report on Youth Service, recommending 10-year development plan, with increased funds for buildings, facilities and full-time leaders. Sir David Eccles, Minister of Education, approved report on behalf of Government. **March 5.** Mr. Macmillan elected Chancellor of Oxford University by 1,976 votes against 1,697 cast for Sir Oliver Franks. **April 20.** It was announced that plan to establish university in Norwich had been accepted in principle by University Grants Committee. **May 3.** Chancellor of Exchequer said that university teachers would receive salary increases, backdated to Jan. 1, at initial cost, in additional grants, of about £3,500,000 a year.

LABOUR.—(1959) **Oct. 1–6.** Continuation of unofficial strike of oxygen workers, which at one stage put about 60,000 persons in different industries out of work. **13.** Leaders of 18 unions decided to submit claim to building employers' federation for extra 4*d.* an hour, at estimated cost of £40,000,000 a year. Shortage of sheet steel compelled Vauxhall Motors to stop Saturday morning working for 3 months. **14.** Unofficial dock strike at Liverpool spread to affect nearly 1,500 men. 720 welders went on strike in Clyde shipyards, more than 500 other shipyard workers being made idle by following day. **15.** Liverpool dock strike increased, involving one-third of labour force, and further 1,000 men came out next day. **16.** Nearly 400 more Clyde shipyard workers dismissed. **19.** All drivers and conductors of Sheffield buses ceased work owing to dispute over standing passengers. **21.** Clyde shipyard workers returned to work. Northern district committee of National Union of General and Municipal Workers suspended for 6 months 112 union members who had taken part in oxygen workers' strike. **25.** Strike began of more than half of Liverpool's tug crews, 15 ocean-going ships being prevented from entering or leaving dock. **26.** 130 members of dining car staff on London to Manchester trains went on strike and were later joined by men from Euston, St. Pancras, King's Cross, Liverpool Street, Western Region, North Eastern Region and Scotland. Strike of Liverpool tugmen became virtually complete. **28.** T.U.C. General Council decided that inquiry into unofficial strikes and shop stewards' activities should begin in November. **29.** T.G.W.U. gave notice to terminate national agreement concerning standing passengers on buses. **31.** Strike of Merseyside tugmen ended.

Nov. 4. Sheffield bus crews agreed to resume work to enable National Joint Industrial Council to review national agreement on standing passengers. Leaders of dining car attendants' strike decided, by 16 votes to 13, to recommend return to work. **11.** T.G.W.U. spokesman said that bus workers throughout country had decided to submit claims for higher wages. **17.** Ford Motor Company reached agreement with unions for shorter hours and higher pay for their employees. Unofficial strike by 220 press shop men at Nuffield Metal Products factory, Washwood Heath, caused 2,000 other workers to be sent home and 800 more to be laid off at Cowley. Demarcation dispute in Belfast shipyard caused strike of 650 shipwrights. **18.** Shipbuilding employers rejected claims for higher pay and shorter hours. More B.M.C. employees affected by strike at Nuffield Metal Products' factory. **24.** Engineering employers' federation offered to reduce standard working week from 44 hours to 42½ without loss of pay, but refused wage increase; unions rejected terms. **Dec. 3.** British Transport Commission again rejected claim by N.U.R. for substantial wage increase. **10.** Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions decided unanimously at special conference to press claim for wage increase and 40-hour week. Unofficial strike of 600 vehicle builders at Mulliners' Birmingham factory; 10,000 Standard Motor Company's workers made idle. Strike of 64 men at Jaguar Cars, Coventry, threw 4,000 out of work. **16.** Agreement between Electricity Council and trade unions provided for reduction of working week from 44 hours to 42 for 120,000 employees in nationalized electricity supply industry. **18.** Agreement reached for increase in agricultural workers' wages of 4*s.* and reduction of hours from 47 to 46. **23.** T.U.C. General Council appealed to all members of trade union movement and to general public to support proposed boycott of South African goods.

(1960) **Jan. 5.** Delegate meeting of London members of N.U.R. voted in favour of 24-hour token strike on Feb. 1. **13.** Railway unions submitted claim for 4-hour reduction in working week. **18.** London Transport Executive rejected busworkers' claim for extra £1 per week. **20.** Agreement reached for reduction of winter working week to 40 hours, with improved overtime rates, for 250,000 civil engineering workers, at possible cost of £10,000,000 a year. Representatives of workers in nationalized electricity supply industry presented claim for substantial pay increase. **21.** National Union of Mineworkers decided to submit claim for wage increase of 12*s.* a week and to refer rejected claim for shorter hours to arbitration. London Underground lift and escalator maintenance men staged unofficial strike; number of lifts went out of action. **25.** About 8,600 car workers in Rootes Group laid off as result of strike of 132 men at subsidiary works at Acton, which had lasted for 17 days. **28.** Attempts to settle strike of 52 Birmingham electricians, which was disrupting B.M.C. production, broke down. **29.** Two fresh strikes in motor industry, involving large number of workers at Rover and Standard-Triumph factories. After railway unions failed to agree with B.T.C. over variation of agreement not to enter into prior commitments on wages before independent pay review committee reported, N.U.R. called general strike of its members for Feb. 15. **31.** 2,000 men laid off indefinitely by Standard-Triumph Cars.

Feb. 1. London Underground services severely curtailed by strike. In Birmingham, Coventry and Oxford areas over 31,000 motor workers were unable to work. **7.** Mr. F. Haxell, Communist general secretary of E.T.U., declared re-elected with majority of 1,034 over his opponent. **8.** It was announced that report of independent committee conducting railway wages review would be made ready in week beginning Feb. 29, about month earlier than expected. **9.** N.U.R. executive decided unanimously not to call off strike. Sir V. Tewson, general secretary of T.U.C., said that his finance and general purposes committee had concluded that it was unable to render any further assistance in solution of difficulties. **11.** Executive conference of Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions accepted employers' offer of reduction of standard working week from 44 hours to 42. **12.** British Transport Commission, at Government's request, stated that it was prepared to give interim back-dated wage increase of 5 per cent. as soon as report of independent committee was published. N.U.R. executive called off strike. Building employers and unions agreed to wage increase at annual cost of £20,000,000. **15.** Hull docks came virtually to standstill owing to unofficial strike of dockers. **17.** 126 miners who had stayed down pit at Betteshanger, Kent, in protest against dismissals for redundancy, returned

to surface after 6 days; strike at colliery continued. Claim for wage increase for workers in nationalized electricity supply industry was rejected. **18.** Negotiations broke down on union claims for higher wages, shorter hours and other improvements for busmen. **24.** More than 3,000 B.M.C. workers in Birmingham and Oxford laid off in consequence of strike at Hardy-Spicer component factory. T.U.C. General Council decided to call representatives of E.T.U. to meet T.U.C. finance and general purposes committee to discuss affairs of E.T.U. **25.** Shipbuilding employers and unions agreed on reduction of working week from 44 hours to 42. **26.** Pay increase of 7½ per cent. to cotton workers agreed.

March 1. Railway unions presented claims to British Transport Commission for shorter working week. **4.** Guillebaud committee's report on railway pay recommended increases of from 8 per cent. to 18 per cent. at probable annual cost of £40,000,000. **15.** Wage increases of 10*s.* a week for bus drivers and conductors and slightly smaller sum for garage maintenance workers were agreed by London Transport Executive, at total annual cost of more than £1,300,000. It was stated that higher fares would have to be considered. **18.** Six thousand B.M.C. workers laid off as result of unofficial strike of 51 men at Morris Motors' Washwood Heath branch. **23.** T.U.C. General Council called on E.T.U. either to sue people who had made public charges of malpractice or to accept independent inquiry. **24.** Pay increases of approximately 10*s.* a week and reduction of weekly hours from 44 to 42 for provincial bus employees were agreed.

April 5. Vickers-Armstrong dismissed 180 platers, employed at Walker-on-Tyne, who had been involved in several stoppages.

May 22. Working party representing British Transport Commission, A.S.L.E.F. and N.U.R., agreed plan for pay increase amounting to 31*s.* a week for main line drivers and motormen.

June 12. Strike by station engineers at London Airport caused cancellation of number of B.E.A. services. **15.** About 2,000 employees walked out of Hoover factories in Middlesex after firm had declared 800 workers redundant. **21.** More than half port labour force in Liverpool stopped work in unofficial strike over night-shift working and by June 23 whole port was at standstill. **27.** Strike at Jaguar Cars, Coventry, after 27 men had been dismissed. Merseyside dock strike spread to Manchester. **28.** Representatives of British Railways engineering shop workers decided to submit claim for substantial pay increase.

July 6. Two hundred members of crew of Cunard liner *Carinthia* walked off ship, causing her sailing to be cancelled, and on following day several other vessels were involved. **10.** Fifteen vessels were held up on Merseyside and about 1,500 seamen on strike. Workers at 3 London power stations went on strike, causing dislocation of underground train services. **11.** Seamen's strike spread to Glasgow and Belfast, where returning holiday makers were stranded. **12.** Passenger ship services between Scotland and Ireland and Liverpool and Ireland were cut off. **13.** Seamen came out on strike on Tyneside and the Forth, and at Manchester and Hartlepool. Miners' working week was shortened by one hour. **14.** Seamen's strike involved Port Talbot, Blyth, Hull and Goole. Scottish Office said that strike was beginning to cause shortage of essential foodstuffs in Western Isles. **18.** Meeting of seamen from more than 20 ports set up national strike committee and decided to stay out until committee had drawn up conditions for return to work and submitted them to National Union of Seamen; strike ended on June 20. **20.** L.T.E. power station workers who had been on strike were awarded increase of 10*s.* a week, with promise of further review of wages, and strike ended. **21.** Union leaders rejected L.T.E.'s proposals for incentive bonus scheme for London busworkers.

Aug. 2. Third unofficial strike in 2 months at L.T.E. power stations, when 450 maintenance men at 3 stations stayed out. **6.** Meeting of shop stewards called unofficial strike at power stations for Aug. 15. **8.** Increase of miners' wages of 5*s.* a week announced. **9.** National Union of Seamen and employers agreed on 50*s.* a week pay increase for seamen and 44-hour week. Unofficial committee in Liverpool rejected terms and called for renewal of strike, which took place on next day in Liverpool, Southampton, London, Bristol and Glasgow, Hartlepool, South Shields and Middlesbrough and on Teeside. At West India Dock, 16 seamen were arrested and charged with refusing to obey lawful order and obstructing sailing of a ship; 8 who were over 21 were sentenced to a month's imprisonment on following day. **11.** Sailing of *Queen Mary* from Southampton was delayed by strike and many holiday makers travelling to and from Continent and Channel Islands were held up. **12.** *Queen Mary's* sailing was cancelled. Wage increases for manual workers in electricity supply industry, ranging from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* 4*d.* were agreed, and on following day unofficial strike threat was called off. **14.** West of Scotland seamen decided to send delegation to London to demand that union's national executive should make strike official, and to stay on strike until this happened. **15.** Cunard Company announced decision to withdraw *Britannic* from service at end of season, saying that it was accelerated by unofficial strike, which was causing company serious losses, and by pay increase already agreed. **17.** London port workers' delegate conference agreed to accept employers' offer of additional 11*s.* a week for daily-paid men and 3½ per cent. increase for piece workers. **18.** More than 6,000 dockers went on strike at Royal group of docks in Port of London. **19.** Seamen in Liverpool voted to continue strike. Over 360 dockers went on strike at Birkenhead. **22.** T.U.C. General Council's report on unofficial strikes and shop stewards placed greater part of blame on employers, and also criticised press, but said that if, after warning, shop steward repeated activities which were contrary to rules and agreements, his credentials should be withdrawn. Seamen's strike ended at Southampton, but continued at other ports. London dockers returned to work. **23.** 1,400 men were laid off after number of strikes at Morris Motors and Pressed Steel factories at Cowley. **29.** Escalators and lifts in many London Underground stations put out of action by strike of maintenance men. **30.** British Transport Commission rejected railway unions' claim for shorter working week.

Sept. 5. Trades Union Congress opened at Douglas, Isle of Man. L.T.E. power station day workers returned after unofficial strike of 5 weeks. **6.** T.U.C. passed resolution placing on record appreciation of shop stewards and deploring misrepresentation of disputes. **7.** T.U.C. voted to support both Labour Party official policy of basing defence on nuclear deterrent and Mr. Cousins' motion advocating complete rejection of use or threat of use of strategic or tactical nuclear weapons. **8.** T.U.C. passed motion calling for extension of public ownership. **9.** Trades Union Congress ended; Mr. E. J. Hill was elected chairman for ensuing year. **13.** Pay rises were agreed for tobacco workers and gas workers. British Transport Commission offered increase of 3 per cent.

back-dated to previous January, to railway engineering workers. **17.** About 200 burners and 300 shipwrights went on strike in Clyde shipyards. **19.** Tally clerks at London docks decided to strike as result of proposal to recruit 50 additional clerks. **21.** Seamen in Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Hartlepool and Hull voted to return to work; those at Manchester, Glasgow and Sunderland, and on Tyneside, remained on strike. Tally clerks' strike made 15,000 idle in London docks and about 140 ships were held up. **26.** Agricultural Wages Board announced increase of 9s. a week in farm workers' pay. **28.** Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions submitted claim for extra £1 a week for all engineering workers. **29.** N.U.R. called rail strike for Oct. 17 in support of demands for more pay for railway engineering workers. **30.** Chairman of London Transport Executive invited T.G.W.U. to submit higher pay claim for London busmen.

LEGAL.—(1959). **Oct. 16.** Sir Gerald Dodson, Recorder of London since 1937, announced his retirement; on Oct. 20, Sir Anthony Hawke, Common Serjeant, was elected to succeed him, and later Judge C. D. Aarvold was chosen as Common Serjeant. **Nov. 12.** Text of Judicial Pensions Bill published, providing for increases of puisne judges' pensions from £2,625 to £4,000 a year, and fixing retiring age of 75 for judges appointed in future. **Dec. 2.** Lord Keyes awarded £40,000 damages in libel action against Mr. H. A. Y. Nutt and Finchfort Publishers, Ltd., arising from circular letter to shareholders of Gordon Hotels.

(1960). **Jan. 5.** Lord Justice Morris appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary upon resignation of Lord Somervell of Harrow. Mr. Justice Devlin and Mr. Justice Upjohn were appointed Lords Justice of Appeal in place of Lord Justice Romer, who had resigned, and Lord Justice Morris. **7.** Retirement of Mr. Justice Wynn Parry announced. Mr. C. R. Russell, Q.C., Mr. A. G. N. Cross, Q.C., and Mr. D. B. Buckley were appointed High Court Judges and assigned to Chancery Division, Mr. H. V. Lloyd-Jones, Q.C., Recorder of Cardiff, who was also appointed High Court Judge, was assigned to Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, Mr. Justice Sachs being transferred to Queen's Bench Division. **March 23.** Mr. R. H. Blundell appointed to succeed Sir Laurence Dunne as Chief Metropolitan Magistrate. **31.** Mr. W. R. Milligan, Q.C., Lord Advocate, was appointed Scottish judge; he was succeeded by Mr. William Grant, Solicitor-General for Scotland. **April 12.** Mr. John Pennycuick, Q.C., appointed High Court Judge in Chancery Division on retirement of Mr. Justice Roxburgh. **13.** Mr. Justice Ashworth, in Queen's Bench Division, granted declaration that Mr. J. H. Payne was still member of Electrical Trades Union and that his purported exclusion from membership was null and void; he was awarded £360 damages. **June 1.** Jury in Queen's Bench Division awarded Lord Keyes £6,500 damages in libel action against Mr. David Daniels. **Aug. 19.** Lord Justice Hodson appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary upon resignation of Lord Cohen; he was succeeded as Lord Justice of Appeal by Mr. Justice Donovan. **23.** In High Court, Patrick Neary, chairman of unofficial National Seamen's Reform Movement, was committed to prison for contempt of court for breach of injunction restraining him from conspiring with others to persuade or incite seamen employed by Cunard Company to break their contracts of employment. **Sept. 26.** Upon resignation of Mr. Justice Wallington and appointment of Mr. Justice Donovan to Court of Appeal, Sir David Cairns and Mr. Fenton Atkinson were appointed High Court Judges, former being assigned to Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division, and latter to Queen's Bench Division.

SPORT.—(1959). **Oct. 17.** Aly Khan became first owner to win prize-money of more than £100,000 in English racing season. **Nov. 7.** At Palm Desert, California, U.S.A. regained Ryder Cup, defeating British golfers by 7 matches to 2, with 3 halved. **18.** Decisions announced after meetings of Board of Control for Test Matches and Advisory County Cricket Committee included provisional adoption, for 1960, of amended laws to deal with throwing and dragging. **21.** Fox-hunter, Lt.-Col. H. M. Llewellyn's famous show jumper, died at age of 19. **Dec. 6.** Committee of International Lawn Tennis Federation recommended that major tournaments in 1961 should be open to professionals as experiment. **14.** Lands Tribunal raised rateable value of Lord's from £5,000 to £9,000.

(1960). **Jan. 18.** Rotherham beat Arsenal in second replay of Third Round F.A. Cup Tie. **24.** Miss Pat Moss and Miss Ann Wisdom won *Coupe des Dames* in Monte Carlo rally for second year running. **30.** Play on third day of Test Match at Port of Spain, Trinidad, brought to close 75 minutes early, when disturbances broke out after West Indies batsman had been given out; many people were injured. **Feb. 28.** Winter Olympic Games concluded; U.S.S.R. won 7 gold medals, Germany 4 and Norway, Sweden and U.S.A. 3 each. **March 15.** D. Law, Huddersfield Town and Scotland inside-forward, transferred to Manchester City for record fee, believed to be about £53,000. **18.** Britain rejected formula decided by International Automobile Federation for 1961 World Championship Grand Prix races. **26.** Grand National won by Scottish-trained Merryman II, first outright favourite to win since 1927; 8 horses out of 26 finished. **31.** Final Test Match in West Indies was drawn; England, who had won only completed game, thus secured rubber, being first England team to do so in West Indies. **April 2.** Oxford won Boat Race by 1¼ lengths in 18m. 59s. **May 7.** Wolverhampton Wanderers won F.A. Cup, beating Blackburn Rovers 3–0 in Final at Wembley; just before half-time Whelan, Blackburn left back, was carried off with broken leg. **8.** It was announced that Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron would challenge for America's Cup in 1962 with full agreement and support of interested parties in U.K. **27.** Football Association passed resolution permitting Sunday football within their jurisdiction. **June 1.** Sir Victor Sassoon's St. Paddy won Derby; during race the favourite, French horse Angers, broke leg and had to be destroyed. **11.** Great Britain regained Wightman Cup, beating U.S.A. 4–3 at Wimbledon. **15.** For first time since 1953, County Championship match finished in one day, Kent beating Worcestershire at Tunbridge Wells by innings and 101. **19.** Two young British racing drivers, Christopher Bristow and Alan Stacey, were killed during Belgian Grand Prix at Francorchamps; Stirling Moss had received severe injuries in practice on previous day. **28.** It was announced that G. Griffin, the South African cricketer, who had been no-balled on many occasions by British umpires, would not bowl again during South African tour. **July 4.** In qualifying rounds for Open Golf Championship at St. Andrews, both professional and amateur records for Old course were beaten, by P. Allis (66) and J. B. Carr (68) respectively. Later in week, Carr again lowered amateur record with round of 67. **11.** England, by victory in Third Test Match at Trent Bridge,

won rubber against South Africa. **Aug. 22.** In last Test Match v. South Africa at the Oval, M. C. Cowdrey and G. Pullar had first-wicket stand of 290, largest opening partnership in Test Match in England. **25.** XVIIth Olympiad opened in Rome. **27.** Miss Anita Lonsbrough of Huddersfield won gold medal in 200 metres breast stroke race, which she won in world record time. **31.** Helge Jensen, a Canadian of Danish birth, set up new Channel swimming record of 10 hours 23 minutes, 27 minutes faster than previous record set up in 1950. **Sept. 6.** Herb Elliott won 1,500 metres at Olympic Games by over 15 yards in 3m. 35·6s., beating his own world record. **7.** D. Thompson, Metropolitan Walking Club, won 50 kilometres walk in Rome. **14.** In match at White City between British Empire and U.S.A., both relay teams beat world record in 4×880 yards, though time of Empire team, which won, would not be recognised as record, because it was composite team from several countries. **24.** Tottenham Hotspur, by winning first 10 league matches of season, set up Football League record. **28.** Report of Committee set up by Central Council of Physical Recreation, under chairmanship of Sir John Wolfenden, recommended establishment of Sports Development Council which would receive £5,000,000 annually from Government for disbursement to sports organizations, and that statutory bodies should be empowered to spend annually additional £5,000,000 for capital expenditure on sports facilities.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

(*see also* under Africa)

(1959) Oct. 2. Ceylon Cabinet decided to restore death penalty, and on Oct. 6 imposed press censorship. **11.** Singapore Government issued text of Bill extending for 5 years powers of detention without trial. **20.** Mrs. Wijewardene, Ceylon Minister of Local Government and Housing, was dismissed after refusing to resign. **21.** Archbishop Makarios suspended discussions on Cyprus constitution as protest against alleged arms smuggling by Turkish Cypriots. Ceylon Government prolonged state of emergency for further month. Seventeen members of Indian police patrol were killed in clash with Chinese troops 40 miles inside Indian territory in Southern Ladakh. **Nov. 9.** Mr. Chou-en-lai proposed to Mr. Nehru that China and India should both withdraw troops for 12½ miles from border between two countries. **12.** The Queen, on recommendation of Australian Ministers, approved appointment of Lord Dunrossil, formerly Mr. W. S. Morrison, Speaker of House of Commons, as Governor-General of Australia in succession to Sir William Slim. **20.** Mr. Nehru called for withdrawal of Chinese troops from their positions in Ladakh, but undertook that if they evacuated this territory, Indian troops would not move into it. **Dec. 1.** Governor of Cyprus declared state of emergency to be ended and lifted ban on left-wing organisations, including Communist Party. **5.** Governor-General of Ceylon dismissed Parliament, elections being fixed for March 19. **7.** President Eisenhower arrived in Karachi. Mr. Dahanayake resigned from Government party in Ceylon and said that he would contest elections with new party. **8.** Five members of Ceylon Cabinet dismissed by Governor-General on Mr. Dahanayake's advice. **9.** President Eisenhower arrived in Delhi from Kabul.

(1960) Jan. 22. Mr. Casey, Australian Minister of External Affairs, announced his resignation from Government and Parliament upon being created life peer. **Feb. 2.** Former Communist Government was defeated in elections in Indian state of Kerala. **3.** Maldivian Government agreed to grant island of Gan, on which R.A.F. staging-post had been built, to U.K. Government for 30 years; in return, Britain agreed to make financial grants to Maldive Islands. **4.** Mr. Menzies became Australian Minister of External Affairs in succession to Mr. Casey, combining post with Premiership. **8.** Date for Cyprus independence again postponed. **10.** Dr. Evatt, Australian Opposition Leader, appointed Chief Justice of New South Wales. **11.** Mr. Khrushchev arrived in Delhi on visit to India. **17.** President of Pakistan announced setting-up of commission to draw up new constitution. **March 20.** In Ceylon general election, United National Party obtained 50 seats and Sri Lanka Freedom Party 46. Mr. Dahanayake's Ceylon Democratic Party had only 4 members returned. He himself was defeated and tendered his resignation to Governor-General. **21.** Mr. Dudley Senanayake, leader of United National Party, and a former Premier, sworn in as Prime Minister of Ceylon. **April 6.** Governor-General's speech at opening of new session of Ceylon Parliament announced early steps to amend constitution in order to establish Republic of Ceylon within Commonwealth. **13.** Mr. Nash said that New Zealand would reduce degree of imperial preference in her tariff agreement with U.K. **18.** General de Gaulle arrived at Ottawa at beginning of tour of America. **22.** Mr. Senanayake's minority Government in Ceylon was defeated on vote of confidence; on following day Governor-General agreed to dissolution and another general election was fixed for July 20. **May 2.** Police opened fire in Nagpur during demonstrations in favour of separate state of Vidarbha. **June 9.** Typhoon struck Hong Kong, causing at least 60 deaths. **16.** Agreements announced between Mr. Macleod, who was visiting West Indies, and Trinidad ministers, for new constitution for Trinidad, providing for full internal self-government within West Indies Federation. **23.** In provincial elections in Quebec, Liberal Party gained control after 16 years. **July 1.** Agreement was reached in negotiations on British bases in Cyprus; Britain agreed to pay £14,340,000 in 5 years. **6.** Tunku Abdul Rahman announced decision to prohibit entry of all South African goods into Malaya. **12.** National strike of Indian Government employees begun. Violence occurred in number of areas on this and following day, and at Dohad in Gujerat 5 persons were killed. **21.** Final results of Ceylon general election showed clear majority for Freedom Party, and its leader, Mrs. Bandaranaike, widow of Premier who was assassinated in 1959, was sworn in as Prime Minister. **Aug. 1.** State of emergency in Malaya officially declared at end. Mr. Nehru announced that he had agreed to formation of separate state of Nagaland on borders of Assam. All candidates supporting Archbishop Makarios' and Dr. Kutchuk's main Greek and Turkish parties were successful in Cyprus elections. **12.** Speech from Throne at opening of Ceylon parliament announced that Government would take over almost all daily newspapers and vest them in public corporation. **16.** Cyprus became independent republic. **17.** Archbishop Makarios said that, in his view, Cyprus should remain within Commonwealth. **Sept. 5.** Hurricane swept through Leeward Islands, killing number of people and flattening three-quarters of houses in island of Anguilla, where state of emergency was declared. **12.** Social Credit Government again returned at elections in British Columbia, though with reduced majority. **26.** Commission set up to formulate constitutional proposals for Malta.

UNITED NATIONS

(1959) **Oct. 9.** U.S.S.R. presented plan to United Nations for complete disarmament within four years. **13.** General Assembly decided, by 43 votes to 11, with 25 abstentions, to debate China's violation of human rights and freedom in Tibet. **21.** Resolution, sponsored by Malaya and Republic of Ireland, deploring recent events in Tibet and calling for respect of fundamental rights of Tibetan people, was passed in General Assembly by 45 votes to 9, with 26 abstentions, including Great Britain and India. **Nov. 10.** Special committee of General Assembly passed resolution expressing deep regret and concern that South African Government had not yet responded to U.N. appeals to reconsider its racial policy. Resolution was approved by 67 votes to 3, with 7 abstentions. Those opposing resolution were Britain, France and Portugal. **20.** General Assembly, by 51 to 16, with 15 abstentions, passed Afro-Asian resolution, supported by Communist countries, calling on France to refrain from exploding atom bomb over Sahara. **27.** Report of Sir Leslie Munro, U.N. special representative on Hungary, published, giving details of continued reign of terror in that country. **Dec. 7.** After 8 days' debate, political committee of General Assembly passed by 38 to 26, with 17 abstentions, Afro-Asian motion recognising Algerian right of self-determination and urging truce. **9.** By 53 votes to 10, with 17 abstentions, General Assembly deplored continued disregard by Russia and Hungary of U.N. resolutions already passed on Hungary, and called on them to co-operate with U.N. representative. **13.** General Assembly adjourned. After 52 ballots, Poland was elected to seat on Security Council on understanding that she would serve for 1960 only and that Turkey would take her place in 1961.

(1960) **March 30.** Security Council met at request of 29 Afro-Asian countries to discuss situation in South Africa. **April 1.** Security Council adopted resolution sponsored by Ecuador deploring loss of life in South Africa, calling on South African Government to initiate measures for racial harmony based on equality and to abandon apartheid and racial discrimination, and asking Secretary-General, in consultation with Union Government, to make such arrangements as should adequately help to uphold United Nations Charter. Resolution was adopted by 9 votes to 0, with Britain and France abstaining. **May 18.** U.S.S.R. called for urgent meeting of Security Council to consider "aggressive acts" by United States Air Force. **23.** Security Council met and Mr. Gromyko called on it to condemn U.S.A.'s actions and request her to take steps forthwith to prevent any repetition. **26.** Soviet resolution defeated by 7 votes to 2 (Russia and Poland), with Tunisia and Ceylon abstaining. During debate, Mr. Lodge, U.S. delegate, exhibited listening device introduced into office of U.S. Ambassador in Moscow, concealed inside replica of Great Seal of United States, which had been presented to Ambassador by group of Russian citizens. **June 22.** Argentina brought complaint against Israel before Security Council concerning removal of Adolf Eichmann from Argentine territory. On following day, Argentine case was upheld in principle and Israel called on to make "adequate reparation." **July 11.** Cuba lodged complaint with Security Council of "economic aggression" by U.S.A. **13.** U.S.S.R. asked for meeting of Security Council to consider situation arising from shooting down of U.S. aircraft over Barents Sea. **14.** Security Council agreed to send troops immediately to Congo, first contingent being made up of forces from Ghana, Guinea, Federation of Mali and Tunisia. **19.** Security Council considered Cuba's complaint against U.S.A. and passed resolution, proposed by Ecuador, remitting it to Organisation of American States. **21.** Security Council passed resolution demanding withdrawal of Belgian troops from Congo as speedily as possible. **22.** Mr. Kuznetsov introduced resolution at Security Council calling for condemnation of aggressive action by American air force and instructing U.S.A. to prevent its recurrence. **25.** Mr. Cabot Lodge said that R.B. 47 aircraft had been brought down far from Russian territorial waters after Soviet fighter had tried to force it over U.S.S.R. territory. **26.** Security Council rejected Soviet resolution and Soviet delegate vetoed U.S. proposal to set up international inquiry into R.B. 47 incident and Italian motion that International Red Cross should be allowed to make contact with survivors of crew. **Aug. 1.** U.S.S.R. proposed that meeting on disarmament should take place in September, attended by all 82 members of United Nations. **8.** At specially convened meeting of Security Council to consider situation in Congo, Mr. Hammarskjöld disclaimed intention of U.N. to intervene in Congo's internal affairs, but said he sought result which guaranteed basic unity of Congo without delay. **9.** Security Council passed resolution calling for immediate withdrawal of Belgian troops from Katanga. **21.** Security Council began new discussion on Congo; Mr. Hammarskjöld said that he intended to set up advisory group consisting of those countries which had sent contingents to U.N. force in Congo. **Sept. 19.** Mr. Khrushchev and other Communist leaders arrived in New York for meeting of General Assembly. **20.** Three-day emergency session of General Assembly ended by passing, by 70–0, Afro-Asian resolution on Congo to which Russia had objected. Later in day General Assembly met in new session and elected Mr. Boland of Eire as president. It proceeded to admit 14 new member states (Cyprus and 13 African countries), raising total of members to 96. **22.** President Eisenhower and President Tito addressed General Assembly, former proposing programme for world assistance through U.N. to new African states. **23.** Mr. Khrushchev attacked Mr. Hammarskjöld in Assembly, and proposed abolition of post of Secretary-General, U.N. executive authority to be vested in 3 representatives, one each from Communist group, Western group and uncommitted nations. Dr. Nkrumah called for withdrawal of non-Africans from U.N. forces in Congo. **29.** Mr. Macmillan addressed Assembly and proposed group of technical experts to prepare report on disarmament within agreed period. Mr. Khrushchev interrupted his speech several times. Later Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Khrushchev had informal two-hour meeting. **30.** Leaders of 5 "neutral" states, India, United Arab Republic, Ghana, Yugoslavia and Indonesia, put forward draft resolution calling on President Eisenhower and Mr. Khrushchev to meet.

UNITED STATES

(1959) **Oct. 1.** Strike of longshoremen affected docking in almost all ports on Atlantic and Gulf coasts. **6.** President Eisenhower, acting under Taft-Hartley law, required fact-finding board to report to him on dock strike within 4 days. **8.** Federal judge ordered dock strikers back for 80-day "cooling-off" period under Taft-Hartley law. **9.** President Eisenhower set up fact-finding board in steel dispute. **13.** Explorer satellite, carrying instruments for scientific observations, fired successfully into orbit from Cape Canaveral. **16.** General of the Army George Marshall, wartime Chief of Staff and later Secretary of State, died

at age of 78. **19.** Under provisions of Taft-Hartley Act, President Eisenhower ordered Department of Justice to seek injunction directing steel strikers to return to work for 80 days, and on Oct. 21, Federal District Court in Pittsburgh granted injunction. **22.** Panel of 3 judges of Circuit Court of Appeals granted steelworkers' union indefinite stay of execution of Pittsburgh injunction. **26.** Kaiser Steel Corporation reached independent agreement with steelworkers' union.

Nov. 7. Supreme Court, by decision of 8 to 1, upheld injunction under Taft-Hartley Act against steel strike, thus imposing 80 days' resumption of work during which negotiations would continue. **11.** General Motors Company stopped all production for lack of finished steel. **26.** Rocket launched from Cape Canaveral towards moon broke up soon after leaving ground.

Dec. 1. Treaty, to be valid for 30 years, establishing peaceful scientific co-operation in Antarctica, was signed in Washington by representatives of 12 nations. **3.** President Eisenhower left for tour of Europe and Asia, which lasted until Dec. 23. **15.** Mr. John L. Lewis, President of United Mineworkers' Union, announced that he would retire in following month. **26.** Governor Nelson Rockefeller said that he would not stand in Presidential election. **29.** The President announced that U.S.A. would not extend period of formal suspension of nuclear tests on its expiry at end of year, but that tests would not be resumed without notice.

(1960) Jan. 4. Steel strike settled, employers making concessions at estimated annual cost of $600,000,000. **7.** The President delivered his State of the Union Message to Congress. **8.** U.S. Navy announced that its bathyscaphe *Trieste* had dived to depth of 24,000 ft. in Marianas trench in Pacific, improving on previous record of 18,600 ft. set up in same area in November. **18.** President Eisenhower presented Budget to Congress; it made proposals for surplus of $4,200 m., but defence estimates were increased. **19.** New treaty of mutual co-operation and security signed between U.S.A. and Japan. **21.** Small female monkey fired into space in rocket from coast of Virginia and recovered from Atlantic in good condition and spirits.

Feb. 16. President Eisenhower submitted estimates to Congress for foreign aid in fiscal year 1960–61 of $4,175,000,000. **22.** The President left on journey to Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

March 3–7. Heavy blizzards in Atlantic States of U.S.A.; New York had worst snowfall for 11 years and altogether about 120 persons lost their lives. **5.** Senate adjourned for day after record sitting (on Civil Rights Bill) lasting 125 hours, with one 15-minute recess. **11.** Satellite, weighing 90 lb. and carrying radio equipment designed to transmit information from distances up to 50,000,000 miles, was launched from Cape Canaveral. It was intended to go into orbit, round sun, earth and Venus and to last for 100,000 years. **12.** Dr. Adenauer arrived in New York, where he spent 2 days before proceeding to Washington. **14.** Dr. Adenauer and Mr. Ben-Gurion, who was also visiting America, met for first time and had two hours' conversation. **15.** Dr. Adenauer held discussions with President Eisenhower. **16.** It was announced that Atomic Energy Commission had started preparations for underground nuclear explosions, which would be attended by foreign observers, in New Mexico in 1961. **22.** State Department, while saying that Government did not normally comment on internal affairs of friendly countries, expressed regret at tragic loss of life resulting from measures taken against demonstrators in South Africa. **24.** Civil Rights Bill passed by House of Representatives. **28.** President Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan began discussions at Camp David on Russian proposals for banning of nuclear tests, and on following day issued statement that as soon as treaty was signed banning all tests of weapons above seismic magnitude of 4·75, they would agree to moratorium on smaller detonations if Russia had entered into joint arrangements for improvement of methods of detection.

April 3. More than 14,000 persons made homeless by floods over wide area of central United States. **6.** In Wisconsin primary election, Senator Kennedy (Democrat) polled 478,118 votes, Senator Humphrey (Democrat) 372,034 and Vice-President Nixon (Republican) 341,463. **12.** Foreign Ministers of Western powers met in Washington to concert their plans for summit conference in May. **15.** English Electric Company, though submitting lowest tender, failed to secure contract for turbines in U.S. Government's Glen Canyon power plant, Arizona. **22.** President de Gaulle arrived in Washington for discussions with President Eisenhower and met with enthusiastic reception as he drove from airport. **25.** After spending week-end with President Eisenhower at Camp David, French President addressed joint Session of Congress. **26.** President de Gaulle visited New York. **29.** Senate voted discretionary powers to President to withhold U.S. assistance from countries which obstructed free navigation on international waterways.

May 2. Caryl Chessman, who had been sentenced to death on kidnapping charge in 1948, was executed by gassing in San Quentin Prison, California, after many reprieves, having spent more than 11 years and 10 months in condemned cell. **7.** State Department agreed that American reconnaissance aircraft shot down near Sverdlovsk in U.S.S.R. was probably engaged on intelligence mission and said that high-altitude flights along Soviet borders had been common practice for 4 years. **10.** Nuclear-powered submarine *Triton* surfaced off Delaware coast after making undersea voyage round world lasting 84 days. **11.** Senator Kennedy won easy victory in West Virginia Democratic primary over Senator Humphrey, who said that he would no longer contest Democratic nomination for presidency. **20.** President Eisenhower received warm welcome in Washington on his return from abortive summit conference. **27.** State Department announced that U.S.A. was ending its foreign aid programme to Cuba.

June 2. After Actors' Equity had arranged for one-night stoppages of plays on Broadway, League of New York Theatres suspended productions at all 22 Broadway theatres. **12.** President Eisenhower left for tour in Far East, stopping *en route* in new state of Alaska. **17.** Two British service men, Flight Sergt. Maloney and Staff Sergt. Evans, arrived in New York after walking from San Francisco in 66 days. **22.** Senate ratified Japanese security treaty.

July 3. Congress empowered President to reduce quota for Cuban sugar imports at his discretion. **4.** New 50-star flag of United States flown officially for first time. **5.** Department of Agriculture halted shipment of remainder of 1960 quota of Cuban sugar to U.S.A., amounting to 740,000 tons. **12.** In Note to Russia, Government said that aircraft shot down in Barents Sea was on entirely innocent mission over international waters, and at no time went nearer than about 30 miles to Soviet territory. **14.** At Democratic Convention at Los Angeles, Senator Kennedy was elected on first ballot as party candidate for Presidency. On following day, Senator Lyndon Johnson was chosen as Vice-Presidential nominee. **27–28.** Republican Convention in Chicago chose Senator Nixon and Mr.

Cabot Lodge as candidates for Presidency and Vice-Presidency respectively.

Aug. 8. President Eisenhower, in message to Congress, said that he had ordered certain practical measures to step up American defence as result of changing Communist tactics and attitudes. **11.** Capsule weighing 300 lb. was ejected over Aleutian Islands from Discoverer satellite which had been launched from California on previous day, and was successfully recovered 330 miles N.W. of Hawaii. **12.** Large balloon satellite was successfully put in orbit from rocket fired from Cape Canaveral. Atlas missile, also fired from Cape Canaveral, fell in target area near Ascension Island after 5,000 mile flight. **14.** Mr. Ivanov, First Secretary at Russian Embassy in Washington, declared *persona non grata*. **17.** President Eisenhower said that he had found no evidence of "brain-washing" of Francis Powers, American U2 pilot captured by Russians. **18.** U.S.A. agreed to provide Ghana with $30,000,000 towards financing Volta River project. **19.** U.S.A.F. aircraft caught capsule from Discoverer satellite in mid-air over Pacific. **27–30.** Racial violence took place in Jacksonville, Florida, one negro being killed. **31.** State Department disclosed that Dr. Maurice Halperin, former university professor, regarded as expert on Latin-American affairs, had gone to Moscow, where he was working for Soviet Government.

Sept. 10. U.S. authorities said that when Mr. Khrushchev, Mr. Kadar and other Communist leaders attended U.N. General Assembly, they would not be allowed to leave Manhattan Island; similar restriction was later imposed on Dr. Fidel Castro. Hurricane struck S.W. coast of Florida, doing great damage to buildings and crops, and causing 9 deaths. **16.** Donald Campbell escaped grave injury when his Bluebird II crashed at about 300 m.p.h. on trial run on Bonneville salt flats, Utah. **25.** First atomic-powered aircraft carrier, *Enterprise*, launched at Newport News. **27.** President Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan met in New York and agreed on concerted action between U.S.A. and Britain in strengthening hand of United Nations against Russian attacks.

FRANCE

(*See also* under Africa)

(1959) Oct. 8. President of National Assembly, M. Chaban-Delmas, in speech inaugurating autumn session, called for more active rôle for Assembly. **13.** In debate on Algeria in Assembly, M. Debré renewed offer of cease-fire to rebels. **14.** Nine members of Gaullist group in Assembly injured owing to disagreement with Government's Algerian policy. **16.** Assembly approved M. Debré's policy statement by 441 votes to 23. **Dec. 1.** Dr. Adenauer arrived in Paris for talks with President de Gaulle. **2.** Wall of water from burst dam swept through town of Fréjus, near Nice, overthrowing hundreds of houses, overturning a train and causing deaths finally estimated at 322. **14.** Foreign, Finance and Defence Ministers of the 15 N.A.T.O. countries assembled in Paris for Council meeting. **18.** President Eisenhower arrived in Paris. **19.** Leaders of Western powers met in Paris and on following day agreed to invite Mr. Khrushchev to series of summit meetings. **23.** M. Boulloche, Minister of Education, resigned in consequence of controversy aroused by Government's proposals on Church schools.

(1960) Jan. 13. M. Pinay relieved of post of Finance Minister; he was succeeded by M. Baumgartner, Governor of Bank of France. **Feb. 3.** National Assembly approved Bill giving Government unspecified special powers for 12 months, for maintenance of order, safeguarding of State and pacification and administration of Algeria. **5.** Several Ministers, including M. Soustelle, dropped from Government. **March 12–13.** Mr. Macmillan and Lady Dorothy Macmillan spent week-end as guests of President and Mme. de Gaulle. **18.** President de Gaulle declined to recall Assembly for special session to discuss French agriculture which had been demanded by requisite number of deputies. **23.** Mr. Kruschchev arrived in Paris, and on following day had discussions with President de Gaulle. **26.** Mr. Kruschchev started tour of provinces, during which he visited Pau, Bordeaux, Nimes, Arles, Marseilles, Dijon, Metz, the battlefields of Verdun and Douaumont, Rheims, Lille and Rouen, before returning to Paris for further talks with President and leaving for home on April 3. **April 7.** Farmers demonstrated in number of towns against Government's agricultural policy; at Sens, police used tear-gas and charged crowd. **15.** Eric Peugeot, four-year-old son of motor magnate, who had been kidnapped 3 days earlier, was found safe in street near his home; his father had paid ransom for him. It was announced in Paris that Britain and France would collaborate in developing vertical take-off aircraft and would invite other members of N.A.T.O. to participate. **25.** Gaullist Party expelled M. Soustelle from membership. **May 11.** New liner, *France*, of about 55,000 tons, launched at St. Nazaire by Mme. de Gaulle. **16.** As preliminary meeting before summit conference was due to open in Paris, Mr. Khruschchev said that he was not prepared to let conference start unless U.S. Government immediately stopped flights over Russia, apologized for those which had been made and punished persons responsible. He said that President Eisenhower would no longer be welcome in Soviet Union. President Eisenhower said that flights had already been stopped, but that Mr. Khrushchev's demands would not be acceptable to U.S.A. **17.** Mr. Khrushchev repeated demands for American apology and absented himself from meeting convened by President de Gaulle. Later, the three Western leaders issued statement saying that in circumstances proposed talks could not take place. **22.** Seven people, including British racing driver, C. Threlfall, killed when footbridge crowded with spectators collapsed on to Aix-les-Bains motor racing track while race was in progress. **June 25.** Emissaries from Algerian rebels arrived at Melun near Paris for talks with French representatives. **Sept. 5.** President de Gaulle proposed European parliament, with members nominated by different states, and concert of West European states, in close consultation on political, economic and defence matters, but not sacrificing individual sovereignty. He also rejected any attempt by "the so-called United Nations" to interfere in Algeria, a matter "within the sole competence of France."

SOVIET

(1959) Oct. 4. It was stated in Russia that automatic interplanetary station, fired into space at head of multi-stage rocket, was intended to photograph far side of moon before returning to neighbourhood of earth, of which it would probably become another satellite. **18.** Tass Agency said that far side of moon had been photographed, and later in month photographs were published. Mr. Russell Langelle, chief security officer at American Embassy in Moscow, expelled by Soviet authorities on grounds of espionage after, it was alleged, he had been forcibly abducted in Moscow street and subjected to threats in attempt to induce him to serve as Russian agent. **31.** Mr. Khrushchev addressed Supreme Soviet, reviewing foreign policy at length and saying that Russia would adopt flexible ap-

preach in negotiations with West for disarmament pact. **Dec. 25.** Mr. Khrushchev handed Notes to Western ambassadors in Moscow agreeing to principle of series of summit conferences, and to Paris as meeting-place for first.

(1960) **Jan. 14.** Mr. Khrushchev, addressing Supreme Soviet, announced large reductions in Russia's conventional forces in view of her growing nuclear power. **21.** It was claimed that multi-stage ballistic rocket had been fired for 7,700 miles into Pacific and had landed within 1¼ miles of target point. **March 19.** Soviet delegation at three-power conference at Geneva on nuclear tests submitted proposals for treaty to provide for cessation of all nuclear weapon tests. **April 25.** Mr. Khrushchev said that if Western powers refused to sign peace treaty with East Germany, they would lose right of access to West Berlin. **May 4.** Number of changes in Government and leading Communist Party posts, including dismissal of Mr. Kirichenko and Mr. Belayev from party praesidium. **5.** Mr. Khrushchev said that an American aircraft, operating from Turkey, had been shot down over Russian territory on May 1. **8.** Marshal Voroshilov resigned Presidency of Soviet Union and was replaced by Mr. Brezhnev. **10.** Soviet Government Note to U.S. Ambassador in Moscow said that captured pilot of American aircraft would be brought to account. **15.** It was announced that Russia had put into orbit 4½ ton spaceship satellite with dummy man on board. **June 3.** Mr. Gromyko handed over new 3-stage disarmament plan to Western ambassadors in Moscow; it was stated that Mr. Khrushchev was to have presented it at summit conference. **July 4.** It was announced that one-stage ballistic rocket had been launched, carrying 2 dogs and a rabbit, which were recovered safely and in good condition. **11.** Notes handed by Mr. Gromyko to U.S. *Chargé d'Affaires* and British and Norwegian Ambassadors in Moscow alleged that U.S.A.F. R.B.-47 aircraft from Brize Norton in Oxfordshire had been shot down over Soviet territorial waters of Barents Sea within Arctic Circle. Two of aircraft's crew of 6 had been picked up and body of captain found. Note to Britain called her accomplice of provocative action of U.S.A., and spoke of dangerous consequences. **15.** Mr. Khrushchev said that Soviet Union would not hesitate to take decisive measures to cut short "imperialist aggression" in Congo. **17.** It was announced that Major Raul Castro, brother of Dr. Fidel Castro, had arrived in Moscow. Mr. Khrushchev subsequently promised him all possible help to surmount "economic blockade" of Cuba by U.S.A. **Aug. 5.** In long reply to letter from Mr. Macmillan, Mr. Khrushchev reiterated charges of aggression and provocation. **10.** U.S. air attaché in Moscow, Col. Kirton, expelled on charges of photographing military installations. **17.** Francis Powers, American U.2 pilot, was put on trial before military court in Moscow. He pleaded guilty to espionage, and said that he had been well treated after capture. On Aug. 19 he was sentenced to 10 years' loss of liberty, the first 3 to be served in prison. **21.** Tass Agency said that space capsule containing 2 dogs, mice, flies and plants, had returned safely after circling earth 17 times. **28.** Soviet Government invited China and other Eastern Communist powers to send representatives to Moscow to settle "ideological dispute" between Russia and China. **Sept. 1.** Mr. Khrushchev announced intention of leading Soviet delegation at meeting of U.N. General Assembly in New York on Sept. 20. **6.** Two missing U.N. cipher men appeared at press conference in Moscow and said that U.S.A. had world-wide network of listening posts, and monitored communications of allies as well as Communist countries.

AFRICA

(1959) **Oct. 2.** Non-whites in South Africa were prohibited from attending hitherto open Universities after Jan. 1, 1960. **13.** Kenya Government's new land policy plans were published, including proposal that White Highlands should no longer be reserved exclusively for Europeans, but that test should be best use of land. **17.** Ghana Government introduced Bill to tighten sedition laws and increase maximum penalty to 15 years' imprisonment. **30.** Severe rioting in Stanleyville, Belgian Congo, more than 20 Africans being killed. Later, Mr. Lumumba, leader of Congo National Movement, was arrested.

Nov. 1. M. Olympio, Prime Minister of Togoland, rejected Dr. Nkrumah's proposal of integration of Togoland with Ghana when former should become independent in 1960. **3.** All elected members of Natal Provincial Executive resigned in protest at South African Government's insistence on its own nominee as deputy director of education in Natal. **8.** United Arab Republic and Sudan concluded agreements on sharing of Nile waters after building of Aswan High Dam. **10.** Mr. Macleod announced that emergency in Kenya would be ended, all remaining emergency regulations revoked and about 2,500 prisoners released, but that certain legislation would be necessary to deal with public security and detained and restricted persons. **12.** State of emergency declared in Belgian mandated territories of Ruanda and Urundi. **13.** New South African Progressive Party formally established at congress in Johannesburg. **24.** Mr. Macmillan announced names of 19 members of Monckton Commission on Central Africa. **28.** Mr. Ikoku, leader of opposition in E. Nigerian House of Assembly, was charged with sedition.

Dec. 2. Two Sudanese army officers and 3 former officers were executed in Khartoum for alleged mutiny. **3.** British Labour Party decided not to participate in Monckton Commission. **6.** Mr. C. R. Swart appointed Governor-General of South Africa. **10.** Eight Africans killed and many injured when troops and police opened fire in native location in Windhoek, S.W. Africa. **12.** President de Gaulle, on visit to West Africa, announced acceptance of Federation of Mali's wish to become independent in 1960, though remaining in association with France. **14.** Constitutional changes for Tanganyika announced, including provision for general election in September, 1960, to choose Parliament with African majority. **22.** Four Ghana citizens who had secured quashing of deportation order against them were taken into preventive detention a few hours later.

(1960) **Jan. 10.** President Nasser officially opened work on Aswan High Dam. **11.** Mr. Macmillan, after 5 days' stay in Ghana, flew to Nigeria. **18.** Mr. Macmillan arrived in Salisbury, Rhodesia. South African treason trial resumed in Pretoria after two months' recess. It was announced that President Nasser and Mr. Khrushchev had exchanged Notes agreeing on Russian participation in second stage of building Aswan Dam. **19.** Gen. Massu summoned to Paris from Algiers after report in Munich newspaper of interview in which criticism of President de Gaulle was attributed to him. **20.** Dr. Verwoerd announced that he would introduce legislation to hold plebiscite on whether South Africa should become republic. Decision would be taken by simple majority, and only white voters would participate. **21.** Over 400 miners trapped in pit at Coalbrook, Orange Free State. **22.** President de Gaulle dismissed Gen. Massu from post of Commander of Algiers district. **24.** Crowd, estimated at 20,000, almost entirely of Europeans, assembled in Algiers, and after exchange of fire with

police, 27 persons lost their lives. **25.** President de Gaulle made broadcast appeal to Algerian demonstrators. Parachute troops in Algiers were reinforced. General strike was effective in Algiers and most other Algerian cities. M. Debré left for Algiers by air. President Bourguiba of Tunisia called for evacuation by French within fortnight of port of Bizerta. **26.** M. Debré returned to Paris before daybreak, his visit not being made public in Algiers until after he had left. General strike in Algiers continued. Africans staged demonstration outside hotel in Blantyre at which Mr. Macmillan was lunching. **27.** Mr. Macmillan halted in Bechuanaland on way to Johannesburg and pledged continued British protection of High Commission territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland. **28.** Insurgents were said to be in full control in Algiers. Gen. Challe and M. Delouvrier, Delegate-General, left city and set up headquarters 35 miles away. **29.** French Minister of Information said that Algiers Radio was in hands of insurgents. General de Gaulle, broadcasting to nation, said that he would not go back on his policy of self-determination for Algeria, and ordered Army not to associate with insurrection and to obey orders. **31.** Gen. Gracieux, responsible for public security in Algeria, was relieved of his post. It was announced that supply of electricity and water would be cut off from parts of Algiers occupied by insurgents.

Feb. 1. Insurgents in Algiers marched out from their barricades upon terms. **2.** Demonstrations by Africans in Nairobi after rumours that independence had been granted to Kenya; stones were thrown at police, who subsequently made baton charge. **3.** Mr. Macmillan, addressing both Houses of South African Parliament in Cape Town, spoke of impossibility of Britain supporting and encouraging certain aspects of South African Government's racial policy. "The wind of change," he said, "is blowing through the continent." **13.** Successful French atomic test took place in Sahara. **15.** Bill introduced in South African Parliament to reduce number of seats in Senate and re-establish proportional representation. Moroccan Government decided to withdraw its Ambassador in Paris and cancel Franco-Moroccan diplomatic agreement of 1956 in protest against Sahara explosion. **23.** The 4 states (Chad, Central African Republic, Congo Republic and Gaboon) of former French Equatorial Africa, announced that they would eventually seek independence as united federation within French Community. **27.** At least 30 people killed and great damage done by second serious cyclone in Mauritius in 2 months. **29.** Town of Agadir, on Moroccan coast, virtually destroyed by earthquake, accompanied by huge tidal wave. About 12,000 persons were killed, and 40,000 made homeless.

March 3. Moroccan authorities ordered total evacuation of Agadir to prevent disease. President de Gaulle began visit to Army units in Algeria. **6.** Ghana Government proposals for creation of Republic published, providing for President with executive power. **13.** Clashes in Belgian Congo province of Katanga, resulting in considerable loss of life; martial law was subsequently declared. **21.** Police opened fire during riots at Sharpeville, near Vereeniging in Transvaal, arising from Pan-Africanists' campaign against pass laws; 72 people were killed or died later and 181 wounded. Police also fired on rioters at Langa, near Cape Town and 7 people lost their lives, 46 were wounded and 7 buildings, including 2 schools, were said to have been destroyed by fire. Prime Minister of Republic of Mauritania announced that in 1961 sovereign powers would be transferred from French Community to Mauritania, which would remain within Community as independent state. **23.** Dr. Verwoerd announced that his Cabinet had decided to appoint 2 Supreme Court judges to inquire into immediate circumstances of riots at Sharpeville and Langa respectively. President and Secretary of Pan-African Congress were remanded in custody charged with inciting others to commit an offence. **24.** All meetings and gatherings of people in Johannesburg and many other centres banned till end of June. Police raids were made on private houses and offices of African organizations and those thought to be in sympathy with them. **25.** All leave for police and armed forces in South Africa was cancelled. **26.** Commissioner of Police said that pass laws would be suspended in South Africa at least until normal situation was restored. **27.** Demonstration by Africans when Mr. Iain Macleod arrived at Lusaka airport, Northern Rhodesia; later, European cars were stoned. **28.** Churches, schools and administrative offices were burned down in Worcester, Cape Province, and violence was reported from other places in South Africa. First reading given in South African Parliament to Unlawful Organizations Bill, empowering Governor-General to declare illegal Pan-Africanist Congress, African National Congress and certain other organizations. **30.** South African Minister of Justice said that state of emergency had been proclaimed in 80 of 300 magisterial districts of South Africa. In early morning, 234 arrests had been made in various parts of country, those detained including Chief Luthuli, president of African National Congress, prominent members of Liberal Party and Anglican mission leaders. Government called up 18 Citizen (Territorial) units. **31.** More demonstrations took place in South Africa, and at Western, near Johannesburg, police opened fire. Thirty-four members of African National Congress were arrested. Three African elected members were appointed Ministers in new Kenya Government.

April 1. Dr. Hastings Banda, president of Nyasaland African National Congress, was released after nearly 13 months in detention. Second French nuclear explosion took place in Sahara. State of emergency in South Africa extended to further 31 districts. Treason trial in Pretoria adjourned because of effect of emergency regulations on witnesses. **4.** Serious disturbances in and near Durban, police firing on African crowds and making baton charges. Dr. Reeves, Bishop of Johannesburg, who had left there two days earlier, issued statement from Swaziland, saying that he was staying there awaiting clarification of his rights in the Union and that he wished to return, provided that he could obtain reasonable assurance that he could continue his work and duties unmolested. **5.** Firing by police reported from Nyanga, near Cape Town, where, on April 7, police and troops conducted large-scale raid, detaining 162 Africans. **8.** More than 100 people, including number of Europeans, were arrested in various parts of South Africa, and 6 more Territorial units were called up. **9.** Dr. Verwoerd was shot at close range just after he had opened Union Exposition in Johannesburg. Two shots struck him in face and both jaws were broken. His alleged assailant was at once arrested. On following day, Dr. Verwoerd was moved to hospital in Pretoria, where his condition was stated to be satisfactory. Mr. Norman Phillips, foreign news editor of *Toronto Daily Star*, was arrested in South Africa, official statement saying that he had sent despatch to Toronto which in opinion of South African Government "would have done serious damage to South African–Canadian relations." Mr. Diefenbaker said that he had instructed Canadian High Commissioner in South Africa to make strong representations to secure Mr. Phillips' release and to inform South African Government that Mr.

Phillips' arrest and detention could not but add to widespread public indignation already felt in Canada at measures which had given rise to recent violence and loss of life in South Africa. Mr. Phillips was released on April 12. **10.** Police and troops carried out mass raid at Cato Manor, African township on outskirts of Durban, and detained 143 persons. **11.** It was announced that David Pratt, the farmer who was alleged to have shot Dr. Verwoerd, was detained under emergency regulations. **22.** South African Minister of Justice said that 1,569 persons (94 whites, 24 coloureds and 1,451 Africans) had been detained. In following week he said that Miss Stanton, British missionary, who had been detained, would be released as result of representations by British Government, provided she left South Africa. **27.** French-administered U.N. trust territory of Togoland became independent Republic of Togo.

May 3. South African Parliament gave powers to Ministry of Justice to declare persons arrested under emergency regulations who were not South African citizens by birth, to be undesirable inhabitants and to order their removal forthwith from the Union, without appeal. **4.** It was announced that Sierra Leone would become independent in April 1961 and that British Government would give financial assistance totalling £7,500,000. **5.** Mr. Macleod said that British Government was prepared to make independence of Somaliland Protectorate possible by July 1. **8.** English woman and her 2 daughters were abducted in their car by Africans at Ndola, in Copperbelt area of Northern Rhodesia, and severely injured, the mother dying later. **9.** Governor of Kenya confirmed that he had no present intention of releasing Jomo Kenyatta. **10.** Following further attacks on Europeans in Northern Rhodesia, Governor ordered immediate call-up of police reservists in Copperbelt area and on May 12 assumed special powers, including banning of United National Independence party in Western Province, covering Copperbelt. **14.** Kenya African National Union, new nationalist party, elected Jomo Kenyatta as president. **17.** Mr. Justice Southworth, puisne judge in Nyasaland, issued report on incidents in Blantyre during Mr. Macmillan's visit in January, and cleared police of allegations of brutality. **31.** Report by Mr. F. D. Corfield on origins and growth of Mau Mau strongly criticized Kenya Government's "self-deception" in period before declaration of state of emergency in 1952. South African Government released 154 detainees to mark jubilee of foundation of Union.

June 4. It was announced that African headman, whose body had been found at Nyeri, Kenya, had been murdered and his blood used to administer enforced Mau Mau oath to his son and daughter. **7.** Ghana Government published proposals for presidential immunity from legal proceedings and for appointment of Chief Justice or its revocation to be made by President. **15.** Formal state of emergency in Nyasaland ended. Report of Sir Hilary Blood on constitution of Zanzibar recommended majority of elected members in Legislative Council. Six former members of Algerian Communist Party sentenced by Algiers military court to terms of imprisonment varying from 5 to 20 years on charges of attempts against security of state. **20.** Independence of Federation of Mali took effect. Ferhat Abbas, leader of Algerian rebels, agreed to send delegation to Paris for discussions with French Government. **23.** Mr. Patrice Lumumba, leader of Congolese National Movement, was nominated first Prime Minister of Congo and on following day Mr. Joseph Kasavubu was elected Head of State. **26.** British rule in Somaliland Protectorate ended. Republic of Madagascar formally proclaimed independence within French Community. **30.** At ceremony in Leopoldville at which independence of Congo was proclaimed, Mr. Lumumba, in presence of King Baudouin, attacked Belgium's colonial record. African representation in South African Parliament officially ended.

July 1. Ghana became Republic. Republic of Somalia was proclaimed in Mogadishu. **3.** Outbreaks of violence in Leopoldville and other parts of new Congo Republic. **4.** After return of their emissaries from discussions, Algerian rebel leaders decided not to go to France. **4.** Ten Africans were killed when security forces opened fire at Coquilhatville, Congo. **6.** Belgian-officered *Force publique*, which had become national army of new Congo Republic, mutinied, and its commander, Gen. Janssens, resigned. Mutineers attacked several Europeans. **8.** Congo Government came to agreement with rebel forces, but demonstrations against white people continued, and many Europeans escaped to surrounding territories. Kenya police took part in operation to round up oath administrators and others suspected of connection with revival of Mau Mau. **10.** Belgian troops were flown to help Europeans in Elisabethville, where 5 Europeans, including Italian Vice-Consul, were killed. Fighting also took place in many other parts of Republic. **11.** Mr. Tshombe, Premier of Katanga Province, declared it totally independent of Congo Republic. Mr. Lumumba appealed to United Nations for military specialists to help to reorganize mutinous *Force publique*. **12.** Belgian forces withdrew from Matadi, Congo's only port, in face of advancing Congolese troops, but fighting took place between Congolese and Belgian commandos, who had been left behind. **13.** Belgian parachute troops occupied Leopoldville after seizing airport from Congolese forces. Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Kasavubu demanded their withdrawal, but Belgian Government rejected demand and more troops were flown out. **14.** Congolese Government broke off diplomatic relations with Belgium. Belgian Cabinet agreed that their troops should remain in Congo until U.N. forces were able to maintain security and public order. Mr. Tshombe said that he would refuse permission for U.N. troops to enter Katanga. **15.** First men of United Nations force arrived in Congo. **18.** Moroccan troops of U.N. forces were reported to have suffered casualties, some fatal, in clash with Congolese mutineers near Thysville. In Elisabethville, new independent Katanga republican flag was officially hoisted. **20.** David Pratt appeared in court at Pretoria in connection with wounding of Dr. Verwoerd on April 9, and on following day was committed for trial on charge of attempted murder. After arrest of 3 National Democratic Party leaders in Southern Rhodesia, 20,000 strikers conducted march in Salisbury district and were stopped by police. Processions in area were banned for 3 months. On following day there were outbreaks of violence and on July 25–26, disturbances in Bulawayo, during which 9 Africans were killed. **21.** Soviet delegation, including 2 members of Foreign Ministry, arrived in Leopoldville. **29.** Ghana Government announced complete boycott of South African goods, closure of all Ghanaian sea and air ports to South African ships and aircraft and ban on entry or transit of all South Africans, except those who declared opposition to apartheid and racial discrimination. Belgian Government announced immediate withdrawal of 1,500 troops from Congo. **31.** Eleven holidaymakers killed when rebels fired on them on beach at Chenoua, 40 miles from Algiers.

Aug. 1. South African Government issued order that from Dec. 1, all Bantu women over 16 must carry passes. **2.** Mr. Hammarskjöld said that U.N.

troops would enter Katanga in 3 days and withdrawal of Belgian troops must start immediately. **3.** Dr. Verwoerd announced that referendum on whether South Africa should become republic would take place on Oct. 5, and that if there was majority in favour of republic, Government would approach Commonwealth Prime Ministers for approval to remain in Commonwealth. Mr. Tshombe said that if U.N. troops entered Katanga, they would be resisted. **5.** After Mr. Tshombe had closed airfields in Katanga and made other preparation to prevent entry of U.N. forces, their despatch into Katanga was postponed. **6.** Dr. Nkrumah said he would seek mandate for complete mobilization of Ghana's forces for such military action as might be required in concert with Congo Government. **7.** Mr. Lumumba and President Sékou Touré of Guinea said in joint statement that if U.N. forces delayed entering Katanga, Guinea would put her entire armed forces at disposition of Congo Government. **8.** Mr. Lumumba and President Nkrumah issued joint statement that independent African countries had agreed to establish "combined high command" to bring about speedy withdrawal of Belgian troops from Congo if U.N. failed to effect it totally and unconditionally. In Leopoldville, demonstrations took place against Mr. Lumumba and in favour of federal government in Congo. **9.** Mr. Tshombe said that he would accept conditional entry of U.N. troops into Katanga. Belgian Ambassador left Leopoldville under threat of force from Congolese troops. Mr. Kalonji, an opposition leader in Congo Assembly, proclaimed independence of a diamond-mining area in Kasai province. **10.** Mr. Hammarskjöld said that there could be no question of conditions for entry of U.N. troops into Katanga. **12.** Algerian rebels announced that they had executed 2 captured French soldiers. Mr. Hammarskjöld arrived in Katanga with detachment of Swedish troops. **13.** Mr. Lumumba demanded that all white troops should be withdrawn from U.N. forces forthwith. **15.** Mr. Lumumba called on U.N. Security Council for 14-nation group of neutral observers and said he had no confidence in Mr. Hammarskjöld. **18.** Peter Poole, 28-year-old British engineer, was executed in Nairobi for murder of African house-servant. Congolese troops appeared at Leopoldville airport, attacked U.N. contingent and held up U.N. aircraft with machine-guns. Mr. Lumumba declined to see Dr. Bunche, U.N. representative. **19.** Mr. Hammarskjöld sent Note to Congolese Government protesting against incidents; Mr. Lumumba described Note as "blackmail" and said that he was ready to renounce services of U.N. and to restore order through Congo's own means and with direct aid of certain countries which had assured him of disinterested help. **21.** Federation of Mali broke up as result of dissension between its two component states, Sudan and Senegal, over election of first President of Federation. **23.** Bill empowering Dr. Nkrumah to impose press censorship and restrict import of publications passed through all stages in Ghana Parliament in one day. **25.** Congolese police opened fire when crowd demonstrated against Mr. Lumumba outside African "summit" conference in Leopoldville. Press photographers had their cameras seized and films removed. **26.** South African Government announced that state of emergency would be lifted in Union on Aug. 31. Mr. Lumumba said that U.N. forces must withdraw from Congo as soon as all Belgians had left. **27.** Number of attacks on members of U.N. forces in Stanleyville and 8 Americans of crew of U.S.A.F. Globemaster were injured in attack on them as their plane landed. **28.** Details of further agreements between U.S.S.R. and Ghana published, Ghana being granted long-term credit of about £14,500,000.

Sept. 2. First Russian twin-engined troop-carrying aircraft arrived at Leopoldville. Three British journalists arrested in Kasai province by Mr. Lumumba's supporters and later detained in Elisabethville. **4.** American journalist killed in fighting in Kasai province. **5.** President Kasavubu dismissed Mr. Lumumba in favour of Mr. Joseph Ileo, President of the Senate, and assumed personal command of armed forces. Mr. Lumumba said that President's action was illegal and that he himself remained Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief. **6.** U.N. closed all airfields and ordered Leopoldville radio to stay off air. **10.** Many members of *Force publique* in Leopoldville surrendered their arms. **11.** Mr. Lumumba turned away from Leopoldville radio station by detachment of Ghanaian U.N. troops. **12.** Mr. Lumumba escaped after being arrested. Dr. Reeves, Bishop of Johannesburg, who had returned to South Africa 2 days previously, was deported by Government order. **13.** Dr. Nkrumah said that if Mr. Lumumba was not allowed to use radio station, Ghana would withdraw troops from U.N. command, and reserved her right to place them at Mr. Lumumba's disposal. U.N. opened Leopoldville radio station and all Congo airports. **14.** Col. Mobutu, former Chief of Staff of Congolese army, said that army was taking over executive power in Congo and that President Kasavubu and both rival Prime Ministers, Mr. Lumumba and Mr. Ileo, were suspended. **15.** Several attempts were made by Congolese troops to assassinate Mr. Lumumba, who received protection from Ghanaian contingent of U.N. forces. **17.** Col. Mobutu expelled Soviet and Czech embassies from Congo. **23.** Lukiko, or Parliament, of Buganda, passed resolution appointing committee to draft petition to the Queen saying that Buganda had decided to break away from rest of Uganda Protectorate. **26.** In Pretoria, David Pratt was held to be mentally disordered and was committed to gaol pending Governor-General's decision to send him to mental institution. France recognized state of Sudan as Republic of Mali.

OTHER COUNTRIES

(*See also* under Africa)

(1959). Oct. 7. Maj.-Gen. Kassem, Iraq Premier, was wounded by bullets fired at him as he drove through Baghdad. **21.** President Nasser appointed Field-Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, chief of Egyptian armed forces, as supervisor of general policy in Syria, with all ministers of Syrian Executive Council responsible to him. **25.** Cyclone struck Pacific coast of Mexico; deaths were finally estimated at more than 1,300.

Nov. 4. Results of Israel elections showed that Mr. Ben-Gurion's party would have increased majority in new Knesset. **29.** Mobs from Panama City tried to force way into American-controlled Canal Zone, but were driven back by Panama National Guard. **30.** Mr. Kadar spoke at Hungarian party Congress in presence of Mr. Khrushchev and said that Soviet troops would remain in Hungary.

Dec. 4–6. President Eisenhower visited Rome, having talks with Italian Ministers, and on Dec. 6 being received by the Pope, before leaving for Ankara. **8.** Dr. Adenauer said that he did not want German Federal Republic to be represented at Summit Conference. **9.** President Eisenhower visited Kabul. **13.** Explosion wrecked two blocks of flats in Dortmund, 25 persons being killed. **14.** President Eisenhower visited Teheran and later flew on to Athens. **18.** Greek freighter with cargo of Israel cement held up in Suez Canal by United

Arab Republic authorities. Mr. Chou En-lai offered to meet Mr. Nehru, in China or Rangoon, to discuss Chinese–Indian border question. **20.** President Eisenhower, first U.S. President to visit Spain, arrived in Madrid. **21.** Rioting in Kandahar against Afghan Government caused about 5 deaths, after police and troops had opened fire. **22.** World Bank announced loan of £20,000,000 to United Arab Republic for work on Suez Canal. **30.** Four Syrian Ministers resigned from Cabinet of United Arab Republic.

(1960). Jan. 31. Israel policeman killed by Syrians after several days' tension on border.

Feb. 1. Israeli forces drove off Syrians established in demilitarized zone south-east of Sea of Galilee. **23.** The Crown Princess of Japan gave birth to a son and heir. **24.** Signor Segni, Italian Prime Minister, submitted resignation of his cabinet to President Gronchi. **26.** Series of bomb explosions took place in Buenos Aires shortly before President Eisenhower's arrival in city.

March 2. Student demonstrations broke out and tear gas was used as President Eisenhower drove into Montevideo from airport. **4.** French ship, carrying munitions for Cuban Army, blew up in Havana harbour, 23 persons being killed. **6.** President Sukarno signed decree dismissing Indonesian House of Representatives. **18.** Bishop Walsh, American Roman Catholic missionary bishop, sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by Chinese Communist court for alleged espionage.

April 11. Resignation of Signor Tambroni's Italian Ministry, composed entirely of members of Christian Democrat Party, 17 days after its formation. **19.** Martial law proclaimed in Seoul and 4 other South Korean cities after second day of rioting and anti-Government demonstrations; altogether some 60 people were killed, about 20 of them when police opened fire on crowd marching on President Syngman Rhee's residence. Commission of Turkish National Assembly, which had been given extraordinary executive and judicial powers, ordered suspension of all party political activity in Turkey for 3 months. **21.** All 12 members of South Korean Cabinet submitted their resignations to President Rhee. **25.** Earthquake completely destroyed town of Lar in South Persia; more than 3,000 persons were believed killed there and in neighbouring town of Gerash. Troops again opened fire in Seoul when crowds demonstrating against Government and demanding new elections refused to disperse. **27.** President Rhee resigned; Mr. Huh Chung, Foreign Secretary, became Acting President. **28.** Turkish Government imposed martial law in Ankara and Istanbul after 5 students were killed when police opened fire during demonstrations in Istanbul. **29.** Arab dockers began boycott of American ships at Port Said and elsewhere.

May 11. Two officials of Soviet Embassy in Berne expelled by Swiss Government for alleged espionage. **19.** President Eisenhower paid one-day official visit to Portugal. **20.** Mr. Khrushchev, speaking in East Berlin, said that time was not yet ripe for separate peace treaty with East Germany. **21–25.** Severe earthquakes in Chile caused heavy damage to town of Concepción and shook other towns. Tidal waves set up swept over town of Ancud on Chiloe island off coast of southern Chile, and Caleta Quela, and many people were drowned. Tidal waves also swept across Pacific and caused severe loss of life in Hawaii and Japan. Total deaths in Chile were estimated at 5,000. Three new volcanoes emerged as result of the earthquakes. **23.** Mr. Ben-Gurion announced in Knesset that Adolf Eichmann, former Gestapo chief, said to have been in personal charge of extermination of thousands of Jews during war, was in custody in Israel. **25.** Deputies injured in violent scenes in Turkish Parliament. **27.** Army took over control in Turkey. President Bayar, Mr. Menderes, the Prime Minister, and most of his colleagues, the Chief of General Staff and the martial law commander of Ankara, were detained. Committee of National Union of 20 members was set up under Gen. Cemal Gursel, who also became supreme commander of Turkish armed forces. Free elections were promised, but all activities of political parties were prohibited till new constitution was working. **30.** About 150 detained deputies of Turkish Democratic party and former Government officials were transferred to island in Sea of Marmora.

June 6. Argentine Government released Note from Israel Government saying that Adolf Eichmann had voluntarily surrendered to Israel volunteers in Argentina. **10.** Mr. Hagerty, President Eisenhower's press secretary, met by hostile reception in Tokyo, being mobbed by several thousand demonstrators and finally rescued by helicopter. **11.** Crowds in Tokyo, said to number 160,000, demonstrated outside Diet, American Embassy and residence of Prime Minister, Mr. Kishi. **14.** Japanese Government decided in principle on seven-day Diet recess which would postpone ratification of security treaty with U.S.A. till after President Eisenhower's visit to Japan. President Eisenhower arrived in Manila, where he was warmly welcomed by large crowd. **15.** Large scale anti-Government and anti-American disturbances by students in Tokyo; 4 persons reported killed. **16.** At request of Japanese Government, President Eisenhower's visit to Japan was postponed. **17.** As demonstration on eve of President Eisenhower's arrival in Formosa, Chinese Communists shelled Quemoy and other offshore islands. **19.** President Eisenhower received enthusiastic welcome in Seoul. **23.** Japan–United States security treaty came into force; Mr. Kishi subsequently expressed his intention to resign. **27.** Members of Communist delegations to 10-power disarmament conference at Geneva ended negotiations by walking out of plenary session. **29.** Cuban Government took over U.S.-owned Texaco oil refinery. Cuban Ambassador to London, who was in Cuba, was dismissed and took refuge in Argentine Embassy in Havana. **30.** Royal Dutch-Shell group announced that it would supply no further oil to Cuba.

July 1. Cuban Government took over American Esso oil refinery and British-controlled Shell refinery on grounds of their refusal to refine Cuban-owned Russian crude oil. **4.** Cuban Council of Ministers empowered Fidel Castro to expropriate property of U.S. firms and subjects whenever it was deemed necessary in public interest. Rioting took place in Rome. A number of left-wing Italian deputies were arrested and later released. After news of their arrest, fighting broke out in Chamber of Deputies and session was suspended. **7.** Police opened fire on left-wing demonstration at Reggio Emilia in Northern Italy and 5 persons were killed. **11.** President Dorticos of Cuba read message from Mr. Khrushchev at mass meeting in Havana saying that Russia would take all Cuban sugar which U.S. had rejected. **14.** Mr. Kishi was stabbed by assailant at reception in Tokyo shortly after Mr. Ikeda had been elected to succeed him as party president and Prime Minister-designate. **19.** Signor Tambroni's Italian Government resigned. **21.** Cuban Government seized 2 American-owned sugar mills. **26.** United Arab Republic decided to break off diplomatic relations with Persia. **27.** Signor Fanfani formed Government in Italy.

Aug. 7. Cuban Government issued decree seizing about three-quarters of American-owned property in Cuba. **10.** Mr. Macmillan arrived in Bonn for

talks with Dr. Adenauer. Iceland agreed to take part in discussions with Britain on fishery dispute. **17.** President Sukarno announced that he had ordered severance of diplomatic relations with Netherlands as result of Dutch refusal to hand over West New Guinea. U.S. Embassy at San Salvador attacked by crowd demonstrating in favour of Dr. Castro. **21.** Iraq signed agreement with U.S.S.R. for additional loan of approximately £16,000,000 for building of broad-gauge Baghdad–Basra railway line. **29.** Hazza Majali, Prime Minister of Jordan, killed in his office in Amman by time bomb which wrecked building, 10 others being also killed and 34 injured. On following day, King Hussein said that bomb had been planted by two minor employees in Prime Minister's office, who were in pay of Syria. **31.** East German Government imposed 5-day ban on entry into East Berlin by West German citizens. Allied commandants in West Berlin issued strong protest.

Sept. 8. East German Government reimposed restrictions on access to East Berlin, making entry by West German citizens impossible without special permit. **9.** Allies in West Berlin agreed to refuse transit visas to East German officials wishing to travel to west. **16.** The engagement was announced of King Baudouin of Belgium to Señorita Fabiola de Mora y Aragon. Cuban Government seized control of tobacco industry. **18.** Result of Swedish general election showed increased majority for Social Democrat Government. Thirty-six people drowned in floods in Northern Italy, which continued for several days. Cuban Government announced nationalization of all U.S. private banks in Cuba. **30.** All opposition newspapers were banned in Indonesia.

OBITUARY, OCT. 1, 1959—SEPT. 30, 1960

Adams, John Jackson Adams, O.B.E., 1st Baron, developer of industry in Cumberland, aged 69—*Aug.* 23.

Agnew, *Vice Adm.* Sir William Gladstone, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., brilliant naval leader in the Mediterranean in Second World War, aged 61—*July* 12.

Amanullah, King of Afghanistan from 1919 until his abdication in 1929, aged 68—*April* 25.

Ammon, Charles George Ammon, P.C., 1st and last Baron, former Labour M.P. and Chairman of Dock Labour Board, aged 86—*April* 2.

Asquith, Lady Cynthia, author, aged 72—*March* 31.

Ayrton, Maxwell, F.R.I.B.A., designer of British Empire Exhibition and stadium at Wembley, aged 85—*Feb.* 18.

Baddeley, *Rt. Rev.* Walter Hubert, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., Bishop of Blackburn, aged 65—*Feb.* 11.

Bailey, Hon. Dame Mary (Lady), D.B.E., former leading airwoman, aged 69—*Aug.* 29.

Baillie, *Very Rev. Dr.* John, C.H., former Moderator of General Assembly of Church of Scotland, aged 74—*Sept.* 29.

Barker, Sir Ernest, Litt.D., LL.D., scholar and philosopher and former Principal of King's College, London, aged 85—*Feb.* 17.

Barnes, Sir George Reginald, Principal of University College of North Staffordshire, aged 56—*Sept.* 22.

Barrow, *Gen.* Sir George de Symons, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., distinguished cavalry officer, aged 95—*Dec.* 28, 1959.

Baum, Vicki, German (afterwards American) novelist, aged 64—*Aug.* 29.

Beasley, Sir Horace Owen Compton, C.B.E., former Chief Justice of Madras, aged 82—*Jan.* 1.

Belmore, Galbraith Armar Lowry-Corry, 7th Earl of, aged 47—*July* 20.

Benjamin, Arthur, pianist and composer, aged 66—*April* 9.

Berenson, Bernard, notable art expert and critic and author, aged 94—*Oct.* 6, 1959.

Bevan, *Rt. Hon.* Aneurin, M.P., deputy leader of Parliamentary Labour Party, former Minister and brilliant orator, aged 62—*July* 6.

Bhopal, His Highness the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., Indian statesman and sportsman, aged 65—*Feb.* 4.

Bhore, Sir Joseph William, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., outstanding Indian member of former Indian Civil Service, aged 82—*Aug.* 15.

Björling, Jussi, Swedish lyric tenor, aged 49—*Sept.* 9.

Boughton, Rutland, composer of *The Immortal Hour* and other operas, aged 82—*Jan.* 24.

Bowden, Sir Harold, Bt., G.B.E., head of cycle-making firm, aged 80—*Aug.* 24.

Bowhill, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Frederick William, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. and Bar, Coastal Command Commander-in-Chief during part of the war, aged 79—*March* 12.

Bradfield, *Right Rev.* Harold William, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, aged 61—*May* 1.

Braithwaite, *Maj.* Sir Albert Newby, D.S.O., M.C., newly re-elected Conservative M.P. for Harrow West, aged 66—*Oct.* 20, 1959.

Briscoe, Sir John Charlton, Bt., M.D., F.R.C.P., consulting physician to King's College Hospital, aged 85—*Feb.* 28.

Bristol, Herbert Arthur Robert Hervey, 5th Marquess of, aged 89—*April* 5.

Buchan, Charles, M.M., former footballer and later broadcaster, aged 68—*June* 25.

Buller, *Adm.* Sir Henry Tritton, G.C.V.O., C.B., destroyer of first German armed merchant raider in 1914–18 War, aged 86—*Aug.* 29.

Cahill, John Joseph, Premier of New South Wales, aged 68—*Oct.* 22, 1959.

Calder, *Prof.* Sir William Moir, LL.D., distinguished scholar, aged 79—*Aug.* 18.

Cambodia, Norodom Suramarit, King of, aged 65—*April* 3.

Camus, Albert, influential French writer and Nobel Prize winner, aged 46—(*accidentally*) *Jan.* 4.

Cape, Herbert Jonathan, notable London publisher, aged 80—*Feb.* 10.

Carisbrooke, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., 1st and last Marquess of, last surviving grandson of Queen Victoria, aged 73—*Feb.* 23.

Carling, Sir Ernest Rock, distinguished surgeon, aged 83—*July* 15.

Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., private secretary to Lord Oxford and Asquith, aged 79—*June* 7.

Carter, Sir Morris, C.B.E., expert on native land tenure, aged 86—*Sept.* 22.

Cassels, *Gen.* Sir Robert Archibald, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.S.O., former Commander-in-Chief in India, aged 83—*Dec.* 23, 1959.

Chambers, Mrs. Dorothea Katherine Lambert, seven times ladies lawn tennis champion, aged 81—*Jan.* 7.

Cheke, Sir Marcus, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., British Minister to the Holy See, aged 53—*June* 22.

Cilcennin, James Purdon Lewes Thomas, P.C., 1st and last Viscount, former First Lord of the Admiralty, aged 56—*July* 13.

Claude, Georges, French chemist and physicist, aged 89—*May* 23.

Claxton, *Hon.* Brooke, D.C.M., former Canadian Minister of Defence, aged 61—*June* 13.
Clive, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Sidney, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., former Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, aged 85—*Oct.* 7, 1959.
Clough, Blanche Athena, former Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge, aged 98—*June* 14.
Courtenay, William, British war correspondent in Second World War, aged 64—*June* 6.
de Courville, Albert, former producer of spectacular revues in London, aged 72—*March* 14.
de Nicola, Enrico, first President of the Italian Republic, aged 82—*Oct.* 1, 1959.
Devonshire, Evelyn, Dowager Duchess of, G.C.V.O., for 40 years Mistress of the Robes to Queen Mary, aged 89—*April* 2.
De Wet, *Right Hon.* Nicolaas Jacobus, former Chief Justice of South Africa, aged 86—*March* 16.
Duleepsinhji, Prince Kumar Shri, former Sussex and England cricketer and Indian administrator, aged 54—*Dec.* 5, 1959.
Dunlop, *Col.* Sir Thomas, T.D., newspaper proprietor and Scottish sportsman, aged 82—*Aug.* 13.
Dunnell, Sir Robert Francis, Bt., K.B.E., former legal adviser to railways, aged 91—*July* 16.
Edwards, *Rt. Hon.* Lewis John, O.B.E., Labour M.P. and former Economic Secretary to the Treasury, aged 53—*Nov.* 23, 1959.
Elkan, Benno, O.B.E., sculptor of bronze busts and figures, aged 82—*Jan.* 10.
Enright, *Adm.* Sir Philip King, K.B.E., C.B., rose from second-class boy to admiral, aged 66—*Sept.* 29.
Evans, Edward, C.B.E., former Labour M.P., and worker for the deaf and blind, aged 77—*March* 30.
Fairey, Richard, prominent in development of aircraft, aged 43—*July* 27.
Fleming, Sir Arthur Percy Morris, C.B.E., distinguished electrical engineer, aged 79—*Sept.* 14.
Flynn, Errol, colourful screen actor, aged 50—*Oct.* 14, 1959.
Forbes, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Charles Morton, G.C.B., D.S.O., former Commander-in-Chief Home Fleet and Plymouth, aged 79—*Aug.* 28.
Fulford, Dame Catherine, D.B.E., for 27 years member of London County Council, aged 79—*Jan.* 17.
Gee, *Capt.* Robert, VC., M.C., won V.C. at Cambrai, 1917, and later M.P., aged 84—*Aug.* 2.
Gemmell, Sir Arthur Alexander, M.C., M.D., notable gynaecologist, aged 67—*Sept.* 24.
Gibbon, *Brig.* John Houghton, D.S.O., former Cambridge stroke and coach of Boat Race crews, aged 82—*Aug.* 13.
Gibson, William Pettigrew, Keeper of the National Gallery, aged 58—*April* 22.
Gillies, Sir Harold Delf, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., creative pioneer of plastic surgery, aged 78—*Sept.* 10.
Glyn, Ralph George Campbell Glyn, M.C., 1st and last Baron, former Conservative M.P., aged 75—*May* 1.
Goldring, Douglas, novelist, poet and travel writer, aged 73—*April* 9.
Goldsack, Sydney James, publisher and founder of National Book League, aged 62—*Nov.* 24, 1959.
Goodwin, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., former Director-General of Army Medical Service, aged 89—*Sept.* 29.
Green, W. Curtis, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., architect and painter, aged 84—*March* 26.
Grierson, Sir Herbert John Clifford, LL.D., D.Litt., scholar and critic, aged 94—*Feb.* 19.
Haden-Guest, Leslie Haden, M.C., 1st Baron, former doctor and Labour M.P., aged 83—*Aug.* 20.
Haggard, *Adm.* Sir Vernon Harry Stuart, K.C.B., C.M.G., Chief of Submarine Service in First World War, aged 85—*Jan.* 30.
Halifax, Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 1st Earl of, former Viceroy of India, Foreign Secretary and Ambassador, aged 78—*Dec.* 23, 1959.
Hambourg, Mark, virtuoso pianist for 70 years, aged 81—*Aug.* 26.
Hammerstein II, Oscar, American writer of lyrics for many successful musicals, aged 65—*Aug.* 23.
Hansen, Hans Christian, Prime Minister of Denmark, aged 53—*Feb.* 19.
Harcourt, *Adm.* Sir Cecil Halliday Jepson, G.B.E., K.C.B., leader of cruiser squadrons in Second World War, aged 67—*Dec.* 19, 1959.
Hardinge of Penshurst, Alexander Henry Louis Hardinge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., 2nd Baron, former private secretary to Edward VIII and George VI, aged 66—*May* 29.
Harkness, William Ernest, notable grower of roses, aged 71—*Dec.* 1, 1959.
Harris, Wilfred, M.D., F.R.C.P., pioneer in treatment of neuralgia, aged 90—*Feb.* 28.
Hart, *Air Marshal* Sir Raymund, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., expert on radar, aged 61—(*accidentally killed*) *July* 16.
Hartley, Arthur Clifford, C.B.E., largely responsible for "Pluto" and "Fido" during the war, aged 71—*Jan.* 28.
Heal, Sir Ambrose, outstanding craftsman and furniture designer, aged 87—*Nov.* 15, 1959.
Heywood, *Rt. Rev.* Bernard Oliver Francis, D.D., former Bishop of Ely, aged 89—*March* 13.
Hill, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Basil Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., former Controller of Army's Ordnance Services, aged 80—*July* 31.
Hodgson, Sir Harold Graham-, K.C.V.O., authority on diagnostic use of X-rays, aged 69—*Aug.* 21.
Holden, Dr. Charles, distinguished architect of many London buildings, aged 85—*May* 1.
Hollis, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Lewis, secretary of Cutty Sark Society, aged 70—*Nov.* 15, 1959.
Holmes, Errol Reginald Thorold, former Oxford University and Surrey cricketer, aged 54—*Aug.* 16.
Huber, Hans Max, former President of International Court of Justice, aged 85—*Jan.* 1.
Ilchester, Giles Stephen Holland Fox-Strangways, G.B.E., 6th Earl of, historian and sportsman, aged 85—*Oct.* 29, 1959.
Iliffe, Edward Mauger, G.B.E., 1st Baron, newspaper and periodical owner, aged 83—*July* 25.
Inskip, Sir John Hampden, K.B.E., outstanding figure in Bristol public life, aged 80—*April* 8.
James, Rolfe Arnold Scott-, O.B.E., M.C., editor of the *London Mercury* for many years, aged 80—*Nov.* 3, 1959.
Jansen, *Hon.* Ernest George, Governor-General of South African Union since 1951, aged 78—*Nov.* 25, 1959.
Kennington, Eric, R.A., painter and sculptor, aged 72—*April* 13.
Kesselring, *Field Marshal* Albert, German leader in Second World War, aged 74—*July* 16.
Ketelby, Albert, composer and conductor, aged 84—*Nov.* 26, 1959.
Khan, Shah Aly, son of the late Aga Khan, racehorse owner and diplomat, aged 48—(*accidentally killed*) *May* 12.
Lambe, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Charles Edward, G.C.B., C.V.O., former First Sea Lord, aged 59—*Aug.* 29.
Lane, Lupino, popular comedian and member of family for long connected with the stage, aged 67—*Nov.* 10, 1959.

Lang, *Prof.* William Henry, F.R.S., botanist of world-wide repute, aged 86—*Aug.* 29.

Lanza, Mario, singer and film star, aged 38—*Oct.* 7, 1959.

Lauterpacht, Sir Hersch, Q.C., Judge of the Hague International Court, aged 62—*May* 9.

Leche, Sir John Hurleston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., former British Ambassador to Chile, aged 70—*May* 12.

Ledward, Gilbert, O.B.E., R.A., talented sculptor, aged 72—*June* 21.

Lichfield, Thomas Edward Anson, 4th Earl of, aged 76—*Sept.* 14.

Lindrum, Walter, O.B.E., former world champion billiards player, aged 61—*July* 30.

Lindsay, Dr. Lilian, C.B.E., first qualified woman dentist in Britain, aged 89—*Jan.* 31.

Long, Earl Kemp, three times Governor of Louisiana, aged 65—*Sept.* 5.

Lowe, *Very Rev.* John, D.D., former Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, aged 61—*Aug.* 11.

McCarthy, Lillah, O.B.E. (Lady Keeble), stage creator of many of Shaw's heroines, aged 84—*April* 14.

McGrigor, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Rhoderick Robert, G.C.B., D.S.O., former First Sea Lord, aged 66—*Dec.* 3, 1959.

McIndoe, Sir Archibald, C.B.E., famous plastic surgeon, aged 59—*April* 11.

McLintock, William Francis Porter, C.B., former Director of the Geological Survey, aged 73—*Feb.* 21.

MacQueen-Pope, Walter James, historian of the British theatre, aged 72—*June* 27.

Majali, Hazza al, Prime Minister of Jordan, aged 44—(*killed in bomb explosion*) *Aug.* 29.

Malaya, Sir Hisamuddin Shah, K.C.M.G., Head of State of, aged 62—*Sept.* 1.

Manisty, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry Wilfred Eldon, K.C.B., C.M.G., organiser of convoy system in 1914–18 War, aged 84—*Aug.* 26.

Marquand, John Phillips, American novelist, aged 66—*July* 16.

Marshall, *Gen.* George Catlett, United States soldier and statesman and author of "Marshall Plan", aged 78—*Oct.* 16, 1959.

Martin, Christopher John Holland-, banker and Conservative M.P. for Ludlow, aged 49—*April* 5.

Matthews, Alfred Edward (A. E.), O.B.E., oldest leading actor on stage, films and television, aged 90—*July* 25.

Mees, Dr. Charles Edward Kenneth, F.R.S., pioneer in photography, aged 78—*Aug.* 15.

Meighen, *Rt. Hon.* Arthur, Q.C., former Prime Minister of Canada, aged 86—*Aug.* 5.

Mollison, James Allan (Jim), pilot who broke many long-distance flying records in early days, aged 54—*Oct.* 30, 1959.

Moody, *Adm.* Sir Clement, K.C.B., held naval air commands during Second World War, aged 69—*July* 6.

Moore, *Rev.* and *Rt. Hon.* Robert, M.P., Northern Ireland Minister of Agriculture, aged 74—*Sept.* 1.

Morse, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Anthony Vere, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., organizer of occupied enemy ports during the war, aged 67—(*accidentally*) *May* 7.

Mountbatten of Burma, Countess, C.I., G.B.E., D.C.V.O., last Vicereine of India and ardent worker for the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Brigade, aged 58—*Feb.* 21.

Namier, Sir Lewis Bernstein, eminent historian, aged 72—*Aug.* 19.

Norway, Nevil Shute, ("Nevil Shute"), best-selling novelist and aeronautical engineer, aged 60—*Jan.* 12.

Paget, Hon. Dorothy Wyndham, for many years a leading racehorse owner, aged 54—*Feb.* 9.

Pankhurst, Sylvia, prominent figure in militant suffragettes' campaign, aged 78—*Sept.* 27.

Pasternak, Boris, Russian author of controversial novel, *Dr Zhivago*, aged 69—*May* 30.

Pembroke, Reginald Herbert, 16th Earl of and 13th Earl of Montgomery, aged 79—*Jan.* 13.

Persse, Henry Seymour (Atty), racehorse owner and trainer for many years, aged 91—*Sept.* 5.

Philby, Henry St. John, C.I.E., noted explorer of Arabia, aged 75—*Sept.* 30.

Philipe, Gerard, leading French actor, aged 36—*Nov.* 25, 1959.

Pieck, Wilhelm, President of East Germany, aged 84—*Sept.* 7.

Pirow, *Hon.* Oswald, Q.C., former South African Union Minister, aged 68—*Oct.* 11, 1959.

Pollitt, Harry, chairman of Communist Party of Great Britain, aged 69—*June* 27.

Post, Mrs. Emily, authority on American manners and deportment, aged 86—*Sept.* 27.

Power, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur John, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.V.O., outstanding naval officer, aged 70—*Jan.* 28.

Pratt, John Lhind, Metropolitan Police Magistrate, aged 74—*Sept.* 23.

Rahman, Sir Abdul, K.C.M.G., Head of State of Malaya since 1957, aged 64—*April* 1.

Rawlinson, *Rt. Rev.* Alfred Edward John, D.D., former Bishop of Derby, aged 76—*July* 17.

Reading, Gerald Rufus Isaacs, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., Q.C., 2nd Marquess of, former Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, aged 71—*Sept.* 19.

Rees, *Maj.-Gen.* Thomas Wynford, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C., conqueror of Mandalay, aged 61—*Oct.* 15, 1959.

Relph, George, C.B.E., versatile actor, aged 72—*April* 24.

Rendall, Vernon Horace, former editor of *The Athenaeum*, aged 91—*May* 13.

Richardson, *Air Marshal* Sir Albert Victor John, K.B.E., C.B., former Director of R.A.F. Medical Service, aged 76—*Sept.* 16.

Robertson, Ewart John, former chairman of Beaverbrook Newspapers, aged 67—*April* 8.

Rockefeller, John Davison, Jnr., American millionaire and benefactor, aged 86—*May* 11.

Rook, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alan Filmer, K.B.E., C.B., formerly of the R.A.F. Medical Service, aged 68—*Aug.* 26.

Rowland, Sir Frederick, Bt., Lord Mayor of London for 1949–50, aged 84—*Nov.* 13, 1959.

Russell, Sir Claud, K.C.M.G., former Ambassador to Portugal, aged 88—*Dec.* 9, 1959.

St. Germans, Montague Charles Eliot, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., 8th Earl of, former member of Royal Households, aged 90—*Sept.* 19.

Sangster, *Rev.* Dr. William Edwin Robert, former President of Methodist Conference, aged 59—*May* 24.

Sauvé, *Hon.* Paul, Premier of Quebec, aged 52—*Jan.* 2.

Sayers, Dame Lucile Newell, D.B.E., former chairman of Conservative and Unionist Associations, aged 73—*Nov.* 4, 1959.

Schneider, Charles, head of Le Creusot steel mills in France, aged 62—*Aug.* 5.

Scott, Sir Giles Gilbert, O.M., R.A., architect of new House of Commons and Liverpool Cathedral, aged 79—*Feb.* 8.

Scott, Sir Oswald Arthur, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., former Ambassador to Peru, aged 66—*May* 19.

Scott, Sir Robert Russell, K.C.B., former Permanent Secretary at the Home Office, aged 82—*March* 16.

Singer, Dr. Charles Joseph, historian of medicine and science, aged 83—*June* 10.
Skinner, Herbert Wakefield Banks, F.R.S., Professor of Physics, Liverpool University, aged 59—*Jan.* 20.
Smith, Dame Anne Beadsmore, D.B.E., former Matron-in-Chief of Military Nursing Service, aged 91—*July* 12.
Smith, Harold Clifford, specialist in old English furniture and antiquarian, aged 83—*Feb.* 14.
Snadden, Sir William McNair, Bt., former Conservative M.P. and Under Secretary for Scotland, aged 63—*Nov.* 23, 1959.
Spencer, Sir Stanley, C.B.E., R.A., painter of many notable religious pictures, aged 68—*Dec.* 14, 1959.
Spry, Constance, O.B.E., artist in flower arrangement, aged 73—*Jan.* 3.
Stapledon, Sir Reginald George, C.B.E., F.R.S., specialist on improved grassland, aged 77—*Sept.* 16.
Stepinac, Cardinal Aloizije, imprisoned Archbishop of Zagreb, aged 62—*Feb.* 10.
Stewart, Sir Samuel Findlater, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., former Permanent Under Secretary of State at the India Office, aged 80—*April* 11.
Strachey, Oliver, C.B.E., expert on cipher during both World Wars, aged 85—*May* 14.
Stratton, Dr. Frederick John Marrian, D.S.O., O.B.E., F.R.S., leading authority on the spectra of new stars, aged 79—*Sept.* 2.
Sueter, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Murray Fraser, C.B., pioneer of naval flying, aged 87—*Feb.* 3.
Sutherland, Halliday Gibson, medical consultant and author, aged 77—*April* 19.
Taylor, Frank Alwyn, librarian of Christ Church, Oxford, aged 70—*June* 24.
Taylor, Sir Gordon Gordon-, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S., brilliant surgeon, aged 82—*Sept.* 3.
Tidy, Sir Henry Letheby, K.B.E., Extra Physician to the Queen, aged 82—*June* 3.
Tizard, Sir Henry Thomas, G.C.B., A.F.C., F.R.S , formerly Government's principal scientific adviser, aged 74—*Oct.* 9, 1959.
Trefgarne, George Morgan Garro-Jones, 1st Baron, first chairman of Colonial Development Corporation, aged 66—*Sept.* 27.
Trevelyan, Hilda, actress who played many Barrie parts, aged 79—*Nov.* 10, 1959.
Turbervill, Edith Picton-, O.B.E., former Labour M.P., and woman suffragist, aged 88—*Sept.* 1.
Villa-Lobos, Heitor, Brazil's greatest composer, aged 72—*Nov.* 17, 1959.
von Dohnanyi, Ernst, Hungarian composer, aged 82—*Feb.* 11.
Weeks, *Lieut.-Gen.* Ronald Morce Weeks, K.C.B. C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., 1st and last Baron, industrialist and soldier, aged 69—*Aug.* 19.
Whittingstall, William Arthur Fearnley-, Q.C., Recorder of Leicester, aged 56—*Oct.* 28, 1959.
Whyte, Ian, O.B.E., conductor of B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra, aged 58—*March* 27.
Wigram, Clive, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I., 1st Baron, private secretary to King George V, aged 87—*Sept.* 3.
Williams, *Very Rev.* Frank Garfield Hodder, former Dean of Manchester, aged 78—*Aug.* 8.
Williams, Margaret Lindsay, painter of many Royal portraits, aged 73—*June* 4.
Williams, Walter, last survivor of American Civil War, aged 117—*Dec.* 19, 1959.
Willingdon, Marie, Dowager Marchioness of, C.I., G.B.E., widow of former Viceroy of India, aged 84—*Jan.* 30.
Wilson, *Prof.* Charles Thomson Rees, C.H., F.R.S., Nobel Prize winner, inventor of the cloud chamber, aged 90—*Nov.* 15, 1959.
Wontner, Arthur, actor for over half a century, aged 85—*July* 10.
Woolley, Sir Charles Leonard, archaeologist of international fame, aged 79—*Feb.* 20.
Wylie, Miss I. A. R., author of many novels and short stories, aged 74—*Nov.* 4, 1959.
Xenia Alexandrovna, The Grand Duchess, elder sister of the last Tsar of Russia, aged 85—*April* 20.
Yates, Dornford (*Maj.* Cecil William Mercer), author of many novels of adventure, aged 74—*March* 5.
Young, George Malcolm, C.B., historian and biographer, aged 77—*Nov.* 18, 1959.
Young, Sir George Peregrine, Bt., C.M.G., British Minister in Paris, aged 51—*March* 17.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1961

The year 1861 opened in bitter weather, grand firework displays being given on the frozen lake in St. James's Park, and the cold was followed by violent storms, which came to a head on Feb. 21, when the north wing of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham was blown down and the spire of Chichester Cathedral fell. During the month of February, 285 vessels were reported wrecked on the shores of the United Kingdom.

Lord Palmerston's Ministry continued in power, though its condition was somewhat unsettled, since the Prime Minister differed on many matters of policy with his chief lieutenants, Lord John Russell (who during the year was raised to the peerage as Earl Russell) and Mr. Gladstone. The latter in his Budget renewed his attempt of the previous year to repeal the paper duties and was this time successful, though the Finance Bill met with prolonged opposition in the Commons and was finally only carried by 15 votes. Among its other provisions was the reduction of 1*d.* in both current rates of income tax—from 10*d.* in the £ to 9*d.* and from 7*d.* to 6*d.*

The Census, taken in April, showed the population of the British Isles as 29,334,788, compared with 27,511,926 in 1851. The population of England and Wales had increased by over 2,000,000 in the ten years and that of Scotland by 172,000, but there had been a considerable decrease in Ireland.

In August, the Queen and the Prince Consort paid their third visit to Ireland, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, and the heir to the throne performed his first public engagement when he presented a new standard to the 36th Regiment at the Curragh Camp. During the year the Star of India order was instituted and the first investiture of the order was held by the Queen at Windsor on Nov. 1.

The year was, however, a melancholy one for the Queen and the Royal Family. On March 16 the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, died after a short illness at the age of seventy-four, and on Dec. 14 the Prince Consort, who had been in poor health during the autumn, died of typhoid fever at the early age of forty-two, to the overwhelming grief of the Queen.

In June, M. Blondin astonished large numbers of spectators in a series of tight-rope walking performances at the Crystal Palace, and in the same month the Surrey Music Hall was burned down. On June 22, there was a more disastrous occurrence, when what was long remembered as "The great

Tooley Street fire" broke out. Wharves on the south side of the river, below London Bridge, burned for four days in a fire, which for its extent and destruction of property was probably unparalleled since 1666. Many people lost their lives, including James Braidwood, the superintendent of the fire brigade, who died while leading his men and whose funeral was attended by a vast company of people.

Another disaster of this year was the railway accident near Brighton on Aug. 25, when two trains collided in the Clayton Tunnel and 23 persons were killed.

In Paris, on March 31, the body of Napoleon I was re-buried in the tomb in the Invalides which had long been prepared for it. His nephew, Napoleon III, was present, together with many veterans of the "Grande Armée".

The French fleet, which had been sent to Gaeta in the previous year to protect the interests of the King of Naples, was withdrawn in January with the consequent surrender of the garrison of Gaeta, the last fortress in the King's control. The new Parliament of Italy met at Turin on Feb. 18 and on March 17 declared King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia King of Italy, a title which was promptly recognized by Great Britain. At what was, however, almost the culmination of his struggle for a united Italy under the rule of Victor Emmanuel, the Italian statesman Cavour died on June 6 in his 52nd year.

It was also a year of destiny in North America. The secession of South Carolina at the end of 1860 from the United States was followed by that of other southern states. The inauguration of President Lincoln took place on March 4, but meanwhile the delegates of the southern, or Confederate, states had assembled at Montgomery, Alabama, and had chosen Jefferson Davis as their President. Hostilities between the two sides had already begun, a Confederate battery having opened fire in Charleston Harbour on Jan. 9, on the *Star of the West*, which had been sent by the Federal Government to reinforce Fort Sumter. In April, the Federal troops compelled the surrender of the Fort and on April 15 President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling out 75,000 members of the militia, and later declared a blockade of the southern ports. In England a Royal proclamation of neutrality was issued on May 18.

The first significant encounter between the opposing forces took place on July 21, at Bull Run, or Manassas Junction, where the Federal troops under General McDowall were defeated, and fled in confusion to Washington. Hostilities continued and on November 8, Slidell and Mason, the Confederacy's envoys to Great Britain and France, who were sailing to Europe on the British mail steamer *Trent*, were taken from the ship by the captain of a Federal vessel, the *San Jacinto*. Though they were eventually released and arrived in England, the incident brought relations between Great Britain and the Federal Government almost to the point of war, and troops were despatched from England to strengthen the garrisons on the Canadian frontier. The situation was eased when the Prince Consort, in one of the last actions of his life, softened the terms of a despatch from Earl Russell to the British Minister in Washington.

During the year the concluding chapters of *Great Expectations* appeared in Dickens' periodical *All the Year Round*. D. G. Rossetti brought out his first book, a volume of translations from the early Italian poets, with the title *Dante and His Circle*. George Eliot's *Silas Marner*, Henry Kingsley's *Ravenshoe* and Meredith's *Evan Harrington* were published.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1961

The following is a list of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1961.

Died 1861

Jan. 1. King Frederick William IV of Prussia.
Feb. 20. Augustin Eugène Scribe. French dramatist.
March 16. Duchess of Kent. Mother of Queen Victoria.
June 6. Count Cavour. Italian statesman.
June 23. Lord Campbell. Lord Chancellor.
June 30. Elizabeth Barratt Browning. Poet.
Aug. 2. Sidney Herbert (Lord Herbert of Lea). Statesman.
Oct. 25. Sir James Graham. Statesman.
Nov. 1. Alfred Mynn. Famous cricketer.
Nov. 13. Arthur Hugh Clough. Poet.
Dec. 14. Albert, Prince Consort.

Born 1861

Jan. 9. Stanley Owen, Visct. Buckmaster. Lord Chancellor.
Jan. 22. Maurice Hewlett. Author.
Jan. 23. Katharine Tynan Hinkson. Irish poet and novelist.
Feb. 19. Henry Sinclair, Lord Horne. General in First World War.
March 1. Henry Harland. Novelist.
March 21. Albert Chevalier. Music-hall star.
March 23. Francis, Cardinal Bourne. Archbishop of Westminster.
April 23. Viscount Allenby. Field Marshal.
May 6. Sir Rabindranath Tagore. Indian poet and philosopher.
May 19. Dame Nellie Melba. Prima donna.
June 19. Douglas, Earl Haig. Field Marshal.
June 25. Sir Francis Reginald Wingate. Soldier and administrator.
July 3. Sir Michael Sadler. Educationist.
July 3. Lady Wyndham (Mary Moore). Actress and theatre manager.
July 10. Sir William Pakenham. Admiral.
Aug. 3. Sir Guy Dawber. Architect.
Sept. 6. Sir Walter Raleigh. Man of letters.
Sept. 28. Sir Owen Seaman. Editor of *Punch*.
Oct. 10. Fridtjof Nansen. Explorer.
Oct. 11. Sir Bernard Partridge. Artist.
Oct. 16. John Bagnell Bury. Historian.
Dec. 10. Frances, Countess of Warwick. Social reformer.
Dec. 24. John Ball. Famous golfer.

Died 1761

July 4. Samuel Richardson. Novelist.

Born 1761

Nov. 13. Sir John Moore. Peninsular War hero.

Died 1661

Aug. 16. Thomas Fuller. Author of *Worthies of England*.

Born 1561

Jan. 22. Sir Francis Bacon.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1962

The following is a list of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1962.

Died 1862

Mar. 23. Count von Nesselrode. Russian statesman.
Apr. 3. Sir John Ross. Arctic explorer.
May 6. Henry David Thoreau. American author.
May 16. Edward Gibbon Wakefield. Colonial statesman.
May 26. Henry Thomas Buckle. Historian.
June 17. Charles John, Earl Canning. Governor-General of India.

Born 1862

Jan. 29. Frederick Delius. Composer.
Feb. 17. Sir Edward German. Composer.
Mar. 11. Sir John Cowans. Quartermaster-General throughout First World War.
Mar. 28. Aristide Briand. French statesman.
Apr. 24. Arthur Christopher Benson. Author and Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge.
Apr. 24. Cyril Maude. Actor.
Apr. 25. Edward, Visct. Grey of Falloden. Statesman.
May 9. "Henry Seton Merriman" (H. S. Scott). Novelist.
May 15. Sir John Ellerman. Shipowner.
May 23. David George Hogarth. Archaeologist.
June 6. Sir Henry Newbolt. Poet and man of letters.
June 9. Sir Herbert Baker. Architect.
June 10. Sir John de Robeck. Admiral.
July 2. Sir William Henry Bragg. Physicist.
July 2. Sir Christopher Cradock. Admiral.
Aug. 1. Montague Rhodes James. Scholar and author.
Aug. 22. Claude-Achille Debussy. French composer.
Aug. 25. Stephen Fairbairn. Famous oarsman.
Aug. 29. Maurice Maeterlinck. Dramatist and poet.
Sept. 5. Sir Charles Madden. Admiral of the Fleet.
Sept. 11. Visct. Byng of Vimy. Field Marshal.
Sept. 11. "O. Henry" (W. S. Porter). American short-story writer.
Sept. 27. Louis Botha. South African soldier and statesman.
Nov. 23. Sir Gilbert Parker. Novelist and politician.
Nov. 26. Sir Aurel Stein. Explorer.
Dec. 18. Harry Lawson, 2nd Visct. Burnham. Newspaper proprietor.

Died 1762

Feb. 3. Richard Nash. "Beau Nash".

Born 1762

Oct. 1. George Colman the Younger. Dramatist.

Died 1662

Aug. 19. Blaise Pascal. French philosopher and devotional writer.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The Royal Society received a charter from Charles II. on April 22, 1662, when it was incorporated as a body politic and corporate under the appellation of The President, Council and Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge.

Presidents of the Royal Society

Sir Robert Moray	1660	Marquess of Northampton	1838
Viscount Brouncker	1662	Earl of Rosse	1849
Sir Joseph Williamson	1677	Lord Wrottesley	1854
Sir Christopher Wren	1680	Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bt.	1858
Sir John Hoskins, Bt.	1682	Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Sabine	1861
Sir Cyril Wyche	1683	Sir George Biddell Airy	1871
Samuel Pepys	1684	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker	1873
Earl of Carbery	1686	William Spottiswoode	1878
Earl of Pembroke	1689	Thomas Henry Huxley	1883
Sir Robert Southwell	1690	Sir George Stokes, Bt.	1885
Earl of Halifax	1695	Lord Kelvin	1890
Lord Somers	1698	Lord Lister	1895
Sir Isaac Newton	1703	Sir William Huggins	1900
Sir Hans Sloane, Bt.	1727	Lord Rayleigh	1905
Martin Folkes	1741	Sir Archibald Geikie	1908
Earl of Macclesfield	1752	Sir William Crookes	1913
Earl of Morton	1764	Sir Joseph John Thomson	1915
Sir James Burrow	1768	Sir Charles Scott Sherrington	1920
James West	1768	Lord Rutherford	1925
Sir John Pringle, Bt.	1772	Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins	1930
Sir Joseph Banks, Bt.	1778	Sir William Henry Bragg	1935
William Hyde Wollaston	1820	Sir Henry Hallett Dale	1940
Sir Humphrey Davy, Bt.	1820	Sir Robert Robinson	1945
Davies Gilbert	1827	Lord Adrian	1950
The Duke of Sussex	1830	Sir Cyril Hinshelwood	1955

THE PERIODS OF ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE

	Date	*Style*
I.	Before 55 B.C.	Ancient British.
II.	55 B.C. to A.D. 420	Roman Period.
III.	A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV.	1066–1189 (*i.e.* to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V.	1189–1307 (*i.e.* 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical)
VI.	1307–1377 (*i.e.* 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII.	1377–1485 (*i.e.* 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII.	1485–1558 (*i.e.* first half 16th cent.)	Tudor.
IX.	A.D. 1558–1625. Early Renaissance	Elizabeth (A.D. 1558–1603). Jacobean (A.D. 1603–1625).
X.	A.D. 1625–1830. Late Renaissance	Stuart (A.D. 1625–1702). Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702–1830).
XI.	Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals) } 19th cent.	William IV. (A.D. 1830–1837). Victoria (A.D. 1837–1901).
XII.	Recent Architecture. 20th cent.	Edward VII. (A.D. 1901–1910). George V. (A.D. 1910–1936). Edward VIII. (A.D. 1936). George VI. (A.D. 1936–1952).

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Area.—The land area of the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland and N. Ireland) is 93,023 sq. miles or 59,535,000 acres. The area of inland water* in the United Kingdom is 1,186 sq. miles. Total, 94,209 sq. miles.

	Land Area		Inland water* Sq. miles	Total Sq. miles
	Sq. miles	'000 acres		
England	50,055	32,036	276	50,331
Wales	7,967	5,099	49	8,016
Scotland	29,795	19,069	616	30,411
Northern Ireland	5,206	3,332	245	5,451

* Excluding tidal water.

Population.—The first general census of population of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801 and there has been a fresh numbering every ten years since then, with the exception of 1941.

CENSUS RESULTS, 1801–1951 Thousands

	United Kingdom			England and Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland†		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1801	11,944	5,692	6,252	8,893	4,255	4,638	1,608	739	869	1,443	698	745
1811	13,368	6,368	7,000	10,165	4,874	5,291	1,806	826	980	1,397	668	729
1821	15,472	7,468	7,974	12,000	5,850	6,150	2,092	983	1,109	1,380	665	715
1831	17,835	8,647	9,188	13,897	6,771	7,126	2,364	1,114	1,250	1,574	762	812
1841	20,183	9,819	10,364	15,914	7,778	8,137	2,620	1,242	1,378	1,649	800	849
1851	22,259	10,855	11,404	17,928	8,781	9,146	2,889	1,375	1,513	1,443	698	745
1861	24,525	11,894	12,631	20,066	9,776	10,290	3,062	1,450	1,612	1,396	668	728
1871	27,431	13,309	14,122	22,712	11,059	11,653	3,360	1,603	1,757	1,359	647	712
1881	31,015	15,060	15,955	25,974	12,640	13,335	3,736	1,799	1,936	1,305	621	684
1891	34,264	16,593	17,671	29,003	14,060	14,942	4,026	1,943	2,083	1,236	590	646
1901	38,237	18,492	19,745	32,528	15,729	16,799	4,472	2,174	2,298	1,237	590	647
1911	42,082	20,357	21,725	36,070	17,446	18,625	4,761	2,309	2,452	1,251	603	648
1921	44,027	21,033	22,994	37,887	18,075	19,811	4,882	2,348	2,535	*1,258*	*610*	*648*
1931	46,038	22,060	23,979	39,952	19,133	20,819	4,843	2,326	2,517	*1,243*	*601*	*642*
1951	50,225	24,118	26,107	43,758	21,016	22,742	5,096	2,434	2,662	1,371	668	703

† All figures refer to the area which is now Northern Ireland. *Italic* figures for N. Ireland in 1921 and 1931 are estimates based on the Censuses held in 1926 and 1937.

NOTE.—Before 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland. Estimates of the population of England at various periods, calculated from the number of baptisms, burials and marriages, are: in 1570, 4,160,221; 1600, 4,811,718; 1630, 5,600,517; 1670, 5,773,646; 1700, 6,045,008; 1750, 6,517,035.

ISLANDS.—The figures given above do not include islands of the British seas. Populations of these islands at census years since 1900 were:—

	Isle of Man			Jersey			Guernsey		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1901	54,752	25,496	29,256	52,576	23,940	28,636	43,042	21,140	21,902
1911	52,016	23,937	28,079	51,898	24,014	27,884	45,001	22,215	22,786
1921	60,284	27,329	32,955	49,701	22,438	27,263	40,529	19,303	21,226
1931	49,308	22,443	26,865	50,462	23,424	27,038	42,743	20,675	22,068
1951	55,213	25,749	29,464	57,296	27,282	30,014	45,474	22,094	23,380

INCREASE OF THE PEOPLE

In England and Wales during the 19th Century, intercensal increases in the population ranged from 18·06 per cent. to 11·65 per cent., an average of 14 per cent. every ten years; there was an average proportion of 1,050 females to 1,000 males. Between the Censuses of 1931 and 1951 the increase was 4·65 per cent. The proportion of 1,096 females to 1,000 males in 1921 declined to 1,081 females to 1,000 males at the Census of 1951.

Estimates of the future total population of the United Kingdom, based on the mid-1957 annual estimate, have been prepared by the Government Actuary in consultation with the Registrars-General. It is assumed in their projections below that, at ages under 45, death rates will decline steadily until at the end of 25 years they are at one-half of the present rates; at ages over 45, rates of decline become progressively smaller as age advances; after 25 years death rates at all ages will remain at the levels then reached; annual births are assumed to average 835,000 during the first 15 years, 830,900 for a further 10 years and 850,000 thereafter; the ratio of male to female births is taken as 1·06 throughout and a net outward migration of 27,000 persons per year is assumed.

Estimated Future Population of the United Kingdom

1962	52,663,000	1982	56,129,000
1967	53,575,000	1987	56,781,000
1972	54,476,000	1992	57,325,000
1977	55,349,000	1997	57,835,000

THE ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF POPULATION

Since 1948, estimates of the total population and of populations of counties and other local authority areas at June 30 each year have been prepared by the Registrars-General and published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office. The following table shows the estimated home population of the United Kingdom at June 30, 1959, and its distribution. Estimated populations at the same date for the counties and other administrative areas will be found on pp. 631 *et seq.*

(thousands)

Age Groups	United Kingdom			England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland	
	Total*	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total, all ages..	51,985	25,065	26,920	21,885	23,501	2,495	2,697	686	722
0–4	4,052	2,078	1,974	1,771	1,681	234	224	73	69
5–9	3,836	1,963	1,873	1,679	1,603	216	205	68	64
10–14	4,225	2,161	2,064	1,869	1,785	224	215	67	64
15–19	3,444	1,743	1,701	1,496	1,457	185	187	62	57
20–24	3,273	1,614	1,659	1,399	1,429	163	180	52	50
25–29	3,297	1,649	1,648	1,435	1,426	172	175	42	46
30–34	3,456	1,729	1,736	1,508	1,515	172	176	40	46
35–39	3,917	1,930	1,988	1,705	1,752	182	189	43	47
40–44	3,219	1,575	1,644	1,390	1,443	146	159	39	42
45–49	3,724	1,831	1,893	1,617	1,665	172	183	42	45
50–54	3,604	1,756	1,848	1,554	1,630	164	176	38	42
55–59	3,239	1,533	1,706	1,354	1,503	144	164	34	39
60–64	2,657	1,161	1,496	1,028	1,323	106	140	28	33
65–69	2,184	908	1,276	805	1,133	82	117	21	27
70–74	1,707	673	1,034	596	919	61	93	17	22
75–79	1,187	444	743	392	664	41	64	11	15
80–84	652	226	426	197	380	22	36	7	10
85 and over.....	314	101	213	90	193	9	16	2	4

* Excluding H.M. forces overseas

LIVE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Year	Live Births	Rate per 1,000	Marriages	Rate per 1,000	Deaths	Rate per 1,000
1938	735,573	15·5	409,101	17·2	559,598	11·8
1947	1,025,000	20·7	455,087	18·4	620,759	12·5
1948	905,000	18·1	449,969	18·0	546,022	11·1
1949	855,000	17·0	425,965	16·9	589,895	11·9
1950	818,000	16·2	408,033	16·2	590,136	11·8
1951	797,000	15·8	411,399	16·4	632,776	12·1
1952	793,000	15·7	399,762	15·9	573,806	11·5
1953	804,000	15·9	395,316	15·6	577,220	11·4
1954	795,000	15·6	392,859	15·5	578,400	11·5
1955	789,000	15·4	410,630	16·0	595,916	11·6
1956	825,000	16·0	406,266	15·8	597,981	11·7
1957	851,000	16·5	398,970	15·5	591,200	11·1
1958	869,100	16·8	390,400	15·2	604,000	11·7
1959	880,300	16·9	389,800	15·0	606,100	11·7

DIVORCE STATISTICS

England and Wales

	1938	1957	1958
Dissolution			
Petitions filed.....	9,970	27,210	25 584
By husbands....	4,649	12,400	11 540
By wives.....	5,321	14,810	14,044
On grounds of			
Adultery.....	4,989	11,879	11,553
Desertion.....	3,909	9,910	8 880
Cruelty.....	699	5,117	4,869
Lunacy.....	326	177	188
Presumed death.	47	94	72
Rape, etc.....	..	33	22
Decrees ab. granted	6,092	23,323	†22,195
Nullity of Marriage			
Petitions filed.....	263	648	655
Decrees ab. granted	158	462	419
Judicial Separations...	25	94	88

Scotland

	1938	1957	1958
Divorce			
Actions completed.	822	1,801	1,848
By husbands....	402	842	840
By wives.....	420	959	1,008
On grounds of			
Adultery, etc....	453	749	801
Desertion.....	369	766	726
Insanity.....	..	37	18
Cruelty.....	..	269	303
Divorces granted..	812	1,723	1,759
Separation			
Actions completed.	2	3	4
Separation granted	2	..	3

Northern Ireland.

Divorce.....	..	124	146
Nullity of marriage	1	3	3
Judicial Separation.	...	2	1

† A divorce rate of about 2 per 1,000 married couples.

ALIENS AND NATURALIZATION

Aliens.—Figures in the following table show the number of aliens registered in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31, 1959. These figures exclude among others children under 16, diplomatic and consular officials, certain officials of international organizations and visitors spending less than three months in the country.

Naturalization.—In the years 1946–1959, 91,496 certificates of naturalization were issued by the Home Department, an average of 10,621 each year in 1946–1950 and of 4,265 in 1951–1959. Numbers of persons naturalized by principal countries of origin are shown below. Figures for Russia include former nationals of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

	Aliens in U.K.			Naturalization Certificates Granted				
	Male	Female	Total	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Europe	190,669	158,157	348,826	4,174	3,589	4,028	3,086	4,523
Austria	1,698	7,026	8,724	121	82	85	57	58
Belgium	1,740	1,802	3,542	31	24	33	9	13
Czechoslovakia	1,582	697	2,279	168	125	136	83	76
Denmark	1,859	3,082	4,941	22	18	19	15	12
Finland	207	1,258	1,465	4	4	2	2	3
France	4,384	9,643	14,027	39	42	44	22	35
Germany	14,522	28,563	43,085	609	492	465	255	362
Greece	1,420	1,581	3,010	50	32	32	27	9
Hungary	10,360	3,898	14,258	207	142	143	101	97
Italy	28,896	32,233	61,129	169	154	219	129	172
Netherlands	4,640	4,319	8,959	80	62	66	43	65
Norway	2,204	1,657	3,861	9	11	14	7	10
Poland	72,544	27,149	99,693	1,800	1,676	1,962	1,746	2,860
Portugal	711	1,204	1,915	4	2	8	2	3
Roumania	1,095	592	1,687	88	53	68	35	46
Russia (Including White Russia)	7,042	7,382	14,424	494	409	486	371	445
Spain	4,160	8,541	12,701	69	38	46	26	24
Sweden	803	1,822	2,625	3	7	5	2	1
Switzerland	4,179	7,464	11,643	15	13	10	10	4
Turkey	520	360	880	—	—	—	4	4
Yugoslavia	6,422	2,563	8,985	189	195	182	134	216
Other Countries	19,672	5,321	24,993	3	8	3	4	8
Africa	1,328	401	1,729	11	7	21	6	17
Egypt	653	196	849					10
Other African Countries	675	205	880					7
America	12,177	19,136	31,313	43	51	28	20	23
Argentine Republic	215	207	422					1
Brazil	118	117	235					—
United States	11,109	18,181	29,290	41	40	19	16	18
Other American Countries	735	631	1,366					4
Asia	7,979	3,721	11,700	96	117	105	81	72
Burma	422	167	589					3
China	1,459	684	2,143					25
Iraq	1,381	278	1,659					5
Israel	1,003	675	1,678					20
Japan	533	218	751					—
Persia	1,397	988	2,385					8
Other Asian Countries	1,784	711	2,495					11
Other Countries	4,217	1,138	5,355					159
Stateless	585	367	952	46	92	73	47	48
Nationality uncertain	3,632	771	4,403	178	138	103	73	109
British Registered Persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
British Protected Persons	—	—	—	14	3	—	1	2
Total	216,370	182,553	398,923	4,562	3,997	4,358	3,315	4,794

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1959

Immigration.—In the year 1959, a total of 61,700 persons from Commonwealth countries arrived in the United Kingdom for a stay of one year or more, 6,400 more than in 1958. Arrivals from the principal countries (with *1958* figures in brackets) were: from Canada, 12,200 (*11,900*); Australia, 10,800 (*8,500*); New Zealand, 4,100 (*2,800*); South Africa, 3,600 (*3,200*); Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 2,400 (*1,700*); East and West Africa, 4,300 (*4,300*); India, Pakistan and Ceylon, 6,500 (*6,100*); Malaya, 5,400 (*5,500*); West Indies and Bermuda, 8,800 (*7,400*); Other Commonwealth Countries, 3,700 (*3,900*). 7,200 persons arrived from the United States (1958, *9,000*). *Emigration.*—In the year 1959 85,800 persons left the United Kingdom for Commonwealth Countries for a stay of one year or more, 8,000 less than in 1958; to Canada, 11,800 (*16,000*); Australia, 38,800 (*37,400*); New Zealand, 8,800 (*10,800*); South Africa, 4,400 (*5,300*); Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 2,700 (*4,200*); East and West Africa, 4,300 (*4,200*); India, Pakistan and Ceylon, 3,400 (*3,500*); Malaya, 4,200 (*5,000*); West Indies and Bermuda, 4,300 (*4,100*); Other Commonwealth Countries, 3,100 (*3,400*); 12,300 persons emigrated to the United States (1958, *15,600*).

TOURISTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The number of tourists, including business visitors, to the United Kingdom in 1959 broke all previous records, the total being 1,400,000, compared with 1,258,000 in 1958 (an increase of 11 per cent.). A large part of the increase over the 1958 figure was in visitors from Western Europe (70,000), but there were substantial increases from the United States (30,000) and from Commonwealth countries (30,000). The total number of visitors from the United States in 1959 was 356,500 and from Commonwealth countries 306,700.

Tourist earnings in 1959 increased by £17,000,000 to £155,000,000: expenditure by visitors from N. America, £58,000,000; from Latin American countries, £4,000,000; sterling area, £55,000,000; Western Europe, £31,000,000; and from other non-sterling countries, £6,000,000.

European Visitors, 1958 and 1959

From	1958	1959
Belgium	41,000	51,200
Denmark	19,200	22,100
France	150,500	162,400
Germany	132,300	148,000
Italy	39,600	46,200
Netherlands	77,600	87,100
Norway	15,000	16,700
Sweden	34,500	39,100
Switzerland	29,700	33,000
Other European Countries	61,800	65,100
Total	601,100	670,900

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN 1959

It is estimated by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents that there have been 8½ million casualties in road accidents in Great Britain since the beginning of this century. This figure includes 255,000 persons killed. Personal-injury accidents in 1959 totalled 261,216, resulting in 333,453 casualties (6,520 killed, 80,672 seriously injured, 246,261 slightly injured). Casualties to children totalled 51,688 (680 deaths, 10,907 serious injuries, 40,101 slight injuries). Vehicles licensed in 1959 totalled 8,606,000 and 2,787,000 gallons of motor fuel were consumed, both being record figures. The cost of all road accidents was estimated to be £219,000,000.

Casualties in 1959

	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Pedestrians	2,520	18,197	46,963	67,680
Pedal Cyclists	738	10,585	40,747	52,070
Riders of motor cycles, scooters and mopeds	1,384	22,426	54,419	78,229
Riders' passengers	296	4,556	13,589	18,441
Drivers	730	10,452	34,554	45,736
Drivers' passengers	852	14,456	55,989	71,297

DEATHS BY DROWNING

In the years 1954–1958, an average of 1,155 persons in Great Britain lost their lives by drowning or from the effect of submersion in water. In 1958 deaths from these causes totalled 1,190, including 336 children under 15. Preliminary estimates for 1959 suggested that deaths would again be at least 1,200 in Great Britain. A campaign to reduce the number of these fatalities was launched in 1960 by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents and a *Water Safety Code*, including basic safety rules for children at home, for swimmers and for those using small boats, has been published and is obtainable from the Society.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1958 AND 1959

Cause of Death	1958	1959
Natural Causes		
Tuberculosis	4,480	3,855
Syphilitic Disease	1,042	998
Diphtheria	8	—
Whooping Cough	27	25
Meningococcal Infections	145	159
Poliomyelitis	129	66
Measles	49	98
Other Infective, etc., Diseases	981	971
Malignant Neoplasm: Stomach	14,112	14,073
Intestines, etc.	14,980	15,022
Other digestive organs	8,409	8,647
Respiratory Organs	20,991	22,228
Breast	9,022	8,770
Uterus	4,115	4,003
Leukæmia and aleukæmia	2,386	2,531
Other	21,789	21,838
Other Neoplasms	1,196	1,276
Thyrotoxicosis	322	351
Anæmias	1,685	1,693
Diabetes	3,315	3,193
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	76,177	75,151
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	339	314
Rheumatic Fever	131	126
Heart Diseases	161,436	156,756
Hypertension	7,363	6,024
Hypertension with Heart Disease	12,283	11,375
Other Circulatory Diseases	16,432	16,748
Influenza	2,401	7,862
Pneumonia	23,738	26,592
Bronchitis	29,356	29,052
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5,273	5,050
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	4,898	4,563
Appendicitis	790	701
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa, etc.	2,341	2,332
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4,078	3,686
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3,577	3,505
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	328	289
Congenital Malformations	4,890	4,908
Other Diseases	36,334	39,218
Deaths by Violence		
Accidents: Motor accidents	5,439	6,026
Other transport accidents	699	676
Poisoning	1,304	1,358
Falls	5,484	5,643
Burning, etc.	769	806
Other	2,982	2,795
Suicide, etc.	5,298	5,207
Homicide and Operations of War	781	324
Total	22,456	22,835
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES	526,843	527,648

POST WAR BUILDING PROGRESS

Permanent Houses and Flats completed
United Kingdom

Year	For Local Authorities	For Private Owners	Other†	TOTAL
		England and Wales		
1945–52	867,444	206,241	36,814	1,111,499
1953	202,891	60,528	15,812	270,231
1954	199,642	88,028	21,282	308,952
1955	162,525	109,934	10,867	283,326
1956	130,077	119,585	9,162	268,724
1957	137,584	122,942	8,127	268,653
1958	113,140	124,087	4,292	241,525
1959	99,456	146,476	3,449	249,381
1960*	25,200	33,615	798	59,613
		Scotland		
1945–52	132,673	8,806	3,203	144,772
1953	35,092	2,393	1,163	39,548
1954	35,331	2,608	914	38,853
1955	29,278	3,523	1,268	34,069
1956	26,290	4,576	1,035	31,901
1957	28,326	3,513	598	32,437
1958	27,373	4,061	736	32,170
1959	22,709	4,232	352	27,293
1960*	5,033	1,676	154	6,863
		Northern Ireland		
1945–52	23,023	13,347	640	37,010
1953	6,033	1,946	46	8,025
1954	4,345	1,787	192	6,324
1955	4,221	2,636	171	7,028
1956	4,143	2,270	336	7,049
1957	3,719	2,329	452	6,500
1958	2,764	2,072	102	4,938
1959	2,380	2,458	56	4,894
1960*	713	663	82	1,458
		United Kingdom		
1945–60*	2,333,511	1,085,332	123,193	3,542,036

† Incl. housing associations (other than the Scottish Special Housing Association and the N. Ireland Housing Trust) and accommodation for families of police, prison staff, H.M. Forces, etc.

* To March 31, 1960, only.

New Houses and Flats

Of the 99,456 new dwellings completed by local authorities in 1959, 40·6 per cent. were flats, 41·6 per cent. of the new dwellings had 3 bedrooms, 34·5 had 2 bedrooms, 22 per cent. had 1 bedroom and 1·9 per cent. 4 or more bedrooms.

Cost.—In the first quarter of 1952, the average tender approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was £1,380 (or 28s. 0½d. per square foot) for a traditional three-bedroom house of an average floor area of 984 sq. feet (including out-buildings). The average tender price for this type of house at the beginning of 1956 was £1,448 (or 31s. 6½d. per square foot), with a smaller average floor area of 918 square feet. In the last quarter of 1959, the average tender price for all types of three-bedroom houses (including new tradition houses) was £1,547 or 34s. 5d. per sq. ft., providing an average floor area per house of 899 sq. ft.

Conversions and Improvements

In 1959, applications for grants under the Housing Acts for the improvement or conversion of 78,996 houses were approved, including applications made by local authorities and housing associations for the conversion of 1,577 dwellings, for improvements to 4,292 dwellings and (from June, 1959) for provision of standard amenities in 11,136 dwellings. Applications by private persons were approved for 2,872 conversions, improvements in 37,194 dwellings and provision of standard amenities (June-Dec., 1959) in 21,925 dwellings.

Slum Clearance and Repair

In 1959, 59,663 houses were demolished or closed in England and Wales, including 32,214 in scheduled clearance areas, and 154,853 persons were moved to other housing in consequence. At the end of 1959, a total of 32,369 unfit houses were retained in temporary occupation. As a result of informal action by local authorities, 165,134 dwellings were made fit or had defects remedied; in formal proceedings under the Health or Housing Acts, a further 87,342 dwellings were made fit or brought up to standard by their owners or by local authorities in default of action by the owners. 389 houses were reconstructed, enlarged or improved under the Housing Act, 1957.

Cost of the Housing Programme, 1945–59
England and Wales

The following table shows the Exchequer contributions in the post-war period towards the construction of new permanent houses and flats under the Housing Acts and the conversion or improvement of existing houses under the Housing Act, 1949.

Year	Construction of new permanent houses				Conversions and improvements	
	Under pre-war legislation	Under post-war legislation	Capital grants for post-war houses*	Total	By local authorities	By private owners
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945–46	14,124,309	—	—	14,124,309	—	—
1946–47	13,486,791	172,282	6,000	13,665,073	—	—
1947–48	13,037,362	1,703,161	4,409,651	19,150,174	—	—
1948–49	12,855,195	5,355,058	15,056,635	33,266,888	—	—
1949–50	12,199,882	7,872,198	4,537,503	24,609,583	—	—
1950–51	12,039,143	10,160,944	898,414	23,098,501	—	179
1951–52	11,842,840	13,223,748	330,073	25,396,661	1,178	1,138
1952–53	11,737,457	18,025,777	265,053	30,028,287	5,060	8,007
1953–54	11,682,585	23,759,610	52,307	35,494,502	9,836	22,382
1954–55	11,644,205	30,410,953	22,195	42,077,353	15,256	43,488
1955–56	11,582,081	36,593,094	24,555	48,199,730	32,930	182,089
1956–57	11,095,451	39,240,028	9,250	50,344,729	55,440	491,101
1957–58	11,045,881	41,966,550	4,500	53,016,931	83,753	856,137
1958–59	10,991,878	46,701,859	10,847	57,704,584	139,852	1,480,958

* Houses constructed by new tradition methods (Housing Act, 1946).

Housing Subsidies (Great Britain), 1950–59 £millions

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Central Government										
Permanent Housing:—										
Payments to Local Authorities	27	30	36	43	49	56	63	65	75	75
Payments to Public Corporations	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	5
Temporary Housing:—										
Annuities	23	23	23	23	24	12	8	8	8	8
less Receipts from Local Authorities	−3	−2	−2	−2	−2	−2	−2	−1	−1	−2
Emergency Housing:—										
Net payments to Local Authorities	9	7	6	6	6	6	6	4	3	4
Grants to National Service Hostels Corporation	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
NET TOTAL	58	60	65	73	80	75	79	80	89	90
Local Government										
Emergency Housing:—										
Expenses (net)	9	7	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	4
less Receipts from Central Government	−9	−7	−6	−6	−6	−6	−6	−4	−3	−4
Other Housing:—										
Loan Charges	69	78	92	109	125	143	162	182	200	215
Payments to Central Government for temporary houses	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Other Expenses	33	38	44	48	53	60	70	72	77	80
less Rents, etc.	−64	−73	−84	−97	−111	−124	−142	−161	−176	−196
less Subsidies from Central Government	−27	−30	−36	−43	−49	−56	−63	−65	−75	−75
NET TOTAL	14	15	18	19	20	25	29	30	28	26
COMBINED TOTAL HOUSING SUBSIDIES	72	75	83	92	100	100	108	110	117	116

BRITISH MOTOR VEHICLE PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS Number

Year	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)		Goods Vehicles		Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
1955	897,560	388,395	329,851	136,260	9,657	3,191
1956	707,594	334,176	286,446	122,018	10,504	3,741
1957	860,842	424,322	275,348	116,196	12,905	6,069
1958	1,051,551	483,877	297,785	105,877	15,071	5,752
1959	1,189,943	568,846	353,105	122,628	17,379	4,832
1960 1st. qr.	392,664	184,912	109,914	34,232	5,000	1,371
2nd. qr.	405,348	179,386	116,123	36,610	4,582	1,688

Weekly Average Production.—The average production of passenger cars rose from 17,261 per week in 1955 to 22,884 in 1959; of goods vehicles from 6,343 per week in 1955 to 6,790 in 1959; and of omnibuses, coaches and trolleybuses from 186 per week in 1955 to 334 in 1959. The average weekly production of these classes of vehicle rose further to 31,181, 8,933 and 352 respectively in the second quarter of 1960.

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0 10	0 10 0	0 2¼	0 0¼	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11¾
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0¾	8 8	0 14 0	3 2¾	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
1 10	1 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	0 1 0½
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1½	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1¼
2 2	3 6	0 9½	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6¼	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4½	0 2 2¼
3 0	5 0	1 1¾	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 7¼	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10	1 4¾	0 2¼	11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 8¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¼
4 10	7 6	1 8¾	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¼
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0¼	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9¼	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	5 7¾	0 9¾	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3¼	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¼	0 9¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4¾
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4¼	15 15	1 6 3	6 0¾	0 10¼	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4¼	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¾	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
7 0	11 8	2 8¼	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11¼	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 11¼	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

ENGLAND AND WALES

In 1959 the total number of persons found guilty of offences of all kinds was 1,040,796, of whom 153,190 were found guilty of indictable offences, 887,532 of non-indictable offences and 74 (1958, 189) of offences against Defence Regulations. The most numerous offences in 1958 and 1959 are listed below. In addition, 21,152 persons (16,346 under 17 years) were cautioned by the police in 1959, for indictable offences and 50,492 (17,896 juveniles) for non-indictable (other than motoring) offences.

Ages of Offenders.—The 26,021 persons found guilty of indictable offences by the *higher courts* in 1959 included 1,187 persons under 17 years of age (27 persons under 14), 7,506 persons aged 17 and under 21, and 18,228 persons aged 21 and over. In *magistrates' courts*, of 126,269 persons convicted of indictable offences in 1958, 27,810 were under 14 years of age, 24,186 were aged 14 and under 17, 17,074 persons were aged 17 and under 21 and 57,199 were aged 21 years and over.

Indictable Offences

	Persons Convicted 1958		Persons Convicted 1959	
	Total	Juveniles*	Total	Juveniles*
Larceny	87,966	31,497	90 221	31,265
Breaking and Entering	28,834	14,284	30 014	15,363
Receiving	6,120	1,977	6,565	2,286
Frauds and False Pretences	4,188	203	4,366	225
Sexual Offences	5,423	1,118	6 161	1,267
Violence against the Person	7,895	1,039	9,148	1,231
ALL INDICTABLE OFFENCES	146,714	51 775	153,190	53,183

* Persons under 17 years of age.

Disposal.—In all courts in 1959, 23,658 persons aged 17 and over (females, 986) found guilty of indictable offences were sentenced to *imprisonment, corrective training* or *preventive detention*, compared with 22,205 (females, 1,132) in 1958. Of the 1959 total, 1,801 persons (females, 45) were aged under 21. A total of 52,473 persons (females, 6,468) were *fined* in all courts, including 18,779 persons under 21 years of age (females, 1,142). 34,871 persons (females, 5,250) were placed on *probation*, including 25,758 persons under 21 (females, 2,987).

Non-Indictable Offences

	Persons Convicted	
	1958	1959
Traffic Offences	596,587	635,366
Drunkenness	62,396	62,535
Revenue Offences	24,140	26,398
Railway Offences	19,984	21,167
Breach of local and other regulations	11,202	11,715
Disorderly Behaviour	13,970	14,947
Betting and Gaming	15,452	13,046
Assaults	11,043	11,614
Education Acts Offences	4,569	4,241
Malicious Damage	13,101	12,872
Offences by Prostitutes	19,536	12,264
Vagrancy Acts Offences	5,526	5,689
Wireless Telegraphy Acts Offences	4,312	6,357
Cruelty to, or neglect of, children	645	641
Other Offences	44,079	48,680
TOTAL	846,542	887,532

The main types of non-indictable offence of which persons under 17 were found guilty were:—

	Persons Convicted	
	1958	1959
Traffic Offences:—		
Obstruction and Nuisance other than by vehicle	2,169	2,065
Offences with Pedal Cycles	7,856	8,954
Others	7,008	11,708
Malicious Damage	6,629	6,321
Railway Offences	6,660	6,964
Stealing and Receiving	1,078	1,054
Playing Games in Street	164	183
Gaming (Vagrancy Acts)	190	245
Other Offences	7,631	8,882
TOTAL	38,785	46,376

Cases of Murder

The Homicide Act, 1957, in operation from March 21, 1957, removed from the category of murder homicides (*a*) which were previously murder only by doctrine of constructive malice; (*b*) under severe provocation by words alone; (*c*) in pursuance of a suicide pact. It provided that a person charged with murder should not be found guilty of that offence if at the time of the offence he was suffering from diminished responsibility, but instead should be found guilty of manslaughter. The death penalty should not be imposed for murders other than capital murders* except where the murderer had committed another murder on a different occasion.

In 1959, 142 cases of murder of persons aged one year or over were known to the police. In 7 cases the offence was reduced to manslaughter. *Capital murder.**—In 2 cases which appeared to be of capital murder, the murderers had not yet been detected. 21 victims were murdered by 17 known murderers or suspects. Of these, 6 victims were murdered by 4 persons who committed suicide before arrest. In proceedings taken against 13 persons for the murder of the remaining 15 victims, 2 persons were acquitted, 4 (including 2 persons each concerned in the murder of 2 victims) found guilty but insane and 2 were found insane on arraignment. 1 death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Four persons were convicted, sentenced to death and executed. *Non-Capital Murder.*—In 6 cases which appeared to be of non-capital murder, the murderers were not yet detected. 106 victims were murdered by 95 known murderers or suspects. Of these, 42 victims were murdered by 30 persons

* Murder committed in the course of or in furtherance of theft; in resisting or avoiding arrest or escaping from legal custody; murder of police officers or prison officers or persons assisting them: and murder by shooting or causing explosions.

who committed suicide before arrest. In proceedings taken against 65 persons for the murder of 64 victims, 1 was discharged. Of 64 persons committed for trial 9 persons were found insane on arraignment, 10 were found guilty but insane and 5 were acquitted. Of 40 persons found guilty of non-capital murder one (under 18) was detained during H.M. pleasure and 39 were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Suicide

Coroners' returns for 1958 and 1959 show that 5,253 persons committed suicide in 1959, compared with 5,237 in 1958 and 5,313 in 1957. 4,980 cases of attempted suicide were known to the police in 1959, compared with 5,060 in 1958 and 5,430 in 1957.

Magistrates Courts
Non-Criminal Proceedings

Orders for:—	1938	1958	1959
Affiliation	4,313	3,868	4,160
Maintenance	11,117	13,795	13,358
Guardianship of Infants	1,319	5,438	5,670
Adoption	5,392	7,092	7,372
Committal of children and young persons:—			
To approved schools	868	657	618
To care of fit persons	955	2,160	2,072

SCOTLAND
Persons proceeded against

Indictable Offences	Average 1935–39	1956	1957	1958	1959
Crimes					
Against the person	2,545	1,599	1,904	2,010	2,141
Against property:—					
with violence	3,473	5,681	6,898	8,644	8,720
without violence	12,186	13,815	14,576	14,516	15,093
malicious injuries to property	3,639	2,954	357	283	238
forgery, etc.	79	86	91	116	132
Other Crimes	406	321	359	369	404
Total	22,328	24,456	24,185	25,938	26,728
Miscellaneous Offences					
Breach of Peace	20,706	22,221	23,025	23,127	23,998
Against Intoxicating Liquor Laws	16,953	14,870	15,387	14,054	14,091
Against Police Acts, etc.	11,048	11,094	10,841	11,638	11,396
Against Road Acts, etc.	43,905	42,799	42,792	49,173	*57,670
Other (including war legislation)	15,790	23,867	27,489	31,140	34,645
Total	108,402	114,851	119,534	129,132	141,800
TOTAL, ALL CRIMES AND OFFENCES	130,730	139,307	143,719	155,070	168,528

* Vehicle licences in force in the September quarter, excluding trade licences and Services vehicles, 632,300.

Cases of Murder.—In 1959, thirteen cases of murder were known to the police. One of the fourteen victims was under 10 years of age and three over 60. Of ten persons proceeded against, two were not called for trial. Eight persons were tried, of which four were found insane and unfit for trial; one (under 18) was found guilty of capital murder and was detained during H.M. pleasure. Three persons were found guilty of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Juvenile Crime—In 1959, 19,574 juveniles were proceeded against for crimes and offences of all kinds. 785 of these were acquitted or the charge against them was withdrawn. In 4,715 cases the charge was proved and an order made without a finding of guilt. In 13,810 cases where charges were proved with a finding of guilt, 5,534 juveniles were admonished, etc; 234 were cautioned (with or without surety); and 16 were found mentally defective. 598 juveniles were committed to approved schools, 577 to remand homes, 77 for Borstal training and 30 to the care of fit persons. 8 were placed on probation. 6,100 offenders were fined, and in 636 cases fines were imposed on the parent or guardian of the offender. 264 juveniles were discharged without trial, 2 as insane or weak-minded persons, and 262 otherwise discharged.

PRISON POPULATIONS IN 1958 AND 1959

The average daily population of all British prisons and Borstal institutions in 1959 was 29,732, compared with 28,246 in 1958. Figures of receptions by Prisons and Borstal institutions in 1959 were:—

Prison and Borstal Receptions	England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom
	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1959
Convicted Prisoners: —							
Imprisonment (Total)	33,364	36,307†	12,153	12,412	893	930	49,649
under 3 years	31,533	34,411	12,018	12,255	—	—	*46,666*
3 years and over	1,831	1,896	135	157	—	—	*2,053*
Borstal Training	3,162	3,164	430	338	39	65	3,567
Corrective Training	456	371	3	4	21	12	387
Preventive Detention	193	224	—	—	4	7	231
Untried Prisoners	28,821	29,839	4,401	4,339	175	189	34,367
Civil Prisoners	9,336	7,959	2	5	428	451	8,415
DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION	25,108	26,349	2,672	2,866	466	517	29,732

† Including court martial prisoners, 171; other forms of sentence, 7; convicted prisoners remanded to prison for inquiry, to await sentence, etc., 10,552.

DETENTION CENTRES.—In the year 1959 there was a daily average population at detention centres in England and Wales of 274 and a total of 1,356 receptions during the year.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Central Government Accounts, 1958 and 1959
£ million

	Calendar Year	
	1958	1959
REVENUE		
Gross Trading Income	112	110
Rents, Dividend and Interest	332	370
Taxes:—		
On Income	2,718	2,777
On Capital	182	213
On Expenditure	2,387	2,485
National Ins. Contributions	760	782
National Health Contributions	99	113
Current Grants from Overseas Governments	3	—
Total Revenue	6,593	6,850
Surplus*	645	600
EXPENDITURE		
Current expenditure on Goods and Services:—		
Military Defence	1,554	1,553
Health Services	624	674
Other	419	502
Subsidies	369	354
National Insurance Benefits	912	987
Other Grants to Persons	484	553
Debt Interest	783	778
Grants to Local Authorities	635	684
Grants paid Abroad	66	78
Transfers to Capital Account	96	87
Total Expenditure	5,932	6,250

Gross Domestic Product
£ million

	Calendar Year	
	1958	1959
EXPENDITURE		
Domestic Expenditure on Goods and Services	26,791	27,934
By Consumers	14,973	15,570
By Public Authorities	3,726	3,964
Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Home	3,518	3,654
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	135	205
Exports of Goods, etc.	4,439	4,541
Subsidies	397	380
Total	27,188	28,314
Deduct		
Imports of Goods and Services	4,248	4,526
Taxes on Expenditure	3,035	3,195
Total	7,149	7,721
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	19,905	20,593
SHARES		
Income:—		
From Employment†	13,390	13,864
From Rent and Self-Employment	2,830	2,987
Gross Trading Profits*:—		
Companies	3,062	3,370
Public Corporations	339	391
Other Public Enterprises	152	153

* Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
† Wages and salaries, Forces' pay and employers' contributions.

UNITED KINGDOM TOTAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Surplus+ or Deficit−
1914–15 (First World War)	£226,694,000	£560,474,000	£333,779,000
1915–16 do.	336,767,000	1,559,158,000	−1,222,392,000
1916–17 do.	573,428,000	2,198,113,000	−1,624,685,000
1917–18 do.	707,235,000	2,696,221,000	−1,988,987,000
1930–31¶	775,895,000	799,171,000	− 23,276,000
1939–40 (Second World War)	1,049,189,000	1,325,122,000	− 275,933,000
1940–41 do.	1,408,867,000	3,884,288,000	−2,475,421,000
1941–42 do.	2,074,057,000	4,775,694,000	−2,701,637,000
1942–43 do.	2,819,851,000	5,637,367,000	−2,817,516,000
1943–44 do.	3,038,548,000	5,788,421,000	−2,749,873,000
1944–45 do.	3,238,063,000	6,062,904,000	−2,824,841,000
1945–46 (Two Budgets)	3,284,450,000	5,484,333,000	−2,199,883,000
1946–47	3,341,200,000	3,910,300,000	− 569,100,000
1947–48	3,844,800,000	3,209,500,000	+ 635,300,000
1948–49	4,006,600,000	3,175,600,000	+ 831,000,000
1949–50	3,924,000,000	3,375,300,000	+ 548,700,000
1950–51	3,977,800,000	3,257,300,000	+ 720,500,000
1951–52	4,433,400,000	4,053,600,000	+ 379,800,000
1952–53	4,438,700,000	4,350,600,000	+ 88,100,000
1953–54	4,368,100,000	4,274,500,000	+ 93,600,000
1954–55	4,737,893,000	4,304,726,000	+ 433,167,000
1955–56 (Two Budgets)	4,893,142,000	4,496,040,000	+ 397,102,000
1956–57	5,157,813,000	4,868,031,000	+ 289,782,000
1957–58	5,342,584,450	4,919,581,891	+ 423,002,559
1958–59	5,479,709,000	5,102,513,000	+ 377,196,000
1959–60	5,630,529,000	5,243,912,000	+ 386,617,000
1960–61*	*5,979,780,000*	*5,676,161,000*	+ *303,619,000*

¶ "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure omitted from 1930–31. * Budget Estimate, April 4, 1960.
See also Civil and Defence Estimates.

ORDINARY REVENUE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. DISTRIBUTION

Following are summary details of Ordinary United Kingdom revenue, totals of which appear " above the line " in the *Financial Statement* presented to Parliament in the Budget annually. Items shown " below the line " are concerned with capital expenditure of the State and involve receipts applicable by statute to debt interest which would otherwise be paid out of revenue, receipts applicable to redemption of debt and payments for which the Treasury has power to borrow. A deficit " below the line " is met by Government borrowing or from surplus arising in revenue and expenditure " above the line "; a surplus is used to reduce the National Debt.

Net Receipts. Figures for 1959–60 are provisional. Year ended March 31.

	1957	1958	1959	1960
	£	£	£	£
INLAND REVENUE	2,720,314,859	2,874,082,386	3,012,403,633	3,010,062,000
Income Tax	2,132,461,002	2,222,175,868	2,317,808,232	2,242,602,000
England and Wales	1,972,113,695	2,044,574,106	2,141,822,644	
Scotland	138,240,054	154,139,136	151,992,163	
Northern Ireland	22,107,253	23,462,626	23,993,425	
Surtax	157,308,995	159,324,943	165,988,623	181,300,000
Profits Tax and Excess Profits Tax	193,387,173	254,677,304	273,775,337	261,800,000
Excess Profits Levy	5,145,839	1,897,426	836,083	
Death Duties	167,954,667	171,923,531	187,204,325	226,500,000
England and Wales	149,821,163	153,128,491	166,028,123	
Scotland	18,133,504	18,795,040	21,176,202	
Stamp Duties	63,388,115	63,521,482	66,258,996	97,300,000
Other Duties (Special Contribution, Land Tax and Mineral Rights Duty)	669,068	561,832	522,256	560,000
CUSTOMS	1,198,988,489	1,209,658,778	1,259,303,834	1,373,305,000
Spirits	29,014,696	28,992,263	28,207,469	29,709,000
Beer	15,506,182	15,062,167	14,564,614	12,648,000
Wine	21,335,608	21,620,346	18,292,899	20,311,000
Tea, Cocoa, Coffee, Chicory	1,972,373	1,919,195	1,885,618	1,779,000
Sugar, Molasses, Glucose, Saccharin	7,555,439	9,511,599	7,857,651	7,444,000
Tobacco	701,828,951	712,504,348	736,160,744	788,723,000
Matches and Mechanical Lighters	4,293,066	4,526,935	4,445,144	4,595,000
Hydrocarbon Oils	327,057,252	311,500,080	337,361,486	373,467,000
Silk and Artificial Silk	5,943,577	7,982,374	5,304,648	
Key Industry Duties	3,559,202	4,658,196	3,484,274	
1932 Act Import Duties	71,967,469	81,278,857	64,976,024	
Ottawa Duties	5,179,252	6,075,094	5,131,709	
Beef and Veal	3,646,323	4,284,680	3,152,797	
1958 Act Import Duties	—	—	27,538,999	136,346,000
Other Duties (Playing Cards; Hops; Dried and Preserved Fruit, etc)	129,099	—247,356	939,848	344,000
EXCISE	909,371,054	942,541,615	929,174,610	908,585,000
Spirits	102,064,647	106,113,775	107,309,798	115,486,000
Beer	245,473,441	246,077,234	238,722,997	206,176,000
British Wines	3,574,225	3,271,386	3,152,697	3,772,000
Sugar Molasses, Glucose and Saccharin	4,417,373	4,432,817	4,179,630	5,301,000
Matches and Mechanical Lighters	8,468,504	8,348,256	8,113,881	8,150,000
Hydrocarbon Oils	10,860,097	10,265,705	8,719,710	7,567,000
Entertainments	40,656,082	26,537,291	11,859,888	7,415,000
Television Duty	—	6,325,367	9,162,613	10,423,000
Clubs	967,594	1,030,368	1,054,479	725,000
Liquor and Other Licences	4,634,350	4,699,006	4,876,328	2,272,000
Purchase Tax	457,851,303	494,225,891	497,540,355	501,499,000
Betting Duty	29,076,764	30,380,419	33,659,189	39,463,000
Other Duties (Power Alcohol and petrol substitutes; Playing Cards; Monopoly Value etc.)	1,326,674	734,100	823,045	336,000
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE				
Motor Vehicle Duties	91,048,750	99,632,527	106,355,593	108,409,000
England and Wales	83,731,676	91,675,014	97,794,668	
Scotland	7,317,074	7,957,513	8,560,925	
Post Office:—				
Postal†	*140,677,173*	*154,800,000*	*164,967,210*	*173,300,000*
Telegraph†	*15,718,727*	*16,100,000*	*17,761,561*	*18,500,000*
Telephone†	*152,448,801*	*172,400,000*	*187,711,089*	*201,100,000*
Broadcast Receiving Licences	28,400,000	30,700,000	33,345,043	36,100,000
Sundry Loans	32,713,852	32,167,591	27,166,792	33,923,000
Other Miscellaneous Revenue	196,194,800	165,719,859	104,607,500	151,715,000

†These self-balancing services do not form part of Ordinary Revenue. Actual net receipt from Post Office trading in 1959–60 was estimated at £8,000,000.

UNITED KINGDOM EXPENDITURE, 1959–60 AND 1960–61

THE CIVIL ESTIMATES

The total of the Civil Estimates (including Revenue Departments) for 1960–61 was £3,817,262,368, an increase of £181,503,098 over the total for 1959–60 (including supplementary estimates totalling £106,367,320). The totals are those of net expenditure, after deducting receipts to be appropriated in aid. Supplementary estimates are included in items for 1959–60 in all classes.

CLASS I: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE

	1959–60	1960–61
House of Lords	£221,721	£226,046
House of Commons	1,542,238	‡1,558,015
Registration of Electors	650,000	120,000
Treasury and Subordinate Departments	3,814,529	3,708,360
Charity Commission	130,752	149,364
Civil Service do.	552,225	591,185
Crown Estate Office	152,098	155,584
Exchequer and Audit Dept.	564,970	573,931
Friendly Societies Registry	105,906	99,121
National Savings Committee	1,231,400	1,309,315
Public Record Office	136,661	144,194
Royal Commissions	298,300	312,000
Secret Service	7,000,000	7,000,000
Miscellaneous	272,660	491,468
Scotland		
Scottish Home Dept.	1,786,937	1,921,422
Scottish Record Office	45,007	49,969

With some smaller estimates (Privy Council Office, £41,323; Privy Seal Office, £10,310; Government Actuary, £39,292; Government Hospitality £70,000) and nominal net estimates (Royal Mint, National Debt Office and Public Works Loan Commission) making a total for Class I in (1960–61) of £18,568,199; (1959–60), £18,725,619 (incl. Supplementary Estimates).

‡ Including "Payments of Members" £1,035,528 (1959–60); £1,037,528 (1960–61); and Travelling Expenses £90,700 (1959–60); £97,775 (1960–61).

CLASS II: COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

	1959–60	1960–61
Foreign Service	£16,662,995	£16,773,310
Foreign Office Grants and Services*	20,143,355	19,974,447
British Council	3,258,100	3,391,100
Commonwealth Relations Office	3,163,144	3,552,910
Do. Services	9,729,321	12,852,070
Overseas Settlement	178,735	177,875
Colonial Office	1,782,542	1,872,565
Colonial Services	25,640,210	16,190,942
Development etc.:— Colonies	26,400,000	25,500,000
Fed. of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and South African Territories	1,307,000	1,717,000
Commonwealth War Graves Commission	1,207,731	1,151,489
TOTAL	£109,473,133	£103,153,708

*1959–60: Subscriptions to international organizations £4,197,440; Grants to U.N. in aid of refugees, children, etc., £5,326,572; Aid to foreign countries, £9,219,270.

CLASS III: HOME DEPT., LAW AND JUSTICE

	1959–60	1960–61
Home Office	£7,737,000	£7,639,870
Civil Defence Services	6,976,075	7,982,0000
Police (E. & W.)	50,980,090	53,711,866
Prisons (E. & W.)	14,682,356	17,182,453
Child Care	3,003,900	2,804,100
Supreme Court	£119,544	£159,757
County Courts	505,327	543,560
Legal Aid Fund	1,446,336	2,202,450
Law Charges	748,889	757,776
Legal Expenses	67,800	69,150
Scotland		
Civil Defence Services	667,323	856,475
Police	5,438,191	5,670,137
Prisons	1,500,576	1,612,656
Approved Schools	304,075	383,450
Law Charges, etc.	373,979	786,614
Northern Island.		
Supreme Court	83,748	79,874
Land Purchase	1,173,060	1,168,540
TOTAL	£95,808,799	£103,211,228

(Total includes nominal net estimates for State Management Districts; Land Registry; Public Trustee; and Dept. of the Registers of Scotland).

CLASS IV: EDUCATION AND BROADCASTING

	1959–60	1960–61
Ministry of Education*	£107,043,300	£87,400,575
British Museum	666,843	854,450
Do. Nat. History	464,016	496,806
Imperial War Museum	50,859	54,436
London Museum	41,709	44,260
National Gallery	270,322	205,449
Tate Gallery	109,718	105,281
National Maritime Museum	65,880	74,276
National Portrait Gallery	36,353	38,262
Wallace Collection	45,261	43,608
Grants for Science and the Arts	1,915,003	2,248,421
Universities &Colleges	58,598,640	65,993,780
Broadcasting	37,697,000	41,007,000
Scotland.		
Public Education*	15,155,719	13,576,485
National Galleries	98,700	73,729
National Museum of Antiquities	24,890	25,306
National Library	73,479	81,656
TOTAL	£222,737,692	£212,388,780

*Including Food Subsidies:—

Milk in Schools	1959–60	1960–61
England and Wales	£12,524,000	£12,263,000
Scotland	1,662,000	1,649,000
School Meals		
England and Wales	£46,189,000	£48,245,000
Scotland	4,310,000	5,251,000

CLASS V: HEALTH, HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	1959–60	1960–61
Ministry of Housing & Local Government	£19,181,870	£15,523,973
Housing	72,616,670	73,588,970
Exchequer Grants to Local Revenues	456,030,000	535,275,000
Ministry of Health†	27,252,030	27,508,240
National Health Service	501,124,100	519,172,485
Med. Research Council	3,562,220	4,264,560
Registrar General	464,613	602,114
War Damage Commission	448,550	360,135

† Votes for Ministry of Health and Dept. of Health (Scotland) (*see over*) include food subsidies (National Milk Scheme for mothers and young children; other welfare foods) and cost of their administration:

	1959–60	1960–61
England	£23,937,640	£24,086,580
Wales	1,453,680	1,443,145
Scotland	3,427,800	3,460,130

Scotland	1959–60	1960–61
Dept. of Health	£5,362,375	£5,865,730
National Health Service	61,617,555	64,332,850
Housing	17,821,300	18,929,580
Exchequer Grants to Local Revenues	55,668,000	69,541,000
Registrar General	61,950	68,700
TOTAL	£1,221,211,233	£1,335,033,337

CLASS VI: TRADE, LABOUR AND AVIATION

	1959–60	1960–61
Board of Trade	£5,685,699	£5,655,145
Do. Assistance to Industry and Trading Services	3,046,115	14,175,830
Do. Former Strategic Stocks	1,135,010	693,000
Do. Promotion of Local Employment	10,957,510	19,223,010
Registration of Restrictive Trade Agreements	192,090	158,280
Ministry of Labour and National Service	22,409,000	21,548,000
Ministry of Aviation	207,118,791	223,200,000
Civil Aviation	7,742,500	6,000,000
TOTAL	£258,549,915	£291,653,565

Total includes nominal net estimates for Export Credits and Ministry of Aviation (Purchasing Services).

CLASS VII: COMMON SERVICES (WORKS, STATIONERY, ETC.)

	1959–60	1960–61
Ministry of Works	£7,920,010	£8,145,000
Houses of Parliament Buildings	345,500	376,500
Public Buildings, U.K.	30,623,350	32,904,000
Do. Overseas	3,565,010	3,662,500
Royal Palaces	602,000	668,750
Royal Parks	900,000	935,500
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments	1,113,670	1,224,000
Rates on Government Property	22,103,880	21,670,847
Stationery and Printing	15,096,100	16,485,100
Central Office of Information	2,984,990	3,869,000
TOTAL	£85,254,510	£89,941,197

CLASS VIII: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

	1959–60	1960–61
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food	£19,246,065	£19,244,345
Agriculture and Food Grants and Subsidies	*225,503,700	*224,267,030
Agricultural and Food Services	14,264,460	11,090,345
Food Strategic Reserves)	2,200,000	2,200,000
Fishery Grants and Services	10,031,385	8,260,930
Surveys of Great Britain, etc.	3,397,150	3,350,200
Agricultural Research Council	4,896,967	5,270,000
Nature Conservancy	391,000	465,000
Development Fund	1,089,600	1,051,000
Forestry Commission	10,302,000	10,939,000
Scotland.		
Dept. of Agriculture	34,870,755	36,127,993
Fisheries (Scotland) and Herring Industry	2,795,143	2,902,514
TOTAL	£328,988,225	£325,168,357

*FOOD SUBSIDIES (United Kingdom)

Under Agricultural Price Guarantees

(*Direct Cash Cost*)	1959–60	1960–61
Cereals	£57,500,000	£52,900,000
Eggs	36,500,000	40,900,000
Fatstock :—		
Cattle	5,500,000	6,400,000
Sheep	23,300,000	23,700,000
Pigs	21,400,000	16,000,000
Milk†	10,100,000	7,700,000
Potatoes	1,000,000	400,000

†Excluding school milk and school meals (*see* Class IV) and welfare milk and other foods (*see* Class V).

CLASS IX: TRANSPORT, POWER AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

	1959–60	1960–61
Ministry of Transport	£3,591,400	£3,624,900
Roads, etc. (England and Wales)	94,231,810	105,637,710
Transport (Shipping and Special Services)	661,780	1,277,250
Ministry of Power	3,132,759	2,144,560
Do. Services	8,669,580	3,079,430
Office of the Minister for Science	48,105	82,500
Atomic Energy	92,678,445	93,527,000
Scientific and Industrial Research	10,842,415	12,703,407
Scotland.		
Roads	13,354,510	15,447,390
TOTAL	£227,210,804	£237,524,147

CLASS X: PENSIONS, NATIONAL INSURANCE AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

	1959–60	1960–61
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	£19,398,900	£21,937,000
Ministry of Pensions &National Insurance	5,278,490	5,014,850
War Pensions, etc.	99,830,250	*96,479,250
National Insurance and Family Allowances	309,426,000	†313,473,000
National Assistance Board	169,215,000	185,884,000
Pensions, etc. (India, Pakistan, Burma)	7,261,410	7,306,150
R.I.C. Pensions, etc.	1,127,000	1,105,000
TOTAL	£611,537,050	£631,199,250

*PENSIONS, ETC. (1960–61).—*War of* 1914–18:* Officers and Nurses, £3,550,000; N.C.O.'s and Other Ranks, £36,230,000.

War of 1939–45 *and later Service:* Navy, Army and Royal Air Force, Officers and Nurses, £8,380,000; N.C.O.'s and Other Ranks, £42,205,000. Merchant Navy, Officers, £1,030,000; Seamen, £1,425,000. Civilians, Disablement Pensions, etc., £2,900,000.

†*Family Allowances.*—1960–61, £130,500,000.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

Service	1959–60	1960–61
Customs and Excise	£18,519,500	£18,668,600
Inland Revenue	49,073,160	50,671,000
Post Office	387,111,000	400,081,000

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1959–60

Consolidated Fund:—	
Interest and Management of the National Debt	£614,736,000
Sinking Funds	38,724,000
Payments to Northern Ireland Exchequer	80,202,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	8,461,000
Supply Services (excluding "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure)	4,501,789,000
Total Ordinary Expenditure	£5,243,912,000

DEFENCE ESTIMATES

The Navy Estimates

	1959–60	1960–61
Pay, etc., of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines	£64,899,000	£69,997,000
Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	12,794,000	14,044,000
Medical Establishments	1,526,000	1,462,000
Civilians employed on Fleet Services	7,743,500	7,942,000
Educational	1,483,000	1,546,000
Scientific	17,797,800	19,362,000
Royal Naval Reserves	1,140,000	1,130,000
Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc.:		
Personnel	41,524,900	43,445,000
Material	40,447,000	46,989,000
Contract Work	93,674,000	106,336,000
Naval Armaments	22,945,800	20,426,000
Works, Buildings and Repairs at Home and Abroad	19,898,000	19,264,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services	8,324,000	9,412,900
Admiralty Office	9,359,000	9,915,000
Non-effective Services	27,127,000	26,229,000
Merchant Shipbuilding, etc.	16,900	—
Total	£370,700,000	£397 500,000

Personnel

	1960–61
Royal Navy	
Flag officers	71
Officers of Relative Flag Rank	8
Commissioned and Subordinate Officers	10,221
Petty Officers	22,300
Seamen	49,800
Juniors	5,100
Artificers Apprentices	1,800
Total	89,300
Royal Marines	
Commissioned Officers	580
Staff Sergeants, Sergeants, Musicians and Rank and File	8,375
Total	8,955
Women's Royal Naval Service	
Officers	250
Ratings	3,125
Total	3,375
Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service	370
Grand Total	102,000

The Army Estimates

Finance

	1959–60 £	1960–61 £
Pay, etc.	126 311,000	127,240,000
Reserve Forces, Territorial Army and Cadet Forces	18,029,500	20,140,000
War Office	6,208,037	6,520,000
Civilians	95,585,532	99,540,000
Movements	28,751,000	27,730,000
Supplies, etc.	44,568,000	42,480,000
Stores	58,837,000	64,240,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	31,726,500	33,910,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services	8,937,000	8,260,000
Non-effective Services	37,237,050	39,990,000
Total	£456,190,719	£470,050,100

Personnel

Item	Maximum Number 1960–61	
	Officers	Other Ranks
Garrisons in Europe:		
British Troops :—		
Male	19,100	200,000
Female†	800	4,700
Colonial Troops	200	2,000
Commonwealth do. (in U.K.)	500	200
Total	20,600	206,900
Garrisons outside Europe:		
British Troops :—		
Male	5,500	39,000
Female†	400	600
Gurkha and Commonwealth, incl. Colonial, Troops	200	28,800
Total	6,100	68,400
Additional Numbers‡	1,000	9,000
Grand Total*	27,700	284,300

† Incl. Q.A.R.A.N.C. (in and outside Europe).—Strength (July, 1960): Officers, 800; Other Ranks, 700.

‡ To cover possible temporary excesses over the numbers estimated above.

* Excluding 5,000 all ranks on Terminal Leave.

The Air Estimates

Finance

	1959–60 £	1960–61 £
Pay, etc., of the Air Force	109,200,000	113,110,000
Reserve and Auxiliary Forces	1,139,900	1,069,900
Air Ministry	5,570,000	5,750,000
Civilians at Outstations	37,990,000	39,200,000
Movements	12,180,000	12,530,000
Supplies	63,030,000	63,190,000
Aircraft and Stores	213,850,000	238,000,000
Works and Lands	30,550,000	37 770,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services	4,055,000	3,700,000
Non-effective Services	13,250,000	13,140,000
Total	£490,815,000	£527,460,000

Personnel

Service	Maximum Number 1960–61	
	Officers	Airmen and Airwomen
Royal Air Force	21,500	144,150
Women's R.A.F.	400	5,600
Pss. Mary's Nursing Service	450	—
Local Forces abroad	—	1,200
Other Commonwealth Forces	250	450
Total	22,600	151,400

THE NATIONAL DEBT

1959–60

The National Debt outstanding on Mar. 31, 1960, was £27,735,375,000, of which £2,043,022,000 was payable in external currencies, principally to the United States and Canada.

The Internal Debt.—The Internal Debt, including both long and short term loans, was £25,773,635,000. This total is offset by the sum of £81,282,000 in respect of bonds purchased by the National Debt Commissioners but not yet cancelled. The net Internal Debt outstanding at March 31, 1960, was thus £25,692,353,000.

The Floating Debt (short-term loans) stood at £5,238,895,000 on March 31, 1959, rising by £209,245,000 to £5,448,140,000 on March 31, 1960.

The External Debt.—Debt created under the National Loans Act, 1939, and payable in external currencies, fell during the year by the net amount of £143,503,000 to the total of £2,043,022,000 on March 31, 1960.

United States Loans	£1,392,761,000
E.C.A. and M.S.A. Loans	134,421,000
Canadian Loans (1946)	396,318,000

On the liquidation of the European Payments Union, debts to various European Governments were established. On March 31, 1960, amounts outstanding were—Austria, £718,000; Belgium, £14,864,000; Germany, £88,183,000; Italy, £4,801,000; Netherlands, £3,212,000; Sweden, £5,392,000; Switzerland, £2,352,000.

Interest and Management.—Cost of interest and of management and expenses in 1959–60 was estimated at £640,000,000.

National Debt Funds, 1960

The National Fund.—Established in 1927 by a gift from an anonymous donor of approximately £500,000. The audited balance sheet, as at March 31, 1960, shows the following net additions during the year:—Contributions, £11,302; net revenue, £132,287; net profit on investments realized, £10,348. The amount of the Fund (investments at cost) on March 31, 1960, was £2,847,375.

The Elsie Mackay Fund.—The sum of £527,808 was set aside in 1929 by Lord and Lady Inchcape in memory of their daughter, to accumulate for not more than 50 years and then to be applied to reduction of the National Debt. The fund stood on March 31, 1960, at £1,778,689.

The John Buchanan Fund.—Established in 1932 under the will of Dr. John Buchanan who died in 1930 and left the residue of his estate, subject to certain annuities, to be accumulated for fifty years beginning two years after his death and then to be applied in reduction of the National Debt. The money is paid over from time to time as it falls in. The fund stood on March 31, 1960, at £20,305.

1958–59

Loans Guaranteed by the British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1959, to be as follows:—Sudan Loans, £3,329,800; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £82,997; Northern Ireland 4½% Bonds, £5,354,960; Northern Ireland 2½% Stock, £21,625,239; Northern Ireland 3% Stock, £39,470,195; Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds, £20,926,995; Ulster Savings Certificates, £86,665; 2½ per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly, £224,739 plus other liabilities in external currencies; Palestine Loan, £1,286,746; Tanganyika Loan £194,482; Nyasaland, £689,054; Newfoundland, £12,460,059; 3 per cent. Redemption Stock (1986–96) to provide compensation in respect of *Tithe Rent Charge*, £57,749,758; and liabilities in external currencies in respect of U.S. loans to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and to the East Africa High Commission.

Cost of the Debt, 1958–59

The total of £868,773,204 was issued by the Exchequer during 1958–59 for payment of interest of the Debt and for management and expenses.

Interest:—	
Of Funded Debt	£125,427,820
Of Terminable Annuities	333,607
Of Unfunded Debt	726,718,859
Total interest	£852,480,286
Management and Expenses:—	
Management	£1,553,085
Expenses	14,739,833
Total	£16,292,918

Repayments, 1958–9

Reductions in the Debt are by means of Sinking Funds, including the Terminable Annuities, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiry of the term for which the annuities are payable.

Repayment of Terminable Annuities	£858,563
For 3% Funding Loan	7,347,284
For 4% Funding Loan	9,408,398
For 4% Victory Bonds	12,239,456
For 3½% Conversion Loan	12,380,702
Total Sinking Funds	£42,234,403

Estimated Assets

Values of assets attributable to issues under various Acts of Parliament were estimated on March 31, 1959, as follows:

Land Settlement Acts (1919 and 1921)	£6,672,898
Export Guarantees Acts (1949–57)	44,002,388
Housing (Scotland) Acts (1950–57)	74,560,743
Local Authorities Loans Act (1945)	2,800,440,882
Finance Act, 1935 (3 p.c. Local Loans Stock)	429,196,622
Misc. Financial Provisions Acts (1950 and 1955)	19,932,508
New Towns Acts (1946 and 1958)	224,742,871
Coal Industry Acts (1946–56)	833,771,400
Finance Acts (1956 and 1958):—	
Electricity Council	393,240,000
Gas Council	77,800,000
British Transport Commission	246,680,000
British Overseas Airways Corporation	65,314,285
British European Airways Corporation	21,607,143
N. of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board	50,893,333
S. of Scotland Electricity Board	34,100,000
Transport Acts (1957 and 1959)	212,158,267
Cotton Acts (1947 and 1954)	8,300,397
Overseas Resources Development Act (Colonial Development Corporation)	62,440,872
Cinematograph Film Production Acts (1949–57)	6,000,000
Sugar Act (1956)	25,130,000
Bretton Woods Agreement Act (1945)	557,142,857
International Finance Corporation Act (1955)	5,170,040

European Payments Union Act (1950):—	
Denmark	1,453,277
France	27,224,684
Iceland	167,117
Norway	1,425,938
Turkey	1,450,011
Finance Act (1932) and Currency Act (1939) (Exchange Equalization Account)	725,000,000
With other smaller items making a	
Total of	£6,969,782,887

Estimated value of other assets on March 31, 1959:—

Suez Canal (Shares and bonds)	£14,730,772
Cable and Wireless Ltd.	30,000,000
Bank of England (Annual payment in lieu of dividend)	58,212,000
British Petroleum Co. Ltd. (Shares and stock)	5,001,000
Liability of India and Burma for 5 p.c. War Loan	16,721,003
Victory Bonds Sinking Fund	£4,150,069
With other smaller items making a	
Total of	£148,340,844
TOTAL ESTIMATED ASSETS	£7,118,123,731

Advances to Colonial and other governments.— Balances outstanding on March 31, 1959 (with dates and total of original advances) were: Argentina, £17,889,293 (1955–56, £19,359,312); Jordan, £8,516,667 (1945–59, £8,650,000); Greece, £3,000,000 (1945–46, £10,000,000); Turkey, £5,581,250 (1957–59, £5,581,250); Aden Colony and Protectorate, £3,760,490 (1949–58, £4,100,042); British Guiana, £5,000,000 (1958–59, £5,000,000); British Honduras, £193,672 (1955–59, £193,672); Dominica, £13,179 (1926–31, £57,500); East Africa High Commission, £2,078,261 (1954–55, £2,390,000; Grenada, £1,399,375 (1955–59. £1,399,375); Hong Kong, £2,586,000 (1954–59, £2,586,000); Jamaica, £1,001,301 (1944–56, £2,553,588); Kenya, £6,279 (1950–51, £18,089); Malaya and Singapore, £17,971,832 (1953–59. £20,786,667); Mauritius, £340,032 (1945–47. £771,550); St. Kitts-Nevis, £10,000 (1955–56, £10,000); St. Lucia, £48,939 (1957–59, £50,000); Tanganyika Territory, £458,212 (1921–26, £2,002,415); Nauru and Ocean Islands, £1,426,359 (1920–38, £1,843,312); Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, £4,182,712 (1945–53, £7,113,000); and Swaziland, £5,006 (1948–51, £12,000).

In addition advances to allied governments arising during 1939–45, outstanding on March 31, 1959 were: China, £12,237,395; Czechoslovakia, £19,747,398; France, £25,736,826; Poland, £52,833,336; Turkey, £1,814,865; U.S.S.R., £17,789,537; a total of £130,159,357. Amounts outstanding from Germany, mainly in respect of post-war economic assistance, totalled £106,037,142; and from Austria, £3,618,262. (The balance due from Germany was reduced in June, 1959, to £82,500,000).

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOMES

Tables showing estimated distribution of personal incomes in the United Kingdom by ranges of income in 1959. Tax figures include both income tax and surtax.

Before Taxation

Range of Total Income	Number of Incomes	Total Income Before Tax	Income Tax and Surtax *	Net Income After Tax
£ £		£	£	£
50 to under 250	4,960,000	1,140,000,000	2,000,000	1,138,000,000
250 „ „ 300	1,690,000	461,000,000	6,000,000	455,000,000
300 „ „ 400	2,920,000	1,014,000,000	35,000,000	979,000,000
400 „ „ 500	2,830,000	1,277,000,000	63,000,000	1,214,000,000
500 „ „ 600	2,990,000	1,641,000,000	93,000,000	1,548,000,000
600 „ „ 700	2,870,000	1,874,000,000	115,000,000	1,759,000,000
700 „ „ 800	2,520,000	1,884,000,000	130,000,000	1,754,000,000
800 „ „ 1,000	3,100,000	2,737,000,000	208,000,000	2,529,000,000
1,000 „ „ 1,500	1,630,000	1,933,000,000	207,000,000	1,726,000,000
1,500 „ „ 2,000	375,000	639,000,000	118,000,000	521,000,000
2,000 „ „ 3,000	243,000	586,000,000	151,000,000	435,000,000
3,000 „ „ 5,000	143,000	539,000,000	181,000,000	358,000,000
5,000 „ „ 10,000	62,000	409,000,000	186,000,000	223,000,000
10,000 „ „ 20,000	14,000	187,000,000	114,000,000	73,000,000
£20,000 and over	3,000	94,000,000	71,000,000	23,000,000
TOTAL ..	26,350,000	£16,415,000,000	£1,680,000,000	£14,735,000,000

After Taxation

Range of Net Income	Number of Incomes	Total Income Before Tax	Income Tax and Surtax*	Net Income After Tax
£ £		£	£	£
50 to under 250	5,160,000	1,187,000,000	2,000,000	1,185,000,000
250 „ „ 500	8,240,000	3,279,000,000	152,000,000	3,127,000,000
500 „ „ 750	7,680,000	5,117,000,000	355,000,000	4,762,000,000
750 „ „ 1,000	3,500,000	3,211,000,000	240,000,000	2,971,000,000
1,000 „ „ 2,000	1,513,000	2,293,000,000	351,000,000	1,942,000,000
2,000 „ „ 4,000	229,000	955,000,000	348,000,000	607,000,000
4,000 „ „ 6,000	25,000	280,000,000	161,000,000	119,000,000
£6,000 and over	3,000	93,000,000	71,000,000	22,000,000
TOTAL ..	26,350,000	£16,415,000,000	£1,680,000,000	£14,735,000,000

* At rates current in 1959–60.

PERSONAL EXPENDITURE

A table showing personal expenditure on consumer goods and services with totals of consumers' expenditure in U.K. and abroad: (*a*) in 1949 and 1959 at current market prices; and (*b*) in 1959 at 1954 prices

Heads of Expenditure	£ million (*a*) 1949	£ million (*a*) 1959	£ million (*b*) 1959
Food	2,448	4,798	4,180
Household Expenditure	2,172	4,278	3,721
Bread and Cereals	412	558	459
Meat and Bacon	382	1,160	975
Fish	77	153	119
Oils and Fats	87	242	247
Sugar, Preserves and Confectionery	205	406	373
Dairy Products	394	612	555
Fruit	167	287	267
Potatoes and Vegetables	281	459	371
Beverages	105	270	226
Other manufactured food	62	131	129
Other personal expenditure	276	520	459
Alcoholic Drink	774	939	931
Beer	525	551	549
Wines, Spirits, Cider, etc.	249	388	382
Tobacco	752	1,061	950
Cigarettes	626	930	839
Pipe Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff	126	131	111
Housing	756	1,462	1,080
Rent, Rates and Water	620	1,207	865
Maintenance, Repairs, etc.	136	255	215
Fuel and Light	332	675	542
Coal	140	254	184
Electricity	80	212	193
Gas	81	134	102
Other	31	75	63
Durable Household Goods	360	826	780
Furniture and Floor Coverings	217	390	353
Radio and Electrical Goods	143	436	427
Other Household Goods	292	529	474
Textiles, Soft Furnishings and Hardware	191	333	309
Matches, Soap and other Cleaning Materials	101	196	165
Clothing	1,013	1,505	1,440
Footwear	181	261	240
Other Clothing:			
Men's and Boys' Wear	288	427	394
Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear	544	817	806
Recreational Goods	245	403	339
Books	33	59	56
Newspapers	70	139	94
Magazines	36	40	36
Other	106	165	153
Chemists' Goods	130	232	203
Other Goods	143	217	215
Private Motoring :—			
Vehicles, New and Used	54	475	425
Running Costs	88	389	357
Travel	364	537	439
Railway	103	135	115
Other	261	402	324
Communication Services	59	135	97
Postal	33	67	51
Telephone and Telegraph	26	68	46
Entertainments	175	185	150
Cinema	105	71	53
Other	70	114	97
Domestic Service	103	92	73
Insurance	92	168	953
Other Services	594	974	
Expenditure not included above	43	51	45
Deduct Expenditure by Foreign Tourists, etc. in U.K.	−44	−182	−160
Personal Expenditure:— in the United Kingdom	8,773	15,471	13,513
abroad	105	244	234
TOTAL	8,878	15,715	13,747

COMPANIES IN U.K.

In 1935 there were 14,826 public and 124,143 private Companies on the Register with paid-up capital of £3,963,000,000 and £1,730,000,000 respectively.

During 1959, 28,953 Companies were registered in Great Britain with nominal capital £113,900,000. On December 31, 1958, there were 345,674 Companies on the registers in Great Britain. Companies having a share capital were 10,933 Public Companies with total paid-up Capital, £4,608,000,000, and 318,800 Private Companies, with total paid-up capital, £2,623,000,000.

BANKRUPTCIES

2,301 Receiving Orders and Administration Orders were made under the Bankruptcy Acts in England and Wales in 1959, an increase of 51 over the previous year. Liabilities estimated by debtors totalled £7,695,938 and assets £2,292,658. 255 Deeds of Arrangement were registered, involving estimated liabilities of £1,418,088 and assets of £698,326. Failures in some of the principal trades (with numbers in 1958) included: Builders, 216 failures (230); Farmers, 131 (129); Retail Grocers and Provision Merchants, 155 (113); Hotelkeepers and Publicans, 93 (70); Restaurant, Snack Bar, etc., Proprietors, 63 (54); Retail Clothiers and Drapers, 60 (74); Hardware and Electrical Goods Retailers, 114 (93); Road Haulage Contractors, 65 (38). 632 applications for discharge were dealt with in 1959, as follows: Refused, 42; Adjourned, 15; Withdrawn, 16; Granted, 11; Granted with conditions, 90; granted subject to conditions and suspension, 84; granted subject to periods of suspension, 374.

NEW U.K. CAPITAL ISSUES

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1940–45	£25,465,000	1956	£295,952,000
1953	396,031,000	1957	383,357,000
1954	471,130,000	1958	316,452,000
1955	567,192,000	1959	480,343,000

GOLD AND CONVERTIBLE CURRENCY RESERVES

£ million

1955, Dec. 31	757	1960, Jan. 31	959
1956, Dec. 31	799	Feb. 29	972
1957, Dec. 31	812	Mar. 31	993
1958, Mar. 31	989	April 30	1,011
Sept. 30	1,114	May 31	1,021
1959, Sept. 30	1,173	June 30	1,033
Dec. 31	977	July 31	1,070

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE

Class and Division‡	Imports		Exports	
	1958	1959	1958	1959
	£	£	£	£
A. *Food, beverages and Tobacco*—				
Live animals for food	38,933,906	30,041,478	8,797,894	7,315,484
Meat and meat preparations	314,543,360	316,634,526	6,690,276	4,799,193
Dairy products, eggs and honey	136,105,693	190,094,863	8,131,967	6,781,263
Fish and fish preparations	48,412,101	52,751,837	5,944,145	6,041,709
Cereal and cereal preparations	225,671,677	230,651,745	13,988,302	17,427,370
Fruits and vegetables	262,413,787	235,159,124	8,536,884	8,174,605
Sugar and sugar preparations	100,441,526	86,215,672	31,852,065	28,442,019
Coffee, tea and cocoa	194,376,156	176,433,144	14,293,747	13,226,817
Feedingstuffs for animals	50,366,386	65,962,622	1,446,590	1,482,442
Miscellaneous food preparations	14,211,593	16,403,812	6,810,342	6,644,118
Beverages	33,984,466	37,090,637	65,200,268	70,682,907
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	86,966,382	84,694,465	22,038,677	18,747,394
Total Class A	1,506,427,033	1,522,133,925	193,731,217	190,065,330
B. *Basic Materials*—				
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	38,976,731	48,665,139	2,570,097	3,364,441
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	49,881,445	58,928,103	31,951	43,765
Rubber, including synthetic, etc	76,242,137	63,851,647	1,565,026	3,039,008
Wood and cork	140,512,915	142,450,803	915,523	1,080,624
Pulp and waste paper	97,604,119	99,958,092	1,465,988	1,202,869
Silk	806,211	1,236,854	2,849	2,650
Wool and other animal hair	145,424,636	168,402,093	65,269,526	69,649,012
Cotton	71,659,465	68,105,919	1,672,801	1,489 578
Textile fibres and waste	29,248,164	34,816,187	9,908,126	12 812,625
Crude fertilizers & minerals, excl. fuels	34,917,258	33,234,630	11,560,225	11,805,871
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	137,733,384	122,834,288	4,949,249	14,619,690
Misc. animal & vegetable crude materials	35,387,267	34,401,618	2,622,120	2,476,223
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, etc	49,496,821	53,780,114	6,460,709	8 459,909
Total Class B	007,890,553	930,725,517	108,904,190	130.052,265
C. *Mineral Fuels and Lubricants*—				
Coal, coke and briquettes	7,081,288	1,376,054	32,669,096	23,914,196
Petroleum and petroleum products	433,726,128	466,853,087	100,541,653	95,438,512
Total Class C	440,807,416	468,229,141	133,210,749	119,352,708
D. *Manufactured Goods*—				
Chemicals	119,801,408	138,366,311	263,132,417	293,099,465
Leather and manufactures and dressed furs	20,041,229	26,863,856	19,864,578	24,988,296
Rubber manufactures	2,616,605	4,155,918	36,899,120	39.671,733
Wood and cork manufactures	44,895,958	50,231,270	3,205,145	2,955,979
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	71,074,015	73,655,866	38,468,509	37.636,279
Woollen & worsted yarns, woven fabrics	10,819,041	9,284,772	80,024,974	82,927,994
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	32,171,241	44,017,603	71,104,671	63,188,174
Synthetic fibre yarns and woven fabrics	12,644,286	9,994,121	27,920,300	27,093,289
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	29,467,878	34,503,198	75,972,214	75,057,095
Misc. non-metallic mineral manufactures	12,039,395	14,086,437	63,756,386	64,599,023
Silver, platinum and jewellery	9,537,145	10,739,314	13,879,493	14,545,363
Iron and steel	46,552,152	40,142,351	187,615,370	191,502,441
Non-ferrous base metals	174,851,506	205,405,730	93,380,222	112,919,522
Manufactures of metals	17,564,473	18,723,117	150,778,202	145.691,734
Machinery, other than electric	136,836,550	163,252,817	567,191,528	625,530,017
Electric machinery, apparatus, appliances	29,585,130	40,212,515	223,731,065	231,633,622
Railway vehicles	1,283,501	1,117,560	46,336,991	33,976,763
Road vehicles and aircraft	26,610,836	34,399,453	457,007,503	488,137,574
Ships and boats	20,909,901	13,729,387	63,109,317	48,271,610
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and light fixtures, etc.; prefab. buildings; furniture	5,426,037	6,551,990	26,377,716	23,827,828
Clothing, footwear, travel goods, etc	29,862,423	41,337,036	45,637,416	45.767.435
Scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	20,351,262	23,789,779	40,365,263	39,597,167
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	33.759,528	49,160,216	91,643,542	95,597,888
Total Class D	908,701,500	1,053.720,687	2,687,491,942	2,808.576,291
E.—Postal packages	7.719.001	6,637,484	77,627,326	71,516,864
Live animals not for food	8,002,374	8,652,252	6,973,156	6,136,322
Total Class E	15,721,375	15,289,736	86,600,482	77,653,186
Total, All Classes	3,779,547,877	3,990,099,006	3,208,028,580	3,325,699,780

‡ Standard International Trade Classification of the United Nations.

WORLD TRADE

(Value in million U.S. $)

Countries	Exports (f.o.b.)			Imports (c.i.f.)		
	1937	1958	1959	1937	1958	1959
World Total (a)	*24,454*	*96,070*	*101,660*	*27,622*	*101,440*	*106,290*
North America	*4,443*	*23,282*	*23,228*	*4,512*	*19,783*	*22,792*
Canada (b)	1,082	5,386	5,652	939	5,651	6,244
United States	3,361	17,896	17,576	3,573	14,132	16,548
Latin America	*2,569*	*9,633*	*9,677*	*2,003*	*10,519*	*9,920*
Argentina	779	994	1,009	493	1,233	993
Brazil	350	1,243	1,282	335	1,353	1,374
Chile	186	386	497	89	415	413
Colombia	86	461	470	96	400	415
Cuba	188	763	638	146	888	736
Mexico	211	735	753	175	1,129	1,007
Netherlands Antilles	149	807	712	193	1,086	939
Venezuela	182	2,321	2,369	102	1,599	1,577
Europe	*7,712*	*31,794*	*34,945*	*9,183*	*34,390*	*36,486*
Austria	226	918	968	269	1,074	1,145
Belgium-Luxemburg	856	3,046	3,395	928	3,129	3,442
Denmark	345	1,268	1,398	369	1,347	1,602
Finland	204	775	835	199	729	834
France	955	5,121	5,615	1,689	5,609	5,088
Germany	2,374	8,807	9,804	2,196	7,576	8,480
Italy	550	2,577	2,895	734	3,216	3,341
Netherlands	663	3,218	3,607	883	3,625	3,940
Norway	204	744	810	320	1,310	1,323
Portugal	54	289	290	106	480	476
Spain (c)	n.a.	486	503	n.a.	872	795
Sweden	509	2,086	2,206	541	2,367	2,405
Switzerland	295	1,539	1,683	414	1,706	1,923
Turkey	109	247	355	91	315	443
Yugoslavia	145	441	477	119	685	687
Sterling Area	*6,858*	*21,410*	*23,100*	*9,143*	*24,770*	*25,930*
Australia	595	1,660	2,001	526	2,039	2,123
Ceylon	124	359	368	90	300	421
India	712	1,221	1,308	671	1,843	1,863
Pakistan		302	321		396	353
Hong Kong	253	523	574	278	804	866
Irish Republic	114	368	366	219	557	595
Kuwait	n.a.	930	850	n.a.	190	200
Malaya	302	616	808	171	542	568
New Zealand	260	700	821	253	796	647
Nigeria	96	380	458	86	467	502
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed.	95	380	523	62	497	474
Singapore	n.a.	1,026	1,124	n.a.	1,222	1,277
United Kingdom	2,949	9,291	9,692	5,082	10,493	11,175
Union of South Africa (d)	232	1,123	1,231	559	1,711	1,505
Rest of World	*2,872*	*9,951*	*10,710*	*2,781*	*11,978*	*11,162*
Algeria	172	488	368	163	1,139	1,142
Egypt	206	472	443	197	664	616
Indonesia	548	755	872	283	514	459
Iraq	56	567	606	48	307	326
Japan	956	2,877	3,457	1,138	3,033	3,600
Morocco	46	345	332	70	401	335
Philippines	153	493	529	125	659	601
Saudi Arabia	14	800	770	15	270	255

(a) World total exclusive of China (Mainland), U.S.S.R., and Eastern European countries not mentioned for which data are not reported currently. (b) Including Newfoundland. (c) Including Canary Islands. (d) Including S.W. Africa.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

The Greatest Seaports

Port	Net Register tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast Foreign and Coastwise during 1959		Value Imports and Exports of Merchandise for 1958†
	Arrived	Departed	
London	43,424,411	43,596,146	2,418,035,579
Liverpool	19,617,331	19,730,582	1,584,273,570
Hull	6,009,902	5,845,021	380,636,356
Manchester (including Runcorn)	8,313,783	7,786,569	373,925,375
Southampton	25,161,551	24,847,730	318,376,891
Glasgow	7,877,177	7,862,238	269,834,374
Bristol	6,073,855	6,088,638	176,447,552
Swansea	4,913,888	4,863,237	110,917,741
Harwich	3,715,263	3,720,686	105,437,450
Tyne Ports	7,386,316	7,532,658	99,884,787
Dover	5,876,037	5,866,820	94,359,896
Middlesbrough	4,876,431	4,935,296	84,847,205

Value of imports and exports through United Kingdom *Airports* in 1958 was £3315,338,695.

* Excluding Coastwise tonnages.

† Total combined values of imports, exports and re-exports as recorded by H.M. Customs.

Passenger Movements at U.K. Ports, 1959

Port	Inward	Outward
United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland		
Glasgow	30,000	28,000
Liverpool	147,000	136,000
Holyhead	446,000	425,000
Fishguard	132,000	129,000
Other ports	14,000	15,000
TOTAL	769,000	734,000
United Kingdom and Continent of Europe		
Southampton	65,000	68,000
Newhaven	183,000	178,000
Folkestone	392,000	362,000
Dover	1,258,000	1,243,000
London	37,000	36,000
Harwich	318,000	338,000
Hull	9,000	9,000
Tyne ports	63,000	66,000
Other ports	7,000	7,000
TOTAL	2,331,000	2,307,000
United Kingdom and Non-European Countries		
Glasgow	1,000	5,000
Liverpool	55,000	58,000
Bristol	2,000	1,000
Plymouth	12,000	—
Southampton	154,000	162,000
London	56,000	77,000
Other ports	10,000	8,000
TOTAL	289,000	310,000

Merchant Ships on U.K. Register

In July, 1959, there were in Lloyd's Register Book 2,832 steamships of 10,928,958 tons gross and 2,563 motorships of 9,827,550 tons; a total of 5,395 ships of 20,756,535 tons gross. Ships of less than 100 tons are not included.

Shipping Movements at U.K. Ports

(Net Tonnage)

Year	Entered (*a*)	Cleared (*a*)
1938	91,880,000	92,165,000
1956	96,307,000	96,940,000
1957	97,450,000	97,643,000
1958	100,724,000	101,054,000
1959	107,080,000	108,222,000

(*a*) With cargo and in ballast

Foreign Trade Movement, 1959

(Net Tonnage)

Flag	Entered†	Cleared‡
Commonwealth	43,310,000	331,125,000
Belgian	1,762,000	1,551,000
Danish	2,352,000	1,492,000
Finnish	532,000	309,000
French	2,407,000	1,680,000
German	2,650,000	1,629,000
Greek	835,000	404,000
Italian	1,017,000	129,000
Liberian	4,681,000	325,000
Netherland	5,746,000	4,376,000
Norwegian	9,240,000	3,202,000
Panamanian	1,448,000	215,000
Polish	177,000	177,000
Spanish	222,000	283,000
Swedish	3,146,000	1,138,000
U.S.A.	3,252,000	2,844,000
U.S.S.R.	547,000	193,000
Yugoslavian	82,000	103,000
Other	1,241,000	776,000
Total	84,779,000	53,953,000

Total movements of vessels in cargo in 1938 and in 1956–59 were:—

	Entered‡	Cleared‡
1938	68,372,000	58,881,000
1956	77,138,000	49,916,000
1957	78,417,000	50,691,000
1958	79,865,000	51,392,000
1959	84,779,000	53,953,000

‡ Net tonnage with cargo: vessels with mail only are excluded.

Fastest Atlantic Passages

Year	Days	Ship	Tons
1862*a*	9	*Scotia*	3,871
1869*a*	8	*City of Brussels*	3,081
1882*a*	7	*Alaska*	6,400
1889*a*	6	*City of Paris*	10,669
1894*a*	5½	*Lucania*	12,950
1897*b*	6	*Kaiser Wilhelm*	14,349
1903*c*	5½	*Deutschland*	16,502
1909*d*	4*d.* 10*h.* 41*m.*	*Mauretania*	30,696
1924*e*	5*d.* 1*h.* 49*m.*	*Mauretania*	30,696
1929*c*	4*d.* 18*h.* 17*m.*	*Bremen*	51,656
1930*c*	4*d.* 17*h.* 6*m.*	*Europa*	51,656
1932*c*	4*d.* 15*h.* 56*m.*	*Europa*	51,656
1933*c*	4*d.* 17*h.* 43*m.*	*Bremen*	51,650
1934*d*	4*d.* 6*h.* 58*m.*	*Emp. of Britain*	42,348
1935*f*	4*d.* 3*h.* 2*m.*	*Normandie*	80,000
1936*f*	4*d.* 0*h.* 27*m.*	*Queen Mary*	81,237
1936*g*	3*d.* 23*h.* 57*m.*	*Queen Mary*	81,237
1937*f*	3*d.* 23*h.* 2*m.*	*Normandie*	80,000
1938*f*	3*d.* 21*h.* 45*m.*	*Queen Mary*	81,237
1938*g*	3*d.* 20*h.* 42*m.*	*Queen Mary*	81,237
1952*g*	3*d.* 10*h.* 40*m.*	*United States*	51,500
1952*f*	3*d.* 12*h.* 12*m.*	*United States*	51,500

a From Queenstown; *b* from Southampton; *c* from Cherbourg; *d* Quebec to Cherbourg; *e* to Cherbourg; *f* Bishop Rock to Ambrose Light (2,907 miles); *g* Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock (2,938 miles).

THE LARGEST SHIPS AFLOAT

As recorded in Lloyd's Register at July 1960

Name	Propulsion	Flag	Tons Gross	Screws	Dimensions in Feet — Length Overall	Breadth Extreme	Draught Summer	Year Built	Speed (knots)	Owners
Queen Elizabeth	Tb.	Brit.	83,673	4	1031·0	118·6	39·5	1940	28½	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
Queen Mary	Tb.	Brit.	81,237	4	1019·5	118·6	39·4	1936	28½	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
*Universe Daphne	Tb.	Lib.	72,190	1	950·0	133·5	48·0	1960	N.R.	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Apollo	Tb.	Lib.	72,132	1	949·8	133·4	48·0	1959	N.R.	Universe Tankships Inc.
France	Tb.	Fr.	66,000	4	1035·0	110·0	N.R.	1960	N.R.	Cie Générale Transatlantique.
*Naess Sovereign	Tb.	Brit.	57,500	1	874·0	N.R.	N.R.	1960	N.R.	Anglo-American Shipping Co.
United States	Tb.	U.S.A.	53,329	4	990·0	101·6	N.R.	1952	29	United States Lines Co.
Liberté	Tb.	Fr.	51,839	4	936·8	102·0	34·3	1928	23½	Cie Générale Transatlantique.
*Universe Leader	Tb.	Lib.	51,400	1	854·8	125·4	46·0	1956	15	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Commander	Tb.	Lib.	51,398	1	854·8	125·6	46·2	1957	14½	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Challenger	Tb.	Lib.	51,321	1	854·8	125·4	46·2	1957	15	Universe Tankships Inc.
*George Champion	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854·8	125·3	46·2	1958	15	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Harold H. Helm	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854·8	125·4	46·2	1958	15	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Admiral	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854·8	125·4	46·2	1957	15½	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Defiance	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854·8	125·4	46·2	1958	15	Universe Tankships Inc.
*J. Paul Getty	Tb.	Lib.	45,400	1	808·0	110·0	N.R.	1960	N.R.	Tidemar Corp.
Canberra	Tb.	Brit.	45,000	2	818·5	102·4	32·5	1960	N.R.	P. & O. Steam. Nav. Co.
*Oriental Giant	Tb.	Lib.	43,422	1	849·8	108·4	44·8	1959	16½	Tanker Service Inc.
*Princess Sophie	Tb.	Grc.	43,373	1	859·2	115·5	44·3	1959	17½	World Brilliance Corp.
Oriana	Tb.	Brit.	41,000	2	804·0	97·2	32·1	1960	N.R.	Orient Steam Nav. Co. ,Ltd.
Rotterdam	Tb.	Neth.	38,645	2	748·6	94·2	29·7	1959	N.R.	N.V. Mailship "Rotterdam".
*Naess Spirit	Tb.	Brit.	38,000	1	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1960	N.R.	Norcape Shipping (Bermuda) S.A.
Windsor Castle	Tb.	Brit.	38,000	2	783·3	92·5	32·0	1960	23	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
*Olympic Challenger	Tb.	Lib.	37,958	1	844·5	108·3	42·3	1960	N.R.	Monrovia Transportation Co.
*Olympic Champion	Tb.	Lib.	37,744	1	835·0	108·3	42·3	1960	N.R.	Shipping Corporation Panama, S.A.
*Lake Palourde	Tb.	Lib.	37,203	1	810·0	104·4	42·0	1959	N.R.	Barracuda Tanker Corp.
*Sansinena	Tb.	Lib.	37,202	1	810·0	104·4	42·0	1958	N.R.	Barracuda Tanker Corp.
*Torrey Canyon	Tb.	Lib.	37,202	1	810·0	104·4	42·0	1959	N.R.	Barracuda Tanker Corp.
*George L. Parkhurst	Tb.	Lib.	37,190	1	824·7	116·5	43·1	1960	N.R.	California Transport Corp.
*W. Alton Jones	Tb.	Lib.	37,189	1	824·7	116·5	43·1	1959	16	Grand Cape Tankers Inc.
*National Defender	Tb.	U.S.A.	36,904	1	810·0	104·4	44·8	1959	N.R.	National Transport Corp.
Nieuw Amsterdam	Tb.	Neth.	36,640	2	758·5	88·3	31·5	1938	21½	Holland-Amerika Lijn.
*Antonietta Fassio	Tb.	It.	35,800	1	807·0	106·0	38·0	1960	N.R.	Villain & Fassio.
*Egeria	Tb.	It.	35,800	1	807·0	106·1	38·0	1960	17	Egeria Soc. di Nav. per Azioni.
*Agrigentum	Tb.	It.	35,794	1	817·8	106·1	37·7	1958	17	Compagnia Trasporti Petrolio.
Mauretania	Tb.	Brit.	35,655	2	771·8	89·4	30·9	1939	23	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
†Sinclair Petrolore	Tb.	Lib.	35,477	1	789·0	106·4	40·5	1955	14½	Universe Tankships Inc.
Caronia	Tb.	Brit.	34,172	2	715·0	91·4	31·6	1948	22	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
America	Tb.	U.S.A.	33,961	2	723·0	93·5	32·7	1940	22½	United States Lines Co.
*Oklahoma Getty	Tb.	Lib.	33,791	1	785·8	102·3	39·3	1957	16½	Hemisphere Transportation Corp.
*Minnehoma	Tb.	Lib.	33,768	1	785·8	102·5	39·3	1957	16½	Hemisphere Transportation Corp.
*George F. Getty	Tb.	Lib.	33,705	1	785·8	102·5	39·3	1957	16½	Hemisphere Transportation Corp.
*Tidewater	Tb.	Lib.	33,705	1	785·8	102·5	39·3	1957	16½	Hemisphere Transportation Corp.
*Cyrus the Great	Tb.	Pers.	33,700	1	785·0	102·5	39·2	1960	N.R.	National Iranian Tanker Co.

* Oil Tanker. † Ore and Oil Carrier. Tb.=Turbine Engines. N.R.= Not recorded.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS OWNED IN THE WORLD

From Lloyd's Register Books, 1939 and 1959

Countries where Owned	1939		1959					
	Total		Steamships		Motorships		Total	
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6,722	17,891,134*	2,832	10,928,985	2,563	9,827,550	5.395	20,756,535
Canada	792	1,223,961	432	1,142,031	647	358,994	1,079	1,501,025
Other Commonwealth Countries	1,463	1,886,830	795	1,824,189	744	1,104,628	1,539	2,928,817
Total: British Commonwealth	8,977	21,001,925	4,059	13,895,205	3,954	11,291 172	8,013	25,186.377
Argentina	295	290,602	204	586,615	154	452,692	358	1,039,307
Denmark	705	1,174,944	102	191,206	685	2,013,077	787	2,204,283
France	1,231	2,933,933	372	2,017,448	1,037	2,520,922	1,409	4,538,370
Germany	2,459	4,482,662	449	1,120,174	2,052	3,415,267	2,501	4,535 441
Greece	607	1,780,666	292	1,448,994	197	701,944	489	2,150,938
Italy	1,227	3,424,804	530	2,873.349	795	2,245,415	1,325	5,118,764
Japan	2,337	5,629,845	533	2,137,595	2,242	4,139,094	2,775	6,276,689
Liberia	..	..	847	10,183,775	238	1,752,475	1,085	11,936,250
Netherlands	1,523	2,969,578	255	1,895,893	1,695	2,847,230	1,950	4,743,123
Norway	1,987	4,833,813	472	1,611,097	2,242	8,833,171	2,714	10,444,268
Panama	159	717,525	450	3,613,526	189	969,013	639	4,582,539
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	699	1,305,959	1,051	2,177,906	404	977,148	1,455	3,155,054
Spain	777	902,251	666	808,405	728	903,413	1,394	1,711,818
Sweden	1,231	1,577,120	213	406,000	997	3,217,423	1,210	3,623,423
United States of America	2,958	11,490,177	3,200	24,335,256	996	952,716	4,196	25,287,972†
Other Countries	2,591	3,993,628	1,814	4,451,873	2,107	3,948,990	3,921	8,400,863
World Total	29,763	68,509,432	15,509	73,754,317	20,712	51,181,162	36,221	124,935,479

* Including Eire (134 ships of 188,077 tons gross).
† Including ships of the United States Reserve Fleet.

TONNAGE CLASSED WITH LLOYD'S REGISTER

At July 1959, 93% of the tonnage in the British Commonwealth was classed by Lloyd's Register. Of the total tonnage owned in the World, 52,824,000 tons were classed with that Society.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS LAUNCHED IN THE WORLD* DURING 1959

As recorded in Lloyd's Register

Showing (*a*) the countries *in which* new ships were built (*b*) the countries *for which* they were built.

(*a*) Country of Build	Steamships		Motorships		Total	
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross
Great Britain and N. Ireland	31	465,650	243	906,945	274	1,372,595
Australia	..	..	7	16,507	7	16,507
Canada	4	62,975	16	24,567	20	87,542
India	..	..	4	13,200	4	13,200
Other Commonwealth Countries	1	370	10	21,443	11	21,813
Total: British Commonwealth	36	528,995	280	982,662	316	1,511,657
Argentina	..	..	3	5,000	3	5,000
Austria	..	..	1	1,300	1	1,300
Belgium	4	70,057	14	94,759	18	164,816
Denmark	2	25,500	36	199,042	38	224,542
Finland	4	2,160	40	106,411	44	108,571
Formosa	1	21,500	..	..	1	21,500
France	5	120,499	44	287,508	49	408,007
Germany (West)	20	355,820	248	846,318	268	1,202,138
Greece	..	..	1	315	1	315
Indonesia	..	..	2	501	2	501
Irish Republic	..	..	2	2,037	2	2,037
Italy	17	341,510	32	176,819	49	518,329
Japan	40	955,258	474	767,319	514	1,722,577
Lebanon	..	..	1	275	1	275
Netherlands	14	269,324	131	338,173	145	607,497
Norway	2	19,126	65	288,341	67	307,467
Philippines	..	..	1	1,600	1	1,600
Poland	27	85,906	32	97,759	59	183,665
Portugal	..	..	9	24,187	9	24,187
Spain	2	25,250	75	87,170	77	112,420
Sweden	10	255,968	64	600,674	74	856,642
Turkey	1	1,250	1	250	2	1,500
United States of America	27	583,809	20	12,948	47	596,757
Yugoslavia	1	16,300	19	146,104	20	162,404
World Total:	213	3,678,232	1,595	5,067,472	1,808	8,745,704

(*b*) Country of Registration	Total Steamships and Motorships	
	No.	Tons Gross
Great Britain and N. Ireland	278	1,706,216
Australia	9	22,717
Canada	25	63,435
India	11	63,658
Other Commonwealth Countries	33	35,124
Total: British Commonwealth	356	1,891,150
Belgium	10	88,098
Brazil	16	143,450
Chile	6	23,570
Denmark	54	203,752
France	63	409,672
Germany (West)	146	358,938
Greece	18	161,151
Indonesia	16	18,378
Israel	4	21,949
Italy	33	288,620
Japan	448	724,937
Liberia	59	1,156,995
Netherlands	97	433,961
Norway	124	1,046,924
Panama	15	254,512
Poland	31	99,132
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	61	193,177
Spain	74	104,998
Sweden	43	381,363
Switzerland	12	37,365
United States of America	37	410,679
Venezuela	8	113,400
Yugoslavia	13	97,539
Other Countries	64	81,994
World Total:	1,808	8,745,704

* Returns from The People's Republic of China, East Germany and U.S.S.R. are not available.

TONNAGE LAUNCHED TO LLOYD'S REGISTER CLASS

Of the World tonnage launched during 1959, 48 per cent (4,214,933 tons) was to Lloyd's Register Class. This figure includes 1,345,384 tons (98 per cent.) of the tonnage built in British yards.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING LINES
LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES

ABERDEEN & COMMONWEALTH LINE, 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 and 112 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE, LTD., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 and 9 Haymarket, S.W.1. *Head Office*: 12–16 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BELFAST STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Agents: Coast Lines, Ltd., *see below*).

BERGEN LINE (Bergen Steamship Co. Ltd.), 21–24 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE, LTD. (Agents: Alexr. Howden & Co., Ltd., 107–112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.)

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3 (*Head Office*, India Buildings, Liverpool, 2).

BLUE STAR LINE LTD., Albion House, 34–5 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BOWRING STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BRITISH & IRISH S. P. CO., LTD. (Agents: Coast Lines Ltd., *see below*).

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., One Aldgate, E.C.3.

B P TANKER CO. LTD., Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

BROCKLEBANK LINE (T. & J. Brocklebank Ltd.). London Agents: Alexr. Howden & Co. Ltd., 107–112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BROCKLEBANK'S WELL LINE, Gosman & Smith Ltd., 2–7 Crosswall, E.C.3.

BURNS AND LAIRD LINES LTD. (Agents: Coast Lines Ltd., *see below*).

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LTD., THE; CAYZER, IRVINE & Co., LTD., 2 and 4 St Mary Axe, E.C.3.

COAST LINES LTD., London House, 3 New London Street, E.C.3, Seaway House, 338 The Highway, E.1 and 227 Regent Street, W.1.

CUNARD STEAM-SHIP CO. LTD., Cunard Building, Liverpool, 3; 15 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1 and 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

DONALDSON LINE, LTD., 31–35 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES, LTD., Dunster House, Mark Lane, E.C.3.

ELDERS & FYFFES, LTD., 15 Stratton Street, W.1.

ELLERMAN LINES LTD., 12–20 Camomile Street, E.C.3.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD., 12–20 Camomile Street, E.C.3.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE, LTD.: Agents: 108 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

EUROPE-CANADA LINE, 120 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

(WM.) FRANCE, FENWICK & CO., LTD., 23 Rood Lane, E.C.3.

FRENCH LINE, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Ltd., 20 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LTD., Furness House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

GLEN LINE, LTD., 16 St. Helen's Place E.C.3.

HARRISON LINE: THOS. & IAS. HARRISON, LTD., Fountain House, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

HENDERSON LINE (P. HENDERSON & CO.), *Head Office*, 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2. And 4, Fenchurch Avenue E.C.3.; Wellington Buildings, The Strand, Liverpool, 2.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE (LONDON), LTD., 120 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HOULDER BROTHERS & CO., LTD., 53 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

HOUSTON LINE LIMITED, 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE, LTD., Asia House, 32–33 Lime Street, E.C.3.

MACANDREWS & CO., LTD., Plantation House, Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

MCILWRAITH, MCEACHARN, LTD., 154–156 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

MITSUI STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., Staple Hall, Stonehouse Court, E.C.2.

MOSS HUTCHINSON LINE, LTD., Three Quays, Tower Hill, E.C.3.

NEDERLAND LINE ROYAL DUTCH MAIL: D. H. Drakeford, Ltd., General Passenger Agents, 60 Haymarket, S.W.1.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO., LTD., 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 104–6 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 14 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3. Chief Passenger Office, 26–27 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

P & O STEAM NAVIGATION CO., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.; 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

ROYAL MAIL LINES, LTD., Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. and America House, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

ROYAL ROTTERDAM LLOYD (Escombe, McGrath & Co., Ltd.); *Freight*, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3; *Passage*, 120 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE, LTD., THE., 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

SHAW SAVILL LINE, 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 and 112 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

SHELL TANKERS CO., LTD., Ibex House, Minories, E.C.3.

SMITH, SIR W. R., & SONS, LTD., 58–59 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., *Head Office*, 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

UNITED STATES LINES, 58 St. James's Street; *Passage*, 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1.; *Freight*, 38 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

WATTS WATTS & CO., LTD., 37 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

WEIR (ANDREW) & CO., LTD., 21 Bury Street, E.C.3.

LIGHTHOUSES

In 1958–59 the income of the General Lighthouse Fund was £4,337,227, made up of £4,154,662 United Kingdom Light Dues, £31,305 Bahamas Light Dues, £5,194 Sombrero Light Dues, £16,824 Basses Light Dues, £99,233 Miscellaneous Receipts and £30,009 Grant by Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation towards expenditure in connection with the removal of wrecks. Expenditure during the year totalled £3,320,041, made up of £3,218,275 in respect of maintenance and operation of lighthouses, etc., under the control of the three General Lighthouse Authorities (*Trinity House, Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses,* and *Commissioners of Irish Lights*), £71,944 in respect of Lighthouses Abroad and £29,822 miscellaneous expenditure, including the cost of collecting dues. The surplus of £1,017,186 was carried to the Net Revenue Account. In September 1940, United Kingdom Light Dues were increased from 150 per cent. of the statutory rates laid down in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, to 200 per cent., and in March, 1942, to 300 per cent. The dues were reduced to 200 per cent. in January, 1946, but general increases in costs and expenditure on renewals and replacements necessitated increases up to 460 per cent in April, 1956. As a consequence of the United Kingdom's adherence to the Convention on the Territorial Seas and Contiguous Zones, the Orders in Council under which Colonial Light Dues were collected were revoked with effect from March 25, 1960.

BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1959

The *British Transport Commission* set up by the terms of the *Transport Act*, 1947, organized the Railways of Britain in six Regions under the control of the Railway Executive

(1) The *London Midland Region*, corresponding to the system of the London, Midland and Scottish Company in England and Wales.

(2) The *Western Region*, corresponding to the system of the Great Western Railway.

(3) The *Southern* Region, corresponding to the system of the Southern Railway.

(4) The *Eastern Region*, corresponding to the Southern Area of the London and North Eastern Railway.

(5) The *North Eastern Region*, corresponding to the North Eastern Area of the London and North Eastern Railway.

(6) The *Scottish Region*, corresponding to the Scottish systems of the London, Midland and Scottish and London and North Eastern Railway.

Certain revisions in the Regional boundaries have subsequently taken place, notably in the cases of the London Midland, Southern and Western Regions.

By the terms of the *Transport Act*, 1953, the Railway Executive ceased to exist on September 30, 1953, when its functions, together with those of the other Executives excepting the London Transport Executive, were assumed by the British Transport Commission.

Under the the terms of the 1953 Act, the Commission was required to submit to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation a scheme for the reorganization of British Railways incorporating de-centralization of management whilst reserving to the Commission general financial control and general control of charges. This scheme, providing for the introduction of Area Boards, was received by the Minister on April 15, 1954, and came into effect on Jan. 1, 1955.

BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION FINANCIAL RESULTS

OPERATING RATIOS.—Working expenses of the British Transport Commission in the operation of railways in 1959 amounted to 109 per cent. of gross receipts, compared with 110 per cent. in 1958 and 105 per cent. in 1957; in the operation of ships, working expenses were 79 per cent. of gross receipts in 1959 compared with 86 per cent. in 1958 and 89 per cent. in 1957.

£million

	1957	1958	1959
Gross Revenue			
Railways			
Passenger Receipts	138·9	138·0	140·0
Freight (including parcels and mail)	353·3	323·5	307·4
Miscellaneous Receipts	9·2	10·2	9·9
Ships			
Passenger Receipts	6·9	6·9	7·5
Freight (including parcels and mail)	8·7	8·6	9·3
Miscellaneous	1·1	1·1	1·5
TOTAL REVENUE	518·1	488·3	475·6
Gross Expenditure			
Railways			
Operating Expenses	199·3	198·5	189·2
Maintenance of Rolling Stock	115·4	111·8	106·6
Other Traffic Expenses	83·7	84·0	83·5
Signalling Expenses	35·9	35·2	34·0
Maintenance of Way and Structures	84·9	80·4	75·6
General	9·3	9·7	10·4
Ships	14·7	14·3	14·4
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	543·2	533·9	513·7
DEFICIT	25·1	45·6	38·1

OPERATING STATISTICS (1959)

Passengers' journeys	1,068,775,000
Includes 111,761,000 made by holders of Early Morning tickets.	
Railway Motor Vehicles and Trailers	37,327
Containers	50,151
Ships:—	
Operational Fleet	122
Net register tonnage	79,023
Rolling Stock:—	
Steam Locomotives	14,457
Diesel and Diesel Electric Locomotives	1,799
Electric Locomotives	85
Rolling Stock (*continued*):—	
Gas Turbine Electric	1
Total	16 342
Multiple-Unit Power Cars:—	
Diesel	1,933
Electric	2,601
Passenger Carrying Vehicles (all kinds)	60,537
Number of Seats or Berths	2,361,082
Non-Passenger-Carrying Coaching Stock	14,271
Freight Wagons	960,353
Mileage (Standard Gauge):—	
Total Mileage—First Track	18,565
Total Track Mileage (including sidings)	50,510
Total Mileage Electrified—First Track	1,118
Track (including sidings)	2,944

Engine Miles:—	
Train, coaching	249 623,000
Train, freight	121,263,000
Shunting, coaching	13,896,000
Shunting, freight	65,560,000
Grand total, including Departmental, etc.	505,725,000
Freight Train Miles per Train Engine Hour:—	
Steam	9·48
Diesel	8·86
Electric	9·78
Net Ton Miles per Total Engine Hour in Traffic	617
Average Distance per Journey miles:—	
Ordinary	25·29
Early morning	11·26
Season tickets	15·30
Freight Traffic Tons:—	
Merchandise and live-stock	37,519,000
Minerals	52,205,000
Coal and Coke	144,239,000
Equipment:—	
Passenger and Freight Stations	3,414
Passenger Stations	1,646
Freight Stations	2,390
Weight of rail per yard (Standard) Main Lines (lbs.)	109

Staff and Wages

On Dec. 31, 1959, British Railways employed a total staff of 518,863 persons. Average weekly earnings at March 21, 1959 (with numbers of staff) were:—Men (482,983) £12 7*s*.; Women (30,955) £7 15*s*.; Youths and Boys (25,521) £6 6*s*.; and Girls (2,228) £3 15*s*.

Train Accidents on British Railways

	Average 1955–1959	1959
Fatal Accidents	18	15
Passengers killed	30	1
Passengers seriously injured	70	17
Railwaymen killed	6	8
Railwaymen seriously injured	18	10
Passengers carried per passenger killed	34,986,755	1,069,000,000
Passenger miles run per passenger killed	718,225,166	22,270,000,000

MODERNIZATION

The British Transport Commission announced early in 1955, the Modernization and Re-equipment Plan for British Railways at a then estimated cost of £1,240,000,000. It has since made significant progress. The complete plan, covering a period of 15 years, envisages the provision of some 2,500 main-line diesel locomotives; about 8,200 vehicles for multiple-unit trains, of which some 3,600 are for electric and the remainder for diesel powered trains; a large number of diesel shunting engines; electrification of certain main-line and suburban services; major improvements to goods marshalling yards and goods stations, and certain passenger stations; the provision of new rolling stock and carriage cleaning facilities.

Details of some of the major works and of new equipment provided under the Programme, include the following:—

Track and Signalling.—Three new tunnels between New Barnet and Potters Bar (Eastern Region) and quadrupling of the track, thus removing a bottle-neck on the London–Edinburgh main line, were completed early in 1959; a new flyover has been built at Barking in preparation for the electrification of the London (Fenchurch Street)–Southend line; quadrupling of track between Bickley and Swanley (Southern Region) has been completed. Another new fly-over at Bletchley (London Midland Region) was expected to be completed in 1960. Modern signalling, including electric colour-light signals, more track circuits and power-operated signal boxes, and the extension of the automatic warning system, is now being installed on a large scale, and work is in progress or planned in more than 30 areas. In addition to many other improvements, extensive new signalling works are being carried out in connection with electrification programmes.

Electrification.—The first phase of the Southern Region electrification of the Kent Coast lines (Gillingham to Margate, Ramsgate; Faversham to Dover) was completed and brought into use in June, 1959. Between Manchester and Crewe (London Midland Region), the first stage of the main-line electrification from Manchester and Liverpool to Birmingham and London was nearing completion in 1960 and the test section for the extension of the London–Chelmsford electrification to Ipswich and coastal branches (Eastern Region) between Colchester, Clacton and Walton is in use. These schemes were due to be completed in 1967 and 1965 respectively, but it is hoped to accelerate their completion by several years. Other electrification projects in progress which were expected to be completed in 1961 include London (Liverpool Street) to Enfield, Chingford, Hertford East and Bishop's Stortford; London (Fenchurch Street) to Tilbury and Southend; Glasgow Suburban lines—Airdrie–Helensburgh; Cathcart Circle; Cathcart East Junction to Kirkhill and Neilston High.

Diesel Traction.—Of the 1,653 main-line diesel locomotives which have now been ordered, 622 had been delivered by July 1, 1960; by the end of 1960 nearly 900 main-line diesel locomotives were expected to be in service. Over 1,400 diesel shunting engines are in use, and over 3,400 diesel multiple-unit train vehicles. Main-line diesel services are in operation throughout the country. Five new diesel-electric air-conditioned Pullman trains with exceptional standards of comfort and a personal service of meals and refreshments at all seats, are now running between Manchester–London (St. Pancras) and Leicester, Bristol–London (Paddington), and Wolverhampton, Birmingham–London (Paddington).

Passenger Stations.—Improvements are being made or have been carried out at many stations, including major schemes of reconstruction at Manchester (London Road) (to be renamed Piccadilly), Manchester (Oxford Road), Coventry, Colchester, Bishop's Stortford, Peterborough (North), Port Talbot, Plymouth, and Glasgow Queen Street (Low Level).

Freight Yards.—New freight marshalling yards are at present under construction or planned at more than 30 places, and include those at Ripple Lane (Barking), Perth and Millerhill (Edinburgh). New yards have been completed at Alloa, Thornton in Fife, Temple Mills (Stratford) and Margam (Port Talbot). Margam is the latest large yard to be completed and is the most modern yard in Europe.

ROADS

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is 192,256 miles, of which 164,318 are in *England and Wales* and 27,938 in *Scotland*. The cost of maintenance, improvement (widening, etc.) and new construction in 1914–15 was £18,800,000, and in 1958–59 approximately £265,998,000, which includes £43,595,000 spent on Trunk Roads but excludes sums recoverable from frontagers, public utilities, etc. In 1950–51 the amount recoverable from frontagers, etc., was £7,383,000. The roads of Great Britain are classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 192,256 there are 8,327 miles of Trunk Roads, 19,725 of Class I, 17,603 of Class II and 48,873 of Class III roads.

Highway Authorities.—The Minister of Transport became the highway authority for some 8,190 miles of road in Great Britain under the Trunk Roads Acts of 1939 and 1946 (now consolidated in the Highways Act, 1959). These roads which comprise the national system of routes for through traffic, are known as trunk roads and the Minister (in Scotland from April 1, 1956, the Secretary of State) is responsible for their maintenance and improvement. Under the Local Government Act, 1929, county councils in England and Wales became (from April 1, 1930) the highway authorities for all roads in rural districts except trunk roads, and all country roads (which include Class I, Class II and Class III Roads) outside county boroughs and metropolitan boroughs. County boroughs are responsible for all roads within their boundaries with the exception of trunk roads. Borough and urban district councils are the highway authorities for roads other than trunk roads and county roads which lie within their areas. In Scotland similar provisions have been made. In England and Wales under the Act of 1929, provision is made for borough councils and urban district councils in certain circumstances to act as highway authorities for country roads.

Grants made to Highway Authorities for the year ended March 31, 1959, amounted to £59,263,000 (an increase of £15,460,000 on previous year's figure). Payments for work carried out on trunk roads totalled £45,441,000 (compared with £26,861,000 for the previous financial year).

Motorways.—The Government's expanded road programme includes three long-distance routes designed to carry motor traffic only. They will eventually run from London to Birmingham and the North-West, from London to South Wales, and from the Midlands to South Wales. Another important project is the 25-mile long Medway Motor Road, which will form part of an improved route between London and the Channel Ports. The first major length of the Motorway, between London and Birmingham, was opened to traffic late in 1959. Its 73 miles of dual carriageways, starting with a 16-mile by-pass of St. Albans, finish at Dunchurch south of Rugby. The Motorway has been planned so as to eliminate all sharp bends and steep gradients and it is carried over or under existing roads. Its use is restricted to motor traffic which can enter or leave only from the left at a restricted number of specially constructed junctions. 180 bridges of all types including viaducts and railway bridges, have been incorporated in its construction. It is fenced along its entire length and no frontage development is permitted—except at two service areas where there are cafés and refuelling facilities. Telephones for emergency use are provided at mile intervals on the verge. It is intended to continue this route to the north-west from Birmingham to Preston and Penrith including the Preston and Lancaster By-Passes (already open). Work on large viaducts and railway bridges on the 78-mile section of motorway from the south of Stafford to Preston and the construction of the Stafford By-Pass began in 1959 and 1960. It is expected that work on further sections will be continuing in 1961. Another continuation of the London–Birmingham motorway will be north-eastwards to join the Doncaster By-Pass, with a spur to Leeds.

Plans for the motorway linking Birmingham with South Wales and Bristol are being prepared. Construction of the 27-mile length from south of Birmingham to Twyning, Gloucestershire, began early in 1960 and is due to be completed by the end of 1961. The 20-mile spur from Twyning to Ross-on-Wye was started in 1958, for completion by the end of 1960. A service area is being provided to the north of the junction of these two roads. Shorter motorways known as the "Midland Links" will connect the three main motorways converging on Birmingham from London, from South Wales and from the Northwest. The Maidenhead By-Pass is due to be completed in Spring, 1961, and this, together with the Slough By-Pass and the proposed road from the Chiswick Flyover on the Great West Road to Slough, will form part of the route out of London to the West, which on completion of the Severn Bridge will be the main route to South Wales. Plans are being completed for the Severn Bridge, the building of which is to be phased with the Forth Bridge now under construction.

Trunk Roads.—Priority has been given to providing a modern through route from London to Newcastle, based on the Great North Road. Dual carriageways for about two-thirds of its length are completed or under construction. Among the schemes under way are the Stevenage By-Pass (8 miles) and the Doncaster By-Pass (15 miles). Other important routes are also receiving attention. Recently completed schemes include by-passes of Maidstone on A.20, Harlow on A.11 and Northwich (A.556). Work is in progress on the provision of dual carriageways on, for example, A.34 from Stafford to the Potteries and on A.52 between Nottingham and Derby.

A special Road built to motorway standards was begun in April, 1957, by the Lancashire County Council. The Stretford–Eccles By-Pass, nearly six miles long, between the Swansea–Manchester Trunk Road (A.56) at Stretford and the Swinton–Leigh Road (A.572) and the Bolton–Stretford Road (A.575) at Worsley is a classified road built to motorway standards by Lancashire County Council. It includes a new high level bridge over the Manchester Ship Canal at Barton. The total cost is about £5,500,000 towards which the Minstry of Transport contribution is £4,000,000. Begun in 1957, the project was completed in the summer of 1960.

In London, roadworks began in May, 1960, on a £6,000,000 scheme which will improve traffic flow at Hyde Park Corner, the busiest road junction in the capital, between Hyde Park Corner and Marble Arch and at Marble Arch. Work is continuing on the Birmingham Inner Ring Road; part of the first section was opened in March, 1960, while the remainder and the second section (started March, 1960) should be finished in 1961. Important projects are also in hand in many other towns and cities including Huddersfield, Burnley, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Swansea, Southampton and Exeter.

New Thames Road Tunnel.—The driving of a new road tunnel under the Thames, from Dartford, Kent, to Purfleet, Essex, started on March 21, 1957. The project was authorized by Acts of Parliament

in 1930 and 1937 and a pilot tunnel was completed in 1938, but progress was interrupted by the war. It is estimated that the scheme will take 5 years to complete and will cost about £11,000,000, of which three-quarters is to be repaid by toll revenue from 2,000,000 vehicles expected to use the tunnel each year. The tunnel and its approach roads will connect the London–Southend Road (A.13) and the London–Rochester Road (A.2), passing over or under intervening roads.

Situated in the Long Reach of the Thames, where the river is half a mile wide, the project provides for a single tunnel 4,700 feet long, carrying a roadway for two lanes of traffic. The roadway will fall from the tunnel entrances towards the river on gradients of 1 in 28 with a short section practically level underneath the river. At the lowest point in the tunnel the roadway will be 100 ft. below the high water level. The tunnel is iron lined to an internal diameter of 28 ft., using some 34,000 tons of cast iron and 260,000 bolts. The existing pilot tunnel of 12 ft. diameter was dismantled as construction of the full tunnel proceeded and its lining recovered for use elsewhere. The carriageway in the tunnel, carried on a reinforced concrete structure, will be 21 ft. wide between the kerbs, with minimum vertical headroom of 16 ft. at the kerb. Pedestrians will not be admitted to the tunnel.

Duplication of Blackwall Tunnel.—In June, 1960, work started on the duplication of the road traffic tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall. The new tunnel will be about 250 yards downstream from the old one. It will have a 20 ft. carriageway and on completion in 1965 will take southbound traffic only, while the old tunnel will carry northbound traffic. The northern approaches have been redesigned accordingly. The tunnel will cost about £7,500,000, towards which the Ministry of Transport will make a grant of about £5,500,000.

New Clyde Road Tunnel.—Work has been proceeding since June, 1957, on driving a new road tunnel under the River Clyde in Glasgow. The pilot tunnel for the first tunnel has been driven under the full width of the river and the driving of the main tunnel started in November, 1959. This project, authorized by Act of Parliament in 1947, provides for two tunnels to link A.814 at Whiteinch with A.8 at Linthouse at a total cost now estimated at more than £10,000,000. The tunnels and approaches will provide two 22-ft. carriageways with a nominal headroom of 16 ft. 6 ins. and will cater for cyclists and pedestrians below the main carriageways.

New Road Bridge across the Firth of Forth.—Under powers conferred on the Forth Road Bridge Joint Board by Acts of Parliament in 1947 and 1948, a suspension bridge is being built to carry A.90 across the Firth of Forth at South Queensferry. Work on the foundations of the main piers and suspension cable anchorages began in September, 1958, and prefabrication of the components of the main towers is now proceeding. It is estimated that the scheme will take five years to complete and will cost about £16,000,000, of which £10,850,000 will be found by Government loan to be repaid from tolls charged for the use of the bridge. The new bridge will be about half a mile upstream from the famous railway bridge and the clear centre span of 3,300 ft. will be the longest in Europe. Dual carriageways each of 24 ft. and, outside the main cables, cycle tracks and footpaths of 9 ft. and 6 ft. respectively, will be provided.

Motoring Offences.—A total of £2,112,023 in fines was paid by motorists in 1959. The number of persons charged in respect of 772,003 offences was 592,705. In addition written warnings were sent to 263,126 persons in respect of 298,630 alleged offences. Of the 592,705 persons prosecuted, 13,354 were arrested.

Convictions numbered 744,783 (against 673,853 in 1958) and a sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine was passed on 2,089 persons for 4,320 offences. The number of motorists fined was 565,155 for 724,868 offences. Endorsements of licences numbered 227,240, of which 35,570 involved disqualification.

Road Casualties.—*See* p. 591.

Taxation of Road Vehicles

Description	Number* 1959	Gross Tax Receipts 1958–59
Mechanically-propelled:—		£
Cars	4,965,774	61,403,555
Motor-cycles	1,733,342	3,304,365
Goods vehicles—		
(*a*) Agricultural Vans and Lorries	52,904	706,525
(*b*) Showmen's Special Vehicles	1,272,712	100,223
(*c*) Other Goods Vehicles		33,908,033
Tractors—		
(*a*) Agricultural, etc. (£2 class)	431,546	881,252
(*b*) Showmen's	358	6,810
(*c*) General Haulage	5,675	199,663
Motor Hackneys†	92,254	5,722,324
Tramcars	1,069	802
Exempt Vehicles	50,415	*Nil*
Trade Licences—		
(*a*) General	20,504	486,717
(*b*) Limited	34,061	165,623
Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences etc.)	..	4,662,535
Total	...	111,548,427

* Licences current during Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1959.

† Includes 3,210 trolley vehicles (electrically propelled).

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are about 2,400 miles of inland waterways in use in Great Britain. Of these about 2,000 miles are administered by British Transport Waterways.

Traffic (1957–59):—

	1957 Tons	1958 Tons	1959 Tons
Coal and other Fuel	4,586,000	4,081,000	3,761,000
Liquids in bulk	1,998,000	2,077,000	2,182,000
General Merchandise	3,316,000	3,140,000	3,094,000
Total	9,900,000	9,298,000	9,037,000

Waterways	Miles in use	Tonnage Carried 1959
N.E. Division	247	3,920,000
N.W. Division	323	1,225,000
S.E. Division	406	2,249,000
S.W. Division	243	1,594,000
Scottish Canals	108	49,000

Other Waterway Traffic:—

Waterways	Miles in use	Tonnage Carried 1958	1959
Bridgewater	40	633,734	560,763
Manchester Ship.	36	17,984,053	18,558,210
Thames Conservancy	136	212,224	159,131

AERODROMES AND AIRPORTS

A list of 174 aerodromes in the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, etc., available to civil aircraft, showing the class of aerodrome and the length in feet of the longest runway, grass or beach landing strip. Civil Aircraft are not permitted to land at aerodromes in U.K. other than those listed below, except in cases of genuine emergency in flight or where special permission has been obtained from the appropriate authority.

S = Airfield owned or controlled by the Ministry of Aviation; airports available for International air services are also shown in bold type (24).
J = Aerodrome licensed for joint use of Royal Air Force, Royal Navy and civil aircraft (59).
M = Municipal aerodrome, owned or controlled by the local authority (21).
Pu. = Aerodrome licensed for public use (27).
U = Unlicensed aerodrome; *available with prior permission to civil aircraft (20).
Priv. = Aerodrome licensed for private use (38).
C = Aerodrome or airport with Customs and Immigration facilities, continuously or on call.
H = Helicopter Station only.

England and Wales (146)

Abingdon. J. (6,600).
Acklington. J. (5,850).
Andover, Hants. J. (4,200).
Aston Down. J. (5,049).
Aylesbury and Thame. Priv. U. (3,550).
Bassingbourn. J. (6,090).
Bath Racecourse (Lansdowne). Priv. U. (1,450).
Bedford (Castle Mill). Priv. U. (1,400).
Bembridge, I.O.W. Pu. (3,300).
Benson, Oxon. J. (6,006).
Biggin Hill. Priv. U.J. (2,960)
Biggleswade (Old Warden). Priv. U. (2,100).
Billing, Northants. Priv. (1,500).
Birmingham. MC. (5,006).
Bitteswell, Warwickshire. Priv. (5,999).
Blackpool (Squire's Gate). S. (6,001).
Bognor Regis. Priv. U. (2,500).
Booker. J. (3,300).
Boston, Lincs. Priv. U. (2,000).
Boulmer. Priv. (2,300).
Bournemouth (Hurn). SC. (6,031).
Bovingdon, Herts. J. (4,902).
Bristol (Filton). Priv. U. (8,175).
Bristol (Lulsgate). Pu.C. (3,930).
Brough, Hull. Priv. (3,900).
Cambridge. Pu. (5,250).
Cardiff (Rhoose). SC. (4,534).
Chivenor. J. (6,048).
Christchurch, Hants. Priv. (4,950).
Church Fenton. J. (6,000).
Cleethorpes Beach. Priv. (2,150).
Colerne. J. (5,800).
Coltishall. J. (7,500).
Cosford J. (3,720).
Coventry (Baginton). Pu.M. (5,830).
Cranfield, Bedford. Pu. (6,000).
Cranwell North. J. (3,000).
Cranwell South. J. (6,000).
Culdrose. J. (6,000).
Debden. J. (4,900).
Denham, Bucks. Priv. (2,700).
Derby (Burnaston). Pu.M. (3,450).
Dishforth. J. (5,936).
Duxford. J. (6,000).
Elstree, Herts. Priv. (2,175).
Exeter. Pu.C. (6,120).
Fairoaks, Woking. Priv. (2,900).
Gatwick. SC. (7,000).
Gloucester, Cheltenham (Staverton). Pu.M. (3,240).
Goodwood. Priv. (2,300).
Halton. J. (3,400).
Hamble, Hants. Priv. (4,370).
Hatfield. Priv. U. (6,000).
Haverfordwest (Withybush). U.M. (4,200).
Hawarden, Flintshire. Priv. U. (4,713).
Horsham St. Faith. J. (6,000).
Hucknall. Priv. U. (7,000).
Huddersfield (Crosland Moor). U.Priv. (2,136).
Hullavington. J. (3,982).
Ipswich. Pu.M. (4,092).
Kemble. J. (6,110).
Kirkbride. J. (4,308).
Land's End (St. Just). S. (2,450).
Leavesden, Watford. Priv. (3,060).
Leconfield. J. (5,700).
Leeds and Bradford. Pu. C.M. (3,970).
Leeming. J. (7,500).
Leicester (East). Priv. (6,000).
— (Rearsby). Pu. (3,270).
Lindholme. J. (5,919).
Linton-on-Ouse. J. (6,102).
Little Rissington. J. (4,800).
Liverpool (Speke). SC. (5,127).
London Airport. SC. (9,576; 9,312; 7,734; 7,560).
— (Westland Heliport, London). H.
Luton. Pu.M. (5,400).
Lydd, Kent. Priv.C. (3,600).
Lympne, Kent. Pu.C. (3,500).
Lyneham. J. (7,200).
Manby, Lincs. J. (4,257).
Manchester. Pu.CM. (7,000).
— (Barton). Priv. (2,100).
Manston. J. (9,000).
Middleton St. George. J. (7,500).
Middleton Sands. Priv. (2,100).
Morecambe Sands. Priv. (2,500).
Nether Thorpe, Worksop. U. (1,800).
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Woolsington). Pu.CM. (5,300).
Newmarket Heath. Priv. (3,500).
Newton. J. (5,850).
Northampton (Sywell). Priv. (4,500).
Oakington. J. (6,110).
Odiham. J. (6,000).
Ouston, Newcastle. J. (6,000).
Oxford (Kidlington). Pu.M. (3,600).
Panshanger, Herts. Priv. (4,200).
Peterborough (Westwood). Priv.U. (1,500).
Plymouth, Roborough. Pu.M. (3,200).
Portsmouth. Pu.M. (3,200).
Preston/Blackburn (Samlesbury). Priv.U. (5,100).
Pwllheli (Broomhall). Priv. (2,335).
Radlett, Herts. Priv. (6,910).
Ramsgate. Pu. (2,550).
Reading (Woodley). Priv. (4,140).
Redhill, Surrey. Priv.U. (3,702).
Rochester. Priv.M. (4,700).
St. Mawgan. J. (9,040).
Salisbury (Old Sarum). J. (3,300).
Sandown, I.O.W. (Lea). Pu. (3,100).
Shawbury, Shrewsbury. J. (4,404).
Shoreham, Sussex. Pu.M. (3,800).
Silloth, Cumberland. J. (4,749).
Skegness (Ingoldmells). Priv. (2,060).
Southampton (Eastleigh). SC. (5,050).
— (Southampton Water). Priv.U. (9,000).
South Cerney. J. (3,300).
Southend. Pu.CM. (5,265).
South Marston. Priv. (6,000).

Southport (Birkdale Sands). Priv.M. (2,500).
— (Hesketh Park). Priv.M. (1,500).
— (Woodvale). J. (5,412).
Stansted, Essex. SC. (10,000).
Stapleford Tawney, Essex. Priv. (2,200).
Stradishall. J. (6,000).
Swansea. Priv.M. (4,280).
Swinderby. J. (6,056).
Syerston. J. (5,940).
Tangmere. J. (6,042).
Ternhill. J. (3,192).
Thorney Island. J. (6,000).
Thruxton, nr. Andover, Hants. Priv. (4,680).
Topcliffe. J. (6,009).
Upavon, Wilts. J. (3,900).
Valley. JC. (6,000).
Wallasey Beach. Priv. (2,000).
Warton. Priv. U. (8,100).
Waterbeach. J. (6,000).
Wattisham. J. (7,500).
West Malling. J. (6,000).
Weston-super-Mare. Pu. (4,197).
White Waltham. U. (3,600).
Wolverhampton. Pu.M. (3,470).
Woodford, nr. Macclesfield. Priv. (7,470).
Wroughton, Wilts. J. (4,890).
Yarmouth (North Denes). Priv. (1,800).
Yeovil, Som. Priv. (5,200).

Scotland (17)

Aberdeen (Dyce). S. (6,002).
Barra, Hebrides. Priv. (3,000).
Benbecula, Hebrides. S. (6,026).
Edinburgh (Turnhouse). SC. (6,000).
Inverness (Dalcross). S. (5,476).
Islay (Port Ellen). S. (4,165).
Kinloss. J. (6,060).
Kirkwall. S. (3,880).
Leuchars. J. (7,600).
Machrihanish, Argyll. S. (3,582).
Perth (Scone). Pu. (3,810).
Prestwick, Ayrshire. SC. (9,800).
Renfrew. SC. (5,789).
Stornoway, Hebrides. S. (6,035).
Sumburgh Head, Zetland. S. (4,065).
Tiree, Argyll. S. (5,500).
Wick, Caithness. S. (6,000).

Northern Ireland (5)

Aldergrove, Antrim. J. (6,025).
Ballykelly, Londonderry. J. (6,020).
Belfast (Nutts Corner). SC. (6,014).
— (Sydenham). Priv. (6,000).
Newtownards, Co. Down. Priv. (3,790).

Isle of Man (2)

Jurby, Ramsey, I.O.M. J.C. (3,570).
Ronaldsway, Ballasalla, nr. Douglas Pu.C. (5,200).

Channel Islands, etc. (4)

Alderney (States of Guernsey). C. (2,875).
Guernsey (States of Guernsey). C. (4,020).
Jersey (St. Peter). Pu.C. (4,750).
Scilly Isles (St. Mary's). S. (1,872).

Cost of the State Airports

Under the Civil Aviation Act, 1946, a total of 24 civil airports are operated by the Ministry of Aviation. They include the three major international airports, London, Gatwick and Prestwick; and nine other airports catering in part for international traffic—Belfast, Birmingham, Blackpool, Bournemouth, Cardiff, Liverpool, Renfrew, Southampton, and Stansted. Of the remaining airports, eight in Scotland are used by air services operated to meet the need for air communication in the Scottish highlands and islands—Benbecula, Islay, Kirkwall, Machrihanish, Stornoway, Sumburgh, Tiree and Wick. Following are brief details of revenue and expenditure of the state airports in 1958–59. Assets of these airports (land, runways and aprons, buildings, plant, services and equipment) were valued at £44,898,855 on March 31, 1959.

Airport	*Revenue*	*Expenditure*	*Net Cost, 1958–59*
London	£3,775,609	£5,886,539	£2,110,930
Gatwick*	178,840	1,096,478	917,638
Prestwick	564,514	1,129,299	564,785
Scottish airports operated to meet social needs	32,155	495,800	463,645
Other United Kingdom airports†	1,244,244	3,553,493	2,309,249
ALL STATE AIRPORTS	£5,795,362	£12,161,609	£6,366,247

*In operation for 10 months during the year 1958–59. †The nine airports mentioned above, together with Aberdeen, Inverness, Isles of Scilly and Land's End; also included are the figures for Blackbushe and Croydon Airports, now closed.

AIRLINES

STATE AIRLINES

In 1959 the United Kingdom Airways Corporations, British European Airways and British Overseas Airways, together with companies operating scheduled services under Associate Agreements, flew respectively 36,299,000, 43,431,000 and 11,963,000 aircraft miles, and carried 3,207,000, 556,000 and 940,000 passengers. Passenger miles flown were 1,130,514,000, 1,741,643,000 and 214,563,000 respectively. Total freight and mail ton-miles flown were 19,523,000, 61,259,000 and 14,672,000 respectively.

Air Traffic between U.K. and Abroad

Detail	1958	1959
Number of flights	188,100	203,100
By Aircraft registered in U.K.	115,900	129,000
Do. abroad	72,200	74,100
Passengers carried	4,246,300	4,838,000
In Aircraft registered in U.K.	2,535,000	2,865,300
Do. abroad	1,711,300	1,727,009

Aircraft Types

B.O.A.C.

The operational fleet of the British Overseas Airways Corporation: Bristol *Britannia* 102, 15; Bristol *Britannia* 312, 17; Douglas DC7C, 7; de Havilland *Comet* 4, 19; Boeing 707, 15. The following aircraft are on order: Vickers VC.10, (1963–1965), 35.

B.E.A.

The British European Airways Corporation had the following aircraft in service in 1960: Vickers *Viscount* 701, 23; *Viscount* 800, 20; *Viscount* 806, 19; D. H. *Comet*, IVB, 7; Douglas *Dakota* D.C.3 ("Pionair"), 22; *Leopard* D.C.3 (passenger freighter), 7; D.H. *Rapide*, 2; D.H. *Heron*, 2; *Helicopters*: Westland *Sikorsky*, S.55, 2; Bristol 171, 1; Bell 47B3, 1; Bell 47J, 1. New aircraft on order for B.E.A. in 1960 were: *Vanguard* V900 (93-seater with speed of 425 m.p.h.), 20 (Summer, 1960 onwards); D. H. *Comet IVB*, 3; D.H. 121 (80–100 seater, with speed of nearly 600 miles per hour) 24 (1963–66).

Operating Statistics
(All U.K. Scheduled Operators)

Detail	1958	1959*
Number of flights	228,000	244,000
Average length (miles)	382	376
Aircraft miles flown	86,951,000	91,692,000
Passengers carried	3,985,000	4,703,000
Do. miles flown	2,570,736,000	3,086,720,000
Cargo carried (tons)	150,744	206,234
Freight	£39,049	£94,364
Mail	£1,695	£1,870
Load short ton miles	329,713,000	391,424,000
Passenger	247,017,000	295,970,000
Freight	58,193,000	69,739,000
Mail	24,503,000	25,716,000

* Provisional figures

Accidents on Regular Passenger Carrying Services of U.K. Operators

	1955–1959	1959
Fatal Accidents	7	—
Passengers Killed	123	—
Passengers seriously injured	28	3
Crew killed	29	—
Crew seriously injured	8	—
Passengers carried per passenger killed	£55 200	—
Passengers miles flown per passenger killed	98,494,600	—

INDEPENDENT AIRLINES

Air transport companies operating independently in and from the United Kingdom in 1960.

AIRVIEWS (M/C) LTD., Manchester Airport.—Charter services, photography and advertising (Auster, JIN 2).

AIRWAYS UNION LTD., The Airport, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.—Charter services; Flying clubs and schools. (Miles *Gemini* and *Messenger*; Auster; *Tiger Moth*: 13.)

BRITISH UNITED AIRWAYS, 35, Piccadilly, W.1. (Group includes companies formerly known as Hunting-Clan, Air Charter, Transair, Morton and Oiley Air Services; Fison-Airwork and Bristow Helicopters).—Scheduled pass. services: Nairobi, Entebbe, Salisbury, Luska, Ndola, Bathurst, Freetown and Accra. Helicopter operation; flying training, aeronautical engineering, etc. (Bristol *Britannia*; Vickers *Viscount*; Douglas, DC6, DC4 and 3 and Bristol 132, etc. Helicopters: Hiller, Bell, Westland *Widgeon* and *Whirlwind*. Total aircraft: 95)

AUTAIR LTD. (HELICOPTERS), 75 Wigmore Street, W.1.—Helicopter charter; freight, passenger, photography, crop spraying, overseas expeditions, etc. Bell 47, 7; *Dakota*, 1; Helio,1).

B.K.S. AIR TRANSPORT LTD., Berk House, Baker Street, W.1.—Scheduled services to Basle, Ostend, Rotterdam, Dublin, Düsseldorf; Bergen, Santander, Bilbao, Oporto, Lille; Channel Isles. Domestic services in U.K. Passenger and Freight. (Airspeed *Ambassador*, 4; Douglas *Dakota*, 4; Bristol Freighter 170, 2).

CHANNEL AIR BRIDGE, 21 Wigmore Street, W.1.—Scheduled services, passengers and vehicles; Southend to Calais, Ostend, Rotterdam; Freight Charter; Livestock Carriage. (Douglas *Carvair*, 1; Bristol *Freighter*, 9).

DERBY AVIATION LTD., 78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Scheduled services: Derby to Glasgow, Dublin, Channel Isles., I.O.M. and Ostend; Birmingham, Cambridge, Gloucester, Chelten-ham, Luton, Northampton–Channel Isles.; Bristol and Cardiff–Luxemburg, Nice, Palma, Perpignan and Ostend. (Douglas *Dakota*, *Marathon*, *Anson*, Auster, *Chipmunk*, *Proctor*, *Gemini*, 21).

EAGLE AIRWAYS LTD., Marble Arch House, 40 Edgware Road, W.2.—Scheduled passenger and freight services: London–Dinard, Luxemburg, Innsbruck, La Baule, Pisa, Rimini, Ostend and Basle (Air-Rail); Manchester–Ostend, Bergen; Birmingham–Palma. (Douglas DC.6C, 3; *Viking*, 11).

EAGLE AVIATION LTD., Marble Arch House, 40 Edgware Road, W.2.—Pass. and freight charter; Inclusive Tours and Government Trooping contracts. Associated with Eagle Airways (*see* above).

DON EVERALL (AVIATION) LTD., Birmingham Airport.—Scheduled services: Channel Islands; Isle of Wight; Exeter, Inclusive tours; Charter; Freight Charter. (Douglas *Dakota* and Vickers *Viking*, 9).

FAIREY AIR SURVEYS LTD., White Waltham Aerodrome, nr. Maidenhead, Berks. Photography. (Douglas *Dakota*, Anson, D.H. *Dove*, D.H. *Rapide*, 8).

FEDERATED FRUIT CO., 13 Victoria Street, Liverpool.—Pass. and freight services in U.K.; Photography. (D.H. *Rapide*, Anson, 3.)

HUNTING SURVEYS LTD., 6 Elstree Way, Boreham Wood, Herts.—Survey; Photogrammetric mapping; Geology, etc. (*Prince*, Douglas *Dakota*, D.H. *Rapide*, *Oxford*, *Autocar*, 8.)

JERSEY AIRLINES LTD., States Airport, Jersey, C.I.—Scheduled services: London, Southampton, Bournemouth, Coventry, Exeter, Dublin, Manchester; Channel Islands–Paris, Dinard, St. Brieuc, Bilbao. (D.H. *Heron*, 6; D.H. *Rapide*, 1; Douglas *Dakmaster*, 6).

MANX AIRLINES LTD., Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla, I.O.M.—Scheduled services in U.K.; Freight; Charter; Ambulance. (Bristol *Wayfarer*, 2; *Dakota*, 4).

MARSHALL FLYING SERVICES LTD., Cambridge Aerodrome.—Passenger and light freight charter. (D.H. *Rapide*, 4; Auster *Alpha*, 1.)

MERIDIAN AIRMAPS LTD., Shoreham Airport, Sussex.—Vertical and oblique aerial photography; Photogrammetric, geophysical and geological surveys.

OVERSEAS AIR TRANSPORT LTD., 22, Broad Street, St. Helier, Jersey.—Passenger and freight charter (D.H. *Heron* 1B, 2).

SCOTTISH AIRLINES (PRESTWICK) LTD., Prestwick Airport, Ayrshire and 60 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—Scheduled pass. services to I.O.M.; Passenger and freight charter. (*Dakota* and Twin Pioneer.)

SILVER CITY AIRWAYS LTD., 62 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—Vehicle ferries, passenger, freight and communications; Le Touquet, Calais, Ostend, Cherbourg, Deauville and Belfast. (Bristol Mk. 32 *Super freighter* and Mk. 22 *Freighter*, 14; Douglas *Dakota*, 6.) NORTHERN DIVISION, Woolsington Airport, Newcastle.—Scheduled services: Blackpool to Belfast, Isle of Man, Jersey and Ostend; Newcastle to Amsterdam, Blackpool, Brussels, Düsseldorf, Isle of Man, Leeds. (Bristol *Wayfarer*, 4; Douglas *Dakota*, 3; D.H. *Heron*, 2.)

SKYWAYS LTD., 7 Berkeley Street, W.1.—Scheduled pass. services to Paris, Lyons/Nice, Vichy and Cyprus; Pass. and freight charter. (*Hermes*, 8; Avro *York*, 13; Douglas *Dakota*, 4; D.H. *Rapide*, 1; Airspeed *Consul*, 3; Auster, 2.)

FUEL AND POWER
NATIONAL COAL BOARD FINANCIAL RESULTS

£ million

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Income					
From Sales (Net)	801·2	880·3	926·6	913·0	841·7
Principal Items:—					
Coal	761·3	834·1	876·3	869·1	806·1
Coke	41·4	49·7	54·8	48·7	42·4
Gas, Benzole, Crude Tar and Tar Products, etc.	16·7	19·9	23·3	22·8	21·8
Briquettes and Manufactured Fuel	7·9	9·7	12·6	13·1	11·0
Other Receipts	8·0	8·0	10·7	9·1	9·6
NET INCOME	809·2	888·3	937·3	922·1	851·3
Expenditure					
Wages, Salaries, Pensions, etc.	491·3	533·2	580·5	575·9	537·9
Payments to Open-cast Contractors	24·4	27·0	33·4	37·7	29·7
Materials, Stores, Power and Repairs	154·0	173·0	192·6	190·7	169·0
Payments for Imported Coal	72·3	40·7	24·3	7·1	0·8
Other Expenses and Depreciation	65·8	75·3	85·7	92·1	101·0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	807·8	849·2	916·5	903·5	838·4
Balance	1·4	39·1	20·8	18·6	12·9
Deduct Taxation	0·3	5·0	—	Cr. 10·0	—
PROFIT	1·1	34·1	20·8	28·6	12·9
Deduct Interest Payable to Ministry of Power	20·7	21·3	26·1	32·1	36·9
SURPLUS OR *DEFICIENCY*	*19·6*	12·8	*5·3*	*3·5*	*24·0*

Coal Production, etc.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Year	Saleable Mined Coal	Open Cast Coal	Total
1938	226,990,000	—	226,990,000
1950	204,120,000	12,190,000	216,310,000
1951	211,220,000	10,990,000	222,260,000
1952	212,680,000	12,110,000	224,790,000
1953	211,820,000	11,700,000	223,520,000
1954	213,566,000	10,060,000	223,620,000
1955	210,190,000	11,370,000	221,560,000
1956	210,060,000	12,680,000	223,630,000
1957	210,059,000	13,569,000	223,628,000
1958	201,475,000	14,347,000	215,822,000
1959	195,268,000	10,831,000	206,099,000

Coal Distribution.—Of the 190,457,000 tons supplied at home in 1959, Industry received 31,511,000 tons, domestic users 27,108,000 tons, electricity generating stations 46,041,000 tons, gas works 22,510,000 tons, coke ovens 25,734,000 tons, railways 10,200,000 tons, and colliery boiler houses 5,560,000 tons.

COLLIERY PROFITS, 1950–59—Mined Coal

Year	Proceeds per ton		Costs per ton		Profit per ton		Profit Amount
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£ million
1950	47	9·6	45	4·9	2	4·7	24·2
1951	51	2·5	49	2·2	2	0·3	21·2
1952	57	3·0	56	8·5	0	6·5	5·7
1953	61	1·5	59	2·4	1	11·1	20·3
1954	63	5·9	61	11·3	1	6·6	16·4
1955	68	0·4	67	3·5		8·9	7·7
1956	76	11·9	74	5·2	2	6·7	26·5
1957	82	0·8	81	5·8		7·0	6·1
1958	85	0·7	83	11·2	1	1·5	11·4
1959	83	5·3	82	4·8	1	0·5	11·4

Average Earnings.—Estimated average earnings, including value of Allowances in Kind, of all adult male workers in 1959 was £15 13s. 11d. per week.

GAS COUNCIL FINANCIAL RESULTS

£ million

	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59
Gross Revenue					
Sales—Gas	180·6	195·5	207·4	222·8	225·6
By-Products	89·8	107·1	119·1	119·2	109·6
Appliances	36·6	28·4	27·5	29·2	37·0
Other Revenue	15·8	16·6	16·6	17·4	17·4
TOTAL REVENUE	322·8	347·6	370·6	388·6	389·6
Gross Expenditure					
Gas Manufacture	182·3	201·1	215·3	223·3	216·3
Coal	*122·6*	*138·4*	*151·0*	*150·9*	*143·8*
Other Fuel	*15·4*	*14·4*	*11·9*	*18·0*	*17·9*
Other (incl. process Wages)	*44·3*	*48·3*	*52·4*	*54·4*	*54·6*
By-Products Direct Charges	17·4	20·0	19·8	19·6	19·3
Cost of Appliances	35·2	28·6	28·3	30·1	36·6
Distribution and Consumer Services	34·6	39·7	43·0	45·5	47·5
Depreciation	18·5	20·9	23·2	24·2	25·6
Interest	14·8	17·8	19·0	20·5	21·6
Other	17·5	19·0	18·3	21·8	24·2
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	320·3	347·1	366·9	385·8	391·1
SURPLUS	2·5	0·5	3·7	2·8	—1·5

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE AREA ELECTRICITY BOARDS

England and Wales

£ million

	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58	1958/59	1959/60
Revenue					
Sales of Electricity	362·7	403·8	453·0	493·2	523·7
Other	6·9	6·4	6·9	8·9	11·9
TOTAL REVENUE	369·6	410·2	459·9	502·1	535·6
Expenditure					
Purchases of Electricity	252·4	287·1	327·5	347·4	366·6
Distribution Costs	26·0	27·9	29·6	30·8	31·6
Consumer Service	13·7	14·3	15·2	15·8	16·0
Depreciation	27·6	29·5	31·0	33·0	35·8
Other	30·6	32·4	35·5	39·2	43·8
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	350·3	391·2	438·8	466·2	493·8
Trading Surplus	19·2	19·0	21·0	35·92	41·8
Deduct Interest Payable (net)	13·9	16·1	18·1	21·8	26·0
SURPLUS before Transfers to Reserves	5·3	2·9	2·9	16·6	21·2

Scotland.—Revenue of the Area Boards (£ million): 1955 (9 months), 28·3; 1956, 42·2; 1957, 45·1; 1958, 49·5; 1959, 55·0. Expenditure (£ million): 1955 (9 months) 24·6; 1956, 34·5; 1957, 37·1; 1958, 41·3; 1959, 55·0 (Generation, 52 per cent.; Distribution, 22 per cent.; Purchase, 1 per cent.).

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Electricity generation in Great Britain in 1959 was 6·8 per cent. higher than in 1958 and more than 4 times that of 1938. It was also higher than in any previous year. Total gas available showed a decrease of 2·4 per cent. compared with 1958 and is 70 per cent. above the pre-war level.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

(Million kilowatt hours)

	1938	1958	1959
Electricity generated:			
Total	24,372	98,496	105,168
By steam plant	23,211	96,240	102,864
By water power	988	2,112	2,172
By other methods	173	144	132
Electricity sent out	23,089	92,688	98,940

GAS PRODUCTION

(Thousand million cubic feet)

	1938	1958	1959
Gas made at gas works:			
Total*	310·3	485·5	458·2
Coal gas	277·0	388·7	359·0
Water gas	27·3	85·1	81·9
Gas bought from coke ovens, etc.	29·6	105·2	118·5
Total gas available	339·9	590·7	576·7

* including producer gas, oil gas, etc., in addition to coal and water gas.

FUEL USED

Electricity.—Consumption of coal in the production of electricity rose from 14,010,000 tons in 1938, to 45,350 thousand tons in 1959. Coke, including coke breeze, consumed in 1938 was 176,000 tons; in 1959 1,152,000 tons. Oil consumption rose from 20,000 tons in 1938 to 4,188,000 tons in 1959.

Gas.—Consumption of coal in the production of gas rose from 19·1 million tons in 1938 to 22·5 million tons in 1959. Oil for gasmaking rose from 124,000 tons in 1938 to 712,900 tons in 1959.

PETROLEUM

(Thousand tons)

	1938	1958	1959
Production:			
Crude petroleum	0·1	79·9	82·7
Shale oil	125.4	63·4	60·5
Imports:			
Crude petroleum and process oils	2,272	33.747	39,563
All refined products	9,390	11.135	12,899
Production of main refined products*			
Liquid products:			
Aviation and motor spirits	316·5	6,751	7,531
White spirit, industrial spirit, etc.	29·8	144	141
Kerosene	127·4	1,292	1,772
Gas and diesel oils	377·5	6,285	7,241
Fuel oil (including refinery fuel)	644·4	15,076	18,631
Lubricating oils	157·8	751	863
Solid products:			
Bitumen	612·6	860	961
Paraffin wax	11·8	31	31
Inland consumption of main petroleum products:			
Aviation Fuels	113†	1,565	1,628
Bitumen	607	868	991
Motor spirit (including motor benzole)	4,831	6,624	7,123
Kerosene	721	1,569	1,572
Derv Fuel	387	2,049	2,276
Gas and diesel oils	797	2,987	3,123
Fuel oil (including refinery consumption)	811	13,114	16,891
Lubricating oils	564	872	928
Total—main products	8,831	29,648	34,532

* Including production from shale oil but excluding production from coal. 1938 production includes output from distillation plants.

† Aviation Spirit

EMPLOYMENT IN 1960

Distribution of total manpower in Great Britain

The total working population of Great Britain on June 30, 1960, was 24,401,000 (males, 16,191,000; females, 8,210,000). Included in this figure is an estimate of the numbers of ex-servicemen and women on release leave, not yet in employment. The total number of persons in civil employment was 23,593,000 (men, 15,478,000; women, 8,115,000), including persons temporarily stopped.

Classification

Agriculture, Horticulture and Fishing	971,000	Brick, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc...	338,000
Mining and Quarrying	765,000	Timber, Furniture, etc.	292,000
National Government Service	501,000	Chemicals and Allied Trades	530,000
Local Government Service	740,000	Metal Manufactures	619,000
Gas, Water and Electricity	370,000	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	251,000
Transport and Communication	1,652,000	Engineering and Electrical Goods...	2,030,000
Manufacturing Industries	8,834,000	Vehicles	911,000
Building and Contracting	1,541,000	Other Metal Goods (tools, cutlery, nuts, bolts, etc.; iron and steel forgings, wire and wire manufactures; brass manufactures)	540,000
Distributive Trades	3,265,000	Textiles	854,400
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,954,000	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	63,000
Insured Persons Registered as Unemployed	305,000	Clothing (incl. Boots and Shoes)	558,000
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services	518,000	Food, Drink and Tobacco	815,000
		Paper, Printing and Publishing	600,000
		Other Manufacturing Industries (rubber, linoleum, leather-cloth, etc.; brushes, brooms, toys, games, sports goods, stationers' goods, production of cinema films, etc.)	299,000

Numbers Employed: Industrial Analysis

(including workers temporarily laid off but still on employers pay rolls)

Coal Mining	695,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	70,000

UNEMPLOYMENT

Annual average numbers registered as unemployed, 1944–59 and mid-year figure for 1960.

	Great Britain					United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	80,600
1945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
1947	339,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900
1959	322,600	121,900	21,200	9,500	475,200	512,100
1960 (June 13)	*214,254*	*82,004*	*5,850*	*2,119*	*305,127*	*334,683*

Up to June, 1948, the figures on which the averages are based relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but the figures for all later dates include all unemployed persons on the registers.

Unemployment at June 13, 1960

Classification	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)				Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks	Total		
Men 18 and over	39,605	40,702	126,629	206,936	5,722	212,658
Boys under 18	3,117	2,387	1,814	7,318	128	7,446
Women 18 and over	13,621	22,373	42,743	78,737	2,006	80,743
Girls under 18	1,906	1,319	942	4,167	113	4,280
Total	58,249	66,781	172,128	297,158	7,969	305,127

The total of 305,127 includes 47,053 married women.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK

Particulars of the earnings of manual wage-earners and the hours worked in manufacturing industries generally and in some of the non-manufacturing industries and services are collected periodically by the Ministry of Labour. The average weekly hours of work and average weekly earnings of workers in the United Kingdom in 1938 and in 1952–1960 were as follows:—

	Men (21 years and over)		Women* (18 years and over)		All Workers†	
	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours	Wages
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1938 October	47·7	60 0	43·5	32 6	46·5	53 3
1952 October	47·7	178 6	41·8	96 4	46·1	151 11
1953 October	47·9	189 2	42·0	102 5	46·3	160 1
1954 October	48·5	204 5	41·9	108 2	46·7	171 9
1955 October	48·9	222 11	41·8	115 5	46·9	187 2
1956 October	48·5	237 11	41·5	123 2	46·6	200 8
1957 October	48·2	251 7	41·2	129 6	46·4	212 5
1958 October	47·7	256 8	41·2	133 11	46·0	217 4
1959 April	48·0	262 11	41·5	137 0	46·3	222 6
October‡	48·5	271 1	41·4	140 11	—	—
1960 April‡	48·0	282 1	40·8	145 0	—	—

* Includes Women employed as part-time workers, on the basis of two part-time workers = 1 full-time worker. † Includes Youths, Boys and Girls.
‡ Figures based on revised (1958) Standard Industrial Classification.

AVERAGE WEEKLY WORKING HOURS: U.K. AND ABROAD

	Great Britain	United States	Western Germany	France	Netherlands	Switzerland	Japan
1951	45·7	40·9	47·4	44·8	48·5	47·8	48·1
1952	45·4	41·0	47·5	44·0	48·5	47·7	48·2
1953	45·8	40·5	47·9	44·2	49·0	47·7	48·4
1954	46·2	39·8	48·6	44·6	49·0	47·7	48·5
1955	46·4	40·7	48·8	44·8	49·5	47·7	48·4
1956	46·0	40·6	48·0	45·4	49·5	47·7	50·2
1957	45·9	39·8	46·5	45·7	49·0	47·4	50·2
1958	45·4	39·3	45·7	45·0	49·0	46·8	50·2
1959	45·9	40·3	45·7	45·0	—	46·6	50·5

STOPPAGE OF WORK IN 1959

In the United Kingdom in 1959 there were 2,093 stoppages of work, compared with 2,629 in 1958. During the year, 5,270,000 working days were lost at establishments where stoppages occurred as a result of industrial disputes, compared with a total of 3,462,000 hrs. in 1958. 646,000 workers (2·3 per cent. of all workers in civil employment) were involved in stoppages in progress in 1959, including 124,000 workers who were not themselves parties to the dispute, compared with 524,000 in 1958 (67,000 indirectly involved) or 2 per cent. of all workers. 657 trade unions, with a total membership of 9,616,000, were known to exist in the United Kingdom on Jan. 1, 1959.

FOREIGN WORKERS

During 1959 a total of 43,371 permits were issued for the admission of foreign workers for employment in Great Britain, an increase of 531 over the total in 1958. 1,566 permits were refused.

The principal occupations for which permits were issued were: Domestic service, 20,842; Concert, stage, film, variety and other entertainment, 4,808; Industry and commerce, 4,433; Hotel and restaurant service, 4,583; Teaching, 1,126; Nursing, 1,851; Student Employees, 5,691; Film Technicians, 37.

Special facilities are offered by the Ministry of Labour to undermanned industries and services for the bulk recruitment of Italian workers. During 1959, a total of 813 Italian men and women were brought to vacancies in Great Britain through these facilities. Under arrangements with the German Federal Minister of Labour, 1,082 women were placed in domestic work in Gt. Britain in 1959 and 50 in nursing.

Nationalities of workers who received permits in 1958 and 1959 were as follows:—

Nationality	1958	1959
American	1,564	1,496
Austrian	1 835	1,790
Belgian	237	285
Danish	2,226	1,725
Dutch	2,109	2,271
Finnish	695	765
French	2,957	3,193
German	11,021	10,844
Greek	197	279
Italian	6,843	6,944
Norwegian	860	845
Portuguese	312	372
Spanish	3,654	4,110
Swedish	1,059	1,273
Swiss	4,602	4,950
Yugoslav	608	453
Other nationalities	1,837	1,539
Stateless	224	235
TOTAL	42,840	43 371

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Holdings

Of the total number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain in 1958, 78 per cent. were of 100 acres or less in area. In England the average size was 72 acres, compared with Scotland's 66 acres, and an average of 49 acres in Wales. In 1957, 69 per cent. of the farms in England and Wales had mains electricity supply. The National Farm Survey of England and Wales, carried out in the early years of the last war, showed that 47 per cent. of the holdings with farm houses had a piped water supply, while 45 per cent. relied on wells as the principal source of water. The number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain in 1958, excluding rough grazing and holdings consisting solely of mountain and heathland, was:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Under 5 acres	74,264	15,135	89,399
5 to 50 „	146,073	27,053	173,126
50 to 100 „	58,385	9,233	67,618
100 to 150 „	30,423	5,501	35,924
150 to 300 „	33,437	6,533	39,970
Over 300 „	13,701	2,493	16,194
TOTAL NUMBER	356,283	65,948	422,231

NOTE.—A *farm* may consist of more than one *holding*. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 full-time farmers in Great Britain, and, in addition, about 50,000 part-time or "hobby" farmers.

United Kingdom

Crop Acreage and Production

Commodity	Acreage (thousand acres)		Estimated harvest (thousand tons)	
	June, 1939	June, 1960*	1939	1959
Total Tillage	*8,781*	11,230	—	—
Wheat	1,766	2,112	1,645	2,786
Barley	1,013	3,394	892	4,038
Oats	2,427	1,991	2,003	2,187
Mixed Corn	85	198	73	258
Rye (threshed)	14	20	10	13
Potatoes	704	826	5,218	6,850
Sugar Beet	345	437	3,529	5,328
Fodder Crops:				
Beans	135	81	111	67
Peas	37	11	23	8
Turnips and swedes	712	454	10,084	7,208
Mangolds	216	127	4,069	2,664
Other	226	575	—	—
Hops	19	21	14	11
Flax for fibre	23	—	45	—
Fruit	301	274	824	862
Vegetables	292	428	2,065	2,239

Production of *Straw* in 1959 was: Wheat, 1,853,000 tons (1939, *1,990,000* tons); Oats, 1,950,000 tons (*2,610,000* tons); Barley, 2,024,000 tons (*842,000* tons).

* Provisional.

Livestock

The cattle population increased slightly in 1960 to 33 per cent. above the 1939 figure. The number of pigs decreased by 4½ per cent. and is now 30 per cent. Sheep numbers again improved during the past year, and are now 4 per cent. above the 1939 figure. The number of poultry is now 39 per cent. above the 1939 total.

Livestock in U.K.	June, 1939 thousands	June, 1960* thousands
Cattle: total	8,872	11,825
Cows and heifers in milk	2,841	3,217
Cows in calf but not in milk	480	547
Heifers in calf with first calf	564	830
Sheep	26,887	27,975
Pigs	4,394	5,711
Poultry	74,357	103,036

* Provisional

Crop Prices, 1959–60

Guaranteed prices for the 1959 and 1960 Harvests.

Commodity	1959 (*a*)	1960 (*a*)
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Wheat, millable; average price per cwt. (*a*)	27 7	26 11
Barley, price per cwt. (*b*)	29 0	28 9
Oats, price per cwt. (*b*)	27 5	27 2
Rye, millable, price per cwt.	21 7	21 7
Sugar Beet, 16½ per cent. sugar content, per ton	130 6	128 0
Potatoes, standard ware, average per ton (*c*)	254 0	260 0(*d*)

(*a*) Subject to seasonal variation. (*b*) Price of merchantable grain only. (*c*) The average support price will be on a seasonal scale and will be broken down into a regional price. (*d*) Adjusted to new basis: comparable figure for 1959, 245*s.* 6*d.*

Livestock Prices, 1960–61

A list of Guaranteed Prices in 1960–61 of Livestock and Livestock products. Changes from Guaranteed Prices in 1959–60 are indicated where applicable.

	s. d.
FAT CATTLE.—Steers, heifers and special young cows, per live cwt., gross weight, including quality premiums	157 0
FAT SHEEP AND LAMBS.—1st grade, average of shorn and unshorn, and including any headage payments or other bonuses: per lb. estimated dressed carcase weight, excluding caul fat (−½*d.*)	3 3
FAT PIGS.—Clean pigs in quality premium range. Per score dead weight, including quality premiums (+3*d.*)	45 10*
Livestock Products	
MILK.—Average wholesale price, plus production bonus and quality premiums, per gallon (−0·25*d.*)	3 1·45
HEN EGGS.—Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support price for 1st quality eggs, average per dozen (−1·38*d.*)	3 11·15*

	s.	d.
DUCK EGGS.—Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support price for 1st quality eggs, average per doz.	2	5·58*
WOOL.—Average per lb. greasy for fleece wool, inclusive of increase in marketing cost. (—1d.)	4	5¼

* Prices shown are standard prices related to a standard feed price. Adjustments are made to take account of changes in the price of feed over the year: Fat pig price, 1960–61 is related to a feed price of 27s. 1d. per cwt.; Hen and Duck Egg price, 1960–61 to a feed price of 26s. 5d. per cwt.

Estimated Gross Value of Agricultural Output of the United Kingdom
(£ million)

Commodity	Pre-war	1957–58	1958–59
Grain	19·8	135·3	127·1
Potatoes	15·6	89·4	94·5
Sugar beet	5·1	25·4	32·1
Other farm crops	4·7	12·7	13·2
Livestock (meat)	86·6	454·6	447·9
Milk and milk products	80·3	345·2	335·2
Eggs	31·3	151·1	153·3
Wool	3·1	16·5	16·6
Other livestock products	9·7	59·6	73·5
Fruit	8·1	49·0	39·6
Vegetables	17·2	76·0	69·1
Flowers	6·3	19·9	20·1
Other receipts and valuation changes	2·6	30·7	43·7
Total	290·4	1,465·3	1,465·8

Farm Workers in Great Britain
thousands

Class	June, 1939	June, 1959	June, 1960†
Regular workers	*600·8*	*494·7*	*473·0*
Males under 20*	114·1	74·2	71·1
„ 20* and over	432·0	381·4	366·9
Females	54·7	39·1	35·0
Casual workers	*110·5*	*176·6*	*172·0*
Males under 20*	7·8	99·1	99·2
„ 20* and over	64·1		
Females	38·5	77·5	73·4
All workers	711·3	671·4	645·1

* 21, in 1939. † Provisional.

Hours and Wages

Adult Male Workers	1938–39*	1960†
Standard Hours per week	51	46
Minimum Weekly Wage	34s. 9d.	160s. 0d.‡
Overtime Rates per hour:		
Ordinary	0s. 9½d.	5s. 3d.
Sunday	0s. 10½d.	

* Age 21 and over. † 20 and over.
‡ From Jan., 1961, 168s. 0d.

Women.—From October, 1959, rate for women agricultural workers (age 21 and over) was 121s. 6d. per week of 46 hours. From Jan., 1961, 128s. 6d.

Casual and Part-time Workers: Men, 3s. 6d. per hour. Women, 2s. 8d. per hour.

Agricultural Prices—England and Wales

Commodity	1936–38 average	1958*	1959
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cereals and Farm Crops			
Wheat (cwt.)	9 8	28 3	27 3
Barley (cwt.)	10 3	28 6	27 6
Oats (cwt.)	7 5	26 11	26 3
Potatoes (ton)	110 4	536 6	416 0
Sugar Beet (ton)	42 5	121 6	134 6
Livestock and Products:			
Fat cattle (live cwt.)	44 4	164 9	164 7
Fat sheep (lb. d.w.)	0 10½	2 7¾	2 6½
Bacon pigs (20 lb.)	12 5	45 0	43 9
Milk (gall.)	1 0·3	3 0	3 2
Eggs (120)	14 11	39 8	35 7

* Including acreage payments and exchequer payments and subsidies.

Percentage Home-Produced of Food Consumed in the United Kingdom

Commodity Group	Percentage Home-Produced		
	Pre-war	1958	1959†
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent)	12	19	20
Barley and oats	73	78	85
Oils and fats (crude oil equivalent)	16	18	15
Sugar (refined value)	18	18	26
Carcase meat and offal	51	65	64
Bacon and ham	32	42	41
Butter	9	8	5
Cheese	24	45	39
Condensed milk	70	98	95
Dried milk	59	52	35
Shell eggs	71	99	99

† Provisional.

Productive Objectives and Price Guarantees

In the Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees presented to Parliament in March 1960, the Government announced that agricultural net output in 1959–60 was forecast at 68 per cent. above pre-war, compared with 61 per cent. for 1958–59 and the previous record figure of 62 per cent. for 1957–58.

A new index of agricultural net output was introduced in 1960 which discards comparison with pre-war years. This takes the average net output of the years 1954–55 to 1956–57 as 100. On this basis net output for 1959–60 was forecast at 116 compared with 104 for 1958–59 and 105 for 1957–58.

Unfavourable sowing conditions in 1959 caused a low acreage of cereals but nevertheless there were record yields. The dry summer seriously affected pastures, root and green fodder crops and silage production. Yields of potatoes and beet sugar were good and the haycrop was of excellent quality. Breeding of sheep and the milk and egg output continued to increase but pigmeat production and pig breeding herds decreased.

The main hope of the Government, as in recent years, is that the industry will reduce unit costs of production and get the best returns from the market by (i) improvement of its methods; (ii) better use of its resources; and (iii) concentration primarily on the more remunerative products. The particular aims stated were (i) continued emphasis on better

production and use of grass; (ii) determination of the extent of each cereal crop according to the economics of the individual farm; (iii) correlation of milk supply and demand; (iv) a reduction in egg production; (v) a continued expansion of beef production and a check in mutton and lamb production; (vi) an increase in the pig breeding herd so that it avoids imposing an unreasonable burden on the tax payer.

The cost to the Exchequer of agricultural support increased by £18 million in 1959–60 to £259 million. This increase was due mainly to greater expenditure on production grants but also there was a net increase in the cost of price guarantees. Although the industry's efficiency continues to increase, costs have risen and its net income on a normal weather basis is not rising. The Government therefore decided that although the long term assurances would allow a cut of £19 million in the total value of guarantees, the reduction for 1960 would be £9 million.

The forecast for 1960–61 is an increase in the milk surplus and the guaranteed price has therefore been reduced by ·25*d.* per gallon. However, to encourage the expansion of the liquid milk market the Government decided that the standard quantity for each milk marketing area should be automatically adjusted according to changes in liquid sales in that area. Accordingly, since liquid consumption rose in 1959–60 the 1960–61 standard quantity was increased giving an equivalent rise of ·17*d.* per gallon in the guaranteed price. Consistent with its policy of decreasing egg and lamb and mutton production the Government lowered the guaranteed prices of these products by 1·38*d.* per dozen and ½*d.* per lb. respectively. To encourage pigmeat production the guaranteed price on various types of pig was raised by an amount equivalent to 9*d.* a score. Beef demand is great and after substantial increases in the past its guaranteed price for 1960–61 was unchanged. The Government reduced the guaranteed price of wool by 1*d.* per lb. to lessen the gap between this and the market price.

World supplies of cereal (including Commonwealth) are ample and the domestic subsidies are therefore costly. Accordingly reductions in the guaranteed prices were made of 8*d.* for wheat and 3*d.* for barley and oats. The 1958–59 potato crop was exceptional and a surplus is consequently expected. However, since with the present demand the acreage is not excessive, to compensate for these losses the guaranteed prices were raised by 5*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Each year the contract acreage of sugar beet is oversubscribed and the sugar supply is ample. The guaranteed price was therefore cut by 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

The Crops of 1960

Following is the index of the condition of each principal crop in Great Britain on September 1, 1960, published in the *The Times*, with its 10-year average. 100 is taken to represent healthy condition, full growth and freedom from injury: wheat, 95 (93); barley, 92 (92); oats, 90 (89); potatoes, 89 (89); sugar beet, 92 (92); grass, 92 (92).

FISHERIES

Quantity and Value of Fish of British taking landed in Great Britain during 1959*

Kinds of Fish	England and Wales		Scotland		Total	
	Cwt.	Value (£)	Cwt.	Value (£)	Cwt.	Value (£)
Cod	5,870,444	17,876,715	844,302	2,842,540	6,714,746	20,719,255
Haddock	1,176,343	4,598,955	1,237,870	4,165,133	2,414,213	8,764,088
Hake	149,204	1,632,749	32,092	272,392	181,296	1,905,141
Plaice	644,751	4,179,532	120,630	721,157	765,381	4,900,689
Skate and Ray	201,802	764,841	114,455	297,949	316,257	1,062,790
Whiting	172,672	398,802	787,369	2,014,119	960,041	2,412,921
Herring	443,182	668,016	2,218,111	2,168,516	2,661,293	2,836,532
Mackerel	27,064	78,667	67,784	74,397	94,848	153,064
Other	2,257,776	5,661,542	641,895	1,945,868	2,899,671	7,607,410
Total	10,943,238	35,859,819	6,064,508	14,502,071	17,007,746	50,361,890
Shellfish		1,057,463		808,568		1,866,031
Grand Total		36,917,282		15,310,639		52,227,921

* In 1959, 23,300 fishermen were regularly, and 3,292 occasionally, employed.

CLOSE TIMES FOR WILD BIRDS AND GAME

Wild Birds.—The *Protection of Wild Birds Act*, 1954, lays down a close season for wild birds (other than Game Birds) from February 1 to August 31 inclusive, each year. Exceptions to these dates are made for—

Capercaillie and (except Scotland) *Woodcock*, Feb. 1—Sept. 30.

Snipe, Feb. 1—Aug. 11.

Wild Duck and Wild Goose (in or over water areas), Feb. 21—Aug. 31.

Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season (except in Scotland on Sundays, on Christmas Day or in a prescribed area) are the above and coot, curlew (other than stone curlew), bar-tailed godwit, moorhen, plover (golden or grey), common red-shank, certain wild duck (common pochard, gadwall, mallard, pintail, shoveller, teal, tufted duck, wigeon) and certain wild geese (bean, Canada, pink-footed and white-footed).

Certain wild birds may be killed or taken at any time by authorized persons—cormorant, crow, gull (black-backed or herring), jackdaw, jay, magpie, rook, shag, sparrow, sparrowhawk, starling, stock-dove and wood pigeon; and, in Scotland only, goosander, red-breasted merganser and rock-dove. The sale of Wild Bird's Eggs is prohibited, except that gulls' eggs may be sold at any time and those of the lapwing (green or black plover) from Jan. 1—April 14 inclusive.

Game Birds—In each case the dates are inclusive:—

Black Game—Dec. 11 to Aug. 19 (Aug. 31 in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).

**Grouse*—Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

**Partridge*—Feb. 2 to Aug. 31.

**Pheasant*—Feb. 2 to Sept. 30.

**Ptarmigan*—(Scotland only) Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

It is also unlawful (in *England* and *Wales*) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local government is carried on by directly elected councils whose powers and duties are defined by statute, under the general supervision of various departments of the central government. Departments principally concerned are the Ministries of Housing and Local Government, Education, Health and Transport; and, in matters affecting law and order, police, fire services, care of children, civil defence preparations, etc., the Home Office. Supervision is by means of inspections and enquiries, issue of Regulations and Orders, approval of bye-laws, loan sanctions for capital expenditure, examination of accounts and the administration of government grants.

County Councils.—Constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, they were made responsible for administrative duties which were previously performed by the justices of the peace in quarter sessions. In the main their functions relate to the more important services. In most cases the area of the administrative county is that of the geographical county, excluding county boroughs. Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Sussex and Yorkshire are exceptions, being divided into parts, each with a separate council, for administrative convenience. Councils consist of a chairman, aldermen and councillors. The chairman, who may receive remuneration, is elected annually by the council, either from among the aldermen or councillors or from persons eligible for election as aldermen or councillors. The aldermen form a quarter of the council; they are elected by the councillors from among themselves or persons eligible to be councillors and hold office for six years, half retiring every three years. Councillors are elected by local government electors for three years. Excluding London there are 61 county councils in England and Wales (*see* pp. 632–3; Wales, pp. 677–8).

County Borough Councils.—Boroughs with populations of 50,000 or more in 1888 and some ancient counties of cities were constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, as county boroughs; their councils were given the same powers and duties as county councils, but they are also governed by the general law affecting boroughs and have the same constitution. Until 1926 other boroughs reaching 50,000 population could seek county borough status, but the figure was then raised to 75,000. The Local Government Act, 1958, again raised the figure, to 100,000, and placed a 15-year prohibition on Private Bills for this purpose. (Although important, level of population is only one factor in the attainment of county borough status.) There are 83 county borough councils in England and Wales (*see* pp. 668–675; Wales, p. 677).

The district councils within a county are borough councils (other than county borough councils), urban district councils and rural district councils.

Borough Councils.—Constituted in their present form by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Urban district councils may by royal charter be incorporated as boroughs, recent examples of this being the incorporation in 1955 of Castleford (population 1954, 42,570), Ellesmere Port (35,130), Enfield (109,200), Rhondda (108,730), Spenborough (36,760) and Uxbridge (56,840). Borough councils consist of a mayor, aldermen and councillors. The mayor, who presides at council meetings and may be paid, and the aldermen, are elected and hold office for the same terms as chairmen and aldermen of county councils (*see* above). Councillors are elected by the burgesses (local government electors of the borough) for a term of three years, one-third of the council retiring each year. The lists on pp. 665–7 indicate how the political parties were represented on the councils of the more important boroughs in 1960. There are 318 non-county boroughs in England and Wales (*see* pp. 668–675; Wales, p. 677).

Urban and Rural District Councils.—The Public Health Act, 1875, consolidated legislation on public health and conferred various powers and duties on local sanitary authorities and these bodies were reconstituted by the Local Government Act, 1894, as urban and rural district councils. They are corporate bodies and have a common seal. District councils consist of a chairman, elected annually by the council, and councillors elected for a term of three years. The chairman may receive an allowance. An important part of their responsibility is in the local administration of the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts. Urban district councils are also highway authorities. Both types of authority levy rates; they may raise loans for various purposes and make bye-laws with the sanction of the central Government. There are 564 urban district councils and 474 rural district councils in England and Wales.

Parish Councils and Parish Meetings.—Local government responsibility is for the area of the *civil* parish in rural areas and for purely secular matters. Parish meetings consist of all the local government electors of the parish under a chairman chosen by the meeting and must be held at least twice a year where there is no parish council. Parish councils consist of a chairman and a number of councillors which may vary from five to twenty-one, elected for three years. Parishes with a population of more than 300 must have a parish council. A parish meeting must be held annually and is presided over by the chairman of the parish council. Rates to meet the expenses of the parish council are levied by the rural district council.

London.—Local government is carried on by London County Council (*see* pp. 641–644), the Corporation of the City of London (pp. 635–641) and by the councils of the 28 metropolitan boroughs listed on p. 634. In November 1957 a Royal Commission was set up to review local government in Greater London.

Local Government Act, 1958.—The Act provides new machinery for the review and alteration where necessary of the organization of local government in the rest of England and Wales.

Local Government Elections

Generally speaking all British subjects or citizens of the Republic of Ireland of 21 years or over resident on the qualifying date in the area for which the election is being held are entitled to vote at local government elections. There is also a non-resident qualification (*see* p. 1149). A register of electors is prepared and published annually by local electoral registration officers. There are 9,376,915 local government electors in county boroughs, 15,686,973 in municipal boroughs, urban districts, the City of London and the metropolitan boroughs, and 5,850,680 in rural districts. These figures exclude "Y" voters, *i.e.* persons having their 21st birthday between Oct. 12 and June 16, who are entitled to vote at elections held after Oct. 1 following. County council elections are held triennially, usually in April, and elections for other authorities annually or triennially in May.

Voting takes place at polling stations arranged by the local authority and under the supervision of a presiding officer specially appointed for the purpose. Candidates, who are subject to various statutory qualifications and disqualifications designed to secure that they are suitable persons to hold office, must be nominated by two electors

and, except in metropolitan borough, rural district or parish council elections, must secure the assent of eight other electors to the nomination. County council elections are based on divisions of the county regulated by the Home Secretary, each of which returns a single member; most boroughs, including county and metropolitan boroughs, are divided into wards, each electing its own members; other authorities may be so divided or may remain as single units depending upon their sizes.

Local Government Services

Local authorities must in their areas provide the services and carry out the functions required by various Acts of Parliament. They may provide additional services under general permissive legislation or under "local" Acts of Parliament which they have promoted as Private Bills. The nature of the duties imposed on local authorities and the scope of the services which they provide vary according to the type of authority. The only all-purpose council is that of the county borough. In the counties functions are divided between the county council and the borough and district councils and there is considerable delegation of functions by the county council to these other authorities, *e.g.* in education and planning matters. Principal subjects of local government administration are:—

Public health services (prevention of epidemics, abatement of sanitary nuisances, etc.) under the Public Health Act, 1936; local health services under the National Health Service (*see* pp. 1132–2); Care of deprived children; Welfare services for the aged and infirm and for the handicapped, under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Housing; Land drainage; Water supply; Sewerage; Refuse collection and disposal; Baths and washhouses; Cemeteries.

Town and country planning; Parks and recreation grounds; Smallholdings and allotments.

Roads and bridges; Road safety; Street lighting; Harbours, docks and piers; Passenger transport.

Education; Public libraries, museums and art galleries; Municipal entertainments; Civic restaurants; Information centres.

Police; Fire services; Civil defence services.

Food and drugs inspection; Weights and measures.

Local Government Committees and Staff

Detailed administration of local government services is commonly carried out by committees, matters of policy being decided by the council as a whole; the appointment of certain committees is made compulsory by Act of Parliament. Committees may be executive or advisory; they may be constituted on a permanent basis as Standing Committees or as Special Committees set up for a limited period to deal with a particular subject; their powers and duties are laid down in the Standing Orders of the Council (subject in some cases to special statutory provisions). Where services such as water supply and sewerage are shared between two or more authorities, Joint Committees or Boards of representatives of the authorities concerned are set up to administer the service. Police forces of counties are administered in this way by the Standing Joint Committee of members drawn in equal numbers from the county council and the justices in quarter sessions.

The executive policy of the local authority is carried out by a salaried staff varying in number according to the type of authority. The chief official is, in boroughs, the Town Clerk, and elsewhere the Clerk of the Council, and these appointments, together with those of certain other executive officers, are compulsory. Appointments of staff (including professional, technical and clerical classes, and manual workers) are made to a set establishment.

Local Government Finance

Local government is financed from various sources. (1) *Rates.*—Levied by county borough, borough and district councils and in London by the City Corporation and the metropolitan boroughs. Sums required by county councils are included in the rates levied by metropolitan and non-county borough and district councils. Rates are levied by a poundage tax on the rateable value of property in the area of the rating authority. *De-rating.*—Agricultural land and buildings are exempt from rates under the Local Government Act, 1929. The same Act, as amended by the Local Government Act, 1958, provides for industrial and freight-transport hereditaments to be rated at 50 per cent. of their net annual values. The Rating and Valuation Act, 1957, effected a temporary reduction of 20 per cent. in the rateable values of shops, offices, hotels and other commercial property, for the duration of the present valuation lists. Valuation for rating, formerly the responsibility of local authorities was transferred to the Board of Inland Revenue by the Local Government Act, 1948. (2) *Government Grants.*—From 1948–49 to 1958–59, the Exchequer made annual equalization grants to counties and county boroughs whose rateable value was below the average rateable value per head of weighted population in England and Wales to bring their respective rateable values up to the average level. Equalization grants replaced the former "block" grants paid to local authorities until 1948, which included an element of compensation for loss of revenue through de-rating. Percentage grants covered an agreed proportion of expenditure on approved services such as education, health, police and fire services. Special grants were also made.

The Local Government Act, 1958, provided for a new general grant, payable from 1959–60 onwards, in replacement of the grants for education, etc., services mentioned above and the grants on certain other services. The amount of the general grant is fixed in advance for a short period of years though not necessarily at the same level for each year of the period. If it appears that expenditure which previously attracted specific grant is bound to vary materially in the later years of a period the amount to be distributed by way of general grant will be graduated accordingly. This general grant is distributed to all County and County Borough Councils by reference to objective factors (mainly of weighted population) which are readily ascertainable and afford a fair and reasonable measure of the relative needs of each authority.

The equalization grant mentioned above ceased to be payable after 1958–59, except for balances due in respect of previous years, and was replaced for 1959–60 onwards by a rate deficiency grant based on rate products instead of rateable values as hitherto. This is paid direct to County District Councils and to Counties and County Boroughs whose resources in terms of rate product per head of population are below the average.

(3) *Loans.*—Local authorities may raise loans on the security of the rates, with the sanction of the central Government department directly concerned, for capital expenditure on housing, roads, markets, municipal transport services, sewerage works, etc. On March 31, 1958, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of

£4,962,396,000; against this total the sum of £26,945,000 stood at the credit of various sinking funds.

Income of Local Authorities, 1957–58

Revenue from:—	
Rates	£530,243,000
Payments by Transport and Electricity Services	21,822,000
Government Grants	615,923,000
Private Improvements	6,288,000
Housing (Rents, etc.)	165,163,000
Town and Country Planning	2,128,000
Small Holdings and Allotments	2,018,000
Trading Services:—	
Water Supply	53,390,000
Passenger Transport	73,447,000
Cemeteries, Crematoria	3,336,000
Harbours, Docks, Piers, etc.	40,329,000
Other‡	25,322,000
Miscellaneous Income†	146,084,000
Total	£1,685,493,000
Capital Receipts:—	
Loans	£470,738,000
Government Grants	11,927,000
Repayment of Advances	21,169,000
Sales and other sources	15,744,000
Total	£519,578,000
Total Receipts	£2,205,071,000

‡ Including corporation estates, ferries, markets and civic restaurants.

† Including certain tolls fees, rents and interest.

Expenditure	1957–58
Education	£587,039,000
Libraries and Museums	16,476,000
Local Health Services (N.H.S.)	57,843,000
Public Health Services:—	
Sewers and Sewage Disposal	33,404,000
House and Trade Refuse	35,302,000
Baths and Washhouses	8,831,000
Parks Pleasure Grounds, etc.	24,146,000
Other	15,439,000
Care of the Aged, Handicapped and Homeless	30,457,000
Protection of Children	19,909,000
Housing	244,850,000
Town and Country Planning	9,751,000
Allotments and Small Holdings	3,606,000
Land Drainage, etc.	10,492,000
Highways and Bridges	103,869,000
Private Street Works	6,317,000
Public Lighting	15,690,000
Fire Service	24,068,000
Police	95,152,000
Administration of Justice	8,568,000
Civil Defence	4,350,000
Trading Services.—	
Water Supply	58,690,000
Passenger Transport	73,555,000
Cemeteries, Crematoria	6,758,000
Harbours, Docks and Piers	40,295,000
Other Trading Services	25,609,000
Other Works and Purposes	29,756,000
Unallotted	39,930,000
Total	£1,630,152,000
Capital Expenditure	528,585,000
Total Expenditure	£2,158,737,000

Rates and Rateable Values

Year	Total Receipts from Rates	Value on which levied	Average per £ of Rateable Value
	£	£	*s. d.*
1937–38	176,640,000	304,039,000	11 7
1950–51	290,235,000	330,978,000	17 6
1951–52	316,593,000	335,737,000	18 10
1952–53	334,254,000	340,991,000	19 7
1953–54	375,048,000	347,278,000	21 7
1954–55	391,130,000	353,924,000	22 1
1955–56	400,707,000	361,818,000	22 2
1956–57	492,466,000	629,444,000	15 3
1957–58	528,115,000	601,873,000	17 7
1958–59*	551,000,000	610,240,000	18 1
1959–60*	639,000,000	687,618,000	18 7

* Provisional.

Average Rates

	1959–60	1960–61
	s. d.	*s. d.*
County Boroughs	19 11	20 11
Metropolitan Boroughs	17 0	17 4
Non-County Boroughs	20 3	21 2
Urban Districts	20 2	21 0
Rural Districts	17 11	18 6

Product of 1d. Rate and amount raised per Head of Population in 1960–61

	Product of *1d.* Rate (Net)	Rates Raised per Head, 1960–61 (Net Rates)
	£	*s. d.*
Westminster	89,500	3,404 6
Birmingham	69,980	369 3
Manchester	43,400	402 10
Liverpool	41,002	299 10
Bristol	29,500	316 3
Leeds	28,530	286 10
Sheffield	27,019	292 2
St. Marylebone	26,620	1,421 2
Wandsworth	21,900	253 4
Kensington	20,800	499 8
Croydon	20,492	355 6
Newcastle	20,000	309 10
Coventry	19,634	338 1
Leicester	19,540	353 4
Nottingham	19,000	334 9
Cardiff	17,900	321 1
Lambeth	17,350	313 11
Portsmouth	16,805	292 11
Harrow	16,100	307 5
Holborn	16,000	2,815 2
Southampton	15,818	338 6
St. Pancras	15,500	491 4
Bournemouth	15,435	345 7
Ealing	15,400	364 2
Brighton	15,322	340 11
Bradford	14,800	270 4
Hendon	14,380	413 11
Plymouth	14,282	274 8
Hull	14,250	255 0
Blackpool	13,929	341 5
Islington	13,200	226 11

The figures above are from the *Annual Return of Rates* issued by The Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants (Incorporated), 1 Buckingham Place, Westminster, S.W.1.

SCOTLAND

Scotland is divided for local government purposes into counties, burghs and districts, and local authorities are similar to those in England and Wales.

County Councils.—First constituted in 1889, they are responsible for local government of the geographical area of the county excluding for most purposes the large burghs. For certain purposes the counties of Perth and Kinross, and Moray and Nairn are combined. County councils include representatives from the landward areas and from all the burghs which are within the county for any purpose, town councils electing representatives from among their own members. Councillors are elected triennially. The chairman of the county council is the convener of the County. There are 33 county councils in Scotland (*see* pp. 681–2).

Town Councils.—The town councils of the counties of cities (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee) are all-purpose authorities similar to the county borough councils in England and Wales and are presided over by the Lord Provost.

Scottish burghs are Royal burghs (incorporated by Royal Charter, 69), Parliamentary burghs (created by the Reform Act, 1832, with the right to send members to Parliament, 14) and Police burghs (all other burghs with a population of 7,000 or more, 115). Town councils consist of a provost (chairman), bailies and councillors. The provost and bailies (the equivalent of aldermen in England) are elected by the councillors from among themselves and hold office for three years; they are the magistrates of the burgh.

Large burghs other than the counties of cities are independent for all purposes except that for valuation, electoral registration, education and, in some cases, police, they are included in the county; small burghs are within the county not only for these purposes but also for such purposes as classified roads, planning, etc.

There are 198 town councils in Scotland (counties of cities, 4; other large burghs, 20; small burghs, 174). (*See* pp. 682–3; 685–6.)

District Councils.—Outside the burghs the county council is responsible for most local government functions but district councils have statutory functions with regard to recreation grounds, rights of way, allotments, bus shelters and other local matters. Two counties—Kinross and Nairn—are not divided into districts. District councils consist of elected members and the county councillors for the district *ex officio*. There are 199 district councils in Scotland.

Local Government Electors.—In Scotland there are 1,281,326 electors in counties of cities, 571,208 in other large burghs, 599,295 in small burghs and 982,883 in landward areas—Total 3,434,712.

Rates and Rateable Values

Year	Total Receipts from Rates	Value on which levied	Average per £ of Rateable Value
	£	£	s. d.
1953–54...	49,104,000	51,287,000	19 2
1954–55...	49,490,000	53,546,000	18 6
1955–56...	53,025,000	55,503,000	19 5
1956–57...	63,118,000	57,806,000	21 10
1957–58‡...	66,406,000	58,038,000	22 11
1958–59‡...	70,541,000	59,387,000	23 9
1959–60‡...	74,348,000	63,111,000	23 7

‡ Provisional.

Product of 1d. rate in Scottish Cities

The estimated product of 1d. in Glasgow in 1959–60 was £65,021; in Edinburgh, £33,325; in Dundee, £10,048; and in Aberdeen, £10,472. Amounts of rates raised per head were: Glasgow, 390*s.* 5*d.*; Edinburgh, 322*s.* 10*d.*; Dundee, 292*s.* 4*d.*; and Aberdeen, 334*s.* 0*d.*

NORTHERN IRELAND

The structure of local government in Northern Ireland is similar to that of England and Wales. Types of local authority are: county councils, 6; county boroughs, 2; non-county boroughs or municipal councils, 9; urban district councils, 25; town commissioners, 1; and rural district councils, 32. (*See* p. 690.)

Electors.—The register published on Feb. 15, 1958, contained the names of 623,323 local government electors. Of this total, 195,364 related to the County Borough of Belfast and 21,627 to Londonderry County Borough. A new electoral register will be published on Feb. 15, 1961.

Local Government Debts.—The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Northern Ireland on March 31, 1958, was £94,898,619 (excluding Hospitals).

POLICE

The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Home Department and those of Northern Ireland by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Strength of the Police Force.

Year	England & Wales	Scotland
1954.....	66,280	7,336
1955.....	65,661	7,519
1956.....	67,806	7,871
1957.....	69,882	7,933
1958.....	71,514	8,106
1959.....	72,685*	8,307

In 1959 there were 2,338 women police in England and Wales; in Scotland there were 271.

On Dec. 31, 1959, the number of special constables enrolled in England and Wales was: Men, 49,767; Women, 597; Scotland (May, 1960): Men, 7,441; Women, 231.

* Including the Metropolitan Police, 17,338 (Women 476); City of London Police, 697 (Women, 12).

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Headquarters: Albert Embankment, S.E.1.

The former Metropolitan Fire Brigade (founded 1867) was taken over by London County Council under the Local Government Act, 1888, and in 1904 the title "London Fire Brigade" was adopted. The Brigade was considerably augmented during the 1939–45 war, when it was part of the National Fire Service (1941–48). It was returned to the control of London County Council on April 1, 1948.

The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ending December 31, 1959, totalled 28,251, the fires numbered 14,688, chimney fires 3,617, false alarms 6,628 (including 2,925 malicious false alarms), and the calls to perform special services numbered 3,318.

Under the provisions of the Civil Defence Act, 1948, an Auxiliary Fire Service was re-established.

Chief Officer.—F. W. Delve, C.B.E.

Deputy Chief Officer.—L. W. T. Leete, M.B.E.

Assistant Chief Officer, J. K. H. Cunningham, M.B.E.

Administrative Officer.—E. W. Parker.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between 55° 46′ and 49° 57′ 30″ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between 1° 46′ E. and 5° 43′ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea. Area, 50,331 square miles. Population (Census of 1951), 43,758,000.

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with its highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines are the *Peak of Derbyshire* (2,088 feet) and *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Longmynd (1,696 feet), and Brown Clee (1,792 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain (2,310 feet), in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills (1,395 feet), in Monmouthshire (now usually grouped with Wales) the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1,905 feet), and the Cotswold Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleeve Cloud (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (69 miles from its mouth) and forms county boundaries almost throughout its course; on its banks are situated London, the capital of the British Commonwealth; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign, Eton College, the first of the public schools, and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16¾ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester. The *Severn Tunnel*, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under the river). The construction of a road bridge over the Severn estuary, between Haysgate, Mon., and Almondsbury, Glos., (which will be the largest in Europe and the third largest in the world, with a centre span of 3,300 ft.) was authorized on Aug. 1, 1947, the estimated cost being £9,000,000. Plans for the Severn Bridge were being completed in 1959. Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather for their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than for their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ullswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The *Isle of Wight* is separated from Hampshire by the Solent, total area 147 sq. miles, population 1951 Census, 95,594. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay, Seaview and Bembridge. The *Scilly Islands*, 25 miles from Land's End, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. *Lundy* (=Island), 11 miles N.W. of Hartland Point, Devon, is about 2 miles long and about ½ mile broad (average), with a total area of about 1,050 acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 20; it contains the seat of the proprietor of the island and 3 lighthouses (one disused).

Climate.—The *mean annual air temperature* reduced to sea-level varies from 52° F. at Penzance and the Scilly Islands to 48° F. near Berwick-on-Tweed. In January the south and west are warmer than the east, the mean temperature reduced to sea-level being less than 40° F. over the eastern half of the country. In July the warmest districts are more definitely in the south and inland, the range being from 63° F. around London to less than 59° F. in the extreme north. The decrease of mean temperature with height is about 1° F. per 300 ft. The coldest month of the year is January and the warmest July. Sea temperature reaches its maximum rather later than air temperature. The average annual *rainfall* decreases from west to east, owing to the preponderance of south-west winds, and also increases with altitude. Of the total area 55 per cent. has an average less than 30 in., 29 per cent. between 30 in. and 40 in. and 16 per cent. more than 40 in. In the neighbourhood of the Thames Estuary the average is only 20 in.; at Seathwaite, Cumberland, 122 in.; and at the wettest spot in the Lake District 185 in. The months of least rain are March to June and the wettest months October to January. September is on the average drier than July and August. The mean annual number of hours of bright *sunshine* varies from 1,750 hours along the south-east coast to less than 1,300 hours in the neighbourhood of the Pennine range. June is the sunniest month fol-

lowed by May, July, August and September in that order.

EARLY INHABITANTS

Prehistoric Man.—Palæolithic and Neolithic remains are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) which consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height). The village of *Avebury* and its surroundings were scheduled in 1937, and in 1943 about 1,000 acres at Avebury were purchased by the National Trust, thus preserving the Circle of megalithic monuments, the Avenue, Silbury Hill, etc., relics of Stone Age culture of 1900–1800 B.C., which make this one of the most important archæological sites in Europe. The *Devil's Arrows*, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, are regarded as the finest remaining megalithic monoliths in northern Europe; the tallest arrow is 30 ft. 6 in. high and its greatest circumference is 26 ft. In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age other Celtic races of *Brythons* and *Belgae*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C. The Emperor Claudius, nearly 100 years later (A.D. 42), dispatched Aulus Plautius, with a well-equipped force of 40,000 all arms, and himself followed with reinforcements in the same year. The British leader from A.D. 48–51 was *Caratacus* (Caractacus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By A.D. 70 the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea*, Queen of the Icêni, being crushed in A.D. 61. In A.D. 122, the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, since known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway). The work was entrusted by the Emperor Hadrian to Aulus Platorius Nepos, legate of Britain from 122 to 126, the work being now regarded as "the greatest and most impressive relic of the Roman frontier system in Europe." The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well-defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. Well-preserved Roman towns have been uncovered at (or near) *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, *Wroxeter* (Viroconium), near Shrewsbury and *St. Albans* (Verulamium) in Hertfordshire. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. *Christianity* reached the Roman province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), *Alban*, "the protomartyr of Britain," being put to death as a Christian during the persecution of Diocletian (June 22, 303), at his native town Verulamium. The Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attended the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties. A system of coast defence was organized from the Wash to Southampton Water, with forts at Brancaster, Burgh Castle (Yarmouth), Walton (Felixstowe), Bradwell, Reculver, Richborough, Dover, Stutfall, Pevensey and Porchester (Portsmouth). About A.D. 350 incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the 4th century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders and Britain was cut off from Rome. The last Roman garrison was withdrawn from Britain in A.D. 442 and the S.E. portion was conquered by the Saxons. The Latin-speaking Celts of England were replaced by their heathen and Teutonic conquerors, to the submergence of the Christian religion and the loss of Latin speech. According to legend, the British King *Vortigern* called in the Saxons to defend him against the Picts, the Saxon chieftains being *Hengist* and *Horsa*, who landed at Ebbsfleet, Kent, and established themselves in the Isle of Thanet. Bede, a Northumbrian monk, author of the Ecclesiastical History at the opening of the 8th century, described these settlers as Jutes, and there are traces of differences in Kentish customs from those of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—What happened in Britain during the 150 years which elapsed between the final break with Rome and the coming of St. Augustine is shrouded in the deepest mystery. The Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles (whose gods Twi, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and England appears to have been again converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating (at Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, Sept. 25) an invading army under Harald Hadraada, King of Norway (aided by the outlawed Earl Tostig, of Northumbria, younger son of Earl Godwin), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Acreage	Population of Counties, 1959		Rateable Value April, 1959 (*c*)	Average Rates 1959–60
		Administrative (*a*)	Geographical (*b*)	£	s. d.
Bedfordshire (Bedford)	302,942	350,700	350,700	5,028,774	19 11
Berkshire (Reading)	463,830	365,900	484,100	4,971,954	17 10
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury)	479,411	455,500	455,500	7,298,934	21 2
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)	315,168	184,500	184,500	2,648,174	19 11
Cheshire (Chester)	649,424	882,200	1,330,000	11,702,942	19 9
Cornwall (Truro)	868,167	339,400	339,400	3,665,815	19 0
Cumberland (The Courts, Carlisle)	973,146	218,900	288,700	2,177,702	21 8
Derbyshire (Matlock)	643,752	732,800	864,300	8,034,803	19 3
Devonshire (The Castle, Exeter)	1,671,377	521,200	814,900	7,048,285	19 2
Dorset (Dorchester)	622,843	307,500	307,500	3,917,475	20 0
Durham (Durham)	649,427	943,700	1,506,800	9,727,225	19 6
Ely, Isle of (March)	239,950	89,000	89,000	956,065	21 2
Essex (Chelmsford)	977,760	1,808,000	2,241,000	25,444,891	20 6
Gloucestershire (Gloucester)	804,932	472,500	977,400	5,932,689	19 3
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester)	961,671	750,000	1,315,000	10,370,497	17 10
Herefordshire (Hereford)	538,924	129,000	129,000	1,266,184	20 8
Hertfordshire (Hertford)	404,523	784,000	784,000	11,981,962	19 1
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)	233,985	79,400	79,400	914,868	20 5
Kent (Maidstone)	975,960	1,636,000	1,666,000	25,397,676	20 1
Lancashire (Preston)	1,201,888	2,151,000	5,108,000	25,232,350	19 3
Leicestershire (Grey Friars, Leicester)	532,385	389,500	664,900	4,497,621	18 6
Lincolnshire:—					
Holland (Boston)	267,849	102,900	102,900	952,488	18 10
Kesteven (Sleaford)	463,490	133,200	133,200	1,372,767	21 1
Lindsey (Lincoln)	973,030	323,000	493,500	4,488,199	18 4
London (County Hall, S.E.1)	74,850	3,204,000	3,204,000	104,867,818	16 1
Middlesex (Guildhall, S.W.1)	148,691	2,247,000	2,247,000	44,555,787	17 8
Norfolk (Thorpe Road, Norwich)	1,314,240	390,200	559,900	3,441,439	20 3
Northamptonshire (Northampton)	585,148	288,300	388,600	3,422,644	21 10
Northumberland (Newcastle on Tyne)	1,291,978	475,000	815,400	5,031,411	19 2
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham)	540,015	575,400	888,700	6,735,309	18 11
Oxfordshire (Oxford)	479,173	200,000	304,000	2,258,820	20 11
Peterborough, Soke of (Peterborough)	53,464	68,900	68,900	1,004,326	24 2
Rutland (Catmose, Oakham)	97,273	23,500	23,500	260,191	17 5
Shropshire (Shrewsbury)	861,800	300,300	300,300	3,267,818	19 4
Somerset (Taunton)	1,032,325	500,400	581,200	6,026,263	19 2
Staffordshire (Stafford)	738,513	950,300	1,697,000	10,310,609	19 7
Suffolk:—					
East Suffolk (Ipswich)	557,351	226,800	341,400	2,391,588	18 6
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds)	390,915	127,400	127,400	1,220,370	17 8
Surrey (Kingston on Thames)	461,833	1,446,000	1,695,000	26,958,846	16 11
Sussex:—					
East Sussex (Lewes)	530,563	359,000	640,700	6,165,895	17 11
West Sussex (Chichester)	401,940	390,000	390,000	7,341,611	17 3
Warwickshire (Warwick)	628,994	576,800	1,954,000	7,979,643	20 9
Westmorland (Kendal)	504,917	66,500	66,500	810,530	18 5
Wight, Isle of (Newport, I. of W.)	94,146	93,500	93,500	1,471,569	21 0
Wiltshire (Trowbridge)	860,611	412,000	412,000	4,914,481	18 4
Worcestershire (Worcester)	447,679	431,500	559,700	5,226,961	19 7
Yorkshire:—					
East Riding (Beverley)	750,115	221,200	523,000	2,574,623	20 7
North Riding (Northallerton)	1,361,522	390,800	544,600	4,924,250	19 7
West Riding (Wakefield)	1,779,353	1,639,000	3,627,000	16,097,734	19 8

(*a*) Administrative Counties, excluding County Boroughs, named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933; (*b*) Geographical Counties, including County Boroughs; in each case as estimated by the Registrar-General on June 30, 1959; (*c*) includes value of property occupied by the Crown for public purposes upon which contributions in lieu of rates are paid.

Lords Lieutenant of Counties.—The actual words used in the Letters Patent relative to these appointments are "Her Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the County of . . ." and this is the official title whether the individual appointed be a Peer or a Commoner. In documents of the highest formality the proper term is therefore "Her Majesty's Lieutenant." In less formal and informal documents and colloquially, the style "Lord Lieutenant" has been applied to H. M. Lieutenants, Peers and Commoners alike, for a great many years. The duties of the Lord Lieutenant are to advise the Lord Chancellor as to the appointment of magistrates to the county bench, to appoint Deputy Lieutenants and to raise the militia, if need be, in time of riot or invasion. The Lord Lieutenant is usually a peer or a baronet and a large landowner and is often appointed *custos rotulorum* (keeper of the records).

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF QUARTER SESSIONS

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	*High Sheriff 1960–61	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Maj. Simon Whitbread.	H. G. Brightman. [T.D.	J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.
(2) Berks	Hon. David Smith.	Lt.-Col. H. A. G. Vanderfelt,	Hon. Mr. Justice Hilbery.
(3) Bucks	Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt., C.V.O., D.S.O.	Maj. J. D. Young.	His Hon. Sir Edgar Dale.
(4) Cambridge (5) Isle of Ely	R. H. Parker, C.B.E., M.C.	M. C. Burkitt.	His Hon. Judge W. Lawson Campbell.
(6) Cheshire	The Viscount Leverhulme, T.D.	Lt.-Col. R. H. Antrobus, M.C.	Lt.-Col. J. D. Waters, C.B., D.S.O.
(7) Cornwall	Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Bolitho, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. [T.D.	N. Kendall.	Hon. Mr. Justice Marshall.
(8) Cumberland	Sir Fergus Graham, Bt., K.B.E.,	A. H. d'E. Wybergh.	His Hon. Judge C. B. Fenwick.
(9) Derby	Lt.-Col. Sir Ian Walker-Okeover, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.	R. H. R. Buckston.	H. G. Talbot.
(10) Devon	The Lord Roborough.	Lt.-Cdr. R. J. B. Mildmay-White.	His Hon. Judge H. MacD. Pratt.
(11) Dorset	Col. the Lord Digby, K.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D. [M.C., T.D.	Sir Thomas Lees, Bt.	G. D. Squibb, Q.C.
(12) Durham	The Lord Barnard, C.M.G., O.B.E.,	Lt.-Col. R. M. Chapman, T.D.	W. L. Burn.
(13) Essex	Sir John Ruggles-Brise, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D.	C. H. A. Butler.	J. R. Adams, Q.C.
(14) Gloucester	The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.	Maj. A. Biddulph, T.D.	R. C. Hutton.
(15) Hampshire (16) Isle of Wight	The Lord Ashburton.	Cdr. R. A. B. Phillimore, R.N.	E. W. Roskill, Q.C. N. J. Skelhorn, Q.C.
(17) Hereford	(vacant).	T. J. Hawkins, O.B.E.	His Hon. Judge Harington.
(18) Hertford	Hon. Sir David Bowes-Lyon, K.C.V.O.	Brig. R. N. Hanbury, C.B.E., T.D.	Hon. Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry; St. Albans—M. L. Berryman, S. L. Elborne, M.B.E. [Q.C.
(19) Huntingdon	The Lord de Ramsey, T.D.	M. C. Burkitt.	T. de la P. Beresford, Q.C.
(20) Kent	The Lord Cornwallis, K.B.E., M.C.	P. V. F. Cazalet.	
(21) Lancashire	The Earl of Derby, M.C.	P. Fleetwood-Hesketh, T.D.	W. H. Openshaw.
(22) Leicester	The Lord Cromwell, D.S.O., M.C.	W. R. Norman.	Lt.-Col. C. E. J. Freer.
Lincoln:			
(23) Lindsey (24) Kesteven (25) Holland	The Earl of Ancaster, T.D.	J. R. Bergne-Coupland.	His Hon. W. K. Carter, Q.C. His Hon. Judge R. S. Shove. His Hon. Judge R. S. Shove.
(26) London	Field-Marshal The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., O.M., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.	J. N. Hogg, T.D.	R. E. Seaton. [Q.C.
(27) Middlesex	Sir F. Handley Page, C.B.E.	Sir Christopher Cowan.	Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E.,
(28) Norfolk	Col. Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt., O.B.E., T.D.	D. G. Buxton.	The Lord Evershed, P.C.; R. North.
(29) Northampton (30) Peterborough, Soke of	The Earl Spencer, T.D., F.S.A.	Maj.-Gen. E. D. Fanshawe, C.B., C.B.E.	His Hon. Judge A. H. Forbes. Sir Arthur Craig.
(31) Northumberland	The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.	Lt.-Col. W. E. Hedley-Dent.	Maj. G. D. Anderson.
(32) Nottingham	The Duke of Portland, K.G., T.D.	Lt.-Col. T. E. F. Hardy, M.C., T.D.	T. R. F. Butler, Q.C.
(33) Oxford	The Earl of Macclesfield.	Col. H. W. J. Morrell, O.B.E., M.C.	His Hon. Judge Sir Donald Hurst.
(34) Rutland	W. M. Codrington, C.M.G., M.C.	J. E. M. Conant.	J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.
(35) Salop	Maj.-Gen. The Viscount Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C. [M.C.	A. N. Fielden, O.B.E.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stable, M.C.
(36) Somerset	The Lord Hylton.	Lt.-Col. G. W. F. Luttrell,	His Hon. Judge A. H. Armstrong.
(37) Stafford	Harold Wallace-Copland.	M. A. B. Bolton.	His Honour Judge H. A. Tucker.
(38) Suffolk, E. (39) Suffolk, W.	The Earl of Stradbroke.	D. S. Pierson.	S. G. Howard, Q.C., M.P.
(40) Surrey	The Earl of Munster, P.C., K.B.E.	W. D. Vernon.	Brig. A. C. C. Willway, C.B., C.B.E., T.D.
(41) Sussex, E. (42) Sussex, W.	The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.	J. E. R. Wyndham, M.B.E.	The Lord Denning. G. Lawrence, Q.C.
(43) Warwick	The Lord Willoughby de Broke, M.C., A.F.C.	E. G. Walpole-Brown.	Hon. Mr. Justice Finnemore.
(44) Westmorland	H. Hornyold-Strickland, F.S.A.	Sir Robert Dent, C.B.	The Lord Chorley.
(45) Wilts	Capt. the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, C.V.O.	Maj. D. A. C. Rasch.	Hon. Mr. Justice Devlin.
(46) Worcester	Adm. Sir William Tennant, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. [M.C. T.D.	E. C. S. Howard, T.D.	J. F. Bourke.
(47) Yorks—E.R.	Col. The Lord Middleton, K.G.,	J. B. Upton, M.B.E., T.D.	H. C. Scott.
(48) Yorks—N.R.	Col. Sir William Worsley, Bt.		P. S. Price, Q.C.
(49) Yorks—W.R.	The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.		His Hon. Judge D. O. McKee.

* High Sheriffs are nominated by the Queen on November 12 and come into office after Hilary Term.

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council*	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Sir Frederick Mander.	G. O. Brewis.	H. R. Pratt.	W. C. V. Brothwood, M.D.
(2) Sir George Mowbray, Bt., K.B.E.	E. R. Davies.	T. C. B. Hodgson.	E. C. H. Huddy, M.D.
(3) N. W. Gurney, C.B.E.	R. E. Millard.	Brig. J. N. Cheney, O.B.E.	G. W. H. Townsend.
(4) S. T. Bull.	C. Phythian.	D. C. J. Arnold, O.B.E.	P. A. Tyser, M.D.
(5) T. W. Anthony.	R. F. G. Thurlow.	T. C. Williams.	M. E. Hocken.
(6) Sir Wesley Emberton	A. C. Hetherington, M.B.E.	G. E. Banwell, C.B.E., M.C.	A. Brown.
(7) Sir John C. Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.	E. T. Verger.	R. B. Matthews.	R. N. Curnow.
(8) J. Westoll.	G. N. C. Swift.	H. Watson.	J. Leiper, M.B.E.
(9) Mrs. G. Buxton, C.B.E.	D. G. Gilman.	W. E. Pitts.	J. B. S. Morgan.
(10) Sir George Hayter-Hames, C.B.E.	H. G. Godsall.	Lt.-Col. R. R. M. Bacon.	W. J. Doyle.
(11) Col. The Lord Digby, K.G., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.	C. P. Brutton, C.B.E.	R. B. Greenwood, O.B.E.	A. A. Lisney, M.D.
(12) J. S. Goodwin.	J. K. Hope, C.B.E.	A. A. Muir.	G. Wilson.
(13) C. E. Leatherland, O.B.E.	W. J. Piper.	Capt. Sir Jonathan Peel, C.B.E., M.C.	G. G. Stewart.
(14) Col. G. P. Shakerley, M.C.	G. H. Davis.	J. S. H. Gaskain, M.B.E.	G. F. Bramley, M.D.
(15) A. Lubbock.	G. A. Wheatley, C.B.E.	R. D. Lemon, C.B.E.	I. A. MacDougall, M.B.E.
(16) Capt. H. J. Ward.	L. H. Baines.		R. K. Machell.
(17) R. A. Lowth.	R. C. Hansen.	R. McCartney.	J. S. Cookson, M.D.
(18) E. J. Baxter, O.B.E.	N. Moon.	Lt.-Col. A. F. Wilcox, O.B.E.	J. L. Dunlop, M.D.
(19) W. Brown, O.B.E.	A. C. Aylward.	T. C. Williams.	D. S. Buchanan.
(20) E. V. Mills.	G. T. Heckles.	Lt.-Col. G. C. White, C.M.G., O.B.E.	A. Elliott, M.D.
(21) Sir Andrew Smith, C.B.E.	C. P. H. McCall, M.B.E., T.D.	Col. T. E. St. Johnston, C.B.E.	S. C. Gawne, M.D.
(22) V. R. Pochin, C.B.E.	J. A. Chatterton.	J. A. Taylor, M.B.E.	G. H. Gibson.
(23) Lt.-Col. Sir Weston Cracroft-Amcotts, M.C.	W. E. Lane.	J. W. Barnett.	C. D. Cormac.
(24) F. J. Jenkinson, O.B.E.	J. E. Blow.		J. H. C. Clarke, M.D.
(25) Lt.-Col. Sir Oswald Giles.	H. A. H. Walter		J. Fielding, M.D.
(26) Mrs. F. E. Cayford.	C. L. Burgess, C.B.E.	(Metrop. Police Area).	J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.D.
	W. O. Hart, C.M.G.		
(27) Mrs. M. R. Forbes.	(vacant) ; K. Goodacre.	(Metrop. Police Area.)	A. C. T. Perkins, M.C., M.D.
(28) Col. Sir Bartle Edwards, M.C.	F. P. Boyce.	F. P. C. Garland.	K. F. Alford.
(29) E. Marlow, C.B.E., M.C.	J. A. Turner, O.B.E.	J. A. H. Gott, M.B.E., G.M.	C. M. Smith, O.B.E., M.D.
(30) Dr. J. Hunt.	E. P. Smith.	F. G. Markin.	G. Nisbet.
(31) N. Garrow, O.B.E.	E. P. Harvey.	A. U. R. Scroggie.	J. B. Tilley, M.D.
(32) W. Bayliss, C.B.E.	(vacant); A. R. Davis.	J. E. S. Browne, O.B.E.	C. W. W. Jeremiah.
(33) The Earl of Macclesfield.	G. G. Burkitt.	J. E. Bailey.	M. J. Pleydell, M.C., M.D.
(34) Sir Kenneth Ruddle, T.D.	A. Bond, O.B.E.	J. A. Taylor, M.B.E.	A. D. Whitelaw, M.D.
(35) Capt. Sir Offley Wakeman, Bt., C.B.E.	G. C. Godber.	D. Osmond, O.B.E.	T. S. Hall, M.B.E., T.D., M.D.
(36) Brig. E. H. C. Frith, C.B.E.	E. S. Rickards.	K. W. L. Steele.	J. F. Davidson, O.B.E.
(37) A. G. B. Owen, C.B.E.	T. H. Evans, C.B.E.	Col. G. W. R. Hearn, C.B.E.	G. Ramage, M.D.
(38) Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.	G. C. Lightfoot.	E. P. B. White.	S. T. G. Gray.
(39) P. G. Whitefoord, O.B.E., M.C.	A. F. Skinner, O.B.E.	W. J. Ridd, O.B.E.	D. A. McCracken, M.D.
(40) S. W. L. Ripley.	G. A. Nops ; W. W. Ruff.	H. G. Rutherford.	K. A. Soutar.
(41) Col. Sir Ralph S. Clarke, K.B.E., T.D.	J. Atkinson.	R. E. Breffit, O.B.E.	F. Langford.
(42) Lt.-Col. Sir Herbert Shiner, D.S.O., M.C.	T. C. Hayward, C.B.E.	R. P. Wilson, O.B.E.	T. McL. Galloway.
(43) B. H. Hunt.	Sir Edgar Stephens, C.B.E.	P. E. Brodie, O.B.E.	S. W. Savage, M.D.
(44) R. S. Crossfield.	K. S. Himsworth.	H. Watson.	J. A. Guy, M.D.
(45) W. E. Stevens.	R. P. Harries.	Lt.-Col. H. A. Golden, C.B.E.	C. D. L. Lycett, M.D.
(46) J. M. C. Higgs.	W. R. Scurfield.	J. A. Willison.	J. W. Pickup, M.D.
(47) Lt.-Col. Sir John Dunnington-Jefferson, Bt., D.S.O.	R. A. Whitley.	J. W. P. Blenkin.	R. Watson.
(48) J. T. Fletcher.	R. A. Wotherspoon.	J. R. Archer-Burton, O.B.E.	J. A. Fraser.
(49) W. M. Hyman.	B. Kenyon.	G. E. Scott, O.B.E.	R. W. Elliott, M.D.

* In the counties of Essex, London, Middlesex, Nottinghamshire and Surrey, the appointments of Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Peace are not combined in one person.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from the North Sea.

The City of London (*see* pp. 635–641) represents London within its ancient boundaries.

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 29, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. It is notable, however, that since 1540 when a Bishopric of Westminster was established (abolished 1550) the Royal Writ of Summons to Parliament has always referred to "Our City of Westminster." Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford Street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal government offices, clubs and theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable districts of Mayfair and Belgravia.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899, the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (*see* pp. 641–644), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—For Police purposes the administration is invested in the Corporation of London as to the *City Police* and in the Home Office as to the *Metropolitan Police*. The water authority is the *Metropolitan Water Board*; while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the *Port of London Authority* and above Teddington by the *Thames Conservancy*; the *Port Health Committee* of the Corporation is the Health Authority for the River, the lighthouse and pilotage authority being *Trinity House*. The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the *Bridge House Estates* Committee of the Corporation and in the remaining area by the London County Council. *London Transport* controls passenger transport in the metropolitan area (omnibuses and metropolitan above- and underground railways).

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHS

	Population, 1959 Estimated	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value April, 1 1960	Rates 1960–61	Town Clerk	Mayor, 1960–61
				£	s. d.		
CITY OF LONDON	4,900	5·9	9·4	13,459,000	15 2	E. H. Nichols, T.D.	*See* Events of the Year
WESTMINSTER	94,640	10·1	10·7	21,776,612	15 0	A. G. Dawtry, M.B.E., T.D.	R. L. Everest.
Battersea	108,500	18·0	11·6	1,726,038	17 4	C. M. W. S. Freeman.	L. W. Goodwin.
Bermondsey	54,120	16·0	11·4	1,570,601	19 0	J. S. Lambert.	F. J. Ackland.
Bethnal Green	48,960	17·0	11·6	744,242	20 0	F. H. Bristow.	G. M. Browne.
Camberwell	176,100	17·9	11·4	2,563,106	17 8	S. J. Harvey.	G. S. Burden.
Chelsea	49,520	14·6	14·7	1,948,871	17 4	J. C. Kitchin.	Miss K. Acland, O.B.E., T.D.
Deptford	69,660	17·6	11·9	952,352	17 0	E. Field.	W. Hall.
Finsbury	34,030	16·4	11·2	2,834,927	17 0	H. A. Davey.	Mrs. C. Griffiths.
Fulham	113,300	15·6	12·1	1,955,578	18 6	C. F. Thatcher.	Mrs. F. C. Pusey.
Greenwich	88,970	15·0	9·9	1,802,858	17 4	G. C. Turk.	H. A. Tatman.
Hackney	163,200	19·3	11·7	2,656,454	17 8	L. G. Huddy.	Mrs. S. Sherman.
Hammersmith	108,900	18·4	11·3	2,268,589	17 0	C. F. M. Randall.	J. F. Hayes.
Hampstead	96,810	16·5	10·9	2,242,923	17 4	B. H. Wilson, M.B.E.	Miss D. E. Newman.
Holborn	21,370	10·1	11·7	3,934,771	15 8	G. T. Lloyd.	M. P. Greengross, O.B.E.
Islington	223,400	22·3	11·6	3,291,175	16 0	H. D. Clark.	Mrs. A. Seeley.
Kensington (Royal Borough)	166,500	18·1	9·9	5,149,719	16 8	J. W. Sainsbury.	J. G. Rawle, M.M.
Lambeth	223,300	19·1	11·4	4,269,742	16 10	J. E. Fishwick.	C. F. Hart.
Lewisham	221,000	15·7	11·8	3,154,064	17 2	A. M. Smith, O.B.E.	M. R. Butler.
Paddington	113,400	20·2	10·8	2,716,636	16 6	W. H. Bentley.	A. C. Barrett.
Poplar	63,540	17·8	11·8	1,247,664	19 0	S. A. Hamilton.	T. E. Phillips.
St. Marylebone	70,430	9·7	11·3	6,511,075	15 8	S. J. Rutty.	G. Matveieff.
St. Pancras	128,700	18·1	11·0	3,470,894	17 0	R. C. E. Austin.	Mrs. L. Arabin.
Shoreditch	43,330	13·8	12·7	1,250,365	18 8	C. A. James.	R. T. J. Swales.
Southwark	88,720	15·3	11·5	2,043,799	17 5	E. J. Pitt.	C. A. Farrow.
Stepney	94,900	19·1	13·1	2,361,955	18 8	W. Reeve.	Mrs. A. Elboz.
Stoke Newington	50,200	24·1	11·2	702,100	17 0	A. J. Hazael.	S. Kalman.
Wandsworth	338,800	15·7	14·8	5,456,759	16 4	J. N. Martin.	G. R. Dimond.
Woolwich	144,800	13·6	10·7	2,751,396	18 0	D. Jenkins, O.B.E.	Mrs. J. E. Carroll.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON

THE CITY OF LONDON represents London within its ancient boundaries and is governed by the Corporation of London, which consists of the "Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens" and acts through the Common Council, which comprises the Lord Mayor, 25 other Aldermen and Common Councilmen. The Corporation, by Acts of Common Council has decided to reduce the number of Common Councilmen from 206 to 159 as at St. Thomas's Day, 1965, casual vacancies occurring by death or resignation in the meantime not being filled so long as the representation of any Ward does not fall below the number specified in the Acts.

The City of London is the financial and business centre of London and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall and the 15th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's Cathedral and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires.

The city of London at the time of the revolt of the Iceni (A.D. 61) was described by Tacitus (*born* A.D. 55; *died* A.D. 120) as "a busy emporium for trade and traders." In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent federated State of Wards (holding *wardmotes*) with a *folkmote*, predecessor of the present Common Council, for general affairs. Its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and granted a charter, which is still preserved. The mayoralty was established on the recognition of the corporate unity of the citizens by Prince John in 1191, the first Mayor being Henry Fitz Alwyn, who filled the office for 21 years and was succeeded by Fitz Alan (1212–15). A new charter was granted by King John in 1215, directing the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The earliest instance of the phrase "Lord Mayor" in English is in 1414. It is used more generally in the latter part of the 15th century and becomes invariable from 1535 onwards. At Michaelmas the Liverymen in Common Hall choose two Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff for presentation to the Court of Aldermen, and one is chosen to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing mayoral year. The Lord Mayor is presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice on the second Saturday in November to make the final declaration of office, having been sworn in at Guildhall on the preceding day. The procession to the Royal Courts of Justice is popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen are mentioned in the 11th century and their office is of Saxon origin. They were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council*, elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having at present as many as 12 members, and none fewer than four. *Sheriffs* were Saxon officers; their predecessors were the *wic-reeves* and *portreeves* of London and Middlesex. At first they were officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Henry II. (in 1132) gave the citizens permission to choose their own Sheriffs, and the annual election of Sheriffs became fully operative under King John's charter of 1199. The citizens lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888; but the Liverymen continue, as heretofore, to choose two Sheriffs of the City of London, who are appointed on Midsummer Day, and take office at Michaelmas.

THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1959–1960

NET INCOME	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Estates Revenue				608,869	13	8
Market Revenue Accounts:						
London Central Markets	56,646	10	1			
Leadenhall Market	4,852	16	0			
Billingsgate Market	3,925	10	3			
	65,424	16	4			
Less Metropolitan Cattle Market	17,916	17	10	47,507	13	6
				656,377	12	2
Gresham Revenue (Moiety)				10,455	15	7
Contribution in respect of Officers' Establishments				147,368	19	1
Monument Buildings				3,458	16	5
				£817,661	3	3

NET EXPENDITURE	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Magistracy	8,307	18	6			
Civil Government	102,008	13	0			
Open Spaces	61,984	12	6			
				172,301	4	0
Officers' Establishments				209,150	13	0
Administration of Criminal Justice:						
Salaries of Recorder, etc.	14,562	9	2			
Contributions towards Salaries of Judges at Mayor's and City of London Court	8,577	17	4			
Miscellaneous Expenditure	12	10	6			
				23,152	17	0
City of London School				40,327	18	2
City of London School for Girls				25,484	14	10
City of London Freemen's School				14,920	13	5
Guildhall School of Music and Drama				21,820	1	1
Income Tax				39,319	8	9
Expenses not allocated to Departments				6,178	10	5
Charitable and Public Donations				18,693	0	8
Expenses of Honorary Votes				260	0	0
Receptions				34,168	18	6
City of London Freemen's Houses				5,086	5	2
Contributions to Staff Compassionate Fund				5,000	0	0
Sundries				10,699	6	6
Balance				191,097	1	9
				£817,661	3	3

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The office of Chamberlain is an ancient one, the first contemporary record of which is 1276. The Town Clerk (or Common Clerk) is mentioned in 1274 and the Common Serjeant in 1291.

Activities.—The work is assigned to Ward Committees consisting of 4 Aldermen and 29 Common Councilmen, and to Committees specially appointed. These Committees present reports to the Court of Common Council. The *Ward Committees* are :—City Lands, Bridge House Estates, Coal and Corn and Finance, Rates Finance, Improvements and Town Planning, Streets, Central Markets, Cattle Markets, Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets, Spitalfields Market, Police, Port and City of London Health, Library (Library, Records, Art Gallery and Museum), City of London Schools, Freemen's School, Music (Guildhall School of Music and Drama), General Purposes, Officers and Clerks, Civil Defence, and Housing. The *Committees specially appointed* are:—Gresham (City side), Epping Forest, West Ham Park, Special, Privileges, Labour, Special (Guildhall Reconstruction), Barbican, Licensing Planning, Litter Act and Real Estate.

The Honourable the *Irish Society*, which manages the Corporation's Estates in Ulster, consists of a Governor and 5 other Aldermen, the Recorder, and 19 Common Councilmen, of whom one is elected Deputy Governor.

The *City's Estate*, in the possession of which the Corporation of London differs from all other municipalities in the Kingdom, is managed by the City Lands Committee, the Chairmanship of which carries with it the title of "Chief Commoner."

The *Coal and Corn and Finance Committee* manages the funds derived from the City's Estate and other sources and receives accounts of the Bridge House Estates (which are employed in the provision and maintenance of London, Blackfriars, Southwark and Tower Bridges). The cost of Civil Government and other public services, including the maintenance of open spaces outside the City, are met from the City's Cash, which also provides for the expenses of Epping Forest and West Ham Park, open spaces under the management of separate Committees, and the net expense of the City of London School, the City of London School for Girls, the City of London Freemen's School, and the Guildhall School of Music and Drama.

The *Rates Finance Committee* supervises the collection of rates and the expenditure of money so collected, two rates being levied by the Corporation, a Poor Rate and a General Rate. The Poor Rate is levied mainly to satisfy the precept served on the Corporation by the London County Council for the City's share of rate-borne expenditure, and also to meet the contribution the Corporation is required to make under the London Rates Equalization Scheme. The General Rate is levied to meet the net cost of the services which the Corporation as a local authority is required to maintain (*see below*).

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ON RATE ACCOUNTS, 1959–1960

Service	Expenditure (including Debt Charge)	Income (other than Exchequer Grants)	Exchequer Grants	Net Expenditure falling upon Rates
POOR RATE—	£	£	£	£
London County Council Precept (including contribution under Section 10, Local Government Act, 1948)	7,026,596	—	—	7,026,596
Other Services	42,232	26,554	—	15,678
Total for Poor Rate	7,068,828	26,554	—	7,042,274
GENERAL RATE—				
Library, Museum and Art Gallery	98,175	597	—	97,578
Public Health (including Port Health) Services	464,184	65,006	45,970	353,208
Town and Country Planning	1,168,617	461,519	273,921	433,177
Barbican Redevelopment Scheme	5,441	4,907	—	534
Highways, Bridges and Footpaths	511,392	35,177	46,456	429,759
Public Lighting	72,822	86	—	72,736
City Police	1,263,165	49,308	375,844	838,013
Civil Defence	37,602	26,258	5,909	5,435
Administration of Justice	148,498	34,091	—	114,407
Housing	324,612	203,208	36,166	85,238
City of London Cemetery	90,087	77,218	—	12,869
Spitalfields Market	197,648	217,759	—	20,111 Inc.
Other Services	458,460	59,249	—	399,211
Total for General Rate	4,840,703	1,234,383	784,266	2,822,054
SUMMARY—				
Poor Rate	7,068,828	26,554	—	7,042,274
General Rate	4,840,703	1,234,383	784,266	2,822,054
	£11,909,531	£1,260,937	£784,266	£9,864,328

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1959–1960*

Sir Edmund Villiers Minshull Stockdale, *born* 1903; Alderman of *Cornhill*, 1948; *Sheriff of London*, 1953; *Lord Mayor*, 1959 ..... £15,000
Private Secretary, Brig. R. F. S. Gooch, D.S.O., M.C. (1957).

The Aldermen

Aldermen.	*Ward*	*Born.*	*C.C.*	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Lord Mayor*
Sir Frank Newson-Smith, Bt.	*Farringdon Within* (1938), *Bridge Without* (1954)	1879	1911	1938	1939	1943
Sir Bracewell Smith, Bt., K.C.V.O.	*Lime Street*	1884	1935	1938	1943	1946
Sir Frederick Michael Wells, Bt.	*Bread Street*	1884	1939	1941	1945	1947
Sir Denys Lowson, Bt.	*Vintry*	1906	1940	1942	1939	1950
Sir Rupert de la Bère, Bt., K.C.V.O.	*Tower*	1893	1941	1943	1941	1952
Sir Noel Vansittart Bowater, Bt., G.B.E., M.C.	*Castle Baynard*	1892	1937	1944	1948	1953
Sir Cuthbert Lowell Ackroyd, Bt.	*Cordwainer*	1892	1940	1945	1949	1955
Col. Sir George James Cullum Welch, Bt., O.B.E., M.C.	*Bridge*	1895	1931	1947	1950	1956
Sir Denis Henry Truscott, G.B.E., T.D.	*Dowgate*	1908	1938	1947	1951	1957
Sir (Sydney) Harold Gillett, Bt., M.C.	*Bassishaw*	1890	1930	1948	1952	1958
Sir Edmund Villiers Minshull Stockdale	*Cornhill*	1903	1946	1948	1953	1959
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.						
Edward Calcott Pryce, C.B.E.	*Cripplegate*	1885	1924	1948	1954	....
Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-Cohen	*Portsoken*	1914	....	1949	1955	....
Sir Frederick Alfred Hoare	*Farringdon Without*	1913	1948	1950	1956	....
Sir Ralph Edgar Perring	*Langbourn*	1905	1948	1951	1958	....
Clement James Harman	*Candlewick*	1894	1949	1952	1951	....
Hubert Percival Lancaster Pitman, O.B.E.	*Farringdon Within*	1901	1929	1954	1959	....
Col. Richard Home Studholme, O.B.E.	*Walbrook*	....	....	1954	1960	....
Sir James Miller	*Bishopsgate*	1905	....	1957	1956	....
Jonathan Lionel Percy Denny, M.C.	*Billingsgate*	....	1941	1957	....	....
Robert Ian Bellinger	*Cheap*	....	1953	1958	....	....
Gilbert Samuel Inglefield, T.D.	*Aldersgate*	....	....	1959	....	....
Arnold Charles Trinder	*Aldgate*	....	1951	1959	....	....
Lt.-Col. Ian Frank Bowater, D.S.O., T.D.	*Coleman Street*	1904	....	1960	....	....
The Lord Wardington	*Broad Street*	1924	....	1960	....	....
Douglas Rowland Holdsworth Hill	*Queenhithe*	....	1947	1960	....	....

The Sheriffs 1960–1961

Alderman Col. Richard Home Studholme, O.B.E. (*see above*), and Adam Kennedy Kirk; elected June 24 *and assumed office* September 28, 1960.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON

Allcard, *Deputy* V. (1922) ..... *Broad St.*
Anderson, F. C. (1950) ..... *Lanebourn.*
Arthur, B. G., C.B.E. (1954) ..... *Walbrook.*
Atkins, H. E. (1946) ..... *Bridge.*
Bailey, *Deputy* J. A. (1941) ..... *Farringdon Wn.*
Baker, C. W. (1957) ..... *Cripplegate Wt.*
Bales, E. W. (1952) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Barratt, T. E. C. (1944) ..... *Candlewick.*
Bartlett, *Deputy* S. (1945) ..... *Cornhill.*
Bateman, Lt.-Col. W. H., M.C., T.D. (1950) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Beecroft, H. C. H. (1942) ..... *Cripplegate Wn.*
Beer, *Deputy* G. Allison- (1942) .. *Cordwainer.*
Bell, A. S. (1937) ..... *Tower.*
Bennison, C. (1959) ..... *Portsoken.*
Biggs, *Deputy* W. W. (1924) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Blankley, *Deputy* W. H. R. (1946) *Lime St.*
Blyth, *Deputy* H. C. (1945) ..... *Vintry.*
Boult, A. K. (1933) ..... *Aldersgate.*
Bradley, A. W. (1947) ..... *Billingsgate.*
Brett, *Deputy* W.C. (1926) ..... *Coleman St.*
Brookhouse, *Lt.-Col.* H., M.V.O. (1947) ..... *Dowgate.*
Brown, K. Hurst- (1935) ..... *Broad St.*
Calder, *Deputy* H. W. K. (1936) .. *Bridge.*
Champness, R. F. (1954) ..... *Farringdon Wn.*
Charles, R. D. S. (1943) ..... *Broad St.*
Clackson, D. L., M.B.E. (1951) .... *Farringdon Wt.*
Cleary, F. E., M.B.F. (1959) ..... *Coleman St.*
Cohen, S. E. (1951) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Collens, F. J., T.D. (1946) ..... *Castle Baynard.*
Collett, Sir Henry, Bt. (1958) ..... *Bridge.*
Collett, T. K., C.B.E. (1945) ..... *Bridge.*
Cook, J. E. Evan (1959) ..... *Lime St.*
Cork, K. R. (1951) ..... *Billingsgate.*
Creswell, P. H. (1958) ..... *Aldgate.*
Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946) ..... *Broad St.*
Dean, H. R. (1958) ..... *Cordwainer.*
Deith, R. C. (1944) ..... *Farringdon Wn.*
Dennis, *Capt.* H. W., M.C. (1942) *Candlewick.*
Dickson, *Deputy* C. G. (1932) .... *Aldersgate.*
Dove, *Lt.-Col.* W. W., C.B.E., T.D. (1942) ..... *Coleman St.*
Durand, V. (1952) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Dyter, P. J. (1959) ..... *Queenhithe.*
Ebbisham, The Lord, T.D. (1947) .. *Candlewick.*
Erlebach, *Deputy* D. E. (1943) .... *Aldgate.*
Evans, D. L., T.D. (1952) ..... *Vintry.*
Fairweather, C. H. F. (1958) ..... *Queenhithe.*
Farley, W. H. (1944) ..... *Cripplegate Wn.*
Fell, C. A. (1947) ..... *Langbourn.*
Fish, H. I. (1950) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Fisher, D. G. (1958) ..... *Cornhill*
Fitch, H. B. (1928) ..... *Bishopsgate.*
Fox, Sir Sidney (1941) ..... *Bread St.*
Game, D. S. (1950) ..... *Farringdon Wt.*
Gapp, J. G. (1956) ..... *Cheap.*
Glenny, C. F., M.V.O. (1946) ..... *Bishopsgate.*
Goldman, *Deputy* H. L. (1932) ... *Portsoken.*
Goodinge, W. (1933) ..... *Aldersgate.*

* The Lord Mayor for 1960–61 was elected on Michaelmas Day. *See* Events of the Year.

Gorman, R. W. (1956).....*Aldersgate.*
Greenaway, A. P. (1952).....*Bishopsgate.*
Greenaway, *Deputy* S. H. (1927)..*Bishopsgate.*
Greenland, S. R. (1938).....*Broad St.*
Gregory, L. W. (1959) .....*Queenhithe*
Grose, G. P. (1942–46 and 1950)..*Farringdon Wn.*
Gunton, W. H. (1933).....*Aldersgate.*
Hall, N. L., M.B.E. (1952).....*Farringdon Wt.*
Harris, H. Wylie (1957).....*Farringdon Wn.*
Harrowing, T. C. (1940).....*Bishopsgate.*
Hayes, C. G. (1947) .....*Bishopsgate.*
Hayman, L. C. R. (1954).....*Aldersgate.*
Hayter, The Lord (1919) .....*Castle Baynard.*
Hayward, R. J., C.B.E. (1943).....*Walbrook.*
Henderson, A. S. (1941).....*Crippiegate Wn.*
Hill, *Deputy* H. R. (1938) .....*Dowgate.*
Hodge, G. D. (1947).....*Tower.*
Holden, W. B. (1951).....*Walbrook.*
Horner, *Deputy* F. A. (1924).....*Tower.*
Howard, H. E. de C. (1951).....*Cornhill.*
Howes, A. C. (1949).....*Bishopsgate.*
Hughes, C. J. G. (1956).....*Crippiegate Wt.*
Hunt, E. Stuart-(1948) .....*Lime St.*
Hunt, G. W. (1952) .....*Bassishaw.*
Jackson, J. A. G. (1955) .....*Castle Baynard.*
Jacobs, H. R. (1946).....*Portsoken.*
Jacobs, T. C. (1944).....*Aldgate.*
Jeffery, M. M. (1953).....*Portsoken.*
Johnson, H. B. (1951).....*Cornhill.*
Kitching, J. D. (1957).....*Aldgate.*
Lamboll, A. S. (1949).....*Langbourn.*
Last, A. W. (1948).....*Bridge.*
Lean, F. W. Le B. (1946).....*Bread St.*
Lester, H. E. (1946).....*Castle Baynard.*
Lewis, C. F. (1936).....*Coleman St.*
Link, C. E. (1942).....*Farringdon Wt.*
Lloyd, *Deputy* J. H. (1937).....*Crippiegate Wn.*
Lovely, P. T. (1949).....*Tower.*
Loweth, *Col.* W. E., C.B.E. (1946) .*Bishopsgate.*
Lowrie W. E. (1952).....*Farringdon Wn.*
McAuley, C. (1957).....*Bread St.*
Meldrum, R. (1932).....*Crippiegate Wt.*
Miller, H. C. E. (1952).....*Cordwainer.*
Mills, D. G. (1954).....*Billingsgate.*
Monkhouse, F. J. (1952).....*Cheap.*
Morris, *Deputy* H. W. (1921)....*Walbrook.*
Morrish, R. B., T.D. (1956).....*Candlewick.*
Osborn, A. J. (1947).....*Broad St.*
Parker, E. A. (1952).....*Crippiegate Wt.*
Paul, A. N. (1946).....*Portsoken.*
Peacock, R. W. (1956).....*Vintry.*
Perkins, G. K. (1951).....*Aldgate.*
Philp, I. E. (1952).....*Tower.*
Pike, H. T. (1946).....*Cornhill.*
Pinker, C. L. (1948).....*Bishopsgate.*
Pinnell, H.M. (1954) .....*Bassishaw.*
Prince, L. B. (1950).....*Bishopsgate.*
Read, H. S. (1958).....*Aldgate.*
Richardson, *Deputy Maj.* T. G. F. (1944).....*Castle Baynard.*
Rickards, C. H. (1950).....*Vintry.*
Rose, W., M.B.E. (1945).....*Castle Baynard.*
Rowland, Sir Wentworth, Bt. (1951).....*Coleman St.*
Rutherford, A. J. B. (1950).....*Tower.*
Samuels, W. (1950).....*Portsoken.*
Sanders, H. C. H. (1946).....*Bishopsgate.*
Sandle, *Maj.* S. E., M.C., D.C.M., T.D. (1941).....*Farringdon Wn.*
Sheppard, S. (1957).....*Billingsgate.*
Shill, Lt.-Col. C. G. S. (1956)....*Castle Baynard.*
Skeate, W. A. (1941).....*Bridge.*
Skilbeck, C. (1948).....*Queenhithe.*
Skinner, R. W. (1948).....*Billingsgate.*
Smith, F. S. (1958).....*Cordwainer.*
Smith, L. J. W. (1958).....*Crippiegate Wt.*
Smith, J. K. Newson- (1945).....*Bassishaw.*
Smith, P. A. Revell- (1959).....*Vintry.*
Stanham, A. F. G. (1943).....*Dowgate.*
Stanham, *Col.* H. G., T.D. (1941) .*Dowgate.*
Steele, A. F., M.B.E. (1952).....*Crippiegate Wn.*
Stephens, R. (1940).....*Langbourn.*
Stinson, *Deputy* H. J. E., M.C. (1937).....*Langbourn.*
Stoneham, *Deputy* R. T. D., C.B.E. (1930).....*Candlewick.*
Sunderland, *Deputy* O. G. (1944)..*Billingsgate.*
Sykes, Sir William M.C. (1937)....*Coleman St.*
Taylor, W. J. (1938).....*Bread St.*
Thompson, H. F. (1946).....*Cheap.*
Tollit, C. C. (1932).....*Cheap.*
Tremellen, N. C. (1951).....*Langbourn.*
Trentham G. D. (1941).....*Bread St.*
Turner, *Deputy* C. (1932).....*Farringdon Wn.*
Utting, F. W. (1952) .....*Castle Baynard.*
Vine, G. M. (1955).....*Farringdon Wt.*
Walker, *Deputy* S.R., C.B.E. (1937) *Bread Street.*
Walters, *Deputy* W. S., C.B.E. (1933).....*Crippiegate Wt.*
Watts, E. W. (1950).....*Walbrook.*
Wells, *Maj.* S. W., M.B.E. (1949)..*Crippiegate Wn.*
Westerman, *Deputy* Dr. A. (1941) .*Farringdon Wt.*
Wheeler, E. (1948).....*Lime St.*
Whitby, M. J. B. (1937).....*Langbourn.*
Whittington, C. R., M.C. (1939)...*Broad St.*
Wilkins, *Deputy* E. F. (1946).....*Cheap.*
Wingfield, E. H. (1943).....*Cordwainer.*
Wright, *Deputy* W. N. (1928)....*Bishopsgate.*
Yates, J. T., M.B.E. (1959).....*Cheap.*
Youldon, *Deputy* F. (1928).....*Bassishaw.*
Young, A. G. (1945).....*Farringdon Wn.*
Young, D. S. (1939).....*Farringdon Wn.*

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

The Livery Companies of the City of London derive their name from the assumption of a distinctive dress or livery by their members in the 14th century.

The order of precedence (according to 2nd Report of Municipal Corporations' Commissioners, 1837) and omitting extinct companies, is given in parentheses after the name of each Company. There are 81 Guilds in existence. The Comb-makers, Silk-throwers, Silkmen, Pinmakers, Soap-makers, Hatbandmakers, Tobacco Pipe Makers, Long-bow Stringmakers, Woodmongers, Starch-makers and Fishermen are extinct.

About 10,000 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall.*

The liveries of the Stationers and Newspaper Makers (406), Shipwrights (500), Carmen (420), Apothecaries (379), and Horners (407), are the most numerous, the Ironmongers (37) and Wax-chandlers (34) the smallest.

MERCERS (1). *Hall,* 4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2. *Livery,* 206.—*Clerk,* G. E. Logsdon; *Master,* Lt.-Col. D. M. Clementi.

GROCERS (2). *Hall,* Princes St., E.C.2. *Livery,* 201.—*Clerk,* J. A. M. Ellison-Macartney; *Master,* C. H. Woodhouse.

DRAPERS (3). *Hall,* Throgmorton Street, E.C.2. *Livery,* 200.—*Clerk,* H. Farmar; *Master,* F. M. P. Maurice.

FISHMONGERS (4). *Hall,* London Bridge, E.C.4. *Livery,* 285.—*Clerk,* J. S. Barclay T.D.; *Prime Warden,* Sir Gervais Tennyson d'Eyncourt, Bt.

GOLDSMITHS (5). *Hall,* Foster Lane, E.C.2. *Livery,* 240.—*Clerk.* W. A. Prideaux, M.C.; *Prime Warden,* The Lord Nelson of Stafford.

SKINNERS (6 and 7). *Hall*, 8 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 306—*Clerk*, M. H. Glover; *Master*, W. F. Oakeshott.

MERCHANT TAYLORS (6 and 7). *Hall*, 30 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 353.—*Clerk*, E. M. James; *Master*, L. S. Marler, O.B.E., T.D.

HABERDASHERS (8). *Hall*, Staining Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 310.—*Clerk*, Comdr. H. Prevett, O.B.E., R.N.; *Master*, C. G. Gardner, M.C.

SALTERS (9). *Livery*, 140.—*Clerk*, W. R. Nichols, 36 Portland Place, W.1; *Master*, R. S. H. Callingham.

IRONMONGERS (10). *Hall*, Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C.1. *Livery*, 37.—*Clerk*, J. M. Adams Beck; *Master*, Cdr. J. B. L. Livingston, D.S.C.

VINTNERS (11). *Hall*, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. *Livery*, 291.—*Clerk*, W. H. Lloyd Mead; *Master*, J. L. P. Denny, M.C.

CLOTHWORKERS (12). *Hall*, Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, E.C.3. *Livery*, 180.—*Clerk*, J. E. Coomber; *Master*, Cdr. G. D. Latham, R.N.

The above are the Twelve "Great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.

AIR PILOTS AND AIR NAVIGATORS, GUILD OF (81). *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. *Hon. Clerk*, V. C. Varcoe, 14 South Street, W.1; *Master*, Dr. K. G. Bergin.

APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF (58). *Hall*, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 379.—*Clerk*, E. Busby; *Master*, Dr. C. F. White.

ARMOURERS AND BRASIERS (22). *Hall*, 81 Coleman Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 93.—*Clerk*, S. H. Pitt, M.C.; *Master*, A. M. Parry.

BAKERS (19). *Livery*, 256.—*Clerk*, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, J. Stevens.

BARBERS (17). *Livery*, 148.—*Clerk*, J. H L. Trustram, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2.; *Master*, E. B. Young.

BASKETMAKERS (52). *Livery*, 239.—*Clerk*, C. A. Rust, 9–10 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.; *Prime Warden*, W. J. Lewington.

BLACKSMITHS (40). *Livery*, 170.—*Clerk*, J. J. Perkin, 70 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.; *Prime Warden*, R. G. Chillingworth.

BOWYERS (38). *Livery*, 44.—*Clerk*, A. T. Reed, Provincial House, 98–106 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, A. G. Williams.

BREWERS (14). *Hall*, Aldermanbury Square, E.C.2. *Livery*, 45.—*Clerk*, R. C. Stanley-Baker; *Master*, F. G. Mann, D.S.O., M.C.

BRODERERS (48). *Livery*, 59.—*Clerk*, S. G. B. Underwood, 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.; *Master*, J. H. Page, O.B.E., T.D.

BUTCHERS (24). *Hall*, Bartholomew Close, E.C.1. *Livery*, 355.—*Clerk*, N. L. Hall, M.B.E., C.C.; *Master*, R. Garnham.

CARMEN (77). *Livery*, 420.—*Clerk*, O. G. Sunderland, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3; *Master*, R. W. Birch.

CARPENTERS (26). *Hall*, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2. *Livery*, 150—*Clerk*, Capt. G. B. Barstow, R.N. (ret.); *Master*, B. J. Nicholson.

CITY OF LONDON SOLICITORS (79). *Livery*, 300.—*Clerk*, D. I. Evans, T.D., C.C., 4 College Hill, E.C.4.; *Master*, A. F. Steele, M.B.E., C.C.

CLOCKMAKERS (61). *Livery*, 226.—*Clerk*, R. C. Pennefather, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, Ald. C. J. Harman.

COACHMAKERS (72). *Livery*, 356.—*Clerk*, R. J. D. Smith, 8 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.; *Master*, Sir Reginald Verdon-Smith.

COOKS (35). *Livery*, 66.—*Clerk*, G. W. E. Sherrard, 83 Clarence Street, Kingston-on-Thames; *Master*, J. Hemsworth.

COOPERS (39). *Hall*, 13 Devonshire Square, E.C.2. *Livery*, 192.—*Clerk*, D. J. Methven; *Master*, C. C. Moore.

CORDWAINERS (27). *Livery*, 108.—*Clerk*, E. J. Mander 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.; *Master*, J. Y. Dent.

CURRIERS (29). *Livery*, 64.—*Clerk*, E. J. Mander, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.; *Master*, E. Mayer.

CUTLERS (18). *Hall*, 4 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 80.—*Clerk*, G. H. Mitchell; *Master*, C. C. Roberts.

DISTILLERS (69). *Livery*, 130.—*Clerk*, H. B. Dehn, 85 London Wall, E.C.2.; *Master*, T. K. Collett, C.B.E.

DYERS (13). *Hall*, 10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 110.—*Clerk*, D. R. B. Park; *Prime Warden*, R. F. Rothwell.

FAN MAKERS (76). *Livery*, 163.—*Clerk*, E. J. H. Geffen, 3 Temple Gardens, Middle Temple Lane, E.C.4.; *Master*, T. B. Boyd.

FARMERS (80). *Office*, 25 Eastcheap, E.C.3. *Livery*, 226—*Clerk*. O. G. Sunderland; *Master*, The Lord Cromwell, D.S.O., M.C.

FARRIERS (55). *Livery*, 248.—*Clerk*, E. H. N. Wright, 29 Martin Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, Air Chief Marshal Sir Leslie Hollinghurst, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.

FELTMAKERS (63). *Livery*, 350.—*Clerk*, M. J. Williamson, Arundel House, W.C.2.; *Master*, P. F. Keens.

FLETCHERS (39). *Livery*, 47.—*Clerk*, Lt.-Col. R. J. J. Bale, T.D., 7 Crompton Way, Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex; *Master*, R. P. G. Hewett.

FOUNDERS (33). *Hall*, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 115.—*Clerk*, H. W. Wiley; *Master*, A. C. Jennings.

FRAMEWORK KNITTERS (64). *Livery*, 221.—*Clerk*, C. J. P. Price, 3 Albany Court Yard, W.1.; *Master*, B. H. A. Russell.

FRUITERERS (45). *Livery*, 149.—*Clerk*, J. J. Moreton, Saddler's Hall, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.2.; *Master*, E. Hickling.

GARDENERS (66). *Livery*, 180.—*Clerk*, F. N. Steiner, 85 London Wall, E.C.2.; *Master*, I. Kerman.

GIRDLERS (23). *Livery*, 80.—*Clerk*, J. A. M. Rutherford, 22 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, Ald. E. C. Pryce, C.B.E.

GLASS-SELLERS (71). *Livery*, 152.—*Hon. Clerk*, H. K. S. Clark, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1.; *Master*, S. C. McIntyre, M.B.E.

GLAZIERS (53). *Livery*, 257.—*Clerk*, R. C. Pennefather, M.B.E., 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, Sir George Erskine, C.B.E.

GLOVERS (62). *Livery*, 165.—*Clerk*, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, W. A. Phillips.

GOLD AND SILVER WYREDRAWERS (74). *Livery*, 350.—*Clerk*, P. H. Cresswell, C.C., 5 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.; *Master*, J. W. Perry.

GUNMAKERS (73). *Livery*, 84.—*Clerk*, F. B. Brandt, 9–11 Moorgate, E.C.2.; *Master*, W. R. H. Robson.

HORNERS (54). *Livery*, 407.—*Clerk*, T. F. Clarke, 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.; *Master*, H. W. Graesser-Thomas.

INNHOLDERS (32). *Hall*, College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 104.—*Clerk*, J. H. Bentley, O.B.E.; *Master*, G. R. Appleyard.

JOINERS (41). *Livery*, 44.—*Clerk*, B. J. Turner, 12 Devonshire Square, E.C.2.; *Master*, W. E. J. Hodge.

LEATHERSELLERS (15). *Hall*, 15 St. Helens Place, E.C.3. *Livery*, 250.—*Clerk*, J. Hingston; *Master*, A. E. Pearson.

LORINERS (57). *Livery*, 280.—*Clerk*, F. C. Algar, 31 High Holborn, W. C.1.; *Master*, J. W. White.

MASONS (30). *Livery*, 91.—*Clerk*, A. F. Phillpotts, 9 New Square, W. C. 2.; *Master*, F. W. Friday.

MASTER MARINERS, HONOURABLE COMPANY OF (78). H.Q.S. *Wellington*, Temple Stairs, W.C.2. *Livery*, 200.—*Clerk*, M. H. Disney; *Admiral*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; *Master*, Capt. C. St. G. Glasson.

MUSICIANS (50). *Livery*, 200.—*Clerk*, Brig. H. A. F. Crewdson, T.D., 1 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.; *Master*, C. E. Boosey, M.C.

NEEDLEMAKERS (65). *Livery*, 230.—*Clerk*, R. H. Lane, 108A Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, The Lord Bossom.

PAINTER STAINERS (28). *Hall*, 9 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 270.—*Clerk*, A. D. Englefield; *Master*, G. F. Symes.

PATTENMAKERS (70). *Livery*, 138.—*Clerk*, J. R. Greenop, 66 Gloucester Place, W.1.; *Master*, Col. A. M. Lyons, Q.C.

PAVIORS (56). *Livery*, 225.—*Clerk*, L. McGillivray, 130 Mount Street, W.1.; *Master*, E. Vigor.

PEWTERERS (16). *Livery*, 88.—*Clerk*, A. Stanley Grant, 62 New Broad Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, G. H. Fisher.

PLAISTERERS (46). *Livery*, 100.—*Clerk*, H. Mott, 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.; *Master*, T. Taylor.

PLAYING CARD MAKERS (75). *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, E. K. King, 21A Northampton Square, E.C.1.; *Master*, A. G. Norman, D.F.C.

PLUMBERS (31). *Livery*, 170.—*Clerk*, D. I. Evans, T.D., C.C., 4 College Hill, E.C.4.; *Master*, C. M. Smeaton.

POULTERS (34). *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, W. S. Pitt, 22 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, C. H. Oliver.

SADDLERS (25). *Hall*, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.2. *Livery*, 83.—*Clerk*, Capt. R. C. Medley, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*); *Master*, I. L. May.

SCRIVENERS (44). *Livery*, 81.—*Clerk*, H. S. S. Trotter, D.F.C., 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1. *Master*, F. Wood.

SHIPWRIGHTS (59). *Livery*, 500.—*Hon. Clerk*, J. E. Walker, 14–20 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.; *Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; *Prime Warden*, Sir Henry C. Brewer, M.B.E.

SPECTACLEMAKERS (60). *Livery*, 179.—*Clerk*, R. Champness, Apothecaries' Hall, E.C.4.; *Master*, Hon. Lionel Berry.

STATIONERS AND NEWSPAPER MAKERS (47). *Hall*, Stationers' Hall, E.C.4. *Livery*, 406.—*Clerk*, G. St. P. Wells; *Master*, J. E. Ousey.

TALLOWCHANDLERS (21). *Hall*, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 100.—*Clerk*, R. H. Monier-Williams; *Master*, P. E. Newnham.

TIN PLATE WORKERS (67). *Livery*, 181.—*Clerk*, H. B. Dehn, 85 London Wall, E.C.2.; *Master*, Sir John Howard.

TURNERS (51). *Livery*, 135.—*Clerk*, R. Champness, Apothecaries' Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.; *Master*, W. S. McKim.

TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS (37). *Livery*, 90.—*Clerk*, A. J. Bird, 6 Bedford Row, W.C.1.; *Master*, Sir Edward Maufe, R.A.

UPHOLDERS (49). *Livery*, 134.—*Clerk*, U. J. Burke, 1 Princess Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, J. P. Stephens.

WAXCHANDLERS (20). *Hall*, Gresham Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 34.—*Clerk*, C. G. Todd; *Master*, J. Dummelow.

WEAVERS (42). *Livery*, 120.—*Clerk*, R. S. Ouvry, 53 Romney Street, S.W.1.; *Upper Bailiff*, J. W. B. Ingle.

WHEELWRIGHTS (68). *Livery*, 290.—*Clerk*, H. W. K. Calder, 41–42 King William Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, A. S. Henderson, C.C.

WOOLMEN (43). *Livery*, 96.—*Clerk*, H. A. Harris, 3 Albany Court Yard, W.1.; *Master*, Sq./Ldr. A. L. E. Ormond, M.B.E.

PARISH CLERKS (*No livery*) (*Members*, 46).—*Clerk*, J. H. L. Trustram, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2.; *Master*, J. H. Lloyd.

WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMEN (*No livery*).—*Hall*, 18 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.3.—*Clerk*, B. G. Wilson; *Master*, Col. F. A. Sudbury, O.B.E.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS (*No livery*) (*Members*, 92).—*Clerk*, H. Mott, 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.; *Master*, G. A. Whipple.

NOTE.—In certain companies the election of Master or Prime Warden for the year does not take place till the autumn. In such cases the Master or Prime Warden for 1959–60 is given.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

		Elect.
Recorder, Sir (Edward) Anthony Hawke	£6,500	1959
Chamberlain, Sir Irving Blanchard Gane, K.C.V.O.	£4,550	1945
Town Clerk, Edward Henry Nichols, T.D.	£5,250	1954
Common Serjeant, Carl Douglas Aarvold, O.B.E., T.D.	£5,000	1959
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court, John Cyril Maude, Q.C.	£4,750	1954
Maxwell Joseph Hall Turner	£4,750	1959
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's and City of London Court, Leslie Kenneth Allen Block, D.S.C.	£4,400	1953
Commissioner of City Police, Col. A. E. Young, C.M.G.	£3,635	1950
Comptroller and City Solicitor, Desmond Heap	£4,445	1947
Assistant Solicitors, W. E. Corney.	£2,435	1943
C. J. Thackery	£2,435	1944
Remembrancer, Paul Christopher Davie	£4,125	1953
Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark, Capt. Charles Bettesworth Sanders, C.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R. (*ret.*)	£2,170	1947
Medical Officer for the Port and City of London, J. G. Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P.	£4,125	1954
Coroner, James Milner Helme	£700	1940
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£79 7s.	1959
Clerk of the Peace, Leslie Boyd	£250	1955
Surveyor, Robert Scott Walker	£4,125	1954
Engineer, F. J. Forty, O.B.E.	£4,125	1938
City Planning Officer, H. A. Mealand	£2,860	1948
Secretary, Brig. R. F. S. Gooch, D.S.O., M.C.	£2,260	1957
Swordbearer, Col. B. J. D. Lumsden, C.B.E., R.M.	£1,340	1959
Common Cryer and Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. P. J. E. Clapham	£1,065	1960
Marshal, Brig. R. H. S. Popham, O.B.E.	£1,065	1959
Accountant Auditor, W. F. Moore	£2,860	1956
Head Master of City of London School, A. W. Barton, Ph.D.	£3,600	1950
Head Master of City of London Freemen's School, Eric Fielden	£1,850	1948

	Elect.	
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss G. M. Colton ...	£2,300	1949
Principal, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, G. Thorne.....	£3,000	1959
Librarian and Curator and Director of the Art Gallery, A. H. Hall.....	£2,485	1956
Deputy-Keeper of the Records, P. E. Jones.....	£2,170	1945
Registrar and High Bailiff of Mayor's and City of London Court and Clerk of the Seal, Eric Ernest Stammers	£3,000	1945
Keeper of the Guildhall, F. R. Tomkins.....	£1,430	1955
Principal Clerks:—		
Chamberlain's Dept., H. P. Greenhill.....	£2,280	1958
Principal Clerks—continued.		
Town Clerk's Office, C. C. Taylor, O.B.E.....	£2,785	1951
Remembrancer's Office, E. H. Mould	£2,435	1939
Market Superintendents:—		
Central, E. A. Hornsby.....	£2,435	1940
Cattle, E. F. McCleery.....	£2,540	1946
Billingsgate and Leadenhall, C. A. Wiard.....	£2,230	1956
Spitalfields, D. Allchin.....	£2,085	1957
Superintending Engineer, Tower Bridge, Capt. C. G. Gosling, O.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*).....	£2,030	1959
Suprintendent, Epping Forest and Burnham Beeches, A. Qvist.....	£2,030	1960

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles, with a population estimated by the Registrar-General on June 30, 1959, at 3,225,000.

The City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as justices, &c., and the Metropolis outside the City is also a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London. The offices of Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Peace are not held jointly in the County.

The Council comprises 21 aldermen, and 126 councillors, together 147, or, if the chairman of the Council be also an elected member or alderman, 146. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and half their number retires every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years, and they elect the aldermen. The position of aldermen and councillors is the same, except as to the method of election and the term of office.

Meetings of the Council are held fortnightly in session time, and the standing committees meet fortnightly, except a few which meet monthly.

The *Finance Committee* has important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £100 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council has a net debt, according to the latest returns of £314,383,400 (£249,414,800 represents debt incurred for housing). Its annual expenditure on revenue account is about £125,000,000 and on capital account about £30,000,000. Advances amounting to £12,000,000 have been made on loan under the Housing and Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts to people who wish to buy a home.

The *General Purposes Committee* is responsible for advising the Council on the more important general questions, allocation of duties to Committees and heads of departments, consultation with other local authorities and government departments, matters relating to legislation, senior staff appointments, the development of the South Bank and the Crystal Palace site and the management of the Royal Festival Hall, and civil defence.

The *Children's Committee* is charged with the care of some 9,000 deprived and neglected children.

The *Education Committee* comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members. Women as well as men must be included.

The *Establishment Committee* is responsible for the efficient and economical use of manpower and for a general control over numbers, grading, pay and conditions of staff (except teachers). The Council employs over 65,000 staff of all grades.

The *Fire Brigade Committee* is responsible for carrying out the duties laid on the Council by the Fire Services Act, 1947.

The *Health Committee*, set up under the National Health Service Act, 1946, is responsible for health services provided under that Act and for discharging the functions of the Council under the Mental Health Acts and the Clean Air Act, 1956. Under this committee are nine Divisional Health Committees, the majority of whose members are drawn from the Corporation of the City of London and the Metropolitan Borough Councils. These divisional committees are entrusted with considerable responsibilities for the day-to-day administration of the personal health services.

The *Housing Committee* performs the duties placed upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the relief of overcrowding. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1960, in respect of all schemes was over £290,000,000. The income (rents &c.) for 1960–61 in respect of dwellings and housing estates of the Council is estimated at over £21,700,000. The total of the Exchequer subsidy in respect of the Council's housing operations is estimated at £4,503,500.

The *Supplies Committee* is responsible for supplying stores, etc., arranging contracts for printing etc., sale and disposal of old or surplus materials and general oversight of transport.

The *Rivers and Drainage Committee* administers the Metropolitan Main Drainage system which covers about 179 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises about 420 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, twelve pumping stations, two sewage outfalls, and three sludge vessels. The total capital outlay on main drainage is over £23,000,000, and further work is in progress. This committee is also responsible for Thames flood prevention, the upkeep of the Thames tunnels, most of the Thames bridges and Woolwich Ferry.

The *Town Planning Committee* deals with questions relating to town-planning, the carrying out of street improvements and construction of bridges, tunnels and ferries, the naming of streets and numbering of houses, the maintenance of historic buildings and monuments, and also regulates under statute such matters as the construction and safety of buildings, building lines, space about buildings, and means of escape in case of fire.

The *Welfare Committee* provides residential accommodation for the aged and infirm and for other people in need of care and attention, including homeless families. They are also charged with the welfare of blind and other handicapped persons.

The *Parks Committee* is responsible for the acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces, and the provision of facilities for sport, open-air entertainment and exhibitions in them; the *Public Control Committee* is responsible for the control of storage of explosive substances and petroleum; testing weights and measures; the granting of licences for music, dancing, boxing and wrestling; administration of the Shops Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies, nurse's agencies and massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Acts; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog, game, gun and certain other local taxation licences.

The *expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by external borrowing, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, the Superannuation Fund, etc., and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Substantial contributions are received from the Exchequer by way of housing subsidies, the General Grant, grants in respect of school meals and capital grants towards the cost of road improvements. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total stock outstanding at March 31, 1960, was £154,242,590 and in addition £178,000,000 had been borrowed from the Public Works Loan Board and other sources.

The *Rating* for the year 1960–61, as shown by the statement below (which relates to rate accounts only), amounted to 9*s.* 0½*d.* in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 1½*d.* in the pound, together 9*s.* 2*d.* The total rate for 1959–60 was 9*s.* 0*d.* The *Rateable Value* of the County of London, on April 6, 1960, was estimated to be approximately £104,400,000—a 1*d.* rate over the whole county producing £435,000.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE RAISED BY RATE IN 1960–61

Rate Account	Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Relief from Balances	Produce of the County Rate	
					Amount	Rate in £
	£	£	£	£	£	*s.* *d.*
General County...	95,167,150	44,066,960	51,100,190	3,902·690	47,197,500	9 0½
Special County....	595,475	24,225	571,250	4,250	567,000	1½
	95,762,625	44,091,185	51,671,440	3,906,940	47,764,500	9 2
Corresponding figures for 1959–60.....	89,288,560	40,873,190	48,415,370	2,462,370	45,953,000	9 0

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON RATE ACCOUNTS IN 1960–61

Service	Expenditure, including Debt Charges	Income (other than Exchequer Grants)	Exchequer Grants	Net Expenditure falling on Rate	Equivalent Rate in £
	£	£	£	£	*s.* *d.*
Children's services.....	3,911,315	419,580	100,460	3,391,275	7·80
Education.....	57,674,020	7,387,415	4,331,300	45,955,305	8 9·64
Fire Service.....	3,526,580	324,800	—	3,201,780	7·36
Local health services.....	6,928,170	529,265	—	6,398,905	1 2·71
Main drainage.....	3,713,725	593,600	6,885	3,113,240	7·15
Highway, bridges, etc.....	1,123,755	500,565	8,000	615,190	1·41
Parks and open spaces.....	2,462,530	304,700	—	2,157,830	4·96
Town planning and building control.....	1,436,735	404,445	70,000	962,290	2·22
Welfare services.....	4,103,430	1,377,435	89,700	2,636,295	6·07
Other services.....	2,978,095	877,640	165,395	1,935,060	4·52
Special provision for:—					
Capital Expenditure	3,000,000	—	—	3,000 000	6·90
Contingencies	1,250,000	—	—	1,250,000	2·87
	92,108,355	12,719.445	4,771,740	74,617,170	14 3·61
Net deficiencies:—					
Housing.....	8,077,985	—	4,503,500	3,574.485	8·34
Royal Festival Hall.....	79,785	—	—	79.785	0·18
General Grant.....	—	—	26,600,000	Cr.26,600,000	Cr. 5 1·15
	100,266,125	12,719.445	35.875,240	51,671 430	9 10·98
Relief from Balances.....	—	3,906,940	—	Cr.3,906,940	Cr. 8·98
	100,266,125	16,626,385	35.875,240	47,764.500	9 2·00

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE 21 ALDERMEN AND 126 COUNCILLORS

The Twenty-first London County Council was elected April 16, 1958, for *three* years; the electors returned 101 *Labour* representatives and 25 representatives of the *Conservative* Party. The Aldermen (14 *Labour*, 7 *Conservative*) gave a Labour majority of 83.

The Right Honourable the Chairman (1960–61)	Mrs. F. E. Cayford.
Vice-Chairman (1960–61)	J. J. Keen.
Deputy Chairman (1960–61)	N. W. Farmer, C.B.E.
Leader of the Council	Sir Isaac Hayward.
Leader of the Opposition	Sir Percy Rugg.

Name	*Electoral Division*
Allen, W. R. (*Lab.*)	*Peckham.*
e*Andrews, J. W. (*Lab.*)	*Woolwich, E.*
*Avery, E. (*Lab.*)	*Paddington, N.*
*Bagnari, B. A. (*Lab.*)	*Islington, E.*
*Banfield, F. W. (*Lab.*)	*Barons Court.*
Banks, L. G. (*Lab.*)	*Clapham.*
e†Barton, S. J. (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1964.*
*Bayliss, E., O.B.E. (*Lab.*)	*Islington, E.*
*Begley, W. W. (*Lab.*)	*Vauxhall.*
e*Bennett, F. E. (C.)	*Hampstead.*
e*Bennett, Lady, O.B.E. (C.)	*Chelsea*
e†Bentwich, Mrs. H. C. (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1964.*
†Bolton, Mrs. D. (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1964.*
eBondy, L. W. (*Lab.*)	*Holborn and St. Pancras, S.*
†Bowen, Sir William, C.B.E. (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1961.*
Braddock, T. (*Lab.*)	*Holborn and St. Pancras, S.*
*Bradfield, G. R. D. (C.)	*Lewisham W.*
e*Branagan, J. P. (*Lab.*)	*Poplar.*
*Bull, Mrs. E. E. (*Lab.*)	*Islington, N.*
Callaghan, Mrs. A. (*Lab.*)	*Lewisham, N.*
Campbell, Mrs. L. (*Lab.*)	*Holborn and St. Pancras, S.*
*Cayford, Mrs. F. E. (*Lab.*)	*Shoreditch and Finsbury.*
e*Chaplin, Mrs. I. (*Lab.*)	*Islington, E.*
Chataway, C. J., M.P. (C.)	*Lewisham, N.*
*Chesworth, D. P. (*Lab.*)	*Kensington, N.*
e*Chrisp, A. C. (*Lab.*)	*Greenwich.*
e*Clarke, Lady Selwyn- (*Lab.*)	*Fulham.*
*Cleaver, R. J. (C.)	*Hampstead.*
e Cole, Mrs. C. U. (*Lab.*)	*Woolwich, W.*
e†Cole, Mrs. M. (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1964.*
†Coppock, Sir Richard, C.B.E. (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1961.*
*Corbet, Mrs. F.K., M.P. (*Lab.*)	*Peckham.*
Corry, M. W. Lowry- (C.)	*Paddington, S.*
Cranfield, T. (*Lab.*)	*Clapham.*
†Deer, Mrs. O. G. (*Lab.*)	*Shoreditch and Finsbury.*
*Denington, Mrs. E. J. (*Lab.*)	*St. Pancras, N.*
Drapkin, W. (C.)	*St. Marylebone.*
*Edmonds, R. (*Lab.*)	*Fulham.*
Faringdon, Lord (*Lab.*)	*Woolwich, W.*
*Farmer, N. W., C.B.E. (C.)	*Lewisham, N.*
*Fiske, W. G., C.B.E. (*Lab.*)	*Barons Court.*
*Ford, D. E. W. (*Lab.*)	*Brixton.*
*Gale, P. V. (C.)	*Streatham.*
Garside, Mrs. M. E. (*Lab.*)	*Woolwich, W.*
Gibson, C. W. (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1961.*
*Gillinder, T. W. (*Lab.*)	*Lewisham, S.*
*Gluckstein, Sir Louis, T.D., Q.C. (C.)	*St. Marylebone.*
Goodhew, V. H., M.P. (C.)	*Cities of London and Westminster.*
e†Goodrich, Mrs. E. K., O.B.E. (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1961.*
*Goodwin, R. E., C.B.E. (*Lab.*)	*Bermondsey.*
†Greenwood, J. M., C.B.E. (C.)	*Alderman until 1961.*
*Grieves, Mrs. A. Ll. (*Lab.*)	*Kensington, N.*
e*Griffith, Mrs. M. (*Lab.*)	*Paddington, N.*
Gulati, Dr. N. L. (*Lab.*)	*Battersea, S.*
*Guy, W. H. (*Lab.*)	*Poplar.*
*Hambly, E. H. (*Lab.*)	*Lewisham, S.*
†Hastings, S. (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1964.*
Hawes, F. E. G. (*Lab.*)	*Lewisham, S.*
†Hayward, Sir Isaac (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1964.*
e*Hendy, Lady (*Lab.*)	*Vauxhall.*
Hillman, E. S. (*Lab.*)	*Norwood.*
e*Holman, Mrs. D. M. (*Lab.*)	*Bethnal Green.*
Humphreys, R. W. G. (*Lab.*)	*Norwood.*
*Hurst, E. K. I. (*Lab.*)	*Battersea, N.*
Jay, Mrs. P. (*Lab.*)	*Battersea, S.*
Jenkins, H. (*Lab.*)	*Stoke Newington and Hackney N.*
Jenkins, Mrs. M. (*Lab.*)	*Battersea, S.*
Johnson, Mrs. J. A. (*Lab.*)	*Greenwich.*
eKatz, Mrs. W. (*Lab.*)	*Clapham.*
*Keen, J. J. (*Lab.*)	*Southwark.*
*Kemp, A. J. (*Lab.*)	*Bermondsey.*
Kerr, Mrs. A. (*Lab.*)	*Putney.*
Kerr, D. L. (*Lab.*)	*Wandsworth, Cent.*
eKiely, Mrs. H. (*Lab.*)	*Battersea, N.*
King, Mrs. A. P. (*Lab.*)	*Stepney.*
Kirby, A. D. (*Lab.*)	*Stepney.*
Lamborn, H. G. (*Lab.*)	*Dulwich.*
*Lawrence, F. (C.)	*Paddington, S.*
Lee, Mrs. G. F. (*Lab.*)	*St. Pancras, N.*
Lees, Mrs. S. L. (*Lab.*)	*Barons Court.*
Lewisham, Viscountess (*C.*)	*Lewisham, W.*
e*Lygoe, H. J. L., M.B.E., M.S.M. (*Lab.*)	*Islington, S.W.*
eMcIntosh, Mrs. M. (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1964.*
*McLean, I. C. (C.)	*Streatham.*
Melman, S. S. (*Lab.*)	*Vauxhall.*
*Mersey, Viscount (C.)	*Paddington, S.*
*Middleton, Mrs. P. A. (*Lab.*)	*Greenwich.*
Miller, Sir James (C.)	*Cities of London and Westminster.*
*Mishcon, C. J. V. (*Lab.*)	*Brixton.*
*Montefiore, H. H. Sebag- (C.)	*Streatham.*
*Murphy, E. (*Lab.*)	*Deptford.*
Murray, A. J. (*Lab.*)	*Dulwich.*
e†Nathan, Lady (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1964.*
*Niederman, A. C. (*Lab.*)	*Poplar.*
*Ormerod, Mrs. M. (*Lab.*)	*Hackney, Cent.*
Parker, J. A. (*Lab.*)	*Putney.*
†Parr, M. W., C.B.E. (C.)	*Alderman until 1961.*
Payton, B. A. (*Lab.*)	*Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.*
*Pepler, Lady (C.)	*Kensington, S.*
*Petrie, Lady (C.)	*Kensington, S.*
e*Phillips, Mrs. I. L. (*Lab.*)	*Hammersmith, N.*
Plummer, D. (C.)	*St. Marylebone.*
*Pope, C. W. (*Lab.*)	*Islington, N.*
*Powe, F. W. (*Lab.*)	*Islington, S.W.*
*Prichard, D. A. G. (*Lab.*)	*Battersea, N.*

Name	*Electoral Division*
*Prichard, N. G. M. (*Lab.*)...	*Hammersmith, N.*
*Rankin, W. (*Lab.*).....	*Fulham.*
*e*Reed, E. E. (*Lab.*).....	*Dulwich.*
Rezler, Dr. H. (*Lab.*).....	*Hackney, Cent.*
*Rippon, A. G. F., M.P. (C.).	*Chelsea.*
*Rose, Mrs. H. (*Lab.*).....	*Islington, N.*
Rowe, G. F. (*Lab.*).....	*Wandsworth, Cent.*
Rugg, Sir Percy (C.).....	*Alderman until 1961.*
†Runge, Mrs. N. C., O.B.E. (C.)	*Alderman until 1961.*
*Ryan, J. O'N. (*Lab.*).....	*Paddington, N.*
*Salmon, Sir Samuel (C.)...	*Cities of London and Westminster.*
*Samuels, A. E. (*Lab.*).....	*Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.*
*Sargood, R. (*Lab.*).....	*Peckham.*
Sealey, A. E. (*Lab.*).....	*Stepney.*
*e*Serota, Mrs. B. (*Lab.*).....	*Brixton.*
*e*Shearman, H. C. (*Lab.*)....	*Deptford.*
Silverman, Mrs. N. (*Lab.*)..	*Norwood.*
*Simons, A. S. (*Lab.*).....	*Deptford.*
Soper, Rev. Dr. D. O. (*Lab.*)	*Alderman until 1964.*
*Stamp, A. R. (*Lab.*).....	*Islington, S.W.*
*Stein, W. O. (*Lab.*).....	*Woolwich, E.*
*Stillman, H. E. (*Lab.*).....	*Southwark.*
*Styles, L. J. (*Lab.*).....	*Southwark.*
Sutherland, H. (*Lab.*).....	*Wandsworth, Cent.*
*Tate, Mrs. B. L. (*Lab.*).....	*Bethnal Green.*
*e*Thomas, J. R. (*Lab.*).....	*Bermondsey.*
Tonge, F. (*Lab.*).....	*St. Pancras, N.*
*e*Townend, Lt.-Col. H. S., O.B.E. (C.).....	*Chelsea.*
*e*Townsend, Mrs. L. M. (C.).	*Hampstead.*
Tutaev, D. (*Lab.*).....	*Putney.*
e†Vaughan, Dr. G. F. (C.)....	*Alderman until 1961.*
*e*Vernon, Mrs. B. (*Lab.*).....	*Lewisham, W.*
*Vigars, R. L. (C.).....	*Kensington, S.*
e†Walton, Lady (C.).....	*Alderman until 1961.*
e†Ware, Dr. L. L. (C.).....	*Alderman until 1961.*
*Wicks, A. E. (*Lab.*).....	*Shoreditch and Finsbury.*
*Wilson, Mrs. O. M. (*Lab.*)..	*Kensington, N.*
*Wobey, J. C. (*Lab.*).....	*Hackney, Cent.*
*e*Wood, R. McKinnon, O.B.E. (*Lab.*).....	*Bethnal Green.*
*Woods, E. E., O.B.E. (*Lab.*)..	*Hammersmith, N.*
†Wright, G. P. (*Lab.*).....	*Alderman until 1964.*
*e*Young, J. (*Lab.*).....	*Woolwich, E.*

NOTE.—The letters in parentheses stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz. (*Lab.*) Labour; (C.) Conservative. * Denotes member of the last Council for the same division. † Denotes other members of the last Council.

The Council meets on alternate Tuesdays at 3 p.m.

PARTY STRENGTH

From 1949 until April, 1955, 129 Councillors represented 43 Divisions. In the Twentieth and Twenty-first Councils 126 Councillors represent 42 Divisions.

Party	*18th Council*	*19th Council*	*20th Council*	*21st Council*
Labour	64	92	74	101
Conservative	64	37	52	25
Liberal	1	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
	129	129	126	126

Votes cast in 1958	
Labour (126 candidates)	1,273,325
Conservative (126 candidates)	769,581
Others (49 candidates)	66,793
Total (301 candidates)	2,106,696

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (*Chairman*, H. C. Shearman; *Vice Chairman*, Mrs. M. McIntosh)—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Council, and the following co-opted members—Mrs. I. M. C. Bonham, R. A. Buchanan, J. P. Carruthers, Mrs. B. J. Evans, Miss L. Evans, Miss S. Griffiths, R. Hope, Mrs. U. Lister, J. J. A. Long, Hon. Mrs. D. Moore-Brabazon, C. Pearce, Hon. Mrs. D. M. Wedgwood.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Clerk of the Council, W. O. Hart, C.M.G..... £6,250
Deputy Clerk of the Council, T. G. Randall, C.B.E. ..... £3,900 to £4,400
Comptroller of the Council, F. Holland..... £5,750
Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, J. Rawlinson, C.B.E..... £5,750
Architect to the Council and Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, H. Bennett..... £5,750
Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, J. G. Barr..... £5,400
Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, F. W. Delve, C.B.E..... £3,750
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer, J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.D., £5,750
Valuer, J. E. J. Toole..... £4,750
Director of Housing, R. J. Allerton..... £4,400
Chief Officer, Public Control Dept., E. W. Newberry, M.B.E..... £3,750
Chief Officer, Parks Department, L. A. Huddart..... £4,050
Education Officer, W. F. Houghton..... £5,750
Chief Officer of Supplies, T. J. Jones, O.B.E... £4,750
Chief Officer, Welfare Department, D. C. R. Munro..... £3,750
Chief Officer, School Meals and Catering Dept., H. R. Duffield-Harding..... £3,750
Children's Officer, J. W. Wheeler..... £3,450

Hours (Monday to Thursday) 9.15 to 5.15; (Friday) 9.15 to 5.30; (Saturday) 9.15 to 12.15.

Public and Private Buildings in London

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers, James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. Four of the streets in the Adelphi were formerly called James, John, Robert, and William Streets to commemorate these founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. They are now Adam Street, John Adam Street, Robert Street and Durham House Street. Extensive rebuilding took place between the two World Wars, and there are now few 18th-century houses left in the district. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens), the commemorative streets being *Charles* Street, *Villiers* Street, *Duke* Street, *Of* Lane, *Buckingham* Street (Of Lane is now "York Buildings").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911–14 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND, VICTORIA and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand; TASMANIA at Golden Cross House, Charing Cross and SOUTH AUSTRALIA at S.A. House, Marble Arch.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. (Not open to sightseers.)—The Bank of England, founded in 1694, has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building, completed in 1940 to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, incorporates features reminiscent of the earlier architects, Sampson (1734), Sir Robert Taylor (1765) and Sir John Soane (1788). A Bank picquet is mounted every evening by the Brigade of Guards.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (built by the Corporation of London and opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the London Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 105 ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42 ft. 6 ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (rebuilt by L.C.C. and re-opened 1946); *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; re-built and re-opened in 1862: width, 84 ft.) with Thornycroft's *Boadicea* at the north-eastern end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (rebuilt by L.C.C. and opened in 1932) leading from Lambeth Palace to Millbank; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Chelsea Bridge*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park (reconstructed and widened 1937); and *Albert Bridge* (1873); *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1890); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886 and widened in 1933) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only, 1933); *Chiswick Bridge* (opened in 1933); *King Edward VII. Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; *Twickenham Lock Bridge*; *Twickenham Bridge* (opened in 1933); *Richmond Bridge* (opened in 1777); *Kingston Bridge* and *Hampton Court Bridge* (rebuilt, 1933).

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W.1. (Not open to the public.)—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the heir of the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Refronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

The Royal Mews is open to visitors on Wednesday afternoons. Applications for tickets should be addressed in writing to the Superintendent, accompanied by an addressed envelope. The following charges, the proceeds of which are devoted to charities, are payable on admission: *Adults*, 1*s.*; *Children under* 16, 6*d.*; *Children in arms*, free.

CANADA HOUSE, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.—A conspicuous building on the Western side of the Square, in which are the Offices of the High Commissioner of the Dominion and Officials dealing with Trade, Emigration, etc. Designed by Sir Robert Smirke in 1820, it was renovated and embellished when vacated by the Union Club. Certain interior features of the original building are preserved, and the spacious, richly furnished room now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired. Surrounded by Offices of Canadian Banks, Steamship, Railway and other Dominion Companies, the Canadian Building is one of London's landmarks. It was opened by H.M. King George V. in June, 1925.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N.1.—Till recently a club for boys and girls from the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th-century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew), but at the moment partly in use as headquarters of a theatre company. Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak-panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen nearby.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.3. The home of Thomas Carlyle for 47 years until his death in 1881, and containing much of his furniture, etc. Now the property of the National Trust. Open daily, except Tuesdays, 10–1, 2–6, or dusk, if earlier. Sundays, 2–6. Admission, 2*s.*; Children and Students, 1*s.*

CATHOLIC CENTRAL LIBRARY, 33 Wilfred Street, S.W.1.—Founded as a private library in 1924 and administered as the Catholic Truth Society Library from 1932 until 1940, the stock being presented to the Catholic Central Library then set up. Now administered by The Graymoor Friars. Stock of 25,000 volumes for lending and reference, on many aspects of religion (devotional, Church history, doctrine, etc.), sociology, fine arts, literature, history, travel, biography and fiction. Books are sent by post when required. Hours of opening: Mon., Tues., Weds., Fri., 10–6.30; Sat., 10–4.30.—*Librarian*, Miss C. Nicholl.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields*, see p. 498. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W.10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Mathews (Actors). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N.6., are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In

Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, N.16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E.27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). In the churchyard of the former *Marylebone Chapel* are buried Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician). The chapel itself was demolished in 1949. CREMATORIA.—*Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*; *Hendon*; *Streatham Park*; *Finchley* (St. Marylebone) and *Golder's Green* (12 acres), near Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of Rest" and memorials to famous men and women.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S.W.1. — (Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the First World War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by King George V. on Armistice Day, 1920. An additional inscription was added after the 1939–45 War, to commemorate those who gave their lives in that conflict.

CHARTERHOUSE, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1 (*Master*, Rev. Canon J. McL. Campbell, M.C., D.D.; *Registrar and Clerk to the Governors*, N. Long-Brown, M.A., LL.B), a Carthusian monastery until 1538, purchased from the Earl of Suffolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton as a home for aged "Brothers" and a School (at Godalming since 1872). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. They suffered much damage during the 1939–45 War but are now restored and can accommodate 40 "Brothers." Visitors must apply to the Master or the Registrar for permission to see the Hall, etc. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital. Other famous Carthusians are John Wesley; the poets Crashaw and Lovelace; Addison and Steele; Sir William Blackstone and Thackeray, who described "Greyfriars School" (Charterhouse) in "The Newcomes."

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3.—A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1722 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 1899 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Tickets of admission for approved students obtainable from the Clerk to the Trustees, 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.4.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II. in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.3, for old and disabled soldiers. Great Hall now used as Dining Hall for in-pensioners. Much damaged by bombs in the Second World War. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons. *Governor*, General Sir Cameron Nicholson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *Lieut.-Governor and Secretary*, Major-Gen. Sir Douglas Campbell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—The Royal Officers of Arms (Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms) were incorporated by Richard III., and granted Derby House on the site of the present College building by Queen Mary I. The building now in use was built after the Fire of London. The powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised through this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (*see* pp. 641–4) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 750 ft. Foundation stone laid by His late Majesty King George V., March 9, 1912, and the ceremonial opening of the first three sections of the building by His late Majesty, July 17, 1922. Cost about £4,000,000. In 1939 the two central sections of a new building were completed on a site to the east of the main building. The main building contains, in addition to office accommodation, the council chamber, a conference hall, committee and conference rooms; education library for teachers; county record office; and a members' library with maps, prints, drawings, books and manuscripts on London, which is open to the public for reference purposes. *Librarian*, Miss I. Darlington, M.A., F.L.A. The Council, when in session, meets in public in the council chamber fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons at 3 p.m. The times for public inspection of the building are, on Saturdays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.; and on Easter Monday, Whit Monday and August Bank Holiday, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission free.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is about 190 ft. long.

DICKENS HOUSE, 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—In this house Charles Dickens lived from 1837 to 1839, and here he completed *Pickwick Papers*. It is the headquarters of The Dickens Fellowship, and contains many relics of the novelist. It is open to the public daily, 10 to 12.30 and 2 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted); admission 1*s*.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—An imposing late 17th-century house, in the garret of which, with the aid of six amanuenses, Samuel Johnson compiled his Dictionary. Open daily (except Sundays and Bank Holidays) from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5 (according to season). Admission 2*s*.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C.1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely. Ely Place is a private street whose affairs are administered by Commissioners under a special Act of Parliament. The 14th-century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E.2.—Open on Tuesdays to Saturdays 10 to 5, Sundays 2 to 5. Closed on Christmas Day and on Mondays except Bank Holidays. Admission free.

The Museum is housed in a building erected originally as almshouses in 1715. It was eventually purchased by the London County Council and opened as a museum in 1914. The exhibits are shown in a series of period rooms dating from 1600 to the present day, each containing furniture and domestic equipment of a middle-class English home. Photographic enlargements illustrate the costume of each period. Architectural features, mainly 18th century, an 18th century wood-

worker's shop, a downhearth kitchen and a gallery of tools are also shown. Temporary exhibitions and periodic series of evening lectures and recitals are held in the Lecture Hall. There is a reference library of books on furniture, social history and art. Special arrangements for children visiting the Museum in school parties and in their leisure time. *Curator*, Mrs. M. Harrison.

GEORGE INN, Southwark.—Near London Bridge Station. Given to National Trust in 1937. Last galleried inn in London, built in 1677. Open during licensed hours.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C.2 (dating from early 15th century).—Burnt out by incendiary bombs, 1940. The main hall has been restored. The Library, Museum and Art Gallery adjoining mainly escaped damage, and are in part open to the public. Admission free. The Library (with Commercial Reference Room adjoining) contains Plan of London, 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, etc. Open free on week-days, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sundays (May–Sept.), 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. *Keeper of the Guildhall*, F. R. Tomkins.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS, City Road, E.C.1.—The H.A.C. (*Sec.*, Brig. E. Foster Hall, M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1641. The Armoury House dates from 1735. Four of its members who emigrated in the 17th century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. The H.A.C. is the senior regiment of the Territorial Army.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23. Open daily except Tuesdays and Christmas Day, 10.30 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free. The Museum was presented in 1901 to the London County Council by the founder, Mr. F. J. Horniman, M.P. The Museum has two main departments, one devoted to ethnology and the other to zoology. In the former department the very large collections include exhibits illustrating man's progress in the arts and crafts from primitive times and an outstanding collection of musical instruments. The Zoological department includes an aquarium. The reference library contains forty thousand volumes dealing with the subjects represented in the Museum. *Curator*, O. W. Samson.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Archway and offices built about 1753. The mounting of the guard (Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into *Horse Guards' Parade* (230,000 sq. ft.), where the Colour is "trooped" on the Queen's Official Birthday. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W.1.—The Palace of Westminster was re-built in 1840–68 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Welby Pugin, at a cost of over £2,000,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, on Mondays in August and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The present House of Commons was used for the first time on October 26, 1950, the original Chamber having been destroyed by bombs in 1941. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is about 330 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is about 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben", the Hour Bell, named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. This bell which weighed 16 tons 11 cwt., was found cracked in 1857. The present bell (13½ tons) is a recasting of the original and was first brought into use in July, 1859. A light is displayed from this tower at night when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C.4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, have occupied (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars. *Inner Temple Hall* is open to the public on Monday–Friday, 10–11.30 a.m. and 2.30–4 p.m., except during Vacations. *Temple Church*, restored in 1958 after severe damage by bombing, is open on week-days 10–5 p.m. and the public are admitted to Sunday services (see p. 497). Middle Temple Hall (Sixteenth Century) is open to the public, Monday–Friday, 10–12 and 3–5 p.m.; Saturday, 10–4.30. Closed 1–2 p.m. and Sundays. In Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI., Part I.) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455–85). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, was founded in the late 14th century. The squares and roadways are open to the public during the day and the gardens from 12–2 p.m. (August and Sept., 9 a.m.–7 p.m.). The 16th-century Hall, where the "Comedy of Errors" was performed in 1594, was reduced to a shell by bombs. The Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but what remains of *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; though heavy damage was done by a flying-bomb, it retains a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church), *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street, and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus, are all rebuilt. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street (damaged by bombing), and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1922.

JEWISH MUSEUM, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—Opened in 1932, the Museum contains a comprehensive collection of Jewish antiquities, liturgical paraphernalia and "Anglo-Judaica." Open free (Mon.–Thurs.), 2.30–5; (Fri. and Sun.), 10 a.m.–1 p.m. Closed on Saturdays and Jewish Holydays.

KEATS HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3.—In one of two houses here, now made into one, John Keats lived at various times between 1818 and 1820. The house and the museum are open free, weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The special student's library in the adjoining building is open free on weekdays, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Monday and Thursday to 8 p.m.)

KENSINGTON PALACE, W.8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and

continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. State apartments, re-opened to the public in 1956 under administrative control of the London Museum, contain pictures from the royal collections, royal costumes and furniture formerly belonging to Queen Mary. *Hours of Opening:* (April 1–Oct. 31) 10 a.m.–6 p.m.; Sundays, 2–6 p.m.; (Nov. 1–Mar. 31) 10–4; Sundays, 2–4 p.m. *Kensington Gardens* (*q.v.*) adjoin.

KING HENRY VIII WINE CELLAR, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Built in Cardinal Wolsey's time, the Cellar is one of the few remains of the Tudor Palace of Whitehall which King Henry VIII appropriated from the See of York when the Cardinal was deprived of the Great Seal in 1529. The Wine Cellar is open to the public on Saturdays at 2.30 p.m. from Easter Saturday to mid-December. Admission is free but is by appointment only and application for a pass must be made in advance to the Secretary, Ministry of Works (A.S.8.L.), Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E.1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The Principal Companies (see pp. 638–40) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand. Among the finest or more interesting may be mentioned the following: Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane. The present hall was completed in 1835, and contains some magnificent rooms. Exhibitions of plate have been shown here periodically in recent years. Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge (built 1831–3), now admirably restored after severe bomb damage, also contains fine rooms. Apothecaries' Hall, Water Lane, was rebuilt in 1670, after the Great Fire, and has library, hall and kitchen which are good examples of this period, together with a pleasant courtyard. Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, was also rebuilt after the Great Fire, and its hall has very fine late 17th century panelling. The Watermen and Lightermen's Company is not, strictly speaking, a Livery Company, but its hall, in St. Mary at Hill, is a good example of a smaller 18th century building, with pilastered façade. It was completed in 1780. Stationers' Hall, in Stationers' Hall Court, behind Ludgate Hill, another post-Fire Hall, standing in its own court, has a particularly finely carved screen. Barbers' Hall, Monkwell Street, with a Hall attributed to Inigo Jones, was completely destroyed by bombing, but is to be rebuilt. The new hall is to be built some 30 ft. from the old site to enable one of the bastions and part of the wall of the Roman fort to remain exposed to view. Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, built to replace the hall destroyed by bombing, was opened in 1958.

LLOYD'S, Lime Street, E.C.3.—Housed in the Royal Exchange for 150 years and in Leadenhall Street from 1928–1957. The present building was opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on Nov. 14, 1957. The underwriting space has an area of 44,250 sq. ft.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket, the scene of some of the principal matches of the season and Middlesex County headquarters. Tennis court in building behind members' pavilion.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C.4.—(Reconstructed 1930–31.) The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield (the Poultry Market was gutted by fire in January, 1958): *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields*, E.1 (Vegetables, Fruit, etc.), enlarged 1928, and opened by the late Queen Mary; *London Fruit Exchange*, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928–29) faces Spitalfields Market. Other markets are—*Covent Garden*, W.C.2 (established under a charter of Charles II, in 1661) and *Borough Market*, S.E.1, for vegetables, fruit, flowers, etc.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—The London home of Queen Mary until her death in 1953. (Not open to the public.)—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased by the Crown in 1817. Prince Leopold lived there until 1831, and Queen Adelaide from 1837 until her death in 1849. In 1863 it became the London house of the Prince of Wales. The Queen's Chapel, Marlborough Gate, begun in 1623 from the designs of Inigo Jones for the Infanta Maria of Spain, and completed for Queen Henrietta Maria, is open to the public for services during part of the year. In 1959 Marlborough House was given by the Queen as a Commonwealth centre and a meeting place for Commonwealth Premiers.

LONDON MONUMENT, (commonly called "The Monument"), Monument Street, E.C.3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671–77, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 120 ft. high (the moulded cylinder above the balcony supporting a flaming vase of gilt bronze is 42 ft. in addition), and is based on a square plinth 40 ft. high, with fine carvings on W. face (making a total height of 202 ft.). Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column (311 steps) Admission 6*d.*, Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Oct.–March to 4 p.m.). Sundays—May to Sept., 2–6 p.m. Parties of 20 or more school children in charge of an adult 3*d.* each.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT MEMORIAL, South Kensington; AIR, Victoria Embankment; BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square; BEATTY and JELLICOE, Trafalgar Square; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment; BOADICEA (or "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVALRY, Hyde Park; CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an air raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park; EDWARD VII. (Mackennal), Waterloo Place; EROS (Shaftesbury Memorial) (Gilbert), Piccadilly Circus; MARECHAL FOCH, Grosvenor Gardens; GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GEORGE V., Abingdon Street; GEORGE VI, Carlton

Gardens; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS' (Crimea), Waterloo Place; (Great War), Horse Guards' Parade; HAIG (Hardiman), Whitehall; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; KITCHENER, Horse Guards' Parade; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), Parliament Square; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Giles, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (*see above*); NELSON (170 ft. 1¼ in.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RALEIGH, Whitehall; RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards' Parade; FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Grosvenor Square; ROYAL ARTILLERY (South Africa), The Mall; (Great War), Hyde Park Corner; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; CAPTAIN SCOTT, Waterloo Place; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; SMUTS (Epstein), Parliament Square; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards' Parade.

PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART, 53 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—Set up in 1950 to promote the study and teaching of the art and culture of China and its surrounding regions, and provide all necessary material to that end. The Foundation contains the collection of Chinese ceramics formed by Sir Percival David and his important library of books on Chinese art. To these was added a gift from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone of part of his collection of Chinese monochrome porcelains. The galleries were opened to the public in 1952. The Foundation is administered on behalf of the University of London by the School of Oriental and African Studies. *Hours of opening:* Galleries, Mon. 2 to 5 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Library, Mon. 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. *Secretary-Librarian*, Miss B. W. D. Martin.

PORT OF LONDON.—The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the sea, a distance of 69 miles and five dock systems covering an area of 4,140 acres, of which 673 acres are water. The governing body is the Port of London Authority, whose Head Offices in Trinity Square, E.C.3, were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper. Particulars of the docks are as follow:—*London & St. Katharine Docks, E.1.*—Area 125¼ acres including 45 acres water. Chief commodities handled are Wool, Ivory, Spices, Shells, Tea, Rubber, Wine, Marble, Canned Goods, Hides, Perfumes, etc., and general cargo from Continental and coastwise ports. *Surrey Commercial Docks, S.E.16.*—Area 381 acres, including 134 acres water. The chief centre of the London and Provincial Soft-wood Trade. Also handles Hardwood, Grain, Canadian Dairy Produce, etc. *West India & Millwall Docks, E.14.*—Area 466 acres including 133½ acres water. Principal commodities handled are Rum, Sugar, Grain, Hardwood, Fruit, Plywood and Wood pulp. In Millwall Dock a special feature is the Granary. *East India Dock, E.14.*—Area 49 acres including 23 acres water. *Royal Victoria & Albert & King George V. Docks, E.16.*—Area 1,102½ acres including 235 acres water—have special facilities for handling Frozen and Chilled Meat, Grain, Tobacco and Bananas. Large quantities of Wool, Fruit, Dairy Produce and general cargo are also dealt with. The *King George V. Dock*, opened in 1921, provides accommodation for vessels up to 30,000 tons. *Tilbury Docks, Essex.*—Area 725 acres, including 104 acres water. These docks are 26 miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, Indian and other Eastern routes. The Cargo Jetty in the River at Tilbury is available for vessels to discharge or load part cargoes. Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station, giving direct rail connection with London, the Midlands and the North.

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Early 17th century timber-framed house containing fine room on first floor with panelling and modelled plaster ceiling. Open Mon. to Fri. 2.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. to 4.30 p.m. Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday. Available for evening lettings to societies, etc. on application to the Architect, County Hall, S.E.1.

ROMAN LONDON.—Though visible remains are very few, almost every excavation for the foundations of new buildings in the City reveals Roman remains. Sections of the City wall, often however merely a mediæval re-build on the Roman foundations, are the most striking remains still to be seen. Fragments may be seen near the White Tower in the Tower of London, Trinity Square, No. 1 Crutched Friars, All Hallows, London Wall—its semi-circular vestry being built on the remains of a round bastion—St. Alphage, London Wall, recently restored by the Corporation of London and showing a striking succession of building and repairs from Roman till later mediæval times, St. Giles, Cripplegate and, by permission only, the great bastion beneath the pavement of the yard of the G.P.O. in Giltspur Street. Recent excavations in the Cripplegate area have revealed that a fort was built in this area and later incorporated in the town wall in this north-west corner of the City. Evidence from these excavations proves that the fort was not built until about 100–120 A.D., and the date of the town wall must therefore be considerably later. Remains of a bath building are preserved beneath the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street and other foundations may be seen in the Crypt of All Hallows Barking by the Tower. The governmental headquarters of the town was a great basilica, more than 400 ft. long from east to west, the massive walls of which have been encountered, extending from Leadenhall Market across Gracechurch Street as far as St. Michael's, Cornhill. Excavations during the past few years have shown that buildings over the river front were erected on huge oaken piles and a framework of timber for a considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge. The "Roman Bath," in Strand Lane, which is not now held by most authorities to be of Roman origin, is maintained by the L.C.C. on behalf of the National Trust, and is open to the public on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. (*Admission*, 1s.). Excavations since 1948 on a bombed site in Walbrook, on the banks of the old Wall Brook, have produced many interesting discoveries, including a Temple of Mithras, from which the splendid marble statues have been placed in Guildhall Museum, now in the Royal Exchange, where many other relics from the Roman City may be seen.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.3 (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened as "The Bourse" and proclaimed "The Royal Exchange" by Queen Elizabeth I., 1571, rebuilt 1667–69 and 1842–44).—Open to the public, free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth I., Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; mural paintings in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. Part of the Guildhall Museum

is now housed in the building and from time to time various exhibitions are held there. The carillon of the Royal Exchange (reinstated 1950) plays English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Canadian and Australian melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon and 3 and 6 p.m. With the exception of the courtyard ambulatory and the shops the whole of the building is now occupied by the Royal Exchange Assurance (which has had its head office there since 1720) and is administered by the Gresham Committee (*Clerk*, Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2.).

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—Map Room open to public, *free*.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C.3 (building erected 1811), where coins for the United Kingdom and abroad are struck. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 6 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 9.30 a.m. to 3 p.m., Mon. to Fri., except Bank Holidays, etc., when the Mint is closed.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, WHITEHALL, S.W.1.—Open on weekdays, 10 to 5. Admission: adults: 2*s.* 6*d.*, children under 14, 1*s.* Special arrangements for school parties. Services in uniform free. The private Museum is housed in the Banqueting House of Old Whitehall Palace, which was designed by Inigo Jones and completed in 1622. The ceiling consists of magnificent and massive paintings by Rubens. From this building King Charles I. walked to the scaffold erected near the present entrance. The exhibits are some of the greatest treasures of the Navy, Army and Air Force, and include models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, dioramas of other famous events from the landing of Julius Caesar to the invasion of Normandy, models of ships and aircraft, and many personal relics of national heroes. Other exhibits are uniforms, medals, swords, small arms, model guns and tanks. *Curator*, Lieut.-Col. P. S. M. Wilkinson.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W.1.—(Not open to the public.) Built by Henry VIII.; the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal, which in 1955 was reopened to the public for services during part of the year. A royal residence from 1697 to 1837. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's" and (by the permission of the Crown) the Conference of the Allies (1921) and later conferences have been held here.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and crypt of Church (12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected on application to the Secretary at the Chancery.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. The house and galleries, built 1812–24, are the work of the founder, Sir John Soane (1753–1837) and contain his collections, arranged as he left them, in pursuance of an Act procured by him in 1833. Exhibits include the Sarcophagus of Seti I. (1370 B.C.), classical vases and marbles, Hogarth's *Rake's Progress* and *Election* series, paintings by Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, Lawrence, etc., and sculpture by Chantrey, Flaxman, etc. Soane's library of 8,000 vols. and a collection of 20,000 architectural drawings are available for study. Open Tues.–Sat. inclusive, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Bank Holidays and throughout August. *Curator:* Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A. *Inspectress:* Miss D. Stroud, F.S.A.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.—The beautiful river façade (600 ft. long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and other branches of the Civil Service and by the *Principal Probate Registry*. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills of (*inter alios*) Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C.2.—The foundation stone of the present building was laid in 1801, but the building was almost entirely reconstructed in 1854 from the designs of Thomas Allason. The most notable alteration since that date occurred in 1885 when an east wing was added: this is surmounted by a dome, the apex of which is more than 100 feet above the floor. The area of the floor is about 25,000 square feet. The Stock Exchange provides a market for the purchase and sale of about 10,000 securities quoted in the Stock Exchange Daily Official List and valued at over £45,000,000,000 and also securities listed on other Exchanges. At present the members of the Stock Exchange, who consist of brokers (agents for clients) and jobbers (dealers in specific securities) number about 3,500. Visitors' Gallery (entrance, 8 Throgmorton Street) open between 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. from Monday to Friday. Admission free and without ticket. Film show.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1864–70 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Albert Embankment on the S. side (from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall), 1866–69; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871–74. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir J. W. Bazalgette (1819–91) also inaugurated the London main drainage system, 1858–65. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 332 yards, of which 474 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,506,914. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is 1 mile 279 yards, of which 377 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,323,663. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E.16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. The length of the subway is 552 yards, and its cost was about £86,000. The *Thames Tunnel* (1,300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by

the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed

TOWER HILL, E.C.1 and E.C.3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square. A movement, sponsored by the Council for Tower Hill Improvement, aims at creating more open space around the Tower by the demolition of encroaching buildings and by opening Trinity Square Gardens to the public, thus restoring to Tower Hill its ancient title to be the City's pleasance, or "Board-room."

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C.3.—Admission to a general view of the Tower, the White Tower (Armouries), the Beauchamp and Bloody Towers and the Chapels Royal—1s. Saturdays, admission free: to Jewel House—1s. Half-price for children. The Tower of London is closed on Sundays during the Winter period and on the mornings of the Summer time period, Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Sundays throughout the year the public is admitted to Holy Communion, 8.15 a.m. and Morning Service, 11.15 a.m. Open on weekdays, May 1 to Sept. 30, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Oct. 1 to mid-March, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; mid-March to April 30, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Sundays, first Sunday in May to last in Sept., 2 to 5 p.m. CONSTABLE, Field-Marshal The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; LIEUTENANT, Lieut.-General Sir Euan Miller, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; MAJOR AND RESIDENT GOVERNOR, Brigadier L. F. E. Wieler, C.B., C.B.E.; KEEPER OF THE JEWEL HOUSE, Maj.-General H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C., F.S.A.; MASTER OF THE ARMOURIES, Sir James Mann, F.S.A.

The White Tower is the oldest and central building in Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London. It was built at the order of William I. and constructed by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in the years 1078–98. The Inner Wall, with thirteen towers, was constructed by Henry III. in the 12th century. The Moat was extended and completed by Richard I. and the Wharf first mentioned in 1228. The Outer Wall was completed in the reign of Edward I. and now incorporates 6 towers and 2 bastions. The last Monarch to reside in the Tower of London was James I. The Crown Jewels came to the Tower in the reign of Henry III. All coinage used in Great Britain was minted in the Outer Ward of the Tower of London until 1810 when the Royal Mint was formed. The Tower of London has had a military garrison since 1078.

WELLINGTON MUSEUM, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, W.1.—Admission on weekdays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day. Adults 1s., Children, 6d. Apsley House was designed by Robert Adam for Lord Bathurst and built 1771–8. It was bought in 1817 by the Duke of Wellington, who in 1828–29 employed Benjamin Wyatt to enlarge it, face it with Bath stone and add the Corinthian portico. The Museum contains many fine paintings, services of porcelain and silver plate and personal relics formerly belonging to the 1st Duke of Wellington (1769–1852) and was given to the Nation by the present Duke. It was first opened to the public in 1952, under the administration of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W.1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087–1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377–99), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the old Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed most of the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is about 240 ft. long, 68 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. Extensive repairs to the Hall have recently been carried out. Admission: During sessions—Mon. to Thurs., 10 a.m. until one hour before House of Commons meets. Sat., 10 a.m.–4 p.m. During Recess—Mon. to Sat., except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 a.m.–4 p.m.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

By the Crown

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), see p. 653.

GREEN PARK (53 acres), W.1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner

GREENWICH PARK (196½ acres), S.E.10, see p. 653.

HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).

HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).

HAMPTON COURT PARK (622 acres).

HYDE PARK (360 acres).—From Park Lane, W.1, to Kensington Gardens, W.2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1851.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres), W.2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, containing the Albert Memorial.

KEW, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (300 acres).—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and trolley-bus. Open daily, except Christmas Day, from 10 a.m. The closing hour varies from 4 p.m. in mid-winter to 8 p.m. in mid-summer. Admission, 3d. Houses and museums, 1 p.m. to dusk or 4.50 p.m. (week-days); 1 p.m. to dusk or 5.50 p.m. (Sundays). Dogs not admitted.

REGENT'S PARK AND PRIMROSE HILL (464 acres), N.W.1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).

RICHMOND PARK (2,469 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W.1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. Ornamental lake of 12 acres. The original suspension bridge built in 1857 was replaced in 1957. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace. *Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, General Sir Robert Mansergh, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.

By the Corporation of London

BURNHAM BEECHES AND FLEET WOOD (494 acres), see pp. 652–3.

COULSDON COMMON, Surrey (111 acres).

EPPING FOREST (6,000 acres), see p. 653.

FARTHINGDOWN, Surrey (122 acres).

HIGHGATE WOOD (70 acres).

KENLEY COMMON, Surrey (80 acres).

QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres).

RIDDLESDOWN, Surrey (87 acres).

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (51 acres).

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).

WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent (25 acres).

By the London County Council

BATTERSEA PARK (200 acres), S.W.8 to S.W.11.

BECKENHAM PLACE PARK (214 acres), Beckenham, Kent, has an 18-hole public golf course.

BLACKHEATH (268 acres), S.E.3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is near the S.E. corner. The building was designed by Wren and its Chapel doors have carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons.

BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S.E.2.

BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E.5.

CASTLEWOOD (23 acres), S.E.9.

CLAPHAM COMMON (205 acres), S.W.4.

CRYSTAL PALACE (201 acres), S.E.19.

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E.22.

FINSBURY PARK (125 acres), N.4.

GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), E.5.

HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), E.8.

HAINAULT FOREST (1,208 acres), Hainault, Essex, has two 18-hole public golf courses.

HAMMERSMITH PARK (8 acres), W.12.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH and Extension (294 acres), N.W.3.

HOLLAND PARK (55 acres), W.8.

KEN WOOD (200 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley. Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription opened and dedicated by King George V., July 18, 1925. Ken Wood House, an 18th-century Mansion (open to the public), contains a fine Adam library and valuable art treasures from the Iveagh Bequest.

LESNES ABBEY WOODS (215 acres), Erith.—Ruins of an Augustinian abbey.

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

PARLIAMENT HILL (271 acres)—adjoining Hampstead Heath.

PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E.15, and S.E.22.

PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E.15 and S.E.22.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E.18.

RAVENSCOURT PARK (34 acres), Hammersmith.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E.16.

STREATHAM COMMON (68 acres), S.W.16.

TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W.17.

VICTORIA EMBANKMENT GARDENS (9 acres), W.C.2, a popular centre for band concerts.

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E.2.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (175 acres), S. W.18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N.6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith, including Little Wormwood Scrubs.

EXHIBITIONS ETC., IN LONDON

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Open daily (including Sunday), Winter, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Summer, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 4s.; children under fourteen 2s.

LONDON PLANETARIUM, Marylebone Road, N.W.1. Performances from 11 a.m. on weekdays; from 3 p.m. on Sundays. Admission, 4s.; children under fourteen, 2s.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W.1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S.W.1, and the Chelsea Flower Show at the Royal Hospital Grounds, Chelsea (May).

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—Opened 1828. Admission from 9 a.m. (10 a.m. in Winter) till 7 p.m., or sunset, whichever is the earlier. Sundays before 2 p.m., adults, 5s.; children 2s. 6d. Mondays (except Bank Holidays), adults 2s.; children 1s.; other week-days and Sunday afternoon, adults 3s. 6d.; children 2s. Additional charge for admission to the Aquarium and the Children's Zoo.

WHIPSNADE ZOOLOGICAL PARK, Whipsnade Park, nr. Dunstable, Beds. (34 miles from London, 8¼ miles from Luton and 3 miles from Dunstable). Opened 1931. Admission on Sundays and weekdays, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. (7.30 p.m. on Sundays), or sunset, whichever is the earlier, adults 3s. 6d., children 2s.

MUSIC

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Opera and Ballet throughout the year. The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). *General Administrator*, Sir David Webster, Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

BACH CHOIR.—The Bach Choir was formed in 1876 to give the first performance in England of Bach's Mass in B Minor. The conductor was Otto Goldschmidt and his wife Jenny Lind, the famous soprano, herself trained the lady members of the Choir. *Musical Director*, David Willcocks. *Secretary*, Miss M. Buxton, 127 Thurloe Street, S.W.7.

LONDON BACH GROUP.—Formed in 1950 and specializes in the performance of the choral and instrumental works of J. S. Bach. *Musical Director*, J. Minchinton; *Sec.*, Miss J. Norris, 45 Evelyn Gardens, S.W.7.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, South Bank, S.E.1.—Opened for the Festival of Britain, 1951, and administered by London County Council. Concerts, opera and regular ballet seasons. *General Manager*, T. E. Bean, C.B.E.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. The full band of 250 instrumentalists holds classical military band concerts in the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the summer season, commencing at 8 p.m.

JACQUES ORCHESTRA.—Founded 1936. Average number of concerts each year, 50. Has specialized in music of the 18th century and given first performances of many contemporary works. Annual performances of the St. Matthew Passion with Bach Choir at Festival Hall. Summer Concerts at Victoria and Albert Museum. *Secretary*, W. Ganiford, 9 Langley Park, N.W.7.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Hadley Woods.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent wooded scenery (425 acres), purchased

by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station (Western Region), passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church. *See* "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May.

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime Ministers, was presented to the Nation (with an endowment to maintain the estate, etc.) by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act*, 1917. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a mansion in Tudor style in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire).—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

DARWIN AND DOWN HOUSE, Downe, Farnborough, Kent.—Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Maintained by the Royal College of Surgeons. Open daily (except Fridays and Christmas Day) 11 to 5. Admission, 1*s.*; Children, 6*d.*

DULWICH, S.E.21 (5 miles from London), contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), the *Horniman Museum* and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). The *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois, was damaged by enemy action in the Second World War. The pictures, however, were saved, and the gallery has been rebuilt with the aid of a grant from the Pilgrim Trust. It was reopened by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on April 27, 1953. In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by Southern Region). Remains of 13th–15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship (Doggett's Coat and Badge).

EPPING FOREST (6,000 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 12 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area). LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH (London Transport and Eastern Region). Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,160 in July, 1952. Buildings date from 1442.

GREENWICH, S.E.10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391–1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth I were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbraeck. (For *National Maritime Museum*, *see* p. 404.) *Painted Hall* and *Chapel* open daily except Thursdays from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. in summer months. During winter months they are also closed on Sundays. Visitors are also admitted to Morning Service in the Chapel at 11 a.m., summer and winter, except during College vacations. *Greenwich Park* (185 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Nôtre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is the old *Royal Observatory* (founded 1675), which is now removed to Herstmonceux Castle, Sussex (see pp. 406–7). Part of its buildings at Greenwich have been taken over by the Maritime Museum and named Flamsteed House, after John Flamsteed, the first Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, at the "Ship" Hotel, was held in 1894. *Charlton House*: built in the early 17th century (1607–1612) for Adam Newton, tutor to Prince Henry, brother to Charles I. The house is largely in the Jacobean style of architecture. *Cutty Sark*, the last of the famous tea clippers, which has been preserved as a memorial to ships and men of a past era. The ship is fully restored and rerigged, with a museum of sail on board. Open to visitors: weekdays, 11 to 6, Sundays, 2.30 to 6.

HAM HOUSE, Richmond.—A notable example of 17th-century domestic architecture, long the home of the Tollemache family (Earls of Dysart). Now the property of the National Trust, which has let it on a long lease to the Ministry of Works. The contents, described as "probably the finest and most varied collection of Charles II.'s reign to survive," were purchased for the Victoria and Albert Museum which now administers the house. Opened to the public in May, 1950, Ham House may be seen on Tues.–Sun. inclusive and on Bank Holidays, 2–6 p.m., April–Oct., 12–4 p.m., Nov.–March. Closed Mon. (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission, 1*s.*; Children, 6*d.*

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth-century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, with additions by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1769). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. The Palace is *closed* on Christmas Day and Good Friday. The State Apartments and Great Hall are open (May–Sept.), weekdays, 9.30–6; Sundays, 11–6; (March, April and October), weekdays, 9.30–5; Sundays, 2–5; (Nov.–Feb.), weekdays, 9.30–4, Sundays, 2–4. Admission,

1s.; children half-price. Admission to the Tudor Kitchen, Wine Cellars and Great Hall cellars, 3d. (inclusive charge), no half-price. Orangery (Mantegna Pictures) open as State Apartments, 3d., no half-price. Tennis Court open daily from 2 p.m. till time of closing of State Apartments, April to Sept. Admission 3d. The Vine, admission 2d. (April 1–Sept. 30); free (Oct.–March); and the Maze, admission 3d., are open daily from 10.30 a.m. until 30 mins. before dusk. Tickets obtainable at the King's Staircase. The Banqueting House is open daily (April–Sept.) from 2 p.m. to the time of closing of the State Apartments. Admission 6d., children half-price. Refreshments can be obtained in the Tilt Yard gardens during the summer season. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (about 550 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

HUGHENDEN MANOR, High Wycombe, Bucks.—The home of Disraeli from 1847 till his death and contains much of his furniture, books, etc. Conveyed to the National Trust in 1947. Open daily including Sundays and Monday Bank Holidays (but not other Mondays and not the day after a Monday Bank Holiday), 2–6 or till dusk. Open also Saturdays and Sundays, 10–1. Closed all January. Admission (non-members), 2s.; children, 1s.; parties of 20 or more, 1s. 6d.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th-century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665–1666).

KEW, Surrey, a parish contained since 1892 in the borough of Richmond, was a favourite home of the early Hanoverian monarchs. Kew House, the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and later of his son, George III., was pulled down in 1803, but the earlier Dutch House, now known as Kew Palace, survives. It was built in 1631 and acquired by George III. as an annexe to Kew House in 1781. The famous Kew Gardens (*see* p. 651) were originally laid out as a private garden for Kew House for George III.'s mother in 1759 and were much enlarged in the nineteenth century, notably by the inclusion of the grounds of the former Richmond Lodge. Kew Green, between the Gardens and Kew Bridge, is very attractive and on the Green stands the parish church, built in 1714 and several times enlarged. Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck, the parents of the late Queen Mary, were married here in 1866 and the Church contains many reminders of Royal connections with Kew.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings adjoining the Guildhall.

NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, Camberley, Surrey.—Opened by H.M. the Queen on July 15, 1960. Also housed at Sandhurst are the museums of the Indian Army and of the disbanded Irish regiments.

OSTERLEY PARK, Isleworth.—House and park of 300 acres given to the National Trust by the Earl of Jersey in 1949. Part of the Elizabethan house, built in 1577 for Sir Thomas Gresham, remains, but it was largely remodelled by Robert Adam, and the staterooms are among the best examples of Adam decoration. Open daily, except Mondays. 2–6 p.m. Closed Monday (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission 1s., children 6d.

RICHMOND, Surrey, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII., 1485–1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the former home of Queen Mary's mother (the Duke of Windsor was born there, June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter* Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,358 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMEDE.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15–23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island* (claimed as the actual site of the sealing), presented to the National Trust in 1930 by Lady Fairhaven and her sons.

A memorial at *Cooper's Hill*, near Runnimede, to members of the Commonwealth air forces who lost their lives in the Second World War while serving from bases in the United Kingdom and north-western Europe and have no known grave, was unveiled by the Queen on October 17, 1953.

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. The site of the pre-Roman city of King Tasciovanus and the remains of the ancient City of Verulamium, with well preserved theatre and many other features, excavated in recent years. St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Sir Francis Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station, Western Region) contains the 14th-century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771.

SYON HOUSE, Brentford.—The town seat of the Duke of Northumberland. The house is part of the buildings of the Nunnery of Syon, erected by permission of Henry VI. in 1431. At the Dissolution of the Nunnery the Estate reverted to the Crown. In 1578 it was granted to the 9th Earl of Northumberland and in 1632 the house was repaired under superintendence of Inigo Jones. In 1766 the interior was transformed by Robert Adam, who also built the entrance gateway. The lion on the river-front was brought here in 1874 on the demolition of Northumberland House in the Strand. Open (*July*), Tues.–Sat.; (*Aug.–Sept.*), Mon.–Sat.; (*May, June and October*), Weds.–Sat. only, 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission 2s. 6d.; children, 1s.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (Eastern Region).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (12th century), the

Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (consecrated May 3, 1060) and the traditional burial place of King Harold II. (1066), and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. New evidence of the position and style of several buildings, which once stood on the site of the Augustinian monastery, were revealed by the prolonged drought in the summer of 1933. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–87).—22 miles from London, by Western and Southern Regions. The Castle Precincts are open daily, free of charge, from 10 a.m. to sunset. Official Guides are in attendance from 10 to 4, Oct. to March, and from 10 to 5, April to Sept. When the Court is not in residence, the *State Apartments* of Windsor Castle are open to the public, during Her Majesty's pleasure, on every weekday and on certain Sunday afternoons during the summer months. When the State Apartments are open the charges for admission are for Adults, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and for Children, 6*d.* By the Queen's command, the net proceeds go to charities. An authorized guide book can be obtained at the office, price 2*s.* 3*d.* The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from April 1 to May 31, and Oct. 1 to 31 between 11 and 4; June 1 to Sept. 30, 11 to 5; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3 and on certain Sundays during the summer between 1.30 and 5. The *Queen's Doll's House* and the *Old Master Drawings* can be seen on the same days and hours as the State Apartments, admission 6*d.* each person to each. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments (*except* between 1 and 2 p.m.) but not on Sundays; the *Round Tower* or *Keep* is open from April 1 to Sept. 30 (except when the Royal Standard is flying), the same days and hours as the State Apartments. Admission free. By permission of the Dean and Chapter, *St. George's Chapel* may be viewed on Mon.–Thurs., between 11 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.; Fridays, 1 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 to 4 p.m. Admission 2*s.* per person, except at service times. The Chapel is usually closed during January. The Daily Services in the Chapel are open to the public. The *Curfew Tower* may be seen under the guidance of the Keeper, to whom application must be made at the entrance (Admission 6*d.*). The *Royal Mausoleum*, Frogmore Gardens, Home Park, is open only on Whit Monday, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.

LONDON RAILWAY STATIONS AND SYSTEMS

London Midland Region

EUSTON, off Euston Road.—For trains to Birmingham (New Street), Rugby, Stafford, Crewe, North Wales, Manchester, Liverpool, Warrington, Carlisle, and Scotland *viâ* old London and North-Western route. Also short-distance trains to Watford, etc.

ST. PANCRAS, Euston Road.—For trains to Bedford, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Sheffield, etc. and to Scotland *viâ* old Midland route. Also short-distance trains to St. Albans, Luton, etc. Boat-trains for Tilbury leave rom St. Pancras.

BROAD STREET.—City terminus of the former North London line to Richmond *viâ* Willesden Junction and for trains to Watford.

MARYLEBONE.—For trains to Rugby, Leicester and Nottingham and for some shorter-distance trains, *e.g.* to Harrow, High Wycombe and Aylesbury (*see also* Metropolitan Line).

Eastern Region

KING'S CROSS.—For trains to Peterborough, Grantham, Doncaster, York, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle and Edinburgh *viâ* old London and North-Eastern route.

LIVERPOOL STREET, City.—For trains to East Anglia—Chelmsford, Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, Cromer, Yarmouth, etc.; boat-trains to Harwich. Also short-distance trains to most parts of Essex.

FENCHURCH STREET, City.—Is terminus for the Tilbury and Southend Line.

Western Region

PADDINGTON, Praed Street, W.2.—For trains to Reading, Swindon, Bristol, Taunton, Exeter, Plymouth, Penzance, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea and other parts of South Wales, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Oxford, Worcester and Hereford, Birmingham (Snow Hill), Wolverhampton, Chester and Birkenhead. Also short-distance trains to parts of Middlesex and Thames Valley.

Southern Region

VICTORIA, end of Victoria Street, S.W.1.—Boat trains for Dover, Folkestone and Newhaven. Trains to Kent and Sussex coast. Short-distance trains to many parts of Kent and Surrey.

WATERLOO, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—Trains to Southampton, Portsmouth (for Isle of Wight), Lymington (for Isle of Wight), Bournemouth, Basingstoke, Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Ilfracombe and Bude. Short-distance trains to many parts of Surrey, Middlesex and Thames Valley.

LONDON BRIDGE, south of London Bridge, S.E.1.—Trains to South Coast and many short-distance trains on Southern Electric system.

CHARING CROSS.—Trains to all parts of Kent and East Sussex and many short-distance trains.

CANNON STREET, City.—City terminus for trains covering largely same routes as Charing Cross.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, City.—Used mostly for short-distance trains to South London and parts of Kent. BLACKFRIARS is on the Holborn Viaduct Line, but is a terminus for some trains.

LONDON TRANSPORT UNDERGROUND SYSTEM

Bakerloo Line

Elephant and Castle,* Lambeth North, Waterloo,* Charing Cross,* Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus,* Oxford Circus,* Regent's Park, Baker Street*—then *Stanmore Branch* (St. John's Wood, Swiss Cottage, Finchley Road,* West Hampstead, Kilburn, Willesden Green, Dollis Hill, Neasden, Wembley Park,* Kingsbury, Queensbury, Canons Park, Stanmore) or *Watford Branch* (Marylebone, Edgware Road,* Paddington,* Warwick Avenue, Maida Vale, Kilburn Park, Queen's Park, Kensal Green, Willesden Junction, Harlesden, Stonebridge Park, Wembley Central, North Wembley, South Kenton, Kenton, Harrow and Wealdstone, Headstone Lane, Hatch End, Carpenders Park, Bushey and Oxhey, Watford High Street, Watford Junction).

Central Line

From Ruislip.—West Ruislip, Ruislip Gardens, South Ruislip, Northolt, Greenford, Perivale, Hanger Lane.

From Ealing.—Ealing Broadway, West Acton. Then (both branches) North Acton, East Acton,

* Interchange Stations.

White City, Shepherd's Bush, Holland Park, Notting Hill Gate,* Queensway, Lancaster Gate, Marble Arch, Bond Street, Oxford Circus,* Tottenham Court Road,* Holborn,* Chancery Lane, St. Paul's, Bank,* Liverpool Street,* Bethnal Green, Mile End,* Stratford, Leyton, Leytonstone.

Then **Hainault Branch** *via* Wanstead (Wanstead, Redbridge, Gants Hill, Newbury Park, Barkingside, Fairlop, Hainault).

Or **Epping Branch** (Snaresbrook, South Woodford, Woodford, Buckhurst Hill, Loughton, Debden, Theydon Bois, Epping, North Weald, Blake Hall, Ongar). Change at Woodford for Roding Valley, Chigwell, Grange Hill and Hainault.

Circle Line

Charing Cross,* Westminster, St. James's Park, Victoria, Sloane Square, South Kensington,* Gloucester Road,* High Street Kensington, Notting Hill Gate,* Bayswater, Paddington,* Edgware Road,* Baker Street,* Great Portland Street, Euston Square, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Farringdon, Aldersgate, Moorgate,* Liverpool Street,* Aldgate, Tower Hill, Monument,* Cannon Street, Mansion House, Blackfriars, Temple, Charing Cross.*

District Line

Upminster, Upminster Bridge, Hornchurch, Elm Park, Dagenham East, Dagenham Heathway, Becontree, Upney, Barking, East Ham, Upton Park, Plaistow, West Ham, Bromley, Bow Road, Mile End,* Stepney Green, Whitechapel,* Aldgate East, Tower Hill (for Tower Hill–Gloucester Road and Edgware Road, *see* Circle Line), Earl's Court.*

Change at Earl's Court for Kensington (Olympia).

Then **Wimbledon Branch.**—West Brompton, Fulham Broadway, Parsons Green, Putney Bridge, East Putney, Southfields, Wimbledon Park, Wimbledon.

Or **Richmond, Hounslow or Ealing Branches,** Common as far as Turnham Green (West Kensington, Barons Court, Hammersmith,* Ravenscourt Park, Stamford Brook, Turnham Green).

Richmond Branch.—Gunnersbury, Kew Gardens, Richmond.

Hounslow Branch.—Chiswick Park, Acton Town,* then as Piccadilly Line.

Ealing Branch.—Chiswick Park, Acton Town,* Ealing Common,* Ealing Broadway.

Metropolitan Line

From Barking as District to Aldgate East, then as Circle Line, Liverpool Street – Baker Street *via* King's Cross. Change at Whitechapel for Shoreditch and for Shadwell, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Surrey Docks and New Cross or New Cross Gate.

From Baker Street—**Hammersmith Branch.**—Edgware Road,* Paddington,* Royal Oak, Westbourne Park, Ladbroke Grove, Latimer Road, Shepherd's Bush, Goldhawk Road, Hammersmith.*

Or **Uxbridge, Watford and Aylesbury Branches,** Common as far as Harrow-on-the-Hill (Finchley Road,* Wembley Park,* Preston Road, Northwick Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill).

(**Uxbridge Branch**—West Harrow, Rayners Lane,* then as Piccadilly Line.)

Watford and Aylesbury Branches.—Common as far as Moor Park (North Harrow, Pinner, Northwood Hills, Northwood, Moor Park).

Then Croxley and Watford.

Or Rickmansworth, Chorley Wood, Chalfont and Latimer, Amersham, Great Missenden, Wendover, Stoke Mandeville and Aylesbury. Change at Chalfont and Latimer for Chesham.

Northern Line

Morden, South Wimbledon, Collier's Wood, Tooting Broadway, Tooting Bec, Balham, Clapham South, Clapham Common, Clapham North, Stockwell, Oval, Kennington.

Then **City Branch**—Elephant and Castle,* Borough, London Bridge, Bank,* Moorgate,* Old Street,* Angel, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Euston—Camden Town,* *see below.* (Change at Moorgate for *Northern City Line*—Old Street,* Essex Road, Highbury and Islington, Drayton Park and Finsbury Park.*)

Or **West End Branch**—Waterloo,* Charing Cross,* Strand, Leicester Square,* Tottenham Court Road,* Goodge Street, Warren Street, Euston, Mornington Crescent, Camden Town.

Then **Edgware Branch**—Chalk Farm, Belsize Park, Hampstead, Golders Green, Brent, Hendon Central, Colindale, Burnt Oak, Edgware.

Or **Barnet and Mill Hill East Branches.**—Kentish Town, Tufnell Park, Archway, Highgate, East Finchley, Finchley Central, West Finchley, Woodside Park, Totteridge, High Barnet. (Mill Hill East trains diverge after Finchley Central.)

Piccadilly Line

Cockfosters, Oakwood, Southgate, Arnos Grove, Bounds Green, Wood Green, Turnpike Lane, Manor House, Finsbury Park,* Arsenal, Holloway Road, Caledonian Road, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Russell Square, Holborn,* Covent Garden, Leicester Square,* Piccadilly Circus,* Green Park, Hyde Park Corner, Knightsbridge, South Kensington,* Gloucester Road,* Earls Court,* Barons Court, Hammersmith,* Acton Town.*

Then **Hounslow Branch.**—South Ealing, Northfields, Boston Manor, Osterley, Hounslow East, Hounslow Central, Hounslow West.

Or **Uxbridge Branch.**—Ealing Common,* North Ealing, Park Royal, Alperton, Sudbury Town, Sudbury Hill, South Harrow, Rayners Lane,* Eastcote, Ruislip Manor, Ruislip, Ickenham, Hillingdon, Uxbridge.

Waterloo and City Line

(*British Railways*)

Direct trains between Waterloo* and Bank.*

* Interchange Stations.

GREEN LINE COACH ROUTES

701. Gravesend – Dartford – Victoria – Staines – Ascot.
702. Gravesend – Dartford – Victoria – Staines – Sunningdale.
703. Wrotham – Swanley – Victoria – Wembley – Amersham.
704. Tunbridge Wells – Sevenoaks – Victoria – Slough – Windsor.
705. Sevenoaks – Westerham – Victoria – Slough – Windsor.
706. Westerham – Croydon – Victoria – Watford – Aylesbury.
707. Oxted – Croydon – Victoria – Watford – Aylesbury.
708. East Grinstead – Caterham – Victoria – Watford – Hemel Hempstead.
709. Godstone – Caterham – Oxford Circus – Uxbridge – Chesham.
710. Crawley – Redhill – Oxford Circus – Uxbridge – Amersham.
711. Reigate – Sutton – Oxford Circus – Uxbridge – High Wycombe.
712. Dorking – Epsom – Victoria – St. Albans – Luton.
713. Dorking – Epsom – Victoria – St. Albans – Dunstable.
714. Dorking – Kingston – King's Cross – St. Albans – Luton.

715. Guildford – Esher – Oxford Circus – Enfield – Hertford.
715A. Marble Arch – Oxford Circus – Edmonton – Hertford.
716. Chertsey – Kingston – Baker Street – Barnet – Hitchin.
716A. Woking – Kingston – Baker Street – Barnet – Stevenage.
717. Victoria – Baker Street – Barnet – Welham Green – Welwyn Garden City.
718. Windsor – Kingston – Victoria – Chingford – Epping – Harlow New Town.
719. Hemel Hempstead – Leverstock Green – Garston – Watford – Victoria.
720. Bishop's Stortford – Harlow – Epping – Woodford – Aldgate.
720A. Harlow New Town – Epping – Woodford – Aldgate.
721. Brentwood – Gidea Park – Romford – Ilford – Aldgate.
722. Upminster – Hornchurch – Becontree Heath – Aldgate.
723. Tilbury Ferry – Chadwell St. Mary – Grays – Purfleet – Aldgate.
723A. Grays – Belhus – Aldgate.
723B. Tilbury Ferry – Dock Road – Grays – Purfleet – Aldgate.
725. Gravesend – Bromley – Croydon – Kingston – Windsor.
726. Romford – Baker Street – Barnet – St. Albans – Whipsnade Zoo (summer only).

HOUSES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Times of summer opening and admission fees shown are those which obtained in 1960, and are subject to modification. Space permits only a selection of some of the more noteworthy houses in England which are open to the public. A fuller description of some houses in or near London will be found on pp. 645–655.

ALBURY PARK, nr. Guildford.—Daily, 1.30–5. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

ALNWICK CASTLE, Northumberland. Seat of the Duke of Northumberland.—May, June and Sept., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Whit Monday, 1–5. July and Aug., daily except Sun. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

ALTHORP, nr. Northampton. Seat of Earl Spencer.—April-July, Sept., Tues., Thurs., and Bank Holidays. Aug., daily except Mon., 2.30–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*ARLINGTON COURT, nr. Barnstaple.—April–Sept., daily, except Sat., 11–6. Admission, 2*s.*

ARUNDEL CASTLE, Sussex. Seat of the Duke of Norfolk.—Mid-May to first week in July, Mon.–Thurs., 1–4.30; first week in July to end of Sept., Mon.–Fri., 12–4.30. Admission, 2*s.*

*ASCOTT, Wing, Bucks.—Including Anthony de Rothschild collection of pictures. April-Sept. Thurs. and 1st and 3rd Sat. and Bank Holidays. (Every Sat., Aug. and Sept.), 2–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

AUDLEY END, Saffron Walden.—Thurs., Sat., Sun., Bank Holidays, 9.30–5.30. Admission, 2*s.*

AVEBURY MANOR, Wiltshire. (Adjoining the famous Avebury stone circle, which is also on public view).—April, June, July and Sept., Sat. and Sun.; May and August, daily except Tues., 2–6, Bank Holidays, 10–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

BELVOIR CASTLE, nr. Grantham. Seat of the Duke of Rutland.—April–Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 12–6; Bank Holidays and day following, 11–8; Sundays, 2–7. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

BERKELEY CASTLE, Glos.—Mid-April-Sept., daily, except Mon., 2–5.30, Bank Holidays, 11.30–5.30. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

BLENHEIM PALACE, Woodstock. Seat of the Duke of Marlborough and birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.—April–July and third week in Sept. till end of Oct., Mon.–Thurs. (closed Whit Monday); August and first three weeks of Sept., daily except Fri., 1–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*BLICKLING HALL, Norfolk.—May–Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2–5.30. Admission, 3*s.*

*BUCKLAND ABBEY, Tavistock.—Including Drake relics. Easter–Sept. 30, weekdays and Bank Holidays, 11–6. Sun. 2–6. Admission, 1*s.*

CARISBROOKE CASTLE, Isle of Wight. Former house of Governor of Isle of Wight and place of Charles I.'s captivity.—Weekdays, 9.30–7, Sundays, 2–5.30. Admission, 1*s.* 6*d.*

CASTLE ASHBY, nr. Northampton. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Sundays in June, July and August, 2–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

CASTLE HOWARD, Yorkshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sun., and Tuesday after Whit Monday (also Tues., June, July, August), 1.45–5.15; Bank Holidays, 11.30–5.30. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*CHARLECOTE PARK, Warwicks. Associations with Shakespeare.—Daily, except Mon., but incl. Bank Holidays, 11.15–5.45. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

CHASTLETON HOUSE, Oxon.—Daily, except Wed., 10–1, 2–6; Sundays 2–4. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

CHATSWORTH, Derbyshire. Seat of the Duke of Devonshire.—Wed. and Thurs., 11.30–4; Sat. and Sun., 2–5.30; Bank Holidays, 11.30–5.30; Tuesday after Bank Holidays, 11.30–4. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*CLANDON PARK, nr. Guildford.—Mon., Wed., Sat., Sun., 2–6; Bank Holidays, 11–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*CLAYDON HOUSE, Bucks.—Daily except Mondays, and Tuesdays after Bank Holidays, but including Bank Holiday, 2–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*CLIVEDEN, nr. Taplow.—April–Sept., Thursdays. Also Sundays, mid-August to mid-Sept., 2.30–5.30. Admission, 1*s.* Grounds only are open at certain other times.

*COMPTON CASTLE, nr. Paignton.—Fortified manor house. Mon., Wed. and Thurs., 10–12.30, 2 to 6. Admission, 1*s.*

COMPTON WYNYATES, Warwickshire. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Wed., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 10–12, 2–5. Sundays, June–August, 2–6. Admission, 3*s.* 6*d.*

CORSHAM COURT, Wilts.—April to mid-July, and mid-Sept. to Oct., Wed., Thurs. and Sun; mid-July to mid-Sept., daily except Monday, 11–12.30, 2–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

*COTEHELE, nr. Calstock, Cornwall.—April, Wed., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. May-Sept., daily except Mon. (but including Bank Holidays), 10–6. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

HADDON HALL, Derbyshire.—Daily, except Sunday, 11–6 (Oct., 11–4). Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

HARDWICK HALL, Derbyshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, 2–5. Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

HAREWOOD HOUSE, Yorks. Seat of the Earl of Harewood.—Wed. and Thurs. (also Bank Holidays, Tuesdays following Bank Holidays, and Tuesdays, June and July), 10–6; Sundays, 12–6 (Oct., 12–5). Admission, 2*s.* 6*d.*

HATFIELD HOUSE, Hertfordshire. Seat of the Marquess of Salisbury.—April-June, weekdays and Easter and Whit Sundays. July–first week in Oct.,

* Property of the National Trust.

daily, except Mon., but including Bank Holiday. Weekdays, 12–5. Sundays, 2.30–5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HAYES BARTON, nr. Budleigh Salterton.—Probable birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh. June–mid-Sept., weekdays, 10.30–1, 2.15–6. Admission, 1s.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE, Essex.—May–Sept., Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 2–6. Bank Holidays (including Easter Monday), 10–6. Admission, 2s.

KEDLESTON HALL, Derbyshire.—Mid-April–Sept., Wed., Sun., Bank Holidays and Tuesdays following Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

KINGSTON LACY, Wimborne.—May–Sept., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

KNEBWORTH HOUSE, Herts.—May-Sept. Wed.–Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2–5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*KNOLE, Sevenoaks.—Wed.–Sat. and Bank Holidays, 10–12, 2–4.30. Admission, 3s. (Fridays, 5s.)

*LACOCK ABBEY, Wilts.—House: Wed., Thurs. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, 2s. Monastic remains: Daily except Friday. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*LITTLE MORETON HALL, Cheshire. Famous example of "black and white" timbering.—Daily except Friday, 10–8, or dusk if earlier. Admission, 1s.

LONGLEAT HOUSE, Wilts. Seat of the Marquess of Bath.—Daily, 10–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

LOSELEY HOUSE, nr. Guildford.—June–Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Sun., 2–5. Whit Monday and August Bank Holiday, 11–5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

LUTON HOO, Beds.—Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 11–6; Sundays, 2–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*LYME PARK, Cheshire.—Daily, 1–7. Admission, 1s. 6d.

*LYTES CARY, Ilchester, Somerset.—Thurs. and Sat., 2–6. Admission, 2s.

MELBOURNE HALL, Derbyshire.—June–Sept. daily, except Mon. and Fri., 2–6 (2–7 July and August). Bank Holidays, 11–6 (August Bank Holiday, 11–7). Admission, 2s. 6d.

MILTON MANOR HOUSE, nr. Abingdon.—May–Oct., Sat., also Sun. in June and July, Whit Monday and August Bank Holiday, 2.30–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*MONTACUTE HOUSE, Yeovil.—Daily, except Tuesday, 11–12.45, 2–6 (Oct., 11–12.45, 2–4) Admission, 2s. 6d.

OSBORNE HOUSE, Isle of Wight. State and Private Apartments are shown, including the room in which Queen Victoria died.—Mon., Wed. and Fri. (also Thursday from mid-June), 11–5. Admission, 2s.

*PAYCOCKE'S, COGGESHALL, Essex. Tudor woolmerchant's town house.—April–August, Tues., Wed. and Fri., 10.30–12.30, 2–4. Admission 1s. 6d.

*PECKOVER HOUSE, Wisbech, Cambs. Mid-April–June, Sept.–Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Sun. July and Aug., daily, except Tues., 2–5. Admission, 1s. 6d.

PENSHURST PLACE, Kent. Seat of Visct. De L'Isle, VC., and the birthplace of his ancestor Sir Philip Sidney.—Easter to mid-Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2–5. Admission, 2s. 6d. 1st, 3rd and 5th Suns. in each month and Easter and Whit Sundays, 5s.

*PETWORTH HOUSE, Sussex.—Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, 2s. 6d. First Wednesday in each month, 2–6. Admission, 5s.

*POLESDEN LACEY, nr. Dorking.—Sat. and Sun., 11–1, 2–6; Wed. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, 2s. 6d., Wednesdays, 3s.

*QUEBEC HOUSE, Westerham. Birthplace of General Wolfe.—Tues., Wed. and Sat., 2–5. Bank Holidays, 10–1, 2–6. Admission, 1s.

*ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. Situated on island off Marazion, Cornwall.—Wed. and Fri. Also Mon. from June–Sept., 10.30–4.30. Admission, Wed. and Fri., 1s., Mon., 2s.

*SNOWSHILL MANOR, nr. Broadway.—Sun. and Bank Holidays 11–1, 2–6. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

STOKESAY CASTLE, Salop.—Daily, except Tuesdays, 9–6. Admission, 1s.

STONELEIGH ABBEY, nr. Kenilworth.—Daily, 2.30–5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*STOURHEAD, Wiltshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30–6. Admission 2s. 6d.

STUDLEY ROYAL, nr. Ripon.—June, July and Sept. (and Whit Monday). Aug., daily, 12–5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

SULGRAVE MANOR, Northamptonshire. Former home of members of the Washington family.—Daily, except Fridays, 11–12, 1–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*UPPARK, nr. Petersfield.—Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2.30–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*UPTON HOUSE, nr. Banbury. Including famous collection of paintings formed by 2nd Visct. Bearsted. July-Sept., Wed. and Sat. Other months, Wed. only. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*THE VYNE, Basingstoke.—April–Sept., Wed. and Bank Holidays, 11–6. Sundays 1–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*WADDESDON MANOR, Bucks.—Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sun. 2–6, Sat. and Bank Holidays, 11–6. Admission, 3s. (Fri., 6s.).

*WALLINGTON, Cambo, Northumberland.—Mid.-April to Sept., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2–4.30. Admission, 2s.

WARWICK CASTLE. Seat of the Earl of Warwick.—Weekdays, 10–5.30; Sun. (May–Sept.), 1–5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*WEST WYCOMBE PARK, Bucks.—Last three weeks of July, August, daily. 2.15–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

WOBURN ABBEY (and Zoo Park). Seat of the Duke of Bedford. Daily except Mondays, but including Bank Holidays, 1.30–5.30 (Sun., June–Aug., 1.30–7.15) (Bank Holidays, 11.30–7.15). Admission, 3s. 6d.

* Property of the National Trust.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire) is the second City in Britain and the chief centre of the hardware trade. It is practically equidistant from the other important trade centres in the country, being 111 miles from London, 85 miles from Manchester and 91 miles from Bristol. The municipal area is 51,147 acres (about 80 square miles), with a population (1951 census) of 1,112,340; estimated, June, 1959, 1,091,500.

It is estimated that over 1,500 distinct trades are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of buttons, bedsteads, plastic goods, chocolate, chemicals, cycles, electroplate, guns, machine tools, railway rolling-stock, glass, motor-cars and motor-cycles, motor tyres, nuts and bolts, pens and nibs, tubes, paint and enamels, tools, toys, electrical apparatus, wire, jewellery and brass working, etc.

Water is supplied by the City Corporation,

which also owns the transport undertaking, airport, markets and Municipal Bank. The first section of Birmingham's new Queen Elizabeth Hospital, erected at Edgbaston at a cost of approximately £1,000,000, is claimed to be the finest of its type in Europe. The city has started work on the construction of an inner ring road round the centre of the city, with many improvements in the shopping centre and a redevelopment of industrial areas. The water supply from Mid-Wales has been further improved by the damming of the Claerwen at a cost of approximately £1,700,000.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832–1850; the Council House and Corporation Museum and Art Gallery (1878); Victoria Law Courts (1891); the University (1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church); the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin) and the Methodist Central Hall. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 38 Aldermen and 114 Councillors. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the *ham* or dwelling-place of the *ing* or the family of *Beorma* presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 11th and 16th centuries the de Birminghams were Lords of the Manor.

Lord Mayor and Principal City Officers.
The Lord Mayor (1960–61), G. B. Boughton.
Recorder, Joseph Arthur Grieves, Q.C. (1960).
Stipendiary Magistrate, John Frederic Milward (1951).
Town Clerk, T. H. Parkinson (1960).
Clerk of the Peace, G. M. Butts.

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 30,701 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1951 of 789,532; estimated, June 1959, 757,500. Quays on both sides of the river are about 38 miles long, and the Gladstone Dock can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. A system of harbour supervision radar was inaugurated on July 31, 1948. The chief import is grain, those next in importance being sugar, fruit, oil, timber, cotton and provisions.

The Corporation owns large industrial estates at Speke, Kirkby and Aintree, on which many modern factories have been built. Speke and Aintree are now almost fully developed, and at Kirkby new land is constantly being leased, bringing many new industries into the area. In 1943 a lease for 99 years was taken of the Elizabethan mansion at *Speke Hall* at a nominal rent.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; St. George's Hall, erected 1838–1854, and regarded as one of the finest modern examples of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Philharmonic Hall. A Roman Catholic Cathedral is in course of erection at Brownlow Hill.

The *Mersey Tunnel* (Queensway) connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead is one of the most important engineering achievements of recent years; begun in 1925, it was opened to traffic on July 18, 1934, the total cost being estimated at £7,077,800. In 1959–60, 12,598,510 vehicles passed through it.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council of 40 Aldermen and 120 Councillors. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.
The Lord Mayor (1960–61), J. L. Hughes.
Recorder, Neville Laski, Q.C. (1956).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Arthur McFarland (1947).
Presiding Judge, Court of Passage, G. Glynn Blackledge, M.C., Q.C. (1950).
Town Clerk, T. Alker, C.B.E. (1947).

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (Lancashire) (the *Mancunium* of the Romans, who occupied it in A.D. 78) is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 27,255 acres (about 43 square miles), the population at the census of 1951 being 703,175; estimated, June, 1959, 672,300.

Manchester is a commercial rather than an industrial centre, the industries being largely in the neighbouring towns. Within 25 miles radius, lives a population of 4,500,000 engaged in engineering, chemical, clothing, food processing and textile industries and in providing the packing, transport, banking, insurance and other distributive facilities for those industries. The city is connected with the sea by the Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, 35½ miles long, and accommodating ships up to 15,000 tons. Tonnage of goods handled in 1959 was 18,558,210. The municipal airport has direct passenger services to America, Canada and to most European countries, and freight services to the United States, Europe and Africa.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., together with a large extension; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869 and enlarged in 1921: the Central Library (1934): the Art Gallery; Heaton Hall; the Gallery of English Costume; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church) and the Free Trade Hall. Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The City Council consists of 38 Aldermen and 114 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.
The Lord Mayor (1960–61), A. Donovan.
Recorder, Sir Basil Nield, C.B.E., Q.C. (1956).
Stipendiary Magistrate, F. B. Turner (1951)
Town Clerk, P. B. Dingle, C.B.E. (1944).

SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the centre of the special steel and cutlery trades, is situated 159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city is set in a beautiful countryside, its residential suburbs penetrating the Peak District of Derbyshire.

Sheffield has an area of 39,598 acres (nearly 62 square miles), including 3,332 acres of publicly owned parks and woodland, and a population (1951 census) of 512,834; estimated, June, 1959, 499,400. Though its cutlery, silverware and plate have long been famous, Sheffield has other and now more important industries—special and alloy steels, engineering and tools in great variety. Metallic thorium and titanium are two of the city's latest products. Refractory materials, silver refining, brush making, the manufacture of confectionery, canning, type-founding, ophthalmic optical goods and the making of snuff are other contrasting industries in Sheffield. In addition to those associated with the staple industries, important institutions are concerned with research in mining, glass technology and radiotherapy.

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded in the twelfth century, became the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Sheffield in 1914. Parts of the present building date from about 1435. The principal modern buildings are the Town Hall (1897 and 1923), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), the University (1905 and recent extensions), City Hall (1932), Central Library and Graves Art Gallery (1934) and the City Museum (1937).

Sheffield was created a borough on Aug. 24, 1843, a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Mayor becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. It was made an Assize Town in 1955. The Corporation consists of 25 Aldermen and 75 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1960–61), H. Slack, M.B.E.
Recorder, G. S. Waller, O.B.E., Q.C. (1957).
Master Cutler (1960–61) (*Master of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire*), C. H. T. Williams.
Town Clerk, J. Heys, C.B.E. (1942).
Clerk of the Peace, P. T. Ward.

LEEDS

Leeds (Yorkshire, West Riding) is a junction for road, rail and canal services and an important commercial centre, situated 185 miles N.N.W. of London. It is a centre of the wholesale clothing trade. The city has large foundries; engineering works producing textile machinery, machine tools, etc.; printing works, tanneries, and chemical works producing dyestuffs and related products.

The municipal area is 40,619 acres, the population at the census of 1951 being 504,954; estimated, June, 1959, 513,300.

The principal buildings are the Civic Hall (opened by King George V. in 1933), the Town Hall (1858), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery (1884) and the University. The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1848. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Lacy in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. Temple Newsam, birthplace of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present mansion, a stately building in red brick, was built by Sir Arthur Ingram in 1622. Adel Church, about 5 miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a Council of 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Loids* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1960–61), Mrs. L. Hammond.
Recorder, G. de P. Veale, Q.C. (1957).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Ralph Cleworth, Q.C. (1950).
Town Clerk, R. Crute (1952).
Clerk of the Peace, T. A. Whittington (1952).

BRISTOL

Bristol, situated on the borders of Gloucestershire and Somerset, is a City and County of itself, and is 119 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 26,345 acres, with a population, at the census of 1951, of 442,994; estimated, June, 1959, 436,600.

Among the various industries are aircraft design and construction, paints, jams, pickles, preserves, milling, shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco, motor and general engineering, clothing, printing, paper bag and cardboard making, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries and copper, lead and iron works. Bristol is noted for its maritime history and the docks within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the west of the river entrance. The principal imports are grain, cereal products, cocoa, molasses, feeding stuffs, bananas and other fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, phosphates, oil-seeds, paper, petroleum and petroleum spirit, timber, tobacco, wines and spirits, wood pulp and general merchandise, and the chief exports are machinery, chemicals, strontia, unmanufactured clay, motor vehicles and parts, coke, carbon black, prefabricated buildings and manufactured goods. A new municipal airport was opened at Lulsgate in May, 1957, replacing that at Whitchurch.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (with later additions), with Norman Chapter House and gateway, the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth I. as "the fairest, goodliest, and most famous parish church in England"), and Wesley's Chapel, Broadmead, are the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, the Council House (opened by H.M. The Queen in April, 1956), Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Art Gallery, Central Library, Cabot Tower, the University and Clifton College, Red Lodge (Tudor), Georgian House, and Blaise Castle and Mansion with Folk Museum. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by Brunel in 1836 but was not completed until 1864. The beautiful *Clifton Down* adjoins *Durdham Down* (making a total of 442 acres), with *Leigh Woods* and *Nightingale Valley* on the opposite side of the river; *Ashton Court Estate* (840 acres) was acquired by Bristol Corporation in Jan., 1960.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest. In 1373 it received from Edward III. a charter granting it county status and in 1899 its Mayor became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1960–61), A. H. Jenkins.
Recorder, G. D. Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C. (1946).
Town Clerk, T. J. Urwin.
Clerk of the Peace, T. D. Corpe, O.B.E.

KINGSTON UPON HULL

Hull (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London.

The municipal area is 14,493 acres, with a population of 299,105 at the census of 1951; estimated, June 1959, 301,800.

Hull is one of the great seaports of the United Kingdom. It has docks covering a water area of 200 acres, well equipped for the rapid handling of cargoes of every kind, and its many industries include oil-extracting, saw-milling, flour-milling, engineering and chemical industries. It also claims to be the premier fishing port.

The City, restored after very heavy air raid damage during World War II, is well laid out with fine thoroughfares. It has good office and administrative buildings; its municipal centre being the Guildhall; its educational centre the University of Hull and its religious centre the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, 272 feet in length.

Kingston upon Hull (anciently known as *Wyke*) was so named by Edward I. who granted the first of its Charter privileges in 1299. Later privileges included the creation of the office of Mayor (1331); Charter of Incorporation—the creation of the county of the town, with the power, annually exercised, to elect a Sheriff (1440); county area extended (1447); power given to elect a High Steward (1598); City status accorded (1897) and the office of Mayor raised to the dignity of Lord Mayor (1914). The City Council consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors, representing the 21 wards of the City.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1960–61), W. E. Body.
Recorder, P. S. Price, Q.C. (1958).
Sheriff, T. H. F. Farrell.
Stipendiary Magistrate, D. N. O'Sullivan (1952).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. H. W. Glen.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland) a City and a County on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 11,401 acres (18 square miles) and a population of 291,723 at the census of 1951: estimated, June, 1959, 271,100.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the centre of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. The exports of the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne (River Tyne) include coal and coke, sulphate of ammonia, oil fuel (as cargo and bunkers), machinery, iron and steel manufactures, tar and pitch, petroleum spirit and other oils, textiles, firebricks and fireclay goods, grain and animal feeding stuffs; the chief imports are iron ore, metals and minerals, iron and steel manufactures and scrap, oil fuels and other oils, petroleum spirit, timber, grain, fertilisers, cement, fish, fruit and vegetables, and provisions. The chief industries are coal mining, shipbuilding, ship repairing, iron and steel manufactories, engineering and boilermaking shops, locomotives, lead works, chemical manufactories, flour milling, etc.

The principal buildings include the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (12th century), St. John's (12th century), St. George's, Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1658) Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery and Museum, Wood Memorial Hall (1870), and the Custom House. The beauty of Jesmond Dene (gift of Lord Armstrong) is much appreciated by visitors, as well as the Town Moor, a tract of over 900 acres of open grassland. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by six bridges.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county and in 1589 was incorporated. The City Corporation now comprises a Lord Mayor (1906), 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1960–61), Mrs. G. Robson.
Recorder, R. Lyons, Q.C. (1956).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. Atkinson (1937).

NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire) stands on the River Trent, 124 miles N.N.W. of London in one of the most valuable coalfields of the country with excellent railway, water (being connected by canal with the Atlantic and the North Sea), and road facilities. The municipal area is 18,364 acres and population, at the census of 1951, 306,008; estimated, June, 1959, 271,100.

The principal industries are hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters and mechanical products.

Most public services are owned by the municipality. The amenities of the city include numerous public baths, libraries and parks, an art gallery and two museums. Approximately 30,480 houses have been built by Nottingham Corporation. The famous Nottingham Goose Fair is held in October each year.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall (1580–88) owned by the Corporation and now a Natural History Museum, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842–4), the Council House (1929), the Guildhall and Court House (1888), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, the University and Newstead Abbey, home of Lord Byron.

Snotengaham or *Notingeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobaue*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation consists of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors (including the Lord Mayor and Sheriff).

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1960–61), R. E. Green.
Recorder, C. N. Shawcross, Q.C. (1950).
Town Clerk, T. J. Owen.
Clerk of the Peace, G. A. Wharton, M.B.E., T.D.

BRADFORD

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is a centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 25,504 acres (about 40 square miles), with a population at the 1951 Census of 292,394; estimated June, 1959, 289,100.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church) and Bolling Hall (14th century), are the Town Hall (1873), the tower of which contains a clock with dials, chimes and a carillon, Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904) com-

memorating the inventor of the power loom, the Windsor Baths and Public Halls (1905), Grammar School (Charter, 1662), St. George's Hall (Concert Hall, 1853), Technical College (1882), the Mechanics' Institute (1832), Exchange (1867), Kirkgate Market Hall (1872), and Britannia House (1933).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a borough in 1847, a county borough in 1889, and a city in 1897. The title of Lord Mayor was conferred on the Chief Magistrate in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1960–61), E. Robinson.
Recorder, B. B. Gillis, Q.C. (1958).
Town Clerk, H. Patten (1960).
Clerk of the Peace, P. Denny.

OXFORD

OXFORD is a University City, an important industrial centre, and a county, assize, and market town.

It has been a City from time immemorial and a County Borough since 1889. It has an area of 8,785 acres, a population of 104,000 (Registrar-General's 1959 estimate) and a rateable value of £2,200,707. Oxford is a Parliamentary constituency returning one member and is governed by a Council of 68 members of whom 12 are, by special enactment, elected by the University.

The University (see also pp. 501–3) has 27 Colleges, 5 Private Halls, 3 New Foundations and 1 Society.

Industry, consisting of printing and bookbinding, and the making of agricultural implements and marmalade, played a minor part in Oxford until the motor industry was established in 1912. To-day this and the adjoining pressed steel works employ about 15,000.

The City has filled a notable place in the story of the nation, first entering real history in A.D. 912 when, according to the Old English Chronicle, possession of it was taken by King Edward the Elder. It had a Mayor by 1122. It was a favourite residence of the Plantagenets, who gave the City its earliest charters and who built Beaumont Palace where Richard Cœur de Lion was born in 1157. The origins of the University are obscure, but it seems clear that it was already in existence in 1187, and by 1212 had a Chancellor. Colleges began to come into existence during the thirteenth century, the earliest being University, Balliol and Merton Colleges. The University became sufficiently powerful to secure the aid of the monarchy to establish an ascendancy over the Corporation, the outward forms of which were observed until 1825.

It is for its architecture that Oxford is of most interest to the visitor, its oldest specimens being the reputed Saxon tower of St. Michael's church, the remains of the Norman castle and city walls and the Norman church at Iffley. It is chiefly famous however, for its Gothic buildings, such as the Divinity Schools, the Old Library at Merton College, William of Wykeham's New College, Magdalen College and Christ Church and many other college buildings. Later centuries are not represented by so many examples, but mention can be made of the exquisite Laudian quadrangle at St. John's College, the renaissance Sheldonian Theatre by Wren, Trinity College chapel, and All Saints Church; Hawksmoor's mock-Gothic at All Souls College, and the superb example of eighteenth century architecture afforded by Queen's College. In addition to individual buildings, High Street and Radcliffe Square, just off it, both form architectural compositions of great beauty. Most of the Colleges have gardens, those of Magdalen, New College, St. John's (designed by "Capability" Brown) and Worcester being the largest.

The visitor will always find some of the college chapels, halls and gardens open for public inspection between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1960–61), A. H. Kinchin.
Recorder, J. G. Foster, Q.C., M.P. (1956).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Harry Plowman, C.B.E.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, a settlement far older than its ancient University, lies on the Cam or Granta, 51 miles north of London and 65 miles south-west of Norwich. Its population in 1951, when it was raised to the dignity of a City, was 81,463; estimated, June, 1959, 93,140. Its area is 10,000 acres.

The city is a parliamentary and quarter sessions borough, county town and regional headquarters. Its industries, which include radio and electronics, flour milling, cement making and the manufacture of scientific instruments, are extensive but nowhere obtrusive. Among its open spaces are Jesus Green, Sheep's Green, Coe Fen, Parker's Piece, Christ's Pieces, the University Botanic Garden, and the Backs, or lawns and gardens through which the Cam winds behind the principal line of college buildings. East of the Cam, King's Parade, upon which stand Great St. Mary's Church, Gibbs' Senate House and King's College Chapel with Wilkins' screen, joins Trumpington Street to form one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in Europe.

University and College buildings provide the outstanding features of Cambridge architecture but several churches (especially St. Benet's, the oldest building in the City, and St. Sepulchre's, the Round Church) also make notable contributions. The modern Guildhall (1939) stands on a site of which at least part has held municipal buildings since 1224.

The City Council consists of a Mayor, 14 Aldermen and 42 Councillors. Four of the Councillors are elected by the Colleges and Halls and two by Grace of the Senate of the University. Two of the Aldermen are elected by the Council from the University and College representatives.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1960–61), C. A. Mole.
Recorder, F. H. Lawton, Q.C.
Town Clerk, A. H. I. Swift.
Clerk of the Peace, C. H. Parker.

CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY, the Metropolitan City of the Anglican Communion, has an unbroken history going back to prehistoric times. It was the Roman Durovernum and the Saxon Cant-wara-Byrig (stronghold of the men of Kent). Here in 597 St. Augustine began the conversion of the English race to Christianity, when Ethelbert, King of Kent, was baptized. In 1170 the rivalry of Church and State culminated in the murder in Canterbury Cathedral, by Henry II.'s knights, of Archbishop Thomas Becket, whose shrine became a great centre of pilgrimage as described by Chaucer in his *Canterbury Tales*. After the Reformation pilgrimages ceased, but the prosperity of the City was strengthened by an influx of Huguenot refugees, who introduced weaving. In the first Elizabethan era Christopher Marlowe, the poetic genius and precursor of Shakespeare, was born and reared in Canterbury, and there are literary associations also with Defoe, Dickens and Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*. In the last war

the City received severe damage from air attacks, particularly in the great "Baedeker" raid of June 1, 1942. Fortunately the Cathedral (apart from the modern Library) was not severely harmed. Great progress has been made in re-building, before which the opportunity has been taken to excavate archæologically the main areas of damage. As a result part of the street plan of Roman Canterbury has been recovered and many Roman buildings, including a large theatre, identified.

The Cathedral, with its glorious architecture ranging from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries, is world-famous. Modern pilgrims are attracted particularly to the Martyrdom, the Black Prince's Tomb and other historic monuments, the Warriors' Chapel and the many examples of mediæval stained glass.

Of the Benedictine St. Augustine's Abbey, burial place of the Jutish Kings of Kent (whose capital Canterbury was) only extensive ruins remain. St. Martin's Church, on the eastern outskirts of the City, is stated by Bede to have been the place of worship of Queen Bertha, the Christian wife of King Ethelbert, before the advent of St. Augustine.

The mediæval City Walls are built on Roman foundations and the fourteenth century West Gate is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country.

The city is a county borough and county of itself, with an estimated population (June, 1959) of 30,000. Before the institution of the Mayoralty in 1448 it was governed by bailiffs and earlier still by prefects or provosts.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1960–61), T. McCallum.
Recorder, G. Lawrence, Q.C.
Sheriff (1960–61), E. G. Shersby.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. Boyle.

YORK

YORK is a county borough, an archiepiscopal seat, the county town of Yorkshire and a county in its own right, its correct designation being "The City and County of the City of York", and it stands at the junction of the three Ridings. York has an area of 6,998 acres, and a population at the 1951 Census of 105,336; estimated, June, 1959 at 104,900. The city returns one member to Parliament and is governed by a Lord Mayor, who has the title of "Right Honourable," 13 Aldermen and 39 Councillors. The City Sheriff, who is the Sovereign's representative, is elected annually with the Lord Mayor.

The recorded history of York dates from A.D. 71, when the Roman Ninth Legion established a base which later became the fortress of Eboracum. Here Constantine the Great was proclaimed Emperor in A.D. 306. Under Edwin, in the 7th century, York became the capital of the Kingdom of Northumbria. Under the Danes it became a trading centre but suffered severely at the Norman Conquest. It is mentioned in the Domesday Book. By the 14th century it had become prosperous and was used as the chief base against the Scots. It became a great mercantile centre, chiefly owing to its control of the wool trade, but under the Tudors its fortunes declined, though Henry VIII. made it the headquarters of the Council of the North, so preserving its status as the Northern capital. During the Civil War it suffered heavily in the Royalist cause, but in the 18th century it became a social centre for the northern nobility and gentry.

With its development as a railway centre in the 19th century the commercial life of York expanded and it is now a flourishing modern city. Chief industries are the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and confectionery, railway carriage and wagon repair, scientific instrument making, printing and light engineering.

The city is rich in examples of architecture of all periods, but its finest features are the Minster with its stained glass, and the ancient walls and gateways. There are many examples of domestic architecture of the Tudor and Stuart periods, but perhaps more notable are the Georgian mansions of The Mount, Micklegate and Bootham. Its museums are world-famous, and its Art Gallery is now greatly enriched by the Lycett Green collection of Old Masters.

Principal Officers.

Lord Mayor (1960–61), W. Ward.
Recorder, Hon. J. R. H. T. Cumming-Bruce (1958).
Sheriff, W. J. Pulleyn.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, T. C. Benfield.

WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, the ancient capital of England, is situated on the River Itchen 65 miles S.W. of London and 12 miles north of Southampton. The City has an area of 3,883 acres and an estimated population (June, 1959) of 27,370; it is a parliamentary and quarter session borough, an assize town and the county town of Hampshire.

Occupation of the city area can be traced back to 1800 B.C. but organized settlements appeared later, as at St. Catherine's Hill which was an Iron Age settlement from the 6th to 2nd century B.C. Winchester was known as Caer Gwent to the Celts and Venta Belgarum to the Romans; to the latter it was an important centre as the five roads radiating from the city testified. Saxon history is somewhat obscure but Winchester became the capital of Wessex and in the 9th century capital of all England. Alfred the Great made Winchester a centre of education. In the Saxon Cathedral there took place the coronation of Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror was crowned in the city and made it his capital. It remained so for many years, its decline as a capital beginning during the civil war between Stephen and Matilda; and with the loss of Normandy in 1204, and the sack of Southampton in 1338 Winchester had lost its favourable position. Further damage to the city occurred in the Civil War. In the latter half of the 18th century many of the city's historic buildings, including four of the six gates and much of the city wall, were destroyed. Winchester is rich in architecture of all types but the Cathedral takes first place. The longest Gothic cathedral in the world, it was rebuilt in 1079–1093 and exhibits splendid examples of Norman, Early English and Perpendicular styles. Winchester College, founded in 1393, is one of the most famous public schools, the original building remaining almost unaltered. The Hospital of St. Cross, founded in 1136 by Henry de Blois, is a fine mediæval almshouse. The Great Hall, completed in 1235, is a part of the ancient castle built by William the Conqueror.

It is not certain when Winchester was first designated a city but it is probable that the term was applied between 650 and 700. Winchester is one of the oldest corporations in the country; the first written record of a Mayor occurs in 1200.

Principal Officers.

Mayor (1960–61), D. C. Spelman.
Recorder, J. F. E. Stevenson.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, R. H. McCall.

NEW TOWNS

PROGRESS OF THE NEW TOWNS

(To March 31, 1960)

Town	New Industries		New shops	New houses and flats	Estimated expenditure for all purposes
	Number of firms	Numbers employed			
Basildon	59	7,010	202	8,417	£28,039,000
Bracknell	23	4,739	59	4,026	13,347,000
Crawley	72	9,781	267	11,757	30,775,000
Harlow	79	10,156	235	12,652	36,243,000
Hatfield	15	584	93	2,578	6,521,000
Hemel Hempstead	42	6,369	267	8,929	28,976,000
Stevenage	32	10,053	223	8,960	30,358,000
Welwyn Garden City	30	4,260	69	4,065	13,165,000
Corby	14	1,176	140	3,411	8,362,000
Cwmbran	1	73	34	4,139	9,759,000
Newton Aycliffe	—	—	53	3,327	7,471,000
Peterlee	3	812	64	3,412	8,516,000
Cumbernauld	1	1,100	1	401	1,769,000
East Kilbride	22	5,876	79	7,318	19,221,000
Glenrothes	5	235	35	2,754	6,427,000
Total Expenditure					£248,949,000

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

England and Wales

AYCLIFFE.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, C. S. Robinson, C.B.E. *Vice-Chairman*, W. N. Davis, O.B.E. *Members*, A. J. Alsop, C.B.E.; Mrs. M. P. Cahill; J. R. S. Middlewood, O.B.E.; C. U. Peat, M.C.; T. H. Summerson. *General Manager*, A. V. Williams. *Offices*, Newton Aycliffe, nr. Darlington, Co. Durham. Present population, 11,000. Estimated eventual population, 20,000.

BASILDON.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Humfrey Gale, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C. *Deputy Chairman*, Sir John Macpherson, G.C.M.G. *Members*, W. M. Balch; W. J. Bennett, C.B.E.; Mrs. E. J. Gregory, O.B.E.; Mrs. W. M. Knight; Col. S. A. Smith, M.C. *General Manager*, R. C. C. Boniface. *Offices*, Gifford House, Basildon, Essex. Present population, 75,210. Estimated eventual population, 100,000. *See also Basildon Urban District Council.*

BRACKNELL.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Sir Ambrose Flux Dundas, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. *Deputy Chairman*, C. D. Pilcher; *Members*, Mrs. L. M. Brooke; J. R. Colville, C.B., C.V.O.; W. H. Hopkins; Mrs. E. Jarvis. *General Manager*, J. V. Rowley. *Offices*, Farley Hall, Bracknell, Berks. Present population, 20,000. Estimated eventual population, 54,000.

CORBY.—Formed 1950. *Chairman*, H. Chisholm. *Deputy Chairman*, The Lord Douglas of Barloch, K.C.M.G. *Members*, W. C. Farnsworth, C.B.E.; T. P. D. Spens, M.B.E.; Mrs. D. P. Oxenham; Col. K. G. Post, C.B.E.; J. Wallace; W. T. Young. *General Manager*, R. F. Brooks Grundy. *Offices*, Spencer House, Corporation Street, Corby, Northants. Present population, 34,500. Estimated eventual population, 55,000. *See also Corby Urban District Council.*

CRAWLEY.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Gen. Sir Nevil Brownjohn, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C. *Deputy Chairman*, E. Stanford, C.B.E. *Members*, Mrs. D. Bolton; Sir Edward Gillett; G. F. Lewis; Sir James Marshall. *Chief Executive*, E. E. H. Cage. *Offices*, Broadfield, Crawley, Sussex. Present population, 50,710. Estimated eventual population, 56,000 (1962). *See also Crawley Urban District Council.*

CWMBRAN.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Rear-Adm. St. J. A. Micklethwait, C.B., D.S.O. *Deputy Chairman*, F. E. Price. *Members*, D. H. D. Alexander, O.B.E., T.D.; W. E. Brown; R. G. Burge; Rev. G. Lang; Mrs. W. Rees; W. G. Thomas. *General Manager*, W. K. Morris. *Offices*, Victoria Street, Cwmbran, Mon. Population (estimated 1959), 20,340. Estimated eventual population, 55,000.

HARLOW.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Sir Richard Costain, C.B.E. *Deputy Chairman*, T. H. Joyce. *Members*, J. P. Brown; R. G. Leach, C.B.E.; Dame Alix Meynell, D.B.E.; L. E. Norton; The Lord Taylor, M.D. *General Manager*, B. Hyde Harvey. *Offices*, Terlings, Harlow, Essex. Population (estimated 1959), 45,250. Estimated eventual population, 80,000. *See also Harlow Urban District Council.*

HATFIELD AND WELWYN GARDEN CITY.—Dormed 1948. *Chairman*, C. G. Maynard, C.B.E. *Members*, Dr. M. Emslie; Sir Harold Fieldhouse, K.B.E., C.B.; R. A. Humbert, O.B.E., T.D.; Mrs. K. Hutchin; S. Johnson-Marshall; W. H. Playle; R. C. Simmons. *General Manager*, J. E. McComb, D.F.C. *Offices*, Church Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Present population: Hatfield, 18,200; Welwyn Garden City (1959), 31,270. Estimated eventual population: Hatfield, 25,000; Welwyn Garden City, 50,000. *See also Welwyn Garden City Urban District Council.*

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, H. W. Wells, C.B.E. *Vice-Chairman*, Capt. Sir Thomas Halsey, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. *Members*, E. G. A. Bartlett; Hon. Mrs. K. Lyell; W. H. Ryde; T. H. Simmons. *General Manager*, Brig. G. B. S. Hindley, C.B.E. *Offices*, Westbrook Hay, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Population (estimated 1959), 49,000. *See also Borough of Hemel Hempstead.*

PETERLEE.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, Col. H. H. Peile, O.B.E., T.D. *Deputy Chairman*, W. Baines. *Members*, H. S. Tegner; Mrs. K. J. Sansom; H. F. Lee, M.B.E.; E. Moore; H. O'Neill; L. Slater. *General Manager*, A. V. Williams. *Offices*, Shotton Hall, Peterlee, Co. Durham. Present population, 12,500. Estimated eventual population, 30,000.

STEVENAGE.—Formed 1946. *Chairman*, Sir Royden Dash, D.F.C. *Deputy Chairman*, Sir Arthur Rucker, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. *Members*, Mrs. E. Denington; G. L. Hughes; P. T. Ireton; S. Jackson; A. F. Tuke. *General Manager*, R. S. McDougall, C.B.E. *Offices*, Aston House, Stevenage, Herts. Population (estimated 1959), 34,580. Estimated eventual population, 60,000. *See also Stevenage Urban District Council.*

Scotland

CUMBERNAULD, Dunbartonshire.—Formed 1956. *Chairman*, Gen. Sir Gordon MacMillan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. *Deputy Chairman*, A. Gordon, C.I.E. *Members*, T. Coughtrie, C.B.E., LL.D.; M. MacGregor, PH.D.; A. McKellar; T. R. Patterson, C.B.E.; Mrs. J. Roberts; Sir Robert Russell, C.S.I., C.I.E.; D. H. Taggart. *General Manager*, G. R. B. MacGill. *Headquarters*, Cumbernauld House, Cumbernauld, Glasgow. Population (estimated 1959), 6,050. Estimated eventual population 70,000.

EAST KILBRIDE.—Formed 1947. *Chairman* Prof. R. Browning. *Vice-Chairman*, A. Hood, LL.D. *Members*, J. Barr; E. Daly; J. M. McClure; A. D. MacKellar, O.B.E.; Mrs. M. B. Pinkerton; F. A. B. Preston. *General Manager*, Maj.-Gen. B. E. C. Dixon, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. *Offices*, Torrance House, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. Present population, 30,000. Estimated eventual population, 50,000.

GLENROTHES.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, W. Hughes, C.B.E. *Deputy Chairman*, J. Sneddon. *Members*, Lady Ruth Balfour, C.B.E.; Dr. J. B. Fleming; Col. A. J. S. Watson, O.B.E.; A. Devlin; R. R. Taylor; A. W. Mudie. *General Manager*, Brig. A. R. Purches, C.B.E. *Offices*, Glenrothes, Fife. Present population, 12,000. Estimated eventual population, 32,000.

FREEMEN'S GUILDS

London.—Guild of Freemen of the City of London, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Clerk*, D. Reid.

Berwick upon Tweed.—Freemen's Guild of Berwick upon Tweed. *Secretary*, W. Herriott, 65 Walkergate, Berwick upon Tweed.

Chester.—Chester City Guilds. *Secretary*, W. E. Dutton, 51 Brook Lane, Chester.

Coventry.—City of Coventry Freemen's Guild. *Clerk*, F. White, 187 Leamington Road, Coventry.

Gloucester.—Gloucester Freemen's Committee. *Secretary*, B. W. Barrett, 46 Howard Street, Gloucester.

Grimsby.—Enrolled Freemen of Grimsby. *Clerk*, W. J. Savage, St. Mary's Chambers, Grimsby.

Lincoln.—Lincoln Freemen's Committee. *Clerk*, E. Mason, St. Swithin's Square, Lincoln.

Newcastle upon Tyne.—Freemen of Newcastle upon Tyne. *Secretary of Stewards' Committee*, T. A. B. Forster, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Collingwood Street, Newcastle, 1.

Oxford.—Oxford Freemen's Committee. *Chairman*, Dr. T. W. Chaundy, 23 Sandfield Road, Headington, Oxford.

Shrewsbury.—Association of Shrewsbury Freemen. *President*, M. Peele, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

York.—Gild of Freemen of the City of York. *Clerk*, D. Lyth, 38A Coney Street, York.

PARTY REPRESENTATION IN ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHS

The representation of parties in English cities and boroughs after the municipal elections of May, 1960, was as follows: (*C.*=Conservative; *Comm.*=Communist; *Ind.*=Independent, including Ratepayers' Association, etc.; *Lab.*=Labour; *Lib.*=Liberal).

Abingdon.....*Ind.* 12, *C.* 6, *Lab.* 6.
Accrington.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 15, *Lib.* 3.
Acton.....*Lab.* 23, *C.* 9.
Aldeburgh.....*Ind.* 16.
Aldershot.....*C.* 20, *Lab.* 5, *Lib* 5.
Altrincham.....*C.* 17, *Lab.* 8, *Ind.* 4, *Lib.* 3.
Andover.....*Ind.* 12, *C.* 4, *Lab.* 3.
Appleby.....*Ind.* 16.
Arundel.....*Ind.* 16.
Ashton under Lyne..*Lab.* 31, *C.* 11, *Lib.* 1.
Aylesbury.....*Lab.* 13, *C.* 10. *Ind.* 1.
Bacup.....*Lib.* 14, *C.* 5, *Lab.* 5.
Banbury.....*C.* 14, *Lab.* 8, *Ind.* 1, *Lib.* 1.
Barking.....*Lab.* 26, *C.* 6.
Barnes.....*C.* 25, *Lab.* 6, *Lib.* 1.
Barnsley.....*Lab.* 37, *Ind.* 3.
Barnstaple.....*Ind.* 20, *Lab.* 4.
Barrow in Furness..*Lab.* 26, *C.* 6.
Basingstoke.....*C.* 12, *Lab.* 6.
Bath.....*C.* 27, *Lab.* 19, *Lib.* 5, *Ind.* 4.
Batley.....*Lab.* 22, *Ind.* 7, *C.* 3.
Bebington.....*C.* 29, *Lab.* 10, *Ind.* 1.
Beccles.....*C.* 9, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 1.
Beckenham.....*C.* 23, *Ind.* 5, *Lab.* 4.
Beddington and
Wallington.....*Ind.* 28.
Bedford Town.....*C.* 18, *Lab.* 8, *Ind.* 1.
Beverley.....*Ind.* 22, *Lab.* 2.
Bewdley.....*Ind.* 11, *C.* 1.
Bexhill.....*C.* 17, *Lab.* 4, *Ind.* 3.
Bexley.....*C.* 20, *Lab.* 12.
Bideford.....*Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
Bilston.....*Lab.* 14, *C.* 5.
Birkenhead.....*Lab.* 40, *C.* 21, *Lib.* 3.
Birmingham.....*Lab.* 80, *C.* 71, *Ind.* 1.
Bishops Castle.....*Ind.* 14, *Lab.* 2.
Blackburn.....*Lab.* 36, *C.* 19, *Ind.* 1.
Blackpool.....*C.* 28, *Lib.* 24, *Lab.* 3, *Ind.* 1.
Blandford.....*Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
Blyth.....*Lab.* 24, *Ind.* 16.
Bodmin.....*Ind.* 16.
Bolton.....*Lab.* 47, *C.* 41, *Lib.* 4.
Bootle.....*Lab.* 42, *C.* 14.
Boston.....*C.* 10, *Lab.* 7, *Lib.* 6, *Ind.* 5.
Bournemouth.....*C.* 49, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 4, *Lib.* 1.
Brackley.....*Ind.* 16.
Bradford.....*C.* 37, *Lab.* 34, *Lib.* 9.
Brentford and
Chiswick.....*C.* 19, *Lab.* 17.
Bridgnorth.....*Ind.* 16.
Bridgwater.....*Lab.* 14, *Ind.* 9, *Lib.* 1.
Bridlington.....*Ind.* 24.
Bridport.....*Ind.* 18, *Lab.* 6.
Brighouse.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 10, *Lib.* 3, *Ind.* 1.
Brighton.....*C.* 53, *Lab.* 22, *Ind.* 1.
Bristol.....*Ind.* 62, *Lab.* 48.
Bromley.....*C.* 21, *Lab.* 4, *Ind.* 3.
Buckingham.....*Ind.* 14, *Lab.* 2.
Burnley.....*Lab.* 33, *C.* 11, *Lib.* 3.
Burton on Trent....*Lab.* 14, *C.* 11, *Ind.* 7.
Bury.....*C.* 26, *Lab.* 12, *Lib.* 5, *Ind.* 1.
Bury St. Edmunds..*Ind.* 15, *C.* 7, *Lab.* 2.
Buxton.....*Lab.* 9, *Ind.* 6, *C.* 5, *Lib.* 4.
Calne.....*Ind.* 11, *Lab.* 5.
Cambridge.....*C.* 35, *Lab.* 11, *Ind.* 8, *Lib.* 1.
Canterbury.....*C.* 17, *Ind.* 6, *Lab.* 1.
Carlisle.....*Lab.* 23, *C.* 16, *Ind.* 1.
Castleford.....*Lab.* 39, *C.* 1.

Chard.....*Lab.* 9, *Ind.* 7.
Chatham.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 6.
Chelmsford.....*C.* 21, *Lab.* 11.
Cheltenham.....*C.* 20, *Lab.* 9, *Ind.* 4, *Lib.* 3.
Chester.....*C.* 30, *Lab.* 23, *Lib.* 3.
Chesterfield.....*Lab.* 31, *Ind.* 9, *C.* 8.
Chichester.....*Ind.* 24.
Chingford.....*Ind.* 21, *Lab.* 7.
Chippenham.....*Ind.* 9, *Lib.* 6, *Lab.* 5, *C.* 4.
Chipping Norton...*Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
Chorley.....*C.* 18, *Lab.* 14.
Christchurch.....*C.* 10, *Ind.* 7, *Lib.* 2, *Lab* 1.
Cleethorpes.....*C.* 10, *Ind.* 5, *Lab.* 3, *Lib.* 2.
Clitheroe.....*C.* 10, *Lab.* 6.
Colchester.....*C.* 19, *Lab.* 15, *Lib.* 2.
Colne.....*C.* 12, *Lab.* 10, *Ind.* 1, *Lib.* 1.
Congleton.....*C.* 16, *Lab.* 12.
Coventry.....*Lab.* 42, *C.* 22.
Crewe.....*Lab.* 25, *C.* 4, *Ind.* 3.
Crosby.....*C.* 27, *Ind.* 9, *Lab.* 5.
Croydon.....*Ind.* 37, *Lab.* 22, *C.* 5.
Dagenham.....*Lab.* 27, *Ind.* 1.
Darlington.....*Lab.* 21, *Ind.* 14, *C.* 9.
Dartford.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 4, *Ind.* 2.
Dartmouth.....*Ind.* 16.
Darwen.....*C.* 9, *Lib.* 7 *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 2.
Daventry.....*Ind.* 11, *Lab.* 5.
Deal.....*C.* 24, *Lab.* 8
Derby.....*Lab.* 41, *C.* 23.
Devizes.....*Ind.* 13, *C.* 9, *Lab.* 2.
Dewsbury.....*Lab.* 19, *Ind.* 17.
Doncaster.....*Lab.* 26, *Ind.* 16, *C.* 6.
Dorchester.....*Ind.* 16, *Lab.* 8.
Dover.....*Lab.* 13, *C.* 11.
Droitwich.....*Ind.* 16.
Dudley.....*C.* 22, *Lab.* 20, *Ind.* 2.
Dukinfield.....*Lab.* 15, *Lib.* 6, *C.* 3.
Dunstable.....*C.* 12, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 5.
Durham.....*Ind.* 22, *Lab.* 6.
Ealing.....*C.* 34, *Lab.* 29.
Eastbourne.....*C.* 29, *Lab.* 9, *Lib.* 2.
East Ham.....*Lab.* 36, *C.* 3, *Ind* 1.
East Retford.....*Ind.* 16, *Lab.* 5, *C.* 2, *Lib.* 1.
Eastleigh.....*Lab.* 21, *C.* 5, *Ind.* 2.
Eccles.....*Lab.* 24 *C.* 5, *Lib.* 3.
Edmonton.....*Lab.* 22, *C.* 10.
Ellesmere Port ...*Lab.* 17, *C.* 9, *Ind.* 6.
Enfield.....*Lab.* 23, *C.* 17.
Epsom and Ewell...*Ind.* 37, *Lab.* 3.
Erith.....*Lab.* 21, *C.* 2, *Ind.* 1.
Evesham.....*Ind.* 20.
Exeter.....*C.* 45, *Lab.* 18, *Ind.* 3, *Lib.* 2.
Eye.....*Ind.* 16.
Falmouth.....*Ind.* 11, *Lab.* 4, *C.* 1.
Farnworth.....*Lab.* 22, *C.* 2.
Faversham.....*Ind.* 6, *C.* 5, *Lab.* 5.
Finchley.....*C.* 22, *Lib.* 7, *Lab.* 3.
Fleetwood.....*C.* 11, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 5, *Lib.* 2.
Folkestone.....*C.* 26, *Lab.* 9, *Ind.* 1.
Fowey.....*Ind.* 16.
Gateshead.....*Lab.* 30, *Ind.* 18.
Gillingham.....*C.* 18, *Lab.* 13.
Glastonbury.....*C.* 10, *Lab.* 6.
Glossop.....*Lab.* 8, *Lib.* 8, *C.* 6, *Ind.* 2.
Gloucester.....*Lab.* 26, *Ind.* 11, *C.* 3.
Godalming.....*C.* 20, *Ind.* 2, *Lab.* 1, *Lib.* 1.
Godmanchester....*Ind.* 16.
Goole.....*Ind.* 12, *Lab.* 11, *C.* 1.
Gosport.....*C.* 24, *Ind.* 10, *Lab.* 6.
Grantham.....*Lab.* 13, *Ind.* 6, *C.* 5.
Gravesend.....*C.* 24, *Lab.* 8.
Grimsby.....*Lab.* 36, *C.* 19, *Ind.* 1.
Guildford.....*Ind.* 12, *C.* 11, *Lab.* 9.
Halesowen.....*C.* 9, *Lab.* 5, *Lib.* 4, *Ind.* 2.
Halifax.....*Lab.* 22, *C.* 21, *Lib.* 17.
Harrogate.....*C.* 36.
Harrow.....*C.* 42, *Lab.* 18.
Hartlepool.....*Lab.* 11, *Ind.* 7, *C.* 6.
Harwich.....*Ind.* 12, *C.* 2, *Lab.* 2.
Haslingden.....*Lib.* 9, *Lab.* 8, *C.* 7.
Hastings.....*C.* 24, *Lab.* 9, *Ind.* 5, *Lib.* 2.
Hedon.....*Ind.* 12.
Helston.....*Ind.* 16.
Hemel Hempstead..*Lab.* 15, *C.* 5, *Ind.* 4.
Hendon.....*C.* 28, *Lab.* 8.
Henley.....*Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
Hereford.....*Lab.* 9, *C.* 8, *Ind.* 7.
Hertford.....*Ind.* 11, *C.* 6, *Lab.* 3.
Heston and
Isleworth.....*C.* 20, *Lab.* 16.
Heywood.....*Lab.* 16, *C.* 13, *Lib.* 7.
Higham Ferrers....*Ind.* 10, *Lab.* 4, *Lib.* 2.
High Wycombe....*Lab.* 13, *C.* 10, *Ind.* 7, *Lib.* 2.
Honiton.....*Ind.* 24.
Hornsey.....*C.* 32, *Lab.* 16.
Hove.....*C.* 38, *Lab.* 2.
Huddersfield.....*Lib.* 24, *Lab.* 19, *C.* 17.
Hull.....*Lab.* 60, *C.* 22, *Ind.* 1, *Lib.* 1.
Huntingdon.....*C.* 8, *Ind.* 7, *Lab.* 1.
Hyde.....*Lab.* 15, *Lib.* 6, *C.* 3.
Hythe.....*C.* 10, *Lab.* 4, *Ind.* 2.
Ilford.....*C.* 34, *Lab.* 13, *Ind.* 1.
Ilkeston.....*Lab.* 19, *C.* 2, *Ind.* 2, *Lib.* 1.
Ipswich.....*C.* 28, *Lab.* 25, *Lib.* 3.
Jarrow.....*Lab.* 22, *C.* 6.
Keighley.....*C.* 18, *Lab.* 17, *Lib.* 5.
Kendal.....*Ind.* 19, *Lab.* 5.
Kettering.....*Lab.* 28, *C.* 13, *Lib.* 4.
Kidderminster ....*C.* 17, *Lab.* 10, *Lib.* 1.
King's Lynn.....*C.* 14, *Lab.* 10.
Kingston.....*C.* 29, *Lab.* 3.
Lancaster.....*C.* 16, *Lab.* 16, *Ind.* 4.
Launceston.....*Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
Leamington Spa....*C.* 25, *Lab.* 6, *Lib.* 1.
Leeds.....*Lab.* 66, *C.* 46.
Leicester.....*Lab.* 33, *C.* 31.
Leigh.....*Lab.* 24, *C.* 4, *Lib.*-3.
Leominster.....*C.* 8, *Lab.* 4, *Ind.* 3, *Lib.* 1.
Lewes.....*C.* 13, *Lab.* 7, *Ind.* 3, *Lib.* 1.
Leyton.....*Lab.* 35, *C.* 5.
Lichfield.....*Ind.* 19, *Lab.* 3, *Lib.* 2.
Lincoln.....*Lab.* 16, *C.* 6, *Ind.* 6.
Liskeard.....*Ind.* 16.
Liverpool.....*Lab.* 93, *C.* 64, *Ind.* 3.
Lostwithiel.....*Ind.* 16.
Loughborough.....*Lab.* 16, *C.* 6, *Lib.* 4, *Ind.* 2.
Louth.....*Ind.* 24.
Lowestoft.....*C.* 19, *Lab.* 17, *Ind.* 3, *Lib.* 1.
Ludlow.....*Ind.* 8, *C.* 5, *Lab.* 3.
Luton.....*Lab.* 20, *C.* 16.
Lydd.....*Ind.* 16.
Lyme Regis.....*Ind.* 16.
Lymington.....*Ind.* 36.
Lytham St. Annes...*C.* 27, *Ind.* 2, *Lab.* 2, *Lib.* 1.
Macclesfield.....*C.* 25, *Lab.* 21, *Lib.* 2.
Maidenhead.....*C.* 16, *Lib.* 3, *Ind.* 1.
Maidstone.....*C.* 18, *Lab.* 10.
Malden and Coombe *C.* 31, *Lab.* 5.
Maldon.....*C.* 11, *Lab.* 8, *Ind.* 1.
Malmesbury.....*Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
Manchester.....*Lab.* 84, *C.* 65, *Lib.* 3.
Mansfield.....*Lab.* 17, *C.* 7.
Margate.....*C.* 28, *Ind.* 6, *Lab.* 6.
Marlborough.....*Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
Middlesbrough....*Lab.* 45, *C.* 19, *Ind.* 3, *Lib.* 1.
Middleton.....*C.* 19, *Lab.* 14, *Lib.* 2, *Ind.* 1.
Mitcham.....*Lab.* 22, *C.* 9, *Ind.* 5.
Morecambe and
Heysham.....*C.* 23, *Ind.* 7, *Lab.* 5, *Lib.* 1.
Morley.....*Ind.* 22, *Lab.* 20, *C.* 2.
Morpeth.....*Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
Mossley.....*C.* 10, *Lib.* 9, *Lab.* 5.
Nelson.....*Lab.* 28, *C.* 4.
Newark.....*C.* 11, *Lab.* 8, *Ind.* 5.
Newbury.....*Ind.* 18, *Lab.* 4, *Lib.* 3.
Newcastle (Lyme)..*Lab.* 26, *Ind.* 17, *C.* 5.

Newcastle (Tyne)...*Lab.* 43, *C.* 33, *Ind.* 3.
Newport (I.O.W.)...*Ind.* 12, *C.* 9, *Lab.* 3.
New Romney.....*Ind.* 16.
Northampton.....*C.* 27, *Lab.* 21.
Norwich.....*Lab.* 41, *C.* 19, *Ind.* 3, *Lib.* 1.
Nottingham.....*Lab.* 34, *C.* 31, *Ind.* 1, *Lib.* 1.
Nuneaton.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 11, *Lib.* 2, *Ind.* 1.
Okehampton.....*Ind.* 16.
Oldbury.....*Lab.* 21, *C.* 4, *Lib.* 3.
Oldham.....*Lab.* 36, *C.* 18, *Lib.* 1.
Ossett.....*Ind.* 11, *Lab.* 5.
Oswestry.....*Ind.* 18, *Lab.* 6.
Oxford.....*C.* 31, *Lab.* 25, *Ind.* 12.
Penryn.....*Ind.* 11, *Lab.* 5.
Penzance.....*Ind.* 32
Peterborough.....*Lab.* 19, *C.* 16, *Ind.* 1.
Plymouth.....*C.* 49, *Lab.* 31.
Pontefract.....*Lab.* 17, *C.* 5, *Ind.* 1.
Poole.....*C.* 27, *Lab.* 7, *Lib.* 6.
Portsmouth.....*C.* 43, *Lab.* 20, *Ind.* 1.
Preston.....*Lab.* 33, *C.* 14, *Ind.* 1.
Prestwich.....*C.* 18, *Ind.* 6
Pudsey.....*C.* 16, *Lib.* 11, *Lab.* 4, *Ind.* 1.
Queenborough.....*Lab.* 8, *C.* 4, *Ind.* 3.
Radcliffe.....*C.* 24, *Lab.* 12.
Ramsgate.....*Ind.* 13, *Lab.* 10, *C.* 9.
Rawtenstall.....*Lab.* 13, *C.* 9, *Ind.* 1.
Reading.....*Lab.* 27, *C.* 25.
Redcar.....*Ind.* 14, *Lab.* 7, *C.* 2, *Lib.* 1.
Reigate.....*C.* 20, *Lab.* 8.
Richmond (Surrey).*C.* 27, *Lab.* 12, *Ind.* 1.
Richmond (Yorks).*Ind.* 15.
Ripon.....*C.* 12, *Ind.* 2, *Lab.* 2.
Rochdale.....*Lab.* 20, *Lib.* 17, *C.* 11.
Rochester.....*C.* 15, *Lab.* 13.
Romford.....*Lab.* 22, *C.* 14.
Romsey.....*C.* 14, *Lab.* 1, *Ind.* 1.
Rotherham.....*Lab.* 32, *Ind.* 10, *C.* 2.
Rowley Regis.....*Lab.* 28, *C.* 3, *Lib.* 1.
Rugby.....*Lab.* 16, *C.* 8, *Lib.* 5, *Ind.* 3.
Ryde.....*Ind.* 14, *C.* 12, *Lab.* 1.
Rye.....*Ind.* 16.
Saffron Walden.....*Ind.* 8, *Lab.* 5, *C.* 3.
St. Albans.....*C.* 20, *Lab.* 8.
St. Helens.....*Lab.* 30, *C.* 6, *Lib.* 4.
St. Ives (Cornwall)...*Ind.* 16.
St. Ives (Hunts.).....*Ind.* 16.
Sale.....*C.* 22, *Lab.* 7, *Lib.* 3.
Salford.....*Lab.* 52, *C.* 11, *Lib.* 1.
Salisbury.....*Ind.* 16, *C.* 11, *Lab.* 5.
Saltash.....*Ind.* 16.
Sandwich.....*Ind.* 8, *C.* 7, *Lab.* 1.
Scarborough.....*C.* 17, *Lab.* 3, *Ind.* 2, *Lib.* 2.
Scunthorpe.....*Lab.* 25, *C.* 7.
Shaftesbury.....*Ind.* 14.
Sheffield.....*Lab.* 68, *C.-Lib.* 31, *Ind.* 1.
Shrewsbury.....*C.* 21, *Lab.* 19, *Ind.* 4.
Slough.....*Lab.* 23, *C.* 16, *Lib.* 3, *Ind.* 2.
Smethwick.....*Lab.* 23, *C.* 9.
Southall.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 6.
Southampton.....*Lab.* 42, *Ind.* 30.
Southend.....*C.* 40, *Lab.* 17, *Lib.* 5, *Ind.* 2.
Southgate.....*Ind.* 17, *C.* 11.
South Molton.....*Ind.* 16.
Southport.....*C.* 37, *Lib.* 16, *Lab.* 7.
South Shields.....*Lab.* 42, *Ind.* 18.
Southwold.....*Ind.* 16.
Spenborough.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 12, *Ind.* 9, *Lib.* 1.
Stafford.....*Ind.* 20, *Lab.* 16.
Stalybridge.....*Lab.* 26, *C.* 6.
Stockport.....*Lab.* 38, *C.* 33, *Lib.* 1.
Stockton-on-Tees...*Lab.* 29, *C.* 14, *Lib.* 1.
Stoke on Trent.....*Lab.* 76, *C.* 10, *Ind.* 10.
Stourbridge.....*C.* 13, *Lab.* 10, *Ind.* 1.
Stratford upon Avon *Ind.* 24, *Lab.* 4.
Stretford.....*C.* 18, *Lab.* 14.
Sudbury.....*Ind.* 13, *Lab.* 3.
Sunderland.....*Lab.* 52, *C.* 17, *Ind.* 3.
Surbiton.....*C.* 31, *Lab.* 4, *Ind.* 1.
Sutton and Cheam..*C.* 31, *Lab.* 5.
Sutton Coldfield....*C.* 29, *Ind.* 9, *Lab.* 1, *Lib.* 1.
Swindon.....*Lab.* 25, *Ind.* 20, *C.* 2.
Swinton and
Pendlebury.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 9, *Ind.* 1.
Tamworth.....*Lab.* 17, *Ind.* 4, *C.* 3.
Taunton.....*Ind.* 11, *Lab.* 9, *C.* 7, *Lib.* 1.
Tenterden.....*Ind.* 16.
Tewkesbury.....*Lib.* 9, *C.* 7.
Thetford.....*C.* 8, *Ind.* 4, *Lab.* 4.
Thornaby-on-Tees...*Lab.* 14, *C.* 6, *Lib.* 3, *Ind.* 1.
Tipton.....*Lab.* 15, *C.* 6, *Ind.* 3.
Tiverton.....*Ind.* 19, *Lab.* 4, *Lib.* 1.
Todmorden.....*Lab.* 11, *Ind.* 9, *C.* 4.
Torquay.....*C.* 16, *Ind.* 14, *Lib.* 5, *Lab.* 1.
Torrington.....*Ind.* 16.
Totnes.....*Ind.* 14, *Lab.* 2.
Tottenham.....*Lab.* 38, *C.* 6.
Truro.....*Ind.* 19, *C.* 4, *Lab.* 1.
Tunbridge Wells...*C.* 23, *Lab.* 6, *Ind.* 3.
Twickenham.....*C.* 38, *Lab.* 4, *Ind.* 2.
Tynemouth.....*Ind.* 29, *Lab.* 7.
Uxbridge.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 12, *Ind.* 6.
Wakefield.....*Lab.* 27, *C.* 16, *Lib.* 1.
Wallasey.....*C.* 30, *Lab.* 24, *Lib.* 9, *Ind.* 1.
Wallingford.....*Ind.* 16.
Wallsend.....*Lab.* 31, *Ind.* 5.
Walsall.....*Lab.* 21, *Ind.* 18, *C.* 5.
Walthamstow.....*Lab.* 38, *C.* 10.
Wanstead and
Woodford.....*C.* 26, *Ind.* 3, *Lab.* 3.
Wareham.....*Ind.* 16.
Warrington.....*Lab.* 27, *C.* 9.
Warwick.....*C.* 15, *Lab.* 7, *Ind.* 2.
Watford.....*Lab.* 25, *C.* 19.
Wednesbury.....*Lab.* 15, *C.* 5.
Wells.....*Ind.* 14, *Lab.* 2.
Wembley.....*C.* 37, *Lab.* 8, *Lib.* 3.
Wenlock.....*Ind.* 20, *Lab.* 11.
West Bromwich....*Lab.* 28, *C.* 13, *Ind.* 3.
West Ham.....*Lab.* 60, *Lib.* 4.
West Hartlepool....*C.* 21, *Lab.* 11.
Weston-s-Mare.....*C.* 15, *Ind.* 7, *Lab.* 2.
Weymouth.....*C.* 19, *Lab.* 11, *Ind.* 9, *Lib.* 1.
Whitehaven.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 6.
Whitley Bay.....*C.* 25, *Ind.* 4, *Lab.* 3.
Widnes.....*Lab.* 18, *C.* 12, *Ind.* 2.
Wigan.....*Lab.* 48, *C.* 8.
Willesden.....*Lab.* 38, *C.* 18.
Wilton.....*Ind.* 15, *Lab.* 1.
Wimbledon.....*C.* 25, *Lab.* 7.
Winchester.....*C.* 11, *Ind.* 9, *Lab.* 3.
Windsor.....*C.* 26, *Lab.* 14.
Wisbech.....*C.* 21, *Ind.* 5, *Lab.* 4, *Lib.* 2.
Wokingham.....*Ind.* 11, *C.* 8, *Lab.* 3, *Lib.* 2.
Wolverhampton....*Lab.* 34, *C.* 23.
Wood Green.....*Lab.* 16, *C.* 8.
Woodstock.....*Ind.* 16.
Worcester.....*C.* 22, *Lab.* 16, *Ind.* 11.
Workington.....*Lab.* 24, *Ind.* 6, *C.* 2.
Worksop.....*Lab.* 14, *Ind.* 8, *C.* 1, *Lib.* 1.
Worthing.....*C.* 33, *Ind.* 7.
Yarmouth.....*C.* 26, *Lab.* 21, *Ind.* 1.
Yeovil.....*Ind.* 11, *Lab.* 9, *Lib.* 4.
York.....*C.* 31, *Lab.* 21.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND

A list of all CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS) and Boroughs (in ordinary type), and of *Urban Districts* with a population exceeding 20,000 (in *italics*); the County Boroughs named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933, are distinguished by having § prefixed. The first figures in parentheses show the County in which the City, Borough or U.D.C. is situated (*see* p. 632). The second figures in parentheses given in the case of cities and boroughs, show the date of the first recorded Charter of Incorporation.

CITIES, Boroughs and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1959	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value 1960 £	Rate levied 1960–61 s.	Rate levied 1960–61 d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1960–61 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
Abingdon (2) (1556)	13,630	13·7	5·2	190,395	22	10	E. W. J. Nicholson.	Mrs. C. M. Cox.
Accrington (21) (1878)	39,160	15·6	15·1	451,124	22	0	J. Gartside	N. Bentley.
Acton (27) (1921)	64,800	15·2	11·8	1,910,393	18	10	H. C. Lockyer.	Mrs. L. M. Walker.
Aireborough (49)	27,680	15·8	11·2	289,353	21	2	R. H. Hulme.	†D. Best.
Aldeburgh (38) (1529)	3,010	20·6	12·5	46,993	21	0	D. J. Owen.	D. O. Knowles.
Aldershot (15) (1922)	39,400	18·2	12·5	569,834	18	6	H. B. Sales.	G. A. North.
Aldridge (37)	45,230	19·0	10·5	484,296	21	0	H. G. G. Nichols.	†Mrs. M. M. Owen.
Alfreton (9)	23,480	15·0	10·7	221,688	20	0	H. Taylor.	†T. Bradley.
Altrincham (6) (1937)	40,970	15·2	12·3	580,760	22	10	E. G. Thomas.	E. H. Chorlton.
Andover (15) (1175)	15,950	16·9	9·2	269,444	20	10	J. F. Garner.	P. S. Batchelor.
Appleby (44) (1179)	1,650	15·2	12·7	19,079	19	6	S. B. Clarke.	J. F. Whitehead.
Arnold (32)	24,810	16·3	11·9	314,638	21	0	A. H. James.	†T. H. Leivers.
Arundel (42) (1586)	2,620	16·0	17·6	44,664	17	1	G. Campbell.	G. H. Stevens.
Ashford (20)	26,550	14·4	11·2	392,634	20	4	G. H. Redfern.	†Mrs. H. A. Coleman.
Ashington (31)	28,210	15·5	10·8	267,430	21	0	J. Kent.	†J. Freathy.
Ashton Lyne (21) (1847)	50,410	15·6	14·4	519,218	21	1	G. A. Malone.	T. Meredith.
Atherton (21)	19,750	15·6	15·1	203,514	22	0	S. G. Blakeborough.	†C. Urmston.
Aylesbury (3) (1916)	23,580	17·4	9·1	447,411	22	10	R. D. W. Maxwell.	T. Hutchison.
Bacup (21) (1882)	17,960	18·8	13·8	158,282	24	0	A. D. Bond.	R. Taylor.
Banbury (33) (1554)	19,730	17·6	12·5	340,072	24	0	F. G. E. Boys.	J. P. Friswell.
Banstead (40)	39,010	13·3	13·7	767,431	18	2	F. L. Shaw.	†Miss V. Rhys Davids.
Barking (13) (1931)	74,980	13·2	9·7	1,362,727	23	0	E. R. Farr.	Mrs. M. Preston.
Barnes (40) (1932)	38,880	12·0	11·3	888,907	17	8	L. John.	E. T. Rann.
Barnet (18)	26,410	14·9	9·1	507,851	20	11	A. S. Mays, O.B.E.	†K. A. Ainsworth.
§Barnsley (49) (1869)	75,400	18·2	13·7	772,825	24	7	A. E. Gilfillan, O.B.E.	W. Gill.
Barnstaple (10)	15,520	18·1	13·8	277,981	18	8	F. J. Broad, O.B.E.	R. M. Huxtable.
§Barrow-in-Furness (21) (1867)	64,470	16·0	12·1	852,695	24	0	L. Allen.	J. Miller.
Basildon (13)	75,210	21·8	10·9	836,762	21	0	A. Hatt.	†W. H. Davies.
Basingstoke (15) (1392)	23,130	18·4	10·5	392,776	20	4	L. Womersley, M.B.E.	F. C. Townsend.
§BATH (36) (1590)	80,800	14·9	12·8	1,199,317	21	0	J. E. Dixon.	A. Knight.
Batley (49) (1868)	39,700	17·2	13·1	345,799	20	0	L. O. Bottomley.	J. S. Watson.
Bebington (6) (1937)	51,050	16·6	12·1	894,383	20	3	G. Chappell, O.B.E.	J. K. Trench.
Beccles (38) (1584)	6,960	14·2	13·9	92,103	24	0	F. W. Leah.	Mrs. P. E. Taylor.
Beckenham (20) (1935)	75,220	12·7	11·7	1,483,838	19	10	R. W. Storr.	H. T. Parkin.
Beddington and Wallington (40) (1937)	32,250	14·2	9·9	718,292	17	8	A. B. Bateman.	E. W. Harding.
Bedford (Town) (1166)	60,190	18·5	9·8	980,056	22	4	G. F. Simmonds.	A. H. Randall.
Bedlingtonshire (31)	29,480	16·3	9·9	290,585	20	8	F. S. Forster.	†M. K. Roach.
Bedworth (43)	29,930	18·0	12·9	307,802	21	4	S. G. Deeming.	†W. A. Cox.
Beeston & Stapleford (32)	55,320	16·3	8·8	730,168	20	0	H. D. Jeffries.	†Mrs. F. Wilson.
Benfleet (13)	28,250	16·6	11·2	348,814	20	0	D. Grudgings, M.B.E.	†J. E. Daniels.
Bentley with Arksey (49)	22,100	19·6	9·0	183,527	20	0	W. H. M. Alexander.	†G. Gallimore.
Berwick (Tweed) (1302)	12,610	21·4	13·0	134,382	22	0	R. B. Davison.	J. Thompson.
Beverley (47) (1573)	15,870	16·3	9·8	189,583	21	8	E. Bailey.	D. G. Jackson.
Bewdley (46) (1462)	5,000	12·8	12·2	44,231	21	3	W. O. E. Bryan.	W. E. James.
Bexhill (41) (1902)	26,610	11·1	20·3	586,672	21	11	E. Smith.	R. F. Botting.
Bexley (20) (1937)	90,500	14·4	8·8	1,309,665	20	0	A. Goldfinch.	H. W. Friend.
Bideford (10) (1573)	10,460	14·8	15·0	153,142	21	0	L. B. Galliford.	R. P. Lake.
Billingham (12)	28,770	24·6	7·4	909,187	17	4	F. M. Dawson.	†L. A. Watson.
Bilston (37) (1933)	33,430	16·1	10·6	415,884	22	6	A. M. Williams.	W. Fellows.
Bingley (49)	21,850	14·3	13·9	252,101	22	0	F. M. Dunwell.	†L. O. Taylor.
§Birkenhead (6) (1877)	143,400	17·9	12·9	1,725,631	18	3	D. P. Heath.	H. D. Shakeshaft.
§BIRMINGHAM (1838)	1,091,500	17·7	11·6	17,485,363	24	0	(*See* p. 659)	*(*See* p. 659.)
Bishop Auckland (12)	35,390	16·8	12·7	332,892	19	6	J. R. Passey.	†G. R. Cosgrove.
Bishop's Castle (35) (1609)	1,250	9·0	6·7	13,880	20	10	G. A. Rogers.	F. J. Bedell.
§Blackburn (21) (1851)	105,900	15·0	15·4	1,239,930	23	0	F. S. Squires.	J. Whitehead.
§Blackpool (21) (1876)	143,600	13·4	14·1	3,472,553	14	8	E. C. Lee.	T. B. Fairclough.
Blandford Forum (11) (1605)	3,250	20·0	10·2	49,734	21	0	C. K. Lavington.	E. G. Riggs.
Blaydon (12)	30,770	14·9	13·6	272,461	20	10	C. H. Matthews.	†R. Rudge.
Blyth (31) (1922)	34,760	20·4	13·4	341,359	20	0	E. W. Carter.	A. Walton.
Bodmin (7) (1798)	6,080	16·8	8·6	62,611	19	4	I. Whiting.	J. H. Pethybridge.

Cities, Boroughs and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1959	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value 1960 £	Rate levied 1960–61 *s.*	Rate levied 1960–61 *d.*	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1960–61 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
Bognor Regis (42)	26,310	14·0	12·6	603,074	19	5	R. W. J. Hill.	†F. E. Phillips.
Boldon (12)	20,230	18·1	10·6	208,969	19	6	J. McGillivray.	†S. Robinson.
§Bolton (21) (1838)	160,700	15·2	14·3	2,009,151	23	6	P. S. Rennison.	J. Gradwell.
§Bootle (21) (1868)	82,070	23·9	9·5	1,046,215	22	9	H. Partington, O.B.E.	J. S. Kelly.
Boston (25) (1545)	24,230	16·1	11·3	344,571	21	6	C. L. H. Griffiths.	J. H. Dell.
§Bournemouth (15) (1890)	144,700	11·4	16·2	3,824,633	13	6	A. L. Clegg.	Mrs. B. Bicknell.
Brackley (29) (1260)	3,140	15·3	12·4	33,307	18	6	J. M. Wild.	E. A. Tutton.
§Bradford (1847)	289,100	17·6	14·1	3,703,779	22	0	(*See* p. 662.)	*(*See* p. 662.)
Brandon and Byshottles (12)	20,260	15·6	10·5	139,373	23	6	A. A. Luxmoore.	†Mrs. J. Grayson.
Brentford and Chiswick (27) (1932)	56,970	13·5	10·5	1,319,650	19	6	W. F. J. Church.	Mrs. M. G. Saint.
Brentwood (13)	46,270	16·3	9·4	580,258	20	8	C. Booth.	†J. McC. Smith.
Bridgnorth (35) (1157)	6,540	19·0	10·8	97,106	23	0	J. K. Banks.	J. W. C. Bowers.
Bridgwater (36) (1200)	25,290	17·6	11·8	349,265	23	5	H. A. Clidero, O.B.E., M.C.	J. G. Headford.
Bridlington (47) (1899)	24,970	14·7	13·0	438,266	21	8	S. Briggs.	F. G. Webb.
Bridport (11) (1253)	6,610	12·5	12·3	100,248	21	6	F. C. M. Forward.	E. P. Lambert, T.D.
Brierley Hill (37)	53,280	15·6	10·3	607,197	22	0	H. Hex.	†F. J. Bradley.
Brighouse (49) (1893)	30,460	14·3	14·9	302,093	22	6	J. R. Liddle.	J. A. Hallowell.
§Brighton (41) (1854)	160,000	12·8	15·2	3,732,468	14	0	W. O. Dodd.	A. J. M. Johnson.
§Bristol (1188)	436,600	15·3	11·9	7,287,094	19	6	(*See* p. 660.)	*(*See* p. 660.)
Bromley (20) (1903)	65,860	13·8	11·5	1,371,243	21	3	L. Kaye.	R. N. Allen.
Bromsgrove (46)	32,100	11·8	11·6	364,790	20	6	F. A. Jessop.	†Mrs. K. M. Field.
Brownhills (37)	24,570	19·6	14·8	183,925	21	0	N. Waine.	†Mrs. M. Jackson.
Buckingham (1554)	4,150	15·0	9·8	54,960	22	4	A. Archdeacon.	A. G. F. Marriott.
§Burnley (21) (1861)	81,080	16·3	14·6	919,176	23	0	C. V. Thornley.	T. Holgate.
§Burton-upon-Trent (37) (1878)	49,380	19·0	13·2	720,261	23	0	H. T. Meades.	C. W. Shepherd.
§Bury (21) (1876)	58,230	16·6	14·3	752,335	21	0	E. S. Smith.	J. C. Kenyon, T.D.
Bury St. Edmunds (39) (1606)	21,740	16·4	9·1	287,097	19	6	R. R. Hiles.	M. S. Petch.
Buxton (9) (1917)	19,350	17·2	13·1	269,586	22	0	H. C. Hoggett.	T. H. Garton.
Caine (45) (1565)	6,490	16·5	11·3	76,094	22	0	L. Cave.	L. M. Angell.
Camborne-Redruth (7)	35,140	14·4	13·6	328,833	20	0	S. C. Wilson, M.B.E.	†J. R. Bailey.
Cambridge (1207)	93,140	14·5	10·5	1,945,093	23	8	(*See* p. 662.)	(*See* p. 662.)
Cannock (37)	43,020	18·0	10·1	438,137	21	0	H. C. Allen.	†J. M. Sunley.
§Canterbury (20) (1448)	30,000	15·4	11·7	532,318	17	4	(*See* p. 663.)	(*See* p. 663.)
§Carlisle (8) (1158)	69,800	19·9	12·7	864,500	21	0	H. D. A. Robertson.	T. Souness.
Carlton (32)	37,400	15·8	11·9	425,127	20	6	A. E. F. Walker.	†T. Morrison.
Carshalton (40)	60,270	12·8	9·4	867,929	17	9	C. H. Durrant.	†P. W. Stock.
Castleford (49) (1955)	41,740	16·0	14·3	375,815	23	6	E. Hutchinson.	P. H. Roberts.
Caterham and Warlingham (40)	34,820	17·1	10·8	501,109	16	8	B. J. Smerdon.	†W. G. Silcock.
Chadderton (21)	32,430	15·8	15·3	575,895	19	3	L. Stott.	†A. Tongue.
Chard (36) (1570)	5,450	16·1	13·2	72,501	21	4	F. W. Searle.	Mrs. M. A. Bryer.
Chatham (20) (1891)	51,820	19·5	9·8	684,731	22	8	R. Newnes.	J. S. Thomas.
Chelmsford (13) (1888)	44,080	17·2	9·4	883,163	19	0	B. A. Francis.	P. Thacker.
Cheltenham (14) (1876)	69,490	17·2	12·0	1,257,589	19	10	F. D. Littlewood, O.B.E.	A. G. Dye.
Chertsey (40)	38,850	17·9	11·5	521,241	17	0	(vacant).	†F. L. Light.
Cheshunt (18)	31,110	18·3	10·0	448,415	22	0	G. S. Newnham.	†E. W. Dobbs.
§Chester (1506)	59,700	17·5	11·4	948,986	20	0	G. Burkinshaw.	J. Croghan.
Chesterfield (9) (1598)	67,530	14·1	12·7	912,613	22	0	R. Clegg, O.B.E.	H. C. Mullett.
Chichester (42)	19,060	14·5	9·6	393,111	19	4	E. Banks.	W. G. S. Pope.
Chigwell (13)	62,070	11·8	11·3	938,896	19	8	J. W. Faulkner.	†Mrs. V. L. M. Martin.
Chingford (13) (1938)	46,030	12·2	8·9	747,788	20	4	C. G. Dennis.	J. A. Cooper.
Chippenham (45) (1554)	16,070	17·7	11·3	231,058	20	0	S. F. A. Clarke.	R. G. Archard.
Chipping Norton (33) (1606)	4,410	17·7	8·1	51,353	21	6	R. A. Ingram.	S. D. H. Major.
Chislehurst and Sidcup (20)	89,020	14·7	11·1	1,309,618	21	0	T. W. Fagg, D.F.C.	†Mrs. A. L. Gunn.
Chorley (21) (1881)	31,440	16·3	14·5	306,212	20	6	R. Potter.	W. Rawcliffe.
Christchurch (15) (1886)	24,890	13·9	16·1	420,716	18	8	J. Macfadyen, D.F.C.	Miss E. I. Padwick.
Clacton (13)	25,480	13·0	11·5	513,123	21	8	C. B. Hearn.	†E. W. Payne.
Cleethorpes (23) (1936)	30,800	19·1	12·2	334,661	20	6	G. Sutcliffe.	A. H. Turner.
Clitheroe (21) (1147)	11,970	15·8	14·6	140,641	22	6	R. B. Snowden.	W. Sharples.
Coalville (22)	26,490	14·1	12·0	286,963	19	10	H. B. Chynoweth.	†J. F. Kemp.
Colchester (13) (1189)	63,980	16·9	10·9	841,515	20	10	N. Catchpole.	I. T. Brown.
Colne (21) (1895)	19,680	13·5	14·7	227,015	21	2	T. Rutter.	B. Davidson.
Colne Valley (49)	21,180	14·6	13·6	220,280	22	0	J. W. Lomas.	†J. R. Sykes.
Congleton (6) (1272)	16,080	14·2	14·6	182,726	23	2	J. Mee.	R. Foster.
Consett (12)	38,940	16·4	10·8	562,169	20	0	J. Quinn.	†R. Bell.

Cities, Boroughs and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1959	Rate per 1,000 Births	Deaths	Rateable Value 1960 £	Rate levied 1960–61 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1960–61 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
Corby (29)	32,730	21·0	10·3	553,433	24 11	G. B. Blackall, M.B.E.	†L. J. Godfrey.
Coseley (37)	37,140	18·4	7·8	457,906	20 6	J. C. Roper.	†J. Beddow.
Coulsdon and Purley (40)	69,320	14·9	13·3	1,378,357	17 10	E. F. J. Felix.	†H. W. Hayden.
§Coventry (43) (1345)	285,700	19·0	8·8	4,706,624	20 6	C. Barratt.	*H. Stanley.
Crawley (42)	50,710	17·7	10·8	974,691	19 5	R. W. J. Tridgell.	†E. V. Vygus.
Crayford (20)	30,600	17·9	8·8	472,328	22 2	G. B. Hodgson.	†H. J. Morley.
Crewe (6) (1877)	51,200	15·4	12·1	555,644	22 2	A. Brook.	S. Orwell.
Crook and Willington (12)	26,680	15·8	14·9	213,283	22 6	F. J. Pearson.	†J. J. Atkinson.
Crosby (21) (1937)	58,290	17·9	13·3	759,862	21 4	H. O. Roberts.	E. Rosewarne.
§Croydon (40) (1883)	249,000	15·3	12·2	4,951,250	18 0	E. Taberner, O.B.E.	G. J. Cole.
Dagenham (13) (1938)	114,200	13·4	8·0	166,890	22 0	K. Lauder.	H. P. Larking.
Darlaston (37)	22,270	13·5	10·3	260,146	21 6	G. R. Rowlands.	†H. J. Robinson.
§Darlington (12) (1867)	83,300	22·1	9·8	1,348,928	18 0	C. N. S. Nicholson.	W. Cottam.
Dartford (20) (1933)	43,940	15·6	11·7	717,241	21 8	T. Armstrong.	F. L. Brown.
Dartmouth (10) (1341)	6,220	19·1	11·3	88,247	20 8	A. H. Wright.	J. W. L. Palin.
Darwen (21) (1878)	29,450	16·8	15·7	300,479	23 8	J. C. Fielding.	A. Barnes.
Daventry (29) (1595)	5,290	19·8	17·6	94,065	24 0	A. E. Moore.	H. Smith.
Deal (20) (1699)	25,750	17·9	11·6	304,511	21 2	E. Bradbury.	Capt. E. H. Hopkinson, R.N.
Dearne (49)	27,260	18·8	12·9	201,161	19 9	C. Bishop.	†W. Fawcett.
Denton (21)	28,870	18·1	13·0	345,180	22 6	J. Smith.	†H. Hallows.
§Derby (1154)	131,500	15·3	12·9	2,112,505	23 0	(Vacant.)	C. E. J. Andrews.
Devizes (45) (1605)	8,310	16·6	10·1	112,792	20 0	R. W. Wells.	B. Tilley.
§Dewsbury (49) (1862)	53,390	16·9	14·3	606,230	21 6	A. N. James.	T. Tarney.
§Doncaster (49) (1194)	84,610	16·7	13·9	1,275,280	22 6	H. R. Wormald.	F. S. Heptonstall.
Dorchester (11) (1324)	11,660	15·6	11·0	191,007	20 4	F. P. L. Sydenham.	J. H. Moore.
Dorking (40)	20,980	14·9	13·3	382,435	18 2	F. G. Sutherland.	†E. H. Simons.
Dover (20) (1278)	34,680	16·8	10·3	523,583	21 0	J. A. Johnson.	Mrs. D. Bushell.
Droitwich (46) (1215)	7,170	16·7	13·2	107,394	21 4	S. G. Foster.	R. D. N. Fabricius.
Droylsden (21)	26,230	15·4	13·7	244,384	21 6	G. S. Hepton.	†L. Waywell.
§Dudley (46) (1865)	64,200	14·2	13·5	816,808	21 6	P. Wadsworth.	C. N. Preedy.
Dukinfield (6) (1899)	17,870	13·4	15·0	171,843	19 3	D. W. Yates.	H. Johnson.
Dunstable (1) (1864)	22,320	23·9	10·8	398,937	20 6	J. Smith.	L. Palmer.
Durham (1602)	21,360	13·0	11·6	331,071	18 0	D. B. Martin-Jones.	J. W. Bell.
Ealing (27) (1901)	182,700	14·4	10·4	3,712,498	18 0	E. J. Cope-Brown.	Mrs. A. Murray.
East Barnet (18)	41,360	12·8	10·5	723,495	21 6	R. A. Winch.	†R. B. Lewis.
§Eastbourne (41) (1883)	57,800	11·4	11·8	1,422,922	15 10	F. H. Busby.	Miss G. L. Parker.
§East Ham (13) (1904)	109,900	13·7	11·4	1,473,180	25 6	R. H. Buckley.	Mrs. E. M. Devenay.
East Retford (32) (1246)	17,050	16·1	12·4	210,920	20 6	K. D. Hanna.	G. Hird.
Eastleigh (15) (1936)	36,480	16·5	8·9	462,773	21 0	R. J. Roddis.	Mrs. S. K. Stallard.
Eccles (21) (1892)	43,550	16·9	13·8	489,304	22 6	N. Mitchell.	W. Rochford.
Edmonton (27) (1937)	94,420	13·6	10·9	1,622,522	20 2	H. Backhouse.	J. V. Stanton.
Egham (40)	29,870	15·2	10·0	482,432	19 2	H. R. H. Smith, M.B.E.	†T. A. Simpson.
Ellesmere Port (6) (1955)	39,590	21·5	13·2	889,964	20 3	R. J. Bernie.	W. P. Cartwright.
Enfield (27) (1955)	109,700	13·4	10·1	2,094,395	19 4	C. E. C. R. Platten.	A. M. Eeles.
Epsom and Ewell (40) (1937)	67,880	11·8	15·0	1,313,895	18 6	E. Moore.	F. H. Knight.
Erith (20) (1938)	45,700	15·1	11·8	852,345	21 7	J. A. Crompton.	Mrs. F. West.
Esher (40)	57,110	14·7	9·7	1,292,037	16 6	F. Edwards.	†E. R. Pike.
Eston (48)	35,750	23·7	9·8	782,727	19 2	T. M. Baker.	†W. Herlingshaw.
Evesham (46) (1604)	12,440	17·9	13·2	200,303	22 8	N. F. Davies.	R. G. Burlingnam.
§Exeter (10) (1156)	77,400	14·7	11·1	1,665,579	16 8	C. J. Newman, O.B.E.	P. F. Brooks, B.E.M.
Eye (38) (1206)	1,590	16·5	6·6	19,026	19 0	S. T. Andrew.	R. Bailey.
Falmouth (7) (1661)	16,630	15·7	12·3	304,034	22 9	E. J. K. Gibbons.	W. E. Cavill, M.B.E.
Fareham (15)	56,840	18·9	10·4	685,202	19 2	B. W. Rands.	†R. A. Hayter.
Farnborough (15)	30,290	19·6	11·2	489,920	18 0	D. S. Jones.	†W. H. Hitchcock.
Farnham (40)	25,450	14·4	15·6	482,133	16 8	H. W. Underdown.	†C. R. Radford.
Farnworth (21) (1939)	27,400	16·7	14·2	272,1..8	21 6	T. Hitchen.	A. S. Royse, M.B.E.
Faversham (20) (1252)	12,420	16·0	16·6	165,271	21 9	F. G. Bishop.	R. S. Amor.
Felling (12)	31,500	20·8	10·8	297,674	22 6	J. Donkin.	†C. M. Roberts.
Feltham (27)	51,750	15·6	8·6	1,069,037	18 1	M. W. Coupe.	†Mrs. L. M. Woodall.
Finchley (27) (1933)	68,920	13·5	11·5	1,465,049	19 4	R. M. Franklin.	W. G. Hart.
Fleetwood (21) (1933)	28,650	18·5	12·8	389,256	22 7	J. R. Barnes.	Mrs. M. E. Rowntree.
Folkestone (20) (1313)	44,370	14·6	11·1	830,251	22 8	N. C. Scragg.	F. W. Archer.
Fowey (7) (1912)	2,280	16·4	11·7	33,251	21 2	S. N. Penhale.	R. J. Pengelly.
Friern Barnet (27)	28,660	15·0	10·5	451,754	18 4	R. S. Clothier.	†E. F. Taylor.
Frimley and Camberley (40)	26,130	19·7	9·6	475,926	17 2	K. S. Harvey.	†R. H. Rees.
§Gateshead (12) (1835)	109,100	18·4	11·5	1,202,589	23 0	C. D. Jackson.	W. N. Howard.
Gillingham (20) (1903)	77,590	15·9	10·4	942,126	19 10	F. Hill.	G. T. Hamilton.
Glastonbury (36) (1705)	5,400	19·8	13·0	68,315	22 0	G. H. Harland.	H. J. Whippey.

Cities, Boroughs and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1959	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value 1960 £	Rate levied 1960–61 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1960–61 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
Glossop (9) (1866)	17,400	16·4	14·3	175,944	22 6	I. A. Pugh.	F. Gibbs.
§Gloucester (1483)	68,300	18·4	11·5	1,061,056	22 4	A. G. W. Boggon.	E. R. Jelf.
Godalming (40) (1575)	15,850	16·3	9·1	271,488	19 0	R. C. Hodgins.	H. W. W. Feltham.
Godmanchester (19) (1212)	2,680	18·6	7·2	24,924	26 0	P. S. Davies.	A. S. Pettit.
Golborne (21)	20,820	17·9	14·3	175,113	18 9	F. Martland.	†J. Allen.
Goole (49) (1933)	19,500	21·5	11·6	217,315	21 10	H. R. Keighley.	C. R. Ingleby.
Gosforth (31)	25,950	17·8	10·8	360,237	17 8	C. S. Perkins, O.B.E.	†T. E. Bramwell.
Gosport (15) (1922)	66,040	19·8	10·4	865,212	19 6	E. G. J. Addenbrooke, O.B.E.	C. W. L. Giles.
Grantham (24) (1463)	24,480	15·1	11·9	311,368	22 6	J. F. Guile.	Mrs. D. Shipman, B.E.M.
Gravesend (20) (1562)	48,370	18·8	10·3	693,009	21 0	F. W. Harrison.	L. Harris.
§Grimsby (23) (1201)	97,110	19·1	10·4	1,204,142	19 10	F. W. Ward.	R. S. Haylett.
Guildford (40) (1257)	51,930	13·7	11·3	1,184,040	17 2	H. C. Weller.	E. Jones.
Halesowen (46) (1936)	43,930	15·1	9·8	515,993	19 9	J. B. McCooke.	Miss E. M. Bridge.
§Halifax (49) (1848)	94,980	15·9	14·7	1,124,274	23 0	R. de Z. Hall.	D. Robinson.
Haltemprice (47)	40,910	16·5	11·1	496,006	22 0	A. B. Glasspool.	†C. H. Hudson.
Harlow (13)	45,250	29·8	4·1	750,214	23 4	D. F. Bull.	†J. H. Harris.
Harrogate (49) (1884)	52,890	15·2	10·8	876,153	19 0	J. N. Knox.	L. Roberts.
Harrow (27) (1954)	213,700	13·7	9·7	3,951,379	17 0	D. H. Pritchard.	H. R. Sheldrake.
Hartlepool (12) (1201)	17,280	19·6	12·3	206,422	18 0	L. O. Williams.	Mrs. M. E. Smith.
Harwich (13) (1603)	13,760	17·7	12·0	152,175	24 6	T. B. A. Moonlight.	S. C. Simmons.
Haslingden (21) (1891)	14,080	15·7	14·3	164,487	23 6	L. M. Burton.	J. Walsh.
§Hastings (41) (1588)	63,900	14·0	12·4	1,104,959	19 10	N. P. Lester.	C. Barfoot.
Havant and Waterloo (15)	68,120	21·5	10·3	945,396	19 4	B. R. W. Gotton, V.R.D.	†E. S. Rudd.
Hayes and Harlington (27)	68,670	16·2	8·0	1,263,246	20 10	G. Hooper.	†M. C. Wheeler.
Hazel Grove and Bramhall (6)	26,250	17·9	12·2	392,183	19 9	F. E. Capper.	†Mrs. K. Hammond.
Heanor (9)	23,990	15·6	9·6	228,912	21 8	P. M. Robinson.	†Mrs. E. Calladine.
Hebburn (12)	24,170	20·3	11·6	299,747	20 6	K. D. Brownlow.	†A. Hardy.
Hedon (47) (1154)	2,250	13·3	13·5	18,382	21 6	T. E. Stanley.	E. Crane.
Helston (7) (1201)	6,750	26·0	9·5	79,156	21 0	S. Askew.	J. H. Thomas.
Hemel Hempstead (18) (1898)	49,000	16·9	11·2	833,228	21 0	C. W. G. T. Kirk.	Mrs. G. D. Marshall.
Hendon (27) (1932)	151,500	12·9	10·4	3,570,002	18 2	R. H. Williams.	L. A. Hills.
Henley (33) (1526)	8,470	11·1	11·6	115,294	22 0	G. Caldecott.	C. F. Weaver.
Hereford (1189)	34,360	17·8	11·3	578,364	24 6	J. A. Weston.	P. G. B. Powell.
Hertford (1555)	15,210	14·1	10·1	247,639	21 4	A. I. Clough.	F. Herniman.
Heston & Isleworth (27) (1932)	105,000	12·0	10·6	2,246,145	17 4	D. Mathieson.	K. F. Hughes.
Heywood (21) (1881)	24,720	10·1	11·2	279,369	22 9	W. R. Parker.	S. M. Healey.
High Wycombe (3) (1237)	45,350	16·7	10·0	916,324	21 6	N. M. Fowler.	B. A. Brine.
Higham Ferrers (29) (1251)	3,700	11·8	9·5	39,460	23 6	G. H. Crapper.	T. C. Oberman.
Hinckley (22)	40,630	16·3	9·2	475,564	20 2	J. Hilton.	†W. K. Whieman.
Hitchin (18)	22,720	18·6	10·1	332,303	19 8	W. Wilson.	†F. B. Bowker, M.B.E.
Honiton (10) (1846)	3,930	13·3	13·3	65,290	20 9	H. V. Custance.	F. W. C. Tucker.
Hornchurch (13)	122,600	18·5	10·3	1,777,060	21 0	P. L. Cox.	†C. A. Welch.
Hornsey (27) (1903)	96,430	16·7	10·9	1,542,603	18 2	W. B. Murgatroyd.	Lt.-Col. F. C. Cave, C.B.E., T.D.
Houghton-le-Spring (12)	31,480	18·5	11·1	237,670	21 6	G. F. Lamb.	†W. E. Marshall.
Hove (41) (1898)	69,930	10·0	19·1	1,865,650	18 4	J. E. Stevens.	B. B. Funnell.
Hoylake (6)	30,360	15·5	13·8	482,341	20 0	F. Barnes.	†C. Gravell.
Hucknall (32)	23,340	15·1	9·9	221,146	21 8	H. Sharp.	†G. H. Smedley, B.E.M.
§Huddersfield (49) (1868)	128,500	16·5	12·7	1,697,495	25 6	H. Bann.	N. Day.
§Hull (47) (1440)	301,800	18·7	11·1	3,558,807	22 6	(*See* p. 661.)	*(*See* p. 661.)
Huntingdon (1205)	5,960	18·3	21·3	92,393	26 0	J. W. Winter.	C. G. Smith.
Huyton-with-Roby (21)	61,960	22·1	12·4	524,074	21 0	D. Willgoose.	†S. S. Powell.
Hyde (6) (1881)	31,500	15·4	14·6	344,649	24 0	J. Binns.	T. Morris.
Hythe (20) (1575)	10,080	11·3	12·3	179,074	22 4	J. Nowell.	R. S. Newman.
Ilford (13) (1926)	178,600	12·4	11·3	3,071,178	21 4	K. F. B. Nicholls.	L. V. Drew.
Ilkeston (9) (1887)	35,060	14·9	9·9	388,705	20 0	J. Yates.	L. Chambers.
Ince-in-Makerfield (21)	19,950	14·1	15·7	164,205	18 6	T. B. Barnes.	†W. Mosley.
§Ipswich (38) (1200)	114,600	17·2	10·5	1,830,237	19 0	J. C. Nelson.	P. J. Fowler.
Jarrow (12) (1875)	29,340	19·1	12·9	291,907	20 6	M. L. Rothfield.	S. J. Rowan.
Keighley (49) (1882)	55,160	15·9	13·7	652,812	21 6	H. W. Smith.	J. S. Bell.
Kendal (44) (1575)	18,560	20·3	13·5	258,660	21 0	F. A. Rennison.	Miss E. Reed.
Kettering (29) (1938)	37,570	15·2	10·8	506,238	25 0	D. D. Price.	W. A. Parkins.
Kidderminster (46) (1636)	40,000	16·2	12·5	531,266	21 0	J. L. Evans.	D. Samuel.
King's Lynn (28) (1204)	27,010	17·4	12·6	409,058	21 0	E. W. Gocher.	E. M. Benefer.
Kingston (40) (1204)	38,590	14·5	10·8	1,151,481	17 10	L. V. Powell.	M. J. Guymer.

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Kingswood (14)	23,330	18·1	11·4	274,170	19	9	L. H. Dearnley.	†K. S. Hicks.
Kirby (21)	47,450	22·0	11·7	461,675	21	4	W. Byron.	†J. G. Keys.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield (32)	21,320	20·0	13·4	218,323	19	8	E. J. Thomas.	†L. Scothern.
Lancaster (21) (1193)	49,090	14·6	13·6	621,229	21	8	J. D. Waddell.	P. J. Oliver.
Launceston (7) (1199)	4,680	12·9	15·4	67,650	19	6	C. W. Parsons.	Mrs. J. C. Hicks.
Leamington Spa (43) (1875)	39,450	20·4	11·0	644,823	23	4	J. N. Stothery.	R. R. Evans.
Leatherhead (40)	34,630	14·8	10·2	638,364	17	4	J. Ede.	†R. Bishop.
§Leeds (49) (1626)	513,300	16·3	11·9	7,122,091	21	6	(*See* p. 660.)	*(*See* p. 660.)
§Leicester (1589)	275,400	16·5	12·3	4,757,192	20	9	G. C. Ogden.	*Mrs. D. Russell.
Leigh (21) (1899)	47,300	15·9	16·4	536,323	21	4	A. Jones.	L. Birtles.
Leominster (17) (1554)	6,170	16·2	10·3	71,078	23	0	K. Downs.	C. P. Goodwin.
Letchworth (18)	22,990	16·8	8·0	404,998	21	2	H. Plinston.	†A. C. Bywaters.
Lewes (41) (1881)	13,620	13·8	9·5	243,389	22	2	R. A. R. Gray.	R. H. Yarrow.
Leyton (13) (1926)	97,830	12·3	14·2	1,366,766	22	8	D. J. Osborne.	F. W. Wigg.
Lichfield (37) (1549)	12,180	17·7	12·7	163,386	22	6	H. J. Callender, M.B.E.	W. Richards.
§Lincoln (23) (1154)	73,390	16·4	11·3	10,137,428	20	4	J. H. Smith, O.B.E.	E. J. Richardson.
Liskeard (7) (1240)	4,270	15·0	10·2	59,836	19	6	Col. R. S. Morgan.	S. W. E. Salter.
Litherland (21)	24,610	16·3	15·0	239,315	19	6	W. Boys.	†P. J. Reilly.
§Liverpool (21) (1207)	757,500	20·6	11·3	10,318,299	23	1	(*See* p. 659.)	*(*See* p. 659.)
Longbenton (31)	47,780	15·1	13·7	409,000	19	6	G. Harrison.	†R. G. Hogg.
Long Eaton (9)	31,120	15·3	11·9	353,301	19	6	W. E. Stanley.	†W. S. Geary.
Lostwithiel (7) (1885)	2,000	21·6	11·7	19,366	19	6	W. G. Scown.	H. A. Hawken.
Loughborough (22) (1888)	35,880	14·7	11·0	566,932	21	8	A. Usher.	J. L. Heap.
Louth (23) (1551)	11,470	16·1	13·3	141,996	18	9	W. Holt.	C. W. Dunham.
Lowestoft (38) (1885)	44,730	14·6	11·4	574,949	23	0	F. B. Nunney.	J. M. Lang.
Ludlow (35) (1189)	6,610	18·9	19·3	69,941	22	6	J. P. Molony.	R. C. V. Wakeman.
Luton (1) (1876)	120,500	20·0	11·3	2,122,220	19	8	A. D. Harvey.	J. Couldwell.
Lydd (20) (1885)	3,140	14·0	8·5	46,073	19	8	C. L. Winkfield.	G. T. Paine, M.B.E.
Lyme Regis (11) (1284)	3,180	11·8	13·9	53,200	21	2	H. Williams.	E. W. Grote.
Lymington (15) (1150)	25,780	12·5	4·0	461,307	18	8	A. L. Slater.	A. J. Stokes.
Lytham St. Annes (21) (1922)	32,060	15·3	12·7	627,530	21	3	R. A. Cork.	N. S. Utley.
Macclesfield (6) (1261)	36,830	15·7	13·3	422,529	22	6	W. Isaac.	H. Duffy.
Maidenhead (2) (1582)	32,540	19·5	10·0	543,946	21	2	S. Platt.	R. H. Abell.
Maidstone (20) (1549)	56,680	16·7	10·5	998,692	20	6	T. Scholes, M.C.	A. H. Clark.
Malden and Coombe (40) (1936)	45,460	11·4	10·9	861,470	17	4	H. E. Bartett.	A. R. Hill.
Maldon (13) (1171)	10,040	16·7	10·7	122,399	21	0	K. C. Robertson.	C. Dowsett.
Malmesbury (45) (1885)	2,690	15·2	12·2	33,050	17	8	F. J. Weston.	H. C. Avis.
Malvern (46)	24,960	16·2	11·3	335,081	21	10	J. Bulman, C.B.E.	†H. F. Lewis.
§Manchester (21) (1838)	672,300	18·3	12·5	11,178,751	26	0	(*See* p. 659.)	*(*See* p. 659.)
Mangotsfield (14)	22,120	18·5	11·4	273,680	18	8	R. R. Smith.	†C. F. Wherlock.
Mansfield (32) (1891)	52,640	16·7	11·7	676,290	22	0	A. C. Shepherd, M.C.	A. L. Birks.
Margate (20) (1857)	43,660	12·6	12·0	871,605	23	1	T. F. Sidnell.	E. E. Woodard.
Marlborough (45) (1575)	5,560	15·1	11·3	77,938	17	10	L. C. Bell.	E. J. A. Free.
Merton and Morden (40)	70,450	11·0	10·4	1,324,509	17	2	S. Astin.	†J. L. Coombes.
§Middlesbrough (48) (1853)	153,800	22·6	10·8	1,729,469	20	0	E. C. Parr.	W. Flynn.
Middleton (21) (1886)	54,690	17·5	13·4	543,979	21	0	F. Johnston.	J. H. Berry.
Mitcham (40) (1934)	64,380	12·8	12·6	1,105,107	19	0	R. H. White.	Mrs. E. G. Baker.
Morecambe and Heysham (21) (1902)	37,690	15·9	13·0	716,871	24	8	R. Rose.	H. M. Robinson.
Morley (49) (1885)	39,950	15·9	11·8	377,215	20	6	E. V. Finnigan.	Mrs. A. Clayton.
Morpeth (31) (1662)	11,730	18·9	14·2	139,602	20	0	S. Rutherford.	W. A. Mitchell.
Mossley (21) (1885)	10,000	15·6	14·0	106,593	24	0	V. C. Procter.	C. Derwent.
Nelson (21) (1890)	31,720	16·1	15·9	411,010	22	3	F. W. Roberts.	J. Helm.
Newark (32) (1549)	23,940	17·9	12·5	322,902	21	6	J. H. M. Greaves.	A. E. Whomsley.
Newburn (31)	27,330	16·7	15·5	347,440	19	2	T. Shaw.	†E. Stephens.
Newbury (2) (1506)	20,330	19·3	11·2	340,967	19	6	L. Southern.	R. J. Lovegrove.
Newcastle (Lyme) (37) (1173)	74,890	17·2	10·6	808,564	21	4	C. J. Morton.	T. Bethell.
§Newcastle (Tyne) (31) (1157)	271,100	18·6	15·5	5,059,345	17	6	(*See* p. 661.)	*(*See* p. 661.)
Newport (16)	19,880	12·0	16·6	307,033	24	0	W. R. Wilks.	E. W. G. Hands.
New Romney (20) (1563)	2,440	12·3	9·8	40,968	21	11	D. E. Collins.	W. B. Smith.
Newton le Willows (21)	21,990	15·9	10·3	186,740	20	5	J. Roberts.	‡J. V. Carr.
§Northampton (1189)	100,300	16·2	13·4	1,588,802	22	0	C. E. V. Rowe.	C. M. Newton, M.B.E.
Northfleet (20)	20,720	17·2	10·0	352,799	21	6	D. F. Bunkall.	†S. Bennett.
§Norwich (1194)	118,400	14·9	11·4	1,788,481	24	4	G. Tilsley.	*A. E. Nicholls.
§Nottingham (1155)	313,300	18·0	11·5	4,672,641	23	0	(*See* p. 661.)	*(*See* p. 661.)

Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1959	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value 1960 £	Rate levied 1960–61 s.	Rate levied 1960–61 d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1960–61 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
Nuneaton (43) (1907) ...	57,090	16·1	9·3	666,940	22	0	A. A. Crabtree.	F. B. J. Warr.
Okehampton (10) (1272).	3,900	11·3	12·9	49,302	19	8	C. A. Orsler.	W. W. J. Cornish.
Oldbury (46) (1935).....	55,310	13·5	11·3	703,567	20	0	K. Pearce.	J. H. Price.
§Oldham (21) (1849).....	117,800	16·5	14·4	1,355,678	22	0	E. Haines.	G. F. Holden.
Ormskirk (21).....	21,450	13·9	12·2	260,217	19	0	G. Williams.	†H. E. Baltance.
Orpington (20).....	74,620	18·2	11·3	1,251,875	19	8	S. King.	†G. A. Smith.
Ossett (49) (1890).....	14,630	17·2	13·4	136,082	18	6	B. C. H. Freeman.	Mrs. H. Crossland.
Oswestry (35) (1398)...	11,230	16·4	11·5	162,303	21	6	R. S. Cubitt.	W. Watkin.
§Oxford.....	104,000	15·0	10·7	2,200,707	20	0	(*See* p. 662.)	(*See* p. 662.)
Paignton (10).....	27,270	12·8	10·7	541,339	20	6	S. Hodson.	†Mrs. E. C. Mumford.
Penge (20).....	25,670	20·6	12·0	355,514	21	4	P. J. Bunting.	†S. P. Bailey.
Penryn (7) (1275).....	4,350	15·1	15·0	46,580	21	0	L. F. Campbell.	S. Thomas.
Penzance (7) (1614).....	19,470	13·3	14·6	252,923	21	0	E. O. Wheale.	R. C. Matthews.
Peterborough (1874)...	56,050	19·8	11·5	901,341	24	6	C. P. Clarke.	J. A. Savage.
§Plymouth (10) (1439)..	216,300	16·9	11·1	3,469,037	17	4	S. Lloyd Jones.	*F. J. Stott.
Pontefract (49) (1194)...	25,810	21·3	11·2	293,107	20	10	J. F. Rook.	R. Cunningham.
Poole (11) (1248).....	89,400	13·4	13·0	1,466,861	20	0	J. G. Hillier.	W. H. Cole.
§Portsmouth (15) (1194)	220,300	15·9	12·9	4,142,901	16	0	J. R. Haslegrave, O.B.E., T.D.	*G. J. Horton.
Potters Bar (27).....	22,750	16·0	8·8	389,673	19	3	W. A. Stevens.	†A. E. Wise.
§Preston (21) (1179).....	114,200	17·2	14·1	1,431,081	21	0	W. E. E. Lockley.	W. Conroy.
Prestwich (21) (1939)....	33,510	21·4	16·4	380,376	19	6	C. A. Cross.	M. Baker.
Pudsey (49) (1899).....	32,970	17·1	11·3	345,971	19	9	W. R. Cruse.	H. Keighley.
Queenborough (20) (1885)	3,220	14·3	11·2	48,445	21	4	F. Marshall.	H. G. Harris.
Radcliffe (21) (1935).....	27,240	14·2	14·2	351,506	21	6	H. A. Fox.	R. Lloyd.
Ramsgate (20) (1884)....	36,100	27·3	13·0	527,762	24	0	K. F. Speakman.	E. G. Butcher.
Rawtenstall (21) (1891)..	24,030	13·4	17·4	259,000	23	6	C. Campbell.	F. Platt.
§Reading (2) (1253).....	118,200	14·5	11·2	2,102,949	21	0	G. F. Darlow, C.B.E.	C. R. Evans.
Redcar (48) (1922).....	28,580	18·6	13·1	492,531	23	9	H. Caldwell.	G. W. Thorne.
Redditch (46).....	33,840	15·1	10·6	445,863	21	5	W. I. Watkins.	†S. V. Hill.
Reigate (40) (1863).....	50,580	14·0	11·6	921,854	17	4	H. Davies.	H. J. Best.
Richmond (40) (1890)...	42,330	20·7	13·2	75,491	26	0	H. P. Dorey.	A. Dunkley.
Richmond (48) (1093)...	5,920	12·1	9·7	998,372	18	6	C. Heyworth.	Mrs. D. Sinclair.
Rickmansworth (18).....	27,860	16·3	8·6	608,173	19	2	C. G. R. Williams.	†A. J. Whiteside.
Ripon (49) (886).....	10,200	18·0	13·4	116,154	21	10	M. W. Claye.	J. M. Coverdale.
§Rochdale (21) (1856)....	84,690	15·9	15·7	1,082,323	23	6	K. B. Moore.	R. Williams.
Rochester (20) (1189)..	47,910	16·8	11·0	673,172	20	10	P. H. Bartlett.	I. J. Phillips.
Romford (13) (1937).....	114,800	14·9	10·5	1,606,340	21	10	J. E. Symons.	W. R. Pike.
Romsey (15) (1607).....	6,490	13·5	11·7	91,252	19	6	K. C. E. Holmes.	R. H. Harvey.
§Rotherham (49) (1871)..	84,560	17·4	11·1	1,135,322	24	0	J. S. Wall.	T. A. Colley, B.E.M.
Rothwell (49).....	25,100	15·2	14·7	252,504	21	0	A. T. S. Robertson.	†A. Handforth.
Rowley Regis (37) (1933)	49,350	12·2	9·3	564,885	21	0	J. Hilton.	D. Gilbert.
Rugby (43) (1932).....	49,390	20·5	8·7	758,853	21	10	T. L. Duffy.	J. Stretton.
Ruislip–Northwood (27)..	75,330	13·4	8·0	1,433,647	18	0	E. S. Saywell.	†S. A. H. King.
Runcorn (6).....	26,020	16·8	9·7	418,756	20	8	T. J. Lewis.	†C. C. Posnett.
Ryde (16) (1868).....	20,060	12·1	14·5	298,796	24	10	E. S. Sheppard.	E. H. Castle.
Rye (41) (1289).....	4,470	12·1	12·4	70,684	20	0	H. J. Wood.	A. E. B. Horner.
Saffron Walden (13) (1513).....	7,550	15·5	15·4	114,967	18	6	H. C. Stacey.	S. S. Wilson.
St. Albans (18) (1553)..	48,630	17·6	11·5	903,891	20	8	Miss B. V. Entwistle.	Miss E. Toms, Ph.D.
St. Austell (7).....	23,760	11·5	14·7	266,936	21	0	L. E. Saunders.	†H. M. Rowse.
§St. Helens (21) (1868)...	110,700	16·9	11·4	1,041,709	20	0	T. Taylor, M.C.	J. Murphy.
St. Ives (7) (1639).....	8,430	13·6	16·4	132,071	20	6	R. B. Sayers.	N. G. Sanders.
St. Ives (19) (1874).....	3,610	21·6	12·0	62,391	21	0	G. L. Day.	C. M. Haigh.
Sale (6) (1935).....	49,090	18·1	11·6	625,537	21	0	B. Finch.	E. Lee.
§Salford (21) (1835)....	162,000	18 3	13·0	1,760,198	24	0	R. R. Thornton.	Miss M. C. Whitehead.
Salisbury (45) (1227)...	34,520	16·3	14·7	626,926	19	0	G. Richardson.	H. R. Kidwell.
Saltash (7).....	7,450	15·1	11·4	85,248	19	4	A. G. Bellingham.	M. Huggins.
Sandwich (20) (1226)....	4,280	14·5	14·7	71,126	20	0	B. Roberts.	A. Mottershead.
Scarborough (48) (1181)..	43,160	14·0	12·0	873,405	21	6	E. Horsfall Turner.	J. A. Kennedy.
Scunthorpe (23) (1936)...	61,840	20·0	8·4	1,562,541	19	0	T. M. Lister.	H. Giblin.
Seaham (12).....	26,440	19·7	13·9	202,960	21	0	F. A. Alderson.	†A. Burrows.
Seaton Valley (31).....	26,510	15·1	11·4	202,693	20	8	H. Brummitt.	†F. Gleadle.
Sedgley (37).....	26,260	14·0	10·7	250,942	21	6	K. R. F. Newton.	†J. E. Timmins.
Shaftesbury (11) (1604)..	3,410	13·7	12·9	42,129	20	6	H. Orman.	P. G. Woodbridge.
§Sheffield (49) (1843)...	499,400	15·4	11·7	6,575,886	22	6	(*See* p. 660.)	*(*See* p. 660.)
Shipley (49).....	31,380	14·5	12·7	331,323	23	0	E. Pears.	†A. Swift.
Shrewsbury (35) (1189)..	48,640	16·2	10·7	679,781	21	10	S. R. H. Loxton, O.B.E.	B. R. Huckfield.
Sittingbourne and Milton (20).....	22,700	17·4	12·4	377,133	20	11	D. Allen.	†Mrs. J. Noble.
Slough (3) (1938).....	75,450	17·3	9·1	1,768,026	22	3	N. T. Berry.	Mrs. E. E. Scott-Picton.

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§Smethwick (37) (1899)	71,730	13·6	12·0	854,694	22 6	E. L. Twycross.	L. L. Morris.
Solihull (43) (1954)	88,990	17·0	8·1	1,386,833	21 10	W. M. Mell.	P. E. L. Lightfoot.
Southall (27) (1936)	52,900	14·1	12·1	996,719	19 8	J. S. Syrett.	J. H. Ward.
§Southampton (15) (1447)	200,000	17·5	10·1	3,767,998	17 10	A. N. Schofield.	W. Greenaway.
§Southend (13) (1892)	158,800	14·1	12·0	3,044,333	18 6	A. Glen.	L. W. Johnson.
Southgate (27) (1933)	70,680	13·0	10·9	1,516,514	18 8	G. H. Taylor.	F. J. Brown.
South Molton (10) (1590)	3,110	15·4	16·7	39,398	19 2	C. N. B. Willey.	E. J. Kingdon.
§Southport (21) (1867)	81,370	14·3	12·5	1,562,301	17 3	R. E. Perrins.	L. F. Spence.
§South Shields (12) (1550)	108,700	20·0	10·9	1,135,617	18 6	R. S. Young	J. F. Richardson.
Southwold (38) (1489)	2,370	9·5	10·0	41,726	20 10	H. Townsend.	Miss G. F. J. Foster.
Spenborough (49) (1955)	36,480	14·4	13·5	349,304	21 0	K. H. Chorlton.	Mrs. A. Holroyd.
Stafford (1206)	43,970	18·2	12·1	679,048	21 2	T. B. Nowell.	J. E. Roberts.
Staines (27)	47,910	17·2	12·2	892,800	20 0	F. Entwistle.	†J. H. Pett.
Stalybridge (6) (1857)	22,490	14·4	13·9	246,587	22 0	P. W. Musther.	W. E. Taylor.
Stamford (24) (1461)	11,450	16·0	14·0	156,136	22 8	H. Bedford.	G. C. Swanson.
Stanley (12)	47,680	15·7	11·9	353,093	21 0	J. J. Shipston.	†W. Baker.
Stevenage (18)	34,580	29·2	5·0	661,924	22 0	E. J. Bowers.	†M. Cotter.
§Stockport (6) (1220)	141,500	15·6	12·3	1,671,564	20 0	A. Blakemore.	Mrs. C. S. Grant.
Stockton-on-Tees (12)	78,420	21·0	10·5	957,059	17 8	J. B. Haworth.	J. S. Darby.
§Stoke-on-Trent (37) (1910)	270,800	15·6	10·3	2,914,110	24 10	H. Taylor.	*G. Dale.
Stourbridge (46) (1914)	40,260	15·3	10·3	500,532	21 4	A. P. Drury.	J. L. Guest.
Stratford-upon-Avon (43) (1553)	15,270	15·2	12·1	291,368	20 10	D. B. Charlick.	L. Dingley.
Stretford (21) (1933)	61,550	16·7	13·8	1,118,628	21 0	C. Trewavas.	H. S. Armitage.
Sudbury (39) (1554)	6,260	15·1	10·4	88,487	19 0	G. C. Mountstephen.	Col. G. L. J. Tuck, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sunbury on Thames (27)	29,710	17·3	12·3	639,124	18 7	T. L. Watts.	†A. T. J. Goddard.
§Sunderland (12) (1634)	186,600	20·3	10·2	2,365,958	18 0	G. S. McIntire, C.B.E.	J. Tweddle.
Surbiton (40) (1936)	63,750	13·4	9·6	1,204,757	18 0	J. H. A. Crundell.	J. R. Ashton.
Sutton and Cheam (40) (1934)	79,180	13·0	12·0	1,624,456	17 10	A. Priestley.	Miss I. A. Cook.
Sutton Coldfield (43) (1528)	61,980	19·9	10·3	1,085,283	20 6	J. P. Holden.	J. J. Potter.
Sutton in Ashfield (32)	40,630	15·7	12·9	404,335	21 4	W. Laughton.	†T. Stimpson.
Swindon (45) (1900)	82,660	21·3	10·2	1,088,546	22 0	D. M. John, O.B.E.	Miss E. C. M. Millin.
Swinton and Pendlebury (21) (1934)	40,220	16·7	14·6	482,174	22 9	J. W. Blomeley.	T. Oldham.
Tamworth (37) (1560)	13,430	14·5	11·3	176,091	22 2	H. B. Leake.	C. A. Walton.
Taunton (36) (1627)	35,860	14·3	9·2	537,643	24 8	K. A. Horne.	E. J. H. Harnell.
Tenterden (20) (1449)	4,820	12·0	7·2	66,184	19 9	C. A. Saunders.	L. Chalk.
Tewkesbury (14) (1574)	5,560	16·9	10·3	90,064	22 2	E. W. Penn.	H. O. Workman.
Thetford (28) (1573)	4,910	15·9	15·4	48,742	21 6	W. E. Clarke.	Mrs. M. I. Sutherland.
Thornaby on Tees (48) (1892)	23,810	18·6	14·3	210,992	21 6	A. Stockwell.	J. Hudson.
Thurrock (13)	107,100	19·9	8·1	1,737,343	22 7	A. E. Poole.	†M. G. Bennett.
Tipton (37) (1938)	39,430	15·6	9·2	457,711	22 8	K. W. Madin.	A. Morton.
Tiverton (10) (1615)	11,870	17·5	13·1	173,232	20 8	W. F. Pugsley.	C. S. Skinner.
Todmorden (49) (1896)	17,940	12·8	15·2	184,289	20 9	J. D. Moys.	J. McLoughlin.
Tonbridge (20)	21,050	17·0	12·3	328,154	23 3	S. J. Thorne.	†W. H. J. Mann.
Torquay (10) (1892)	51,160	11·5	11·5	1,031,160	20 10	T. E. Williams.	J. F. Haarer.
Torrington (10) (1554)	2,850	17·9	11·9	36,178	19 6	S. J. Parkes.	Col. J. E. Palmer.
Totnes (10) (1206)	5,530	10·7	11·1	78,105	21 0	J. A. Green.	K. D. Evans.
Tottenham (27) (1934)	116,100	15·1	11·7	1,964,652	21 8	M. L. Taylor.	H. Langer.
Truro (7) (1589)	13,510	10·7	13·6	211,727	20 6	L. J. Carlyon.	Mrs. E. Cornish.
Tunbridge Wells (20) (1889)	38,810	14·6	11·3	720,963	23 2	M. J. H. Girling.	M. W. Beastall.
Twickenham (27) (1926)	103,600	13·6	11·5	1,925,194	17 8	W. H. Jones.	H. S. Futter.
§Tynemouth (31) (1849)	69,300	17·0	11·0	836,679	17 0	F. G. Egner, O.B.E.	G. W. Lisle.
Urmston (21)	41,050	17·4	10·9	851,384	19 9	L. Watkins.	†A. W. Scholes.
Uxbridge (27) (1955)	63,730	16·7	9·1	1,112,019	18 6	E. R. West.	T. J. Parker.
§Wakefield (49) (1848)	59,860	15·5	12·5	819,974	20 6	W. S. des Forges.	L. Boston.
§Wallasey (6) (1910)	103,200	17·9	12·6	1,390,907	21 9	A. G. Harrison, D.S.C.	C. G. E. Dingle.
Wallingford (2) (1155)	4,280	22·2	7·4	59,923	22 4	L. Bullen.	D. C. Thomas.
Wallsend (31) (1901)	49,950	19·1	10·0	611,860	21 6	J. Stoker.	W. Rickelton.
§Walsall (37) (1159)	115,100	16·5	11·2	1,360,352	20 0	W. S. Brookes.	A. V. Fletcher.
Walthamstow (13) (1929)	113,000	12·7	10·8	1,772,246	22 10	G. A. Blakeley.	W. R. Baldwin.
Walton and Weybridge (40)	43,810	15·1	10·5	915,255	17 0	E. G. Hubbard.	†R. B. Seaman.
Wanstead and Woodford (13) (1937)	61,620	11·7	11·5	1,059,338	21 4	A. McC. Findlay.	F. B. Baverstock.
Wareham (11) (1211)	2,840	15·7	9·9	31,844	20 0	H. Kirk.	A. T. Moss.

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§Warrington (21) (1847)	79,230	16·2	11·2	976,164	20 0	J. P. Aspden.	G. E. Cooper.
Warwick (1545)	15,870	11·1	13·3	267,817	24 4	H. B. Dolphin, M.C., T.D.	L. C. Hodges.
Watford (18) (1922)	73,780	15·7	11·8	1,532,452	19 8	G. H. Hall.	E. H. Harrowell.
Wednesbury (37) (1886)	34,750	17·0	10·3	414,676	20 0	G. F. Thompson.	W. A. Griffiths.
Wednesfield (37)	29,620	20·2	13·6	334,208	20 8	J. H. Jones.	†A. Johnson.
Wellingborough (29)	29,740	16·4	14·1	387,122	23 4	W. G. Palmer.	†A. E. Dicks.
Wells (36) (1201)	6,420	13·0	18·5	94,451	22 8	H. J. Dodd.	C. F. Coles.
Welwyn Garden City (18)	31,270	26·5	5·7	756,690	18 10	L. J. Slocombe.	†W. H. Playle.
Wembley (27) (1937)	126,300	12·6	9·7	3,029,676	17 10	N. Cumpsty.	L. L. Smee.
Wenlock (35) (1468)	15,080	14·7	14·9	124,843	20 11	A. G. Matthews.	W. F. Phillips.
West Bridgford (32)	25,510	16·1	11·1	403,427	21 0	A. G. Mansfield.	†H. L. Toplis.
§West Bromwich (37) (1882)	93,590	17·8	12·6	1,193,123	21 6	J. M. Day.	Mrs. D. Manifold.
§West Ham (13) (1886)	164,300	16·4	9·7	2,665,785	22 8	G. E. Smith.	H. R. Nicholls.
§West Hartlepool (12) (1887)	75,400	21·3	11·3	937,596	16 6	E. J. Waggott, O.B.E.	J. O. Coxon.
Weston super Mare (36) (1937)	41,150	16·7	11·6	736,813	22 4	R. G. Lickfold.	G. A. Parrott.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (11) (1280)	37,960	16·1	12·9	619,534	20 6	E. J. Jones.	E. J. Wallis.
Whitehaven (8) (1894)	26,250	20·3	14·0	253,301	24 6	W. H. J. Browne.	F. Baxter.
Whitley Bay (31) (1944)	33,600	16·5	11·8	476,524	18 6	F. S. Watson.	Mrs. G. F. Waggott.
Widnes (21) (1892)	51,200	20·6	12·9	549,179	24 0	F. Howarth.	A. R. Edwards.
§Wigan (21) (1246)	81,160	15·6	11·7	923,932	20 6	A. Royle.	J. Bowden.
Willenhall (37)	32,050	15·1	14·2	372,118	20 6	J. R. Riding.	†Mrs. L. Reid.
Willesden (27) (1933)	173,100	19·6	10·5	3,158,771	19 6	R. S. Forster.	S. P. Viant, C.B.E.
Wilmslow (6)	21,870	15·9	9·6	328,100	22 8	J. H. Morris.	†F. Whiteley.
Wilton (45) (1100)	3,570	16·7	9·1	44,609	17 6	G. L. Lush.	C. D. F. Wright.
Wimbledon (40) (1905)	57,450	14·1	11·0	1,286,816	19 2	F. J. O'Dowd.	P. Corbishley.
Winchester (15) (1155)	27,370	14·4	10·7	522,516	20 6	(*See* p. 663.)	(*See* p. 663.)
Windsor (2) (1277)	26,690	17·5	10·2	375,106	21 4	J. E. Siddall.	J. S. Davis.
Wirral (6)	20,280	17·7	12·3	272,918	21 0	W. F. Roberts.	†J. H. Orange.
Wisbech (5) (1549)	17,090	17·5	14·4	277,337	24 10	N. E. Dewick.	W. Allen.
Woking (40)	63,600	16·4	12·9	1,038,117	17 4	M. Shawcross.	†Mrs. D. E. Gale.
Wokingham (2) (1583)	10,390	14·8	14·6	151,024	22 7	L. G. Smalley.	A. G. Skedgel.
§Wolverhampton (37) (1848)	146,100	16·2	12·9	2,381,931	21 0	R. J. Meddings.	H. Mash.
Wood Green (27) (1933)	48,520	14·2	12·4	868,386	20 2	G. W. Plater.	C. W. Buckby.
Woodstock (33) (1453)	1,860	20·5	8·5	21,112	22 6	V. N. Tolley.	H. Tothill.
§Worcester (1189)	64,000	28·5	15·0	1,014,786	21 0	B. Webster, M.C.	R. F. Jenkinson.
Workington (8) (1888)	29,260	16·4	13·4	369,731	23 6	G. McK. Porter.	D. Vickers.
Worksop (32) (1931)	34,220	18·9	9·8	412,011	21 0	R. C. Pharaoh.	Mrs. M. A. Pleasance.
Worsley (21)	37,620	16·7	9·8	423,858	22 4	R. E. Huband.	†P. Rowson.
Worthing (42) (1890)	75,260	12·5	10·7	1,933,647	18 2	E. G. Townsend, O.B.E.	F. Kenton.
§Yarmouth (28) (1208)	51,300	14·7	12·6	910,868	22 0	F. Conway, O.B.E.	W. E. Mobbs.
Yeovil (36) (1854)	24,010	13·6	12·6	429,143	22 2	T. S. Jewels.	J. P. Kelly.
Yiewsley and West Drayton (27)	23,450	19·2	10·7	819,102	16 4	A. Boote.	†G. L. Rough.
§York (1396)	104,900	15·4	12·0	1,371,498	21 6	(*See* p. 663.)	*(*See* p. 663.)

THE CINQUE PORTS

As their name implies the Cinque Ports were originally 5 in number, Hastings, New Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. They were in existence before the Norman Conquest and were the Anglo-Saxon successors to the Roman system of coast defence organized from the Wash to Spithead to resist Saxon onslaughts. William the Conqueror reconstituted them and granted peculiar jurisdiction, most of which was abolished in 1855. Only jurisdiction in Admiralty still survives.

At some time after the Conquest the "ancient towns" of Winchelsea and Rye were added with equal privileges. The other members of the Confederation, known as Limbs, are:—Lydd, Faversham, Folkestone, Deal, Tenterden, Margate and Ramsgate.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports have the ancient privilege of attending the Coronation Ceremony and are allotted special places in Westminster Abbey.

Lord Warden, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., F.R.S., M.P.
Judge, Court of Admiralty, N. L. C. Macaskie, Q.C.
Registrar, James A. Johnson, New Bridge House, Dover.

Lord Wardens since 1828

The Duke of Wellington	1828
Marquess of Dalhousie	1852
Viscount Palmerston	1861
Earl Granville	1865
W. H. Smith	1891
Marquess of Dufferin and Ava	1891
Marquess of Salisbury	1895
Marquess Curzon	1904
The Prince of Wales	1905
Earl Brassey	1908
Earl Beauchamp	1913
Marquess of Reading	1934
Marquess of Willingdon	1936
Sir Winston Churchill	1941

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Position and Extent.—Wales and Monmouthshire occupy the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 8,006 sq. miles; they are bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, and Hereford, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. Across the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of *Anglesey* or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826 (freed from toll as from Jan. 1, 1941) and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the former L.M. & S. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the *Census* of 1951 was 2,599,000 (inclusive of Monmouthshire). The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of Wales and Monmouthshire at June 30, 1959, was 2,623,000.

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,560 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-mawddwy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,468 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,906 ft., Pen-y-gaver fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (*see* England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

The Welsh Language.—Statistics published on July 6, 1955, show that just over 715,000 persons (of three years and over) in Wales and Monmouthshire were able to speak Welsh at the time of the 1951 Census, compared with 909,000 at the 1931 Census, a decline of 21 per cent. in 20 years. 48,000 persons could speak Welsh only, compared with 98,000 in 1931. The proportion of people speaking Welsh fell from 49·9 per cent. in 1901 to 28·9 per cent. in 1951; and of those speaking Welsh only from 15·1 to 1·7 per cent.

Flag.—A red dragon on a green and white field (per fess argent and vert a dragon passant gules). The flag was augmented in 1953 by a royal badge on a shield encircled with a riband bearing the words *Draig Goch Ddyry Cychwyn* and imperially crowned. Only the unaugmented flag is flown on Government offices in Wales and, where appropriate, in London. Both flags continue to be used elsewhere.

EARLY HISTORY

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* and *Belgae* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The *Roman* conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caratacus* (Caractacus or Caradog), Chieftain of the Catuvellauni and son of *Cunobelinus* (Cymbeline) King of the Trinobantes. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated Wales from Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) cut off communication with Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dike). In the 9th century Rhodri Mawr united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England, William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of Griffith ap Rhys and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Llywelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign. Llywelyn ap Grufydd (grandson of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth), the last native prince, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Caernarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE WELSH COUNTIES

County or Shire Administrative Headquarters (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) See notes, p. 631	Acreage	Population of Counties		Rateable Value 1959 (*c*)	Average Rates, 1959–60
		Administrative (*a*)	Geographical (*b*)		
				£	s. d.
(1) Anglesey (Llangefni)	176,694	52,300	52,300	470,496	22 7
(2) Brecknockshire (Brecon)	469,281	55,800	55,800	547,555	23 0
(3) Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon)	364,108	121,200	121,200	1,474,289	23 3
(4) Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth)	443,189	53,100	53,100	494,089	23 5
(5) Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)	588,472	168,700	168,700	1,690,596	24 8
(6) Denbighshire (Ruthin)	427,977	170,200	170,200	1,892,079	21 1
(7) Flintshire (Mold)	163,707	147,000	147,000	2,351,330	20 4
(8) Glamorgan (Cardiff)	523,244	746,300	1,224,000	8,308,785	22 6
(9) Merioneth (Dolgelley)	422,372	38,600	38,600	358,426	23 10
(10) Monmouthshire (Newport)	346,781	329,200	433,500	3,143,090	23 5
(11) Montgomeryshire (Welshpool)	510,110	44,800	44,800	363,357	21 4
(12) Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)	393,003	94,600	94,600	842,396	26 0
(13) Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells)	301,165	19,200	19,200	240,100	21 0

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH

The figures in parentheses show the County (*see above*) and the year that of incorporation as a borough. See also notes on p. 668.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1959	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value 1960 £	Rate levied 1960–61 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1960–61 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
Aberdare (8)	39,610	14·0	15·0	285,191	27 6	D. G. James.	†R. T. Rees.
Abergavenny (10) (1542)	9,030	18·5	14·0	102,019	26 0	T. G. Hardwick.	F. O. Roch.
Abertillery (10)	26,450	15·8	11·9	162,867	28 0	J. Evans.	†S. T. Butler.
Aberystwyth (4) (1277)	10,350	11·3	15·8	179,974	25 1	W. P. Davies.	H. I. Owen.
Bangor (3) (1883)	13,710	12·9	9·1	220,782	22 10	W. E. E. Jones.	O. T. Pritchard.
Barry (8) (1939)	42,310	18·2	11·4	500,544	22 0	J. C. Colley.	D. J. Boon.
Beaumaris (1) (1294)	2,220	10·8	10·4	27,608	25 0	J. H. Thomas.	P. P. Murphy.
Bedwellty (10)	28,070	16·5	10·8	214,312	27 6	D. H. Lewis.	†D. Davies.
Brecon (1412)	6,460	15·0	11·4	75,664	25 10	E. F. Jones.	J. V. C. Thomas.
Caernarvon (1284)	9,180	14·3	13·1	119,419	23 2	J. O. Smith.	D. W. Jones.
Caerphilly (8)	37,810	16·0	13·9	292,310	27 6	J. L. T. Price.	†R. E. Howells.
§Cardiff (8) (1608)	254,200	16·8	12·0	4,451,117	19 0	(*See* p. 678)	*(*See* p. 678)
Cardigan (1230)	3,560	16·6	12·1	44,068	23 6	S. J. Woolnough.	A. Hallam.
Carmarthen (1313)	11,980	12·5	17·1	203,025	19 8	D. M. Thomas.	M. E. C. Jones.
Colwyn Bay (6) (1934)	21,730	14·4	13·5	439,533	22 9	H. E. Braithwaite.	W. Howarth.
Conway (3) (1284)	10,570	15·3	13·1	154,231	22 9	R. C. Greensmith.	C. E. Williams.
Cowbridge (8)	990	9·5	11·6	12,516	20 0	O. G. Davies, M.B.E., T.D.	T. Cooksley.
Denbigh (1290)	7,970	16·8	8·3	77,407	20 4	W. T. Williams.	M. J. Tudor.
Ebbw Vale (10)	28,230	12·9	7·8	473,604	26 6	H. J. Williams.	†R. Herbert.
Flint (1284)	14,300	16·9	9·2	193,446	22 11	W. McIntyre.	F. E. G. Tattum.
Gelligaer (8)	36,200	18·4	13·6	235,463	28 10	D. W. C. Morgan.	†D. B. Cooke.
Haverfordwest (12) (1479)	8,310	26·2	11·6	111,902	26 10	R. I. Rees.	Very Rev. E. J. Green.
Kidwelly (5)	2,960	15·1	15·6	21,670	25 6	E. H. Jones.	J. Mitchell. [MM.
Lampeter (4) (1884)	1,980	..	..	30,514	25 4	W. R. Lloyd.	J. Price.
Llandovery (5) (1485)	1,960	14·8	12·2	19,921	27 2	V. M. Williams.	C. R. Rees.
Llanelly (5) (1913)	31,430	12·3	14·3	421,586	25 6	S. Samuel.	A. J. Evans.
Llanidloes (11) (1280)	2,330	13·3	15·4	20,876	21 6	H. A. Jones.	E. Williams.
Llwchwr (8)	25,730	14·4	14·3	320,727	21 6	E. Pate.	†J. Jones.
§Merthyr Tydfil (8) (1905)	59,300	16·7	14·2	448,834	26 0	T. S. Evans.	C. E. Webb.
Monmouth (1447)	5,700	12·8	9·8	61,432	21 0	R. Wallis.	D. L. Edwards.
Montgomery (1885)	880	18·4	12·6	5,696	20 0	P. E. Jones.	D. P. Davies.
Mountain Ash (8)	30,540	16·5	11·3	180 058	24 8	R. G. Richards.	†Miss M. George.
Neath (8)	31,110	14·2	13·8	359,867	22 6	D. K. Davies.	W. R. Evans.
§Newport (10) (1623)	104,300	17·6	11·9	1,281,718	23 6	J. G. Iles. [T.D.	G. H. Coulson.
Pembroke (1100)	12,800	19·8	13·8	130,242	25 10	R. D. Lowless, M.B.E.,	R. Wood.
Pontypool (10)	40,020	14·2	11·8	448,622	24 0	H. Cook.	†E. H. Parker.
Pontypridd (8)	37,460	15·8	14·1	356,700	25 0	B. M. Murphy.	†F. J. C. Warner.
Port Talbot (8) (1921)	48,680	19·2	10·1	1,529,020	20 10	W. K. Davies, O.B.E.	W. E. Paisley.
Pwllheli (3) (1355)	3,680	17·0	24·3	43,789	23 0	C. C. Davies.	J. E. Jones.
Rhondda (8) (1955)	106,000	14·6	14·6	620,479	27 6	E. D. Wilde.	A. Davies.
Ruthin (6) (1282)	3,670	11·3	11·0	47,924	17 0	S. Morris.	G. R. Thomas.
§Swansea (8) (1169)	164,200	16·7	12·5	2,284,819	22 2	(*See* p. 678)	(*See* p. 678)
Tenby (12) (1402)	4,450	13·9	13·7	67,144	22 10	J. L. A. Morris.	J. M. Lawrence.
Tredegar (10)	20,210	16·6	12·4	125,351	24 0	G. F. Fox.	†R. I. Davies.
Welshpool (11) (1263)	6,100	16·6	13·1	64,548	22 8	J. B. Davies.	R. P. Turner.
Wrexham (6) (1857)	32,970	19·1	12·3	423,368	23 6	P. J. Walters.	E. Davies.

LORDS LIEUTENANTS, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1960–61	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Anglesey	Sir R. H. D. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.	Col. A. P. de T. Daniel, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.	F. J. W. Williams, Q.C.
(2) Brecon	Sir William Parker, Bt., O.B.E.	T. L. Lowe.	His Hon. Judge Rowe Harding.
(3) Caernarvon	Sir Michael Duff, Bt.	Dr. G. Ap-V. Jones.	The Lord Morris of Borth-y-Gest, P.C., C.B.E., M.C.
(4) Cardigan	Capt. J. H. Lewes, O.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*)	Prof. T. J. Pierce.	His Hon. Judge D. M. Evans.
(5) Carmarthen	Lt.-Col. Sir Grismond P. Philipps, C.V.O.	J. G. Protheroe-Beynon.	His Hon. Judge H. T. Morgan, M.C., Q.C.
(6) Denbigh	Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E., M.C.	Capt. N. M. Harrop, M.B.E.	Hon. Mr. Justice Davies.
(7) Flint	Brig. H. S. K. Mainwaring, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.	Lt.-Col. R. M. Fitzhugh.	Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jones, M.C.
(8) Glamorgan	Col. C. G. Traherne, T.D.	D. H. D. Alexander, O.B.E., T.D.	H. L. Williams, M.C., Q.C.
(9) Merioneth	Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne, D.S.O.	Cdr. R. M. Richards, R.N. (*ret.*)	Hon. Mr. Justice Stable, M.C.
(10) Monmouth	The Lord Raglan.	Brig. G. B. Vaughan-Hughes, M.C.	His Hon. Judge O. Temple-Morris, Q.C.
(11) Montgomery	Col. J. L. Corbett-Winder, O.B.E., M.C.	Lady Stable.	E. R. Bowen, Q.C., M.P.
(12) Pembroke	Hon. R. H. Philipps, M.B.E.	Lt.-Col. G. L. Hughes, M.C.	The Lord Merthyr, T.D.
(13) Radnor	Brig. Sir C. M. Dillwyn-Venables-Llewelyn, Bt., M.V.O.	E. T. K. Morgan.	His Hon. Judge D. E. Evans, Q.C.

WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS

County &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Anglesey	J. H. Thomas, O.B.E.	W. Jones, O.B.E.	(*See* Caernarvon.)	G. Wynne Griffith, M.D.
(2) Brecon	J. E. Williams.	C. M. S. Wells.	R. E. G. Benbow.	R. G. Evans.
(3) Caernarvon	T. Morris.	J. E. Owen-Jones.	Lt.-Col. W. Jones Williams, O.B.E.	D. E. Parry Pritchard, M.D.
(4) Cardigan	J. John.	J. E. R. Carson.	J. R. Jones.	I. M. Watkin, PH.D.
(5) Carmarthen	W. T. Griffiths, O.B.E.	W. S. Thomas.		R. Evans, M.D.
(6) Denbigh	G. Owen.	W. E. Bufton.	A. M. Rees.	M. T. Islwyn Jones, M.D.
(7) Flint	A. G. Moyle.	W. H. Jones.	R. Atkins.	G. W. Roberts.
(8) Glamorgan	P. J. Smith, M.B.E.	R. John. [T.D.	C. H. Watkins.	W. E. Thomas.
(9) Merioneth	D. Tudor, M.B.E.	D. W. J. Williams, M.C.	(*See* Caernarvon.)	W. F. Gapper.
(10) Monmouth	A. Thompson.	V. Lawrence, C.B.E.	N. Galbraith.	G. G. Rocyn-Jones, M.D.
(11) Montgomery	A. R. Jones, O.B.E.	P. E. White.	(*See* Brecon.)	I. J. Jones. [M.D.
(12) Pembroke	Rev. M. Davies.	H. L. Underwood.	G. W. R. Terry.	D. J. Davies, M.B.E.
(13) Radnor	G. R. Davies, C.B.E.	D. C. S. Lane.	(*See* Brecon.)	F. J. H. Crawford, M.D.

CARDIFF

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rhymney and Ely, the capital of Wales and the port of the South Wales coalfields, has an area of 18,066 acres, and a population (Registrar General's estimate, 1959) of 254,200. Within the city there is a great variety of industry including iron and steel works, rolling mills and foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, enamel-ware and hollow-ware, paint works, furniture and bedding, clothing and foot-wear, sweets and confectionery, tobacco, electrical goods and appliances, food products and building materials.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, the Welsh College of Advanced Technology, City Hall, Law Courts, Glamorgan County Hall, Offices of Government Departments, and "The Temple of Peace and Health." The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

The Lord Mayor (1960–61), Mrs. D. Lewis.
Stipendiary Magistrate, P. G. D. Sixsmith (1948).
Recorder, F. Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1960).
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, S. Tapper-Jones.

SWANSEA

SWANSEA (in Welsh, Abertawe), a seaport of Glamorgan, is a County Borough, at the month of the River Tawe. It is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of Wales and of the United Kingdom. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil. There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The municipal airport is situated at Fairwood Common, Gower, a few miles away from the town. The municipal area is 24,249 acres, with a population at the census of 1951 of 162,388 (Registrar-General's estimate, 1959, 164,200).

The principal buildings are the Norman Castle (rebuilt in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton and the Guildhall, containing Brangwyn panels. Swansea was chartered by the Earl of Warwick, *circa* 1158–1184, and further charters were granted by King John, Henry III., Edward II., Edward III., and James II., 2 from Cromwell and 1 Lord Marcher. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

Mayor (1960–61), S. C. Jenkins.
Stipendiary Magistrate, H. Ll. Williams, Q.C. (1952).
Recorder, E. R. Bowen, Q.C., M.P. (1960).
Town Clerk, I. J. Watkins.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between 60° 51′ 30″ and 54° 38′ N. latitude and between 1° 45′ 32″ and 6° 14′ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 29,795 square miles (or 19,068,724 acres) exclusive of inland water, tidal water and foreshore. The population (at the census of 1951) was 5,096,415, an increase of 253,435 or 5·2 per cent. since the census of 1931. The average density of the population was 171 persons per square mile. The population was estimated at 5,191,660 by the Registrar-General in June, 1959.

Land's End to John o' Groats.—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 603 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513).

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinns of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Broad Law (2,754 feet) in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being The Cheviot (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth (Railway) Bridge*, constructed 1882–9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 ft. (with approaches 8,295 ft.).

The *Falls of Glomach* in Ross-shire, with a drop of 370 feet, are the highest in the British Isles; the *Grey Mare's Tail* (Dumfriesshire) is 200 feet.

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Ericht in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Climate.—The general climatic values for Scotland are given below, together with the corresponding values for England and Wales within brackets—mean air temperature reduced to sea level 47·1° F. (49·7); *rainfall*, 50·3 inches (35·2); number of days with rain 217 (188); mean hours per day of bright sunshine, 3·36 (3·96).

Gaelic Language.—At the 1951 Census of Scotland, 95,447 persons of 3 years of age and upwards, out of a total population of 4,826,814 (of these ages), were returned as able to speak Gaelic, approximately 2 per cent. of the population. There has been a continual decline from the peak recorded figure of 254,415 Gaelic speakers at the Census of 1891. In 1951, 2,178 persons of 3 years and over were able to speak Gaelic only, compared with 6,716 in 1931 and 43,738 in 1891; 93,269 persons could speak Gaelic and English compared with 129,419 in 1931 and 210,677 in 1891.

Commerce.—The principal exports are machinery, ships and vehicles, iron and steel manufactures, non-ferrous metals, woollen and worsted yarns and products, food and drink and textile materials. Whisky continues to be the leading export to dollar countries.

THE SCOTTISH ISLANDS

There were 147 inhabited islands in the Kingdom at the time of the 1951 Census, with a total population of 141,972, the number of inhabited islands having fallen by 18 since the census of 1931. The most populous of the islands were Lewis (with Harris) (26,465), the Mainland of Zetland (14,241), the Mainland of Orkney (14,198), Bute (12,547), Skye (8,267), Arran (4,638), Islay (4,267), South Uist (2,462) and Mull (2,420).

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Mainland*, the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between *Mainland* and *Hoy*, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914–19 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Zetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Zetland or Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1951) of 27,911. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital

of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the country is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 52′ 30″ N. lat.).

Western Islands.—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man." The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Inverness-shire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr Alasdair 3,309 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,169 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura* (Beinn-an-Oir, 2,571 feet and Beinn Chaolais, 2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis with Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callanish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but usually regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

EARLY HISTORY

Prehistoric Man.—The *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body, seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands. Celtic *Goidels*, *Brythons* and *Belgae* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or Picts' Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodlee, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943–954) the Brythons or Waelisc (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005–1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth I. on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.) and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.) In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sherriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when Prince Charles Edward defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Prestonpans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by Prince Charles Edward) fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

Scotland is represented in the *Imperial Parliament* by 72 members, of whom 39 represent Counties, and 32 represent Burghs. On account of the scattered nature of the constituency, the election in Orkney and Shetland is exempted from the rule that all polls must be held on the same day.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES, ETC.

Counties and Headquarters	Acres	Population, 1959	Rateable Value, 1959–60 £	Average Rates, 1959–60 s. d.	Lord Lieutenant
(1) ‡Aberdeen (Aberdeen) ...	1,252,267	138,817	1,174,662	19 3½	Sir Ian Forbes-Leith, Bt., M.B.E.
(2) ‡Angus (Forfar)	546,861	97,681	940,002	20 6½	The Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
(3) Argyll (Lochgilphead)....	1,990,521	55,970	608,557	21 3½	Maj. Sir Charles H. F. Maclean, Bt.
(4) Ayr (Ayr).....	724,234	343,679	3,942,981	23 2½	Comdr. Sir Geoffrey Hughes-Onslow, K.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.
(5) Banff (Banff).....	403,054	49,105	331,294	21 4	Col. Sir G. W. Abercromby, Bt., D.S.O.
(6) Berwick (Duns).....	292,535	23,434	212,851	21 11	The Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.
(7) Bute (Rothesay).....	139,711	14,725	245,277	19 5	Capt. Lord Robert Crichton-Stewart.
(8) Caithness (Wick).....	438,833	26,161	215,734	22 10½	The Viscount Thurso, P.C., K.T., C.M.G., T.D.
(9) Clackmannan (Alloa).....	34,937	41,190	486,692	20 10½	Capt. J. P. Younger, C.B.E.
(10) Dumfries (Dumfries).....	688,112	89,752	1,016,699	20 4½	Col. Sir John Crabbe, O.B.E. M.C.
(11) Dunbarton (Dumbarton) .	154,362	179,835	2,177,158	28 8	Adm. Sir Angus E. M. B. Cunninghame-Graham, K.B.E., C.B.
(12) East Lothian (Haddington)	170,971	52,221	610,898	21 10½	The Marquess of Tweeddale.
(13) Elgin or Moray (Elgin)..	304,931	49,944	486,597	14 3½	Sir Henry W. Houldsworth, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
(14) Fife (Cupar).....	322,878	324,508	3,454,373	24 9½	The Earl of Elgin, K.T., C.M.G., T.D.
(15) Inverness (Inverness).....	2,695,094	83,477	870,186	21 9½	The Lord Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D.
(16) Kincardine (Stonehaven)..	242,460	26,687	232,901	18 2½	The Viscount Arbuthnott.
(17) Kinross (Kinross).....	52,392	7,135	67,037	17 9½	Capt. C. K. Adam, D.S.O., R.N. (*ret.*).
(18) Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright).	574,024	30,268	274,510	18 9½	Lt.-Col. The Earl of Galloway.
(19) ‡Lanark (Glasgow).....	535,862	555,145	5,793,448	27 2½	Capt. J. C. Stewart, C.B.E.
(20) ‡Midlothian (Edinburgh).	201,046	108,854	1,208,322	19 7½	The Earl of Rosebery, P.C., K.T., D.S.O., M.C.
(21) Nairn (Nairn).....	104,251	8,278	84,733	17 7½	Brig. J. E. Stirling, D.S.O.
(22) Orkney (Kirkwall).....	240,848	19,239	93,283	14 8	Lt.-Col. R. Scarth, O.B.E.
(23) Peebles (Peebles).....	222,240	14,016	196,041	22 4	Sir Ronald Thomson.
(24) Perth (Perth).....	1,595,804	126,236	1,495,350	18 2½	The Earl of Mansfield and Mansfield.
(25) Renfrew (Paisley).....	143,829	337,341	4,276,642	22 4	Sir Guy Shaw Stewart, Bt., M.C.
(26) Ross and Cromarty (Dingwall).	1,977,254	59,039	360,350	21 6	Gen. Sir Richard O'Connor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
(27) Roxburgh (Newtown St. Boswells).	425,564	44,678	461,170	21 3½	The Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O.
(28) Selkirk (Selkirk).....	171,209	20,956	248,936	21 5½	Vice-Adm. Sir Conolly Abel Smith, G.C.V.O., C.B.
(29) Stirling (Stirling).....	288,349	194,150	2,250,603	30 10	Capt. Sir Ian Bolton, Bt., K.B.E.
(30) Sutherland (Golspie).....	1,297,913	12,935	86,496	20 10	Brig. G. S. Rawstorne, C.B.E., M.C.
(31) West Lothian (Linlithgow)	76,859	93,998	883,399	26 4½	Col. H. M. Cadell, O.B.E.
(32) Wigtown (Stranraer).....	311,984	30,305	255,706	19 6½	The Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.
(33) Zetland (Lerwick).....	352,337	18,205	80,526	24 0	Sir Basil H. H. Neven-Spence, M.D.

‡ The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant; population estimates given above exclude the four cities.

CONVENERS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Convener	County Clerk	Clerk of the Peace
(1) J. A. Dickie	J. L. Craig	W. L. Richards.
(2) R.W. L. McCaig, C.B.E.	I. A. MacKnight	T. J. M. Whitson.
(3) J. G. Mathieson, M.C.	A. D. Jackson	J. Harvey.
(4) D. Sim	I. McCaig	H. G. McFadzean.
(5) Col. Sir G. W. Abercromby, Bt., D.S.O.	R. J. Cumming	J. L. McNaughton, M.B.E., V.D.
(6) Col. Sir James Miller, M.C., T.D.	R. Martin	G. S. Morrison.
(7) D. McLachlan	A. H. Wood	W. Skelton.
(8) Sir Keith Murray, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.	J. L. Russell	J. L. Russell.
(9) Lt.-Col. A. Wilson, M.B.E., T.D.	A. Stewart	V. E. Cuthbert.
(10) Col. Sir John Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C.	L. T. Carnegie	J. B. McGowan.
(11) M. MacGregor, Ph.D.	J. F. Miller	D. M'Intosh.
(12) J. Rattray	T. Gibb	A. C. Stevenson.
(13) Lt.-Col. K. Mackessack	R. McGill	G. M. Spence.
(14) J. Sneddon	M. Pollock	C. D. Pagan, W.S.
(15) F. W. Walker, C.B.E.	R. Wallace	G. H. Munro.
(16) The Viscount Arbuthnott	J. Slevin	F. W. Robertson.
(17) Capt. C. K. Adam, D.S.O., R.N. (*ret.*)	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.
(18) Maj.-Gen. Sir Aymer Maxwell, C.B.E., M.C.	R. C. Monteath	J. D. Sturrock.
(19) E. Daly	I. V. Paterson	T. Rodger.
(20) R. Burnside	J. McBoyle, C.B.E.	J. McBoyle, C.B.E.
(21) The Earl Cawdor	C. Paterson	G. S. Storm.
(22) H. W. Scarth	D. M. Wood	C. E. S. Walls.
(23) J. D. Dundas, O.B.E.	W. Geddes, M.B.E.	J. G. Fyfe.
(24) Sir George McGlashan, C.B.E.	A. L. Bushnell	W. E. Roberts.
(25) Sir Guy Shaw Stewart, Bt., M.C.	R. Urquhart, C.B.E.	A. G. Young.
(26) Sir John Stirling, K.T., M.B.E., T.D.	W. D. Ross	W. S. Dewar.
(27) The Lord Stratheden and Campbell	J. Kyle	R. B. Anderson.
(28) Sir Samuel Strang Steel, Bt.	W. T. Dundas	A. T. Little.
(29) A. K. Davidson	J. D. Kennedy	G. Barras.
(30) Rev. W. MacLeod	A. J. Macrae	D. Macdonald.
(31) P. Walker	J. Calder	J. T. Kidd, W.S.
(32) The Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.	D. A. Aitken	S. Thomson.
(33) T. Henderson	J. N. Sinclair	R. A. Johnson.

CHIEF CONSTABLES.—*Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, Kincardine and Nairn*, W. Hunter; *Angus*, J. J. Dingwall; *Argyll*, D. A. Ross, C.B.E.; *Ayr*, R. Adamson, O.B.E.; *Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk*, T. McCallum; *Caithness*, J. W. Georgeson; *Dumbarton*, W. Kerr; *Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown* S. A. Berry, O.B.E.; *Fife*, A. Meldrum, O.B.E.; *Inverness*, J. R. Johnstone; *Lanark*, J. Wilson, M.B.E.; *Midlothian, East Lothian, West Lothian and Peebles*, W. Merrilees, O.B.E.; *Orkney*, J. Cormack, B.E.M.; *Perth and Kinross*, G. R. Glendinning, O.B.E.; *Renfrew and Bute*, R. S. Allan, B.E.M.; *Ross and Cromarty*, F. Munro; *Stirling and Clackmannan*, D. Gray; *Sutherland*, D. G. Ross, O.B.E.; *Zetland*, R. Bruce, O.B.E.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CITIES

EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 34,781 acres, and a population at the Census of 1951 of 466,943; estimated, June 30, 1959, 469,399. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879–83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Edinburgh), the Scottish National War Memorial, Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature), the National and Signet Libraries, the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and the Palace of Holyroodhouse (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV, and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 Members, and sends 7 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, J. G. Dunbar.
Town Clerk, W. Borland.
City Chamberlain, A. L. Imrie.

GLASGOW

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 39,725 acres and a population at the 1951 Census of 1,089,555 (estimated June, 1959, 1,076,614). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world. The tonnage of shipping using the harbour in 1959–60 was 15,826,263. The principal industries are iron and steel works, ship-building, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills, and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The city is governed by a town council of 113 Members, and sends 15 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, Mrs. J. Roberts.
Town Clerk, A. Rooke.
City Chamberlain, G. B. Esslemont, C.B.E.

ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 21,034 acres, with a population (at the Census of 1951) of 182,729; estimated, June 30, 1959, 186,796. The chief industries are tourist traffic, quarrying and granite working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, shipbuilding, paper-making, woollen and linen manufacture. From an architectural point of view, Aberdeen is truly famous for its many beautiful buildings, including Marischal College, reputed to be the most imposing white granite building in the world, King's College (1494), St. Machar Cathedral (1378), the Auld Brig o' Balgownie (1320) and the Municipal Buildings. There is a sea beach promenade, which stretches for fully two and a half miles along golden sands, and at Hazlehead an open public park of 800 acres of which 200 are wooded, with one of the finest public golf courses in Scotland. The climate is bracing and healthy. The city is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (May 1958–May 1961), G. Stephen, C.B.E.
Town Clerk, J. C. Rennie.
City Chamberlain, W. G. A. McInnes.

CHIEFS OF CLANS AND NAMES IN SCOTLAND

The following list of Chiefs comprises the persons officially recognized as such by inheritance of the ancestral arms " without brisur or mark of cadency " under the Act 1672 cap. 47, and/or relative supporters, under decree of the Court of the Lord Lyon. It does not purport to include selfstyled, or Society-selected " Chiefs " but the hereditary Heads of " Honourable Families " who conform to the evidence that " clan and family mean exactly the same thing "; and the definitions of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate to Charles II., that the undifferenced arms denote the " Chief for so we call the Representative of the Family . . . and in the Erse (Gaelic) with us the Chief of the Family is called the Head of the Clan." —and the unanimous opinions of the Law Lords in *Seaforth* v. *Allangrange*, Nov. 17, 1921, to the same effect *viz.* that the undifferenced shield of arms denotes the Chief of the Clan; which in this nobiliary, and hereditary familial sense of parental organization or *kin*, is accordingly denoted by the determination of armorial succession by decree of the Court of the Lord Lyon. These broadbased family organizations were termed " Names " in the Lowlands, where all members bore the same basic surname, and " Clans " in the Border and Highland areas where surnames were a later development and evolved from complicated genealogical descriptions, the " clan name " being normally the name of the chief's house.

THE ROYAL HOUSE: H.M. The Queen.

ARBUTHNOTT: Viscount of Arbuthnott, Fordoun, Kincardineshire.
BARCLAY: Theodore B. de Tollie Barclay, 90 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, 17.
BORTHWICK: Maj. J. H. S. Borthwick of Borthwick, Crookston, Midlothian.
BRODIE: Ninian Brodie of Brodie, Brodie Castle, Forres.
BRUCE: Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Culross Abbey House, Culross by Dunfermline, Fife.
BUCHAN: David S. Buchan of Auchmacoy, Auchmacoy, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.
CAMERON: Lt.-Col. Donald Hamish Cameron of Lochiel, Achnacarry, Spean Bridge, Inverness.
CAMPBELL: Duke of Argyll, Inveraray, Argyll.
CARNEGIE: Earl of Southesk, K.C.V.O., Kinnaird Castle, Brechin.
CHISHOLM: Alastair Chisholm of Chisholm (*The Chisholm*), Cnoc-an-Fhurain, Barcaldine, Argyll.
CLAN CHATTAN: D. A. E. Mackintosh of Mackintosh-Torcastle and Clan Chattan, Fairburn, Felixburg, S. Rhodesia.
COCHRANE: Earl of Dundonald, Auchans, Dundonald, Ayrshire.
COLQUHOUN: Sir Ivar Colquhoun of Luss, Bt., Rossdhu, Luss, Dunbartonshire.
CRAWFORD: Hugh E. G. Crawford of Auchinames.
DARROCH: Lt.-Col. D. Darroch of Gourock.
DRUMMOND: Earl of Perth, Stobhall, Perth.
DUNBAR: Sir Adrian I. Dunbar of Mochrum, Bt., Mochrum Park, Wigtownshire.
DUNDAS: Ian H. Dundas of that Ilk and Inchgarvie, Fort Portal, Toro, Uganda.
ELIOTT: Sir Arthur Eliott of Stobs, Bt.
ERSKINE: Earl of Mar and Kellie, Claremount House, Alloa.
FARQUHARSON: Capt. A. A. C. Farquharson of Invercauld, Invercauld, Braemar.
FERGUSSON: Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt.
FERGUSSON OF STRACHUR*: Scumas Clannfhearghuis of Stra-chur, Explorers' Club, New York.
FORBES: Lord Forbes, Balforbes, Keig, Aberdeenshire.
FRASER (OF LOVAT)*: Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., Beaufort Castle, Beauly, Inverness-shire.
GORDON: Marquess of Huntly, Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire.
GRAHAM: Duke of Montrose, Auchmar, Drymen, Stirlingshire.
GRANT: Lord Strathspey, 9 Ann Street, Edinburgh.
GUTHRIE: Ivan Guthrie of Guthrie, D.S.O., Guthrie Castle, Angus.
HAIG: Earl Haig of Bemersyde, Bemersyde, Melrose, Roxburgh.
HAY: Countess of Erroll, Easter Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.
KENNEDY: Marquess of Ailsa, Cassilis House, Maybole, Ayrshire.
KERR: Marquess of Lothian, Monteviot, Ancrum, Roxburgh.
KINCAID, A. C. Kincaid of Kincaid, Murarashi, Kenya.
LAMONT: Noel B. Lamont of that Ilk, 58 Flushcombe Road, Blocktown, Sydney, N.S.W.
LESLIE: Earl of Rothes, 213 Cromwell Mansions, Cromwell Road, S.W.5.
LINDSAY: Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E., Balcarres, Colinsburgh, Fife.
MACALISTER: Charles G S. MacAlister of Loup.
MCBAIN: H. M. McBain of McBain.
MACBRAYNE: John O. MacBrayne of Glenbranter.
MALCOLM (MACCALLUM): George Malcolm of Poltalloch, Poltalloch, Argyll.
MACDONALD: Lord MacDonald (*The MacDonald of MacDonald*), Armadale Castle, Skye.
MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD*: Ranald A. MacDonald of Clanranald, Town House, Haslemere, Bucks.
MACDONALD OF SLEATE (CLAN HUSTEAN)*: Sir Ian Bosville-MacDonald of Sleate, Bt., Thorpe Hall, Rudston, Driffield, Yorks.
MACDONELL OF GLENGARRY*: Aeneas R. MacDonell of Glengarry, 47 Owlstone Road, Newnham, Cambridge.
MACDOUGALL: Madame Coline MacDougall of MacDougall, Barcaldine, Argyll.
MACGREGOR: Sir Gregor MacGregor of MacGregor, Bt.
MACKAY: Lord Reay, Langlee House, Galashiels.

MACKINNON: The Mackinnon of Mackinnon, O.B.E., The Oast House, Broad St., Maidstone.
MACKINTOSH: The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Moy Hall, Inverness.
MACLACHLAN: Madam Marjorie MacLachlan of MacLachlan, Castle Lachlan, Argyll.
MACLAREN: Maj. Donald MacLaren of MacLaren & Achleskine, Reform Club, S.W.1
MACLEAN: Sir Charles Maclean of Duart, Bt., Duart Castle, Mull.
MACLEOD: Dame Flora Macleod of Macleod, D.B.E., Dunvegan Castle, Skye.
MACMILLAN: Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon MacMillan of MacMillan, K.C.B., Langbank, Renfrewshire.
MACNAB: A. C. Macnab of Macnab (*The Macnab*), C.I.E., Kinnell House, Killin, Perthshire.
MACNAGHTEN: Sir Antony Macnaghten of Macnaghten and Dundarave, Bt., 393 Fernbank Road, Rockliffe Park, Ottawa, Canada.
MACNEIL OF BARRA: Robert L. Macneil of Barra (*The Macneil of Barra*) Kismull Castle, Barra.
MACPHERSON: Ewen George Macpherson of Cluny (*Cluny Macpherson*).
MONCREIFF: Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bt., E. Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn.
MONTGOMERIE: Earl of Eglinton, Skelmorlie Castle, Ayrshire.
MUNRO: Patrick G. Munro of Foulis, Foulis Castle, Ross.
NICOLSON: Sir Harold Nicolson of that Ilk, Bt., Brough Lodge, Fetlar, Shetland.
NICOLSON OF SCORRYBRECK: Norman A. Nicolson of Scorrybreck, Campbell Town, Tasmania.
OGILVY: Earl of Airlie, K.T., Cortachy Castle, Kirriemuir, Angus.
RAMSAY: Earl of Dalhousie, Brechin Castle, Angus.
RATTRAY: James S. Rattray of Rattray, Craighall, Rattray, Perthshire.
ROBERTSON: Langton Robertson of Struan (*Struan-Robertson*), Knox College, Spaldings, Jamaica.
ROSE: Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kilravock, Kilravock Castle, Nairn.
ROSS: Miss Ross of Pitcalnie, The Cottage, Tain.
RUTHVEN: Earl of Gowrie, Dunlewy House. Gweedore, Co. Donegal.
SINCLAIR: Earl of Caithness, C.B.E., D.S.O., Girnigoe Castle, Caithness.
SWINTON: W. F. H. Swinton of that Ilk, 11729. 97 Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.
URQUHART: W. F. Urquhart of that Ilk, 507 Jefferson Park Avenue, New Orleans, U.S.A.
WALLACE: Robert F. H. Wallace of that Ilk, Corsee, Nairn.
WEMYSS: Michael Wemyss of that Ilk, Wemyss Castle, Fife.

Only chiefs of *whole* Names or Clans are included (except certain special instances (marked *), who though not chiefs of a "whole name", were, or are, for some reason, *e.g.* the Macdonald forfeiture, independent). Under decision (*Campbell-Gray*, 1950) that a bearer of a "double or triple-barrelled" surname, cannot be held chief of a part thereof, several others cannot be included in the list at present.

PRECEDENCE IN SCOTLAND

The Sovereign.
The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.
The Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of the Sovereign).
The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly (while that Assembly *is sitting*).
The Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Windsor, Uncles of the Sovereign.
Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Lord Provosts of Counties of Cities, and Sheriffs Principal (successively — within their own localities and during holding of office).
Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.
Moderator of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland.
The Prime Minister.
Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively —if Peers).
Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland.
Hereditary Master of the Household.
Dukes (successively) of England, Scotland, Great Britain and United Kingdom (including Ireland since date of Union).
Eldest sons of Royal Dukes.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest sons.
Earls, in order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest sons.
Dukes' younger sons.
Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively —if not Peers).
Lord Justice General.
Lord Clerk Register.
Lord Advocate.
Lord Justice Clerk.
Viscounts, in order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest sons.
Marquesses' younger sons.
Lord-Barons, in order as Dukes.
Viscounts' eldest sons.
Earls' younger sons.
Lord-Barons' eldest sons.
Knights of the Garter.
Privy Councillors not included in above ranks.
Senators of Coll. of Justice (Lords of Session).
Viscounts' younger sons.
Lord-Barons' younger sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets.
Knights of the Thistle.
Knights of St. Patrick.
Knights of other Orders as in England.
Solicitor General for Scotland.
Lord Lyon King of Arms.
Sheriffs Principal (except as shown in column 1).
Knights Bachelor.
Sheriffs Substitute.
Companions of Orders as in England.
Commanders of Royal Victorian and British Empire Orders.
Eldest sons of younger sons of Peers.
Companions of Distinguished Service Order.
Members (Class 4) Royal Victorian Order.
Officers of British Empire Order.
Baronets' eldest sons.
Knights' eldest sons successively (from Garter to Bachelor).
Members of Class 5 of Royal Victorian Order.
Members of British Empire Order.
Baronets' younger sons.
Knights' younger sons.
Queen's Counsel.
Barons-feudal.
Esquires.
Gentlemen.

THE ARMS OF SCOTLAND

ARMS.—*Or*, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, within a double-tressure flory counter-flory of the second. CREST.—An imperial crown *proper*, surmounted by a lion sejant-guardant *gules* crowned *or*, holding in his dexter paw a naked sword and in the sinister a sceptre both *proper*. SUPPORTERS.—Two unicorns *argent*, armed, tufted and ungued *or*, crowned with imperial and gorged with eastern crowns, chains reflexed over the backs *or*; the dexter supporting a banner charged with the arms of Scotland, the sinister supporting a similar banner *azure*, thereon a saltire *argent*. MOTTOES.—Over the arms, "In Defens"; under the arms "Nemo me impune lacessit."

SCOTTISH BURGH DIRECTORY

The figures in parentheses following the name of the Burgh show the County in which it is situated (*see* p. 681). Burghs of population less than 3,500 are excluded, except where they are the headquarters of the county administration—Banff, Duns, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, and Lochgilphead.

Burghs	Estimated Population at mid-1959	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1960–61 s.	Rate levied 1960–61 d.	Town Clerk	Provost †Lord Provost
ABERDEEN* (1)	186,796	17·9	12·3	2,394,954	25	0	(*See* p. 683)	†(*See* p. 683)
Airdrie (19)	33,397	23·0	9·3	284,032	26	0	J. Taylor.	Mrs. C. S. Morton.
Alloa (9)	14,303	19·6	11·0	215,132	24	9	W. Maltman.	J. Young.
Annan* (10)	5,275	24·1	13·1	68,063	22	8	A. Knox.	J. L. Wallace.
Arbroath* (2)	20,146	18·8	13·4	195,934	22	7	W. D. Smith.	D. A. Gardner.
Ardrossan (4)	9,744	19·5	11·0	148,140	24	6	W. N. M. McDermont.	J. Dorrian.
Armadale (31)	6,237	18·9	9·0	43,361	35	11	H. H. K. Clarkson.	J. S. McNeil.
Ayr* (4)	44,440	18·7	13·4	658,942	21	0	R. C. Brown.	W. S. Lanham.
Banff* (5)	3,360	19·6	18·2	33,835	21	0	R. G. Hailey.	G. O. Robertson.
Barrhead (25)	14,035	23·4	10·3	163,516	18	10	A. Douglas.	J. McGrath.
Bathgate (31)	12,157	22·9	10·5	137,336	24	6	J. Wright.	F. Smedley.
Bearsden (11)	13,790	18·9	13·1	235,000	24	9	D. L. Cuthbert.	J. O. Lennox.
Blairgowrie and Rattray (24)	5,326	13·9	13·0	55,525	19	10	A. D. Paterson.	R. G. Maclean.
Bo'ness (31)	10,329	20·6	11·1	88,342	20	0	J. A. McKittrick.	J. Graham.
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade (20)	6,102	22·9	11·5	71,981	19	10	E. H. Thomson.	J. Young.
Brechin* (2)	7,397	14·2	13·1	72,265	19	5	A. O. Small.	J. Hart.
Buckhaven and Methil (14)	21,888	20·2	11·1	185,964	21	0	K. Ferguson.	R. Thomson.
Buckie (5)	8,023	17·7	14·1	70,133	20	6	J. L. McNaughton.	J. F. Cameron.
Burntisland* (14)	6,097	19·0	13·4	82,083	23	2	G. Maclachlan.	J. C. Nicol.
Campbeltown* (3)	6,958	17·0	12·9	73,811	20	5	W. A. Morton.	A. P. MacGrory.
Carnoustie (2)	5,191	17·0	13·7	70,750	22	4	E. Kerr.	J. R. Pate.
Clydebank (11)	51,503	22·1	9·9	570,558	27	11	R. A. Nixon.	F. Downie.
Coatbridge (19)	53,754	24·6	10·3	467,938	28	0	A. S. Thom.	A. Beedie.
Cowdenbeath (14)	13,623	15·3	10·3	116,589	23	0	P. S. Williamson.	S. R. Paterson.
Crieff (24)	5,397	15·7	19·6	71,387	19	8	S. G. Mickel; R. G. Mickel (*Joint*)	S. A. Lauder.
Cumnock and Holmhead [(4)	5,346	20·4	9·5	53,470	26	6	R. D. Hunter, M.B.E.	H. E. Turner
Cupar* (14)	5,722	20·1	13·8	71,600	18	8	D. R. Baird.	A. M. Scott.
Dalkeith (20)	9,173	16·5	12·8	97,562	19	7	J. F. Kerr.	T. Lean.
Denny and Dunipace (29)	7,613	22·1	10·8	65,885	27	4	T. Murray.	W. Bulloch, M.B.E.
Dingwall* (26)	3,567	19·1	13·7	41,635	22	0	W. S. Dewar.	A. Macrae, C.B.E., B.E.M.
Dumbarton* (11)	26,961	21·5	11·0	317,520	27	0	J. D. Smith.	J. J. McGregor.
Dumfries* (10)	27,780	18·9	10·8	345,726	22	0	G. D. Grant.	E. Watt.
Dunbar* (12)	4,157	13·7	11·8	62,260	22	0	S. W. Brown.	W. G. R. Findlay.
DUNDEE* (22)	180,869	19·8	12·5	2,476,105	22	11	R. Lyle.	†M. McManus.
Dunfermline* (14)	46,768	19·0	11·2	505,093	25	0	J. Douglas.	A. Frederick.
Dunoon (3)	8,780	13·6	22·1	136,371	22	6	D. W. Anderson.	Miss C. S. McPhail.
Duns (6)	1,921	15·6	18·7	25,350	22	3	W. Renton.	Rev. M. McCallum.
EDINBURGH* (20)	469,399	17·4	13·3	8,188,388	18	0	(*See* p. 682)	†(*See* p. 682)
ELGIN* (13)	11,707	23·7	12·8	157,549	18	4	H. G. Tait.	†W. B. Munro.
Falkirk (29)	37,567	17·0	12·2	457,529	24	10	J. G. Morris.	W. B. Leishman.
Forfar* (20)	10,149	14·7	13·9	141,312	24	5	W. S. McCulloch.	R. Lind.
Forres* (13)	5,056	16·2	10·1	54,946	17	6	A. H. MacDonald.	R. B. S. Braid.
Fraserburgh (1)	10,372	17·6	9·9	110,077	20	0	J. M. Boyle.	M. P. J. Robertson.
Galashiels (28)	12,185	16·7	14·4	158,820	22	8	J. A. G. Hastings.	A. C. Rutherford.
Galston (4)	4,570	16·6	10·9	40,422	17	2	D. C. Stewart.	J. Murray.
Girvan (4)	6,073	15·8	14·2	72,621	17	6	J. H. Cunningham.	D. Whiteford.
GLASGOW* (19)	1,076,614	21·0	12·6	16,042,055	26	11	(*See* p. 682)	†(*See* p. 682)
Gourock (25)	9,206	17·4	15·8	131,994	21	9	S. R. Cumming.	J. M. Fletcher.
Grangemouth (29)	17,584	20·7	9·1	409,193	20	1	W. B. Johnston.	R. Brown.
Greenock (25)	78,350	20·9	11·9	880,176	23	0	J. Liddell, M.B.E.	J. Reid.
Haddington* (12)	4,732	19·9	15·4	65,000	22	0	J. McVie.	W. Crow.
Hamilton (19)	41,612	21·6	11·0	445,809	24	8	J. Kelly.	A. Russell.
Hawick (27)	16,547	15·8	15·2	182,604	21	8	R. Barbour.	D. Atkinson.
Helensburgh (11)	8,699	18·4	15·5	144,010	23	3	E. J. Hendry.	Miss J. R. Young.
Huntly (1)	3,913	14·8	14·1	38,153	22	10	C. N. D. Yule.	A. Gordon.
Inverkeithing (14)	4,119	23·8	8·7	47,341	21	9	R. Mitchell.	J. T. Digance.
Inverness* (15)	28,562	17·9	12·7	399,393	24	1	J. Cameron.	R. Wotherspoon.
Inverurie* (1)	4,949	20·8	13·3	51,622	21	0	G. D. Kellas.	J. D. Smith.
Irvine* (4)	16,418	20·7	10·2	173,193	18	8	R. Whyte.	J. Kerr.
Jedburgh* (27)	3,951	17·2	12·7	49,547	24	8	L. S. Prentice.	S. G. Ewing.
Johnstone (25)	16,866	21·7	10·2	164,367	24	2	R. S. Macrae.	N. C. Hayes.
Keith (5)	4,414	20·6	12·5	34,654	21	0	W. J. G. Sutherland.	A. Fraser.

Burghs	Estimated Population at mid-1959	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1960–61 s.	Rate levied 1960–61 d.	Town Clerk	Provost †Lord Provost
Kelso (27)	4,134	20·8	15·0	62,480	21	0	J. Pennie; J. Cook(*Joint*).	D. J. Ferguson.
Kilmarnock (4)	45,776	21·8	12·8	611,119	27	10	W. L. Walker.	R. H. Banks.
Kilsyth (29)	10,446	18·0	9·7	73,086	23	0	A. D. Mathie.	H. N. Ross.
Kilwinning (4)	7,361	18·1	10·9	62,089	22	1	D. J. M. Bolton.	J. Johnston.
Kinross (17)	2,526	19·4	11·1	22,958	18	0	G. Wilson.	A. Smith.
Kirkcaldy* (14)	52,407	18·3	10·8	593,322	25	6	C. D. Chapman.	J. W. M. Gourlay.
Kirkcudbright* (18)	2,503	19·2	13·2	28,362	20	0	A. C. Watson.	W. F. Maxwell.
Kirkintilloch (11)	16,667	19·1	10·6	156,841	20	6	R. Kyle.	J. B. Fairservice.
Kirkwall* (22)	4,186	18·6	12·2	46,525	18	2	A. R. Buchan.	J. Scott.
Lanark* (19)	8,285	15·6	14·2	86,560	21	0	J. G. Good.	J. M. Stoddart.
Largs (4)	7,974	14·5	21·8	133,452	19	6	J. G. Young.	D. M. Brown.
Lerwick (33)	5,572	14·4	10·6	52,821	26	0	R. L. C. Manson.	R. B. Blance.
Leven (14)	9,056	18·7	13·8	116,582	20	6	J. T. Leslie.	J. Cormie.
Linlithgow* (31)	4,234	17·9	9·9	53,464	20	0	G. M. Smith.	A. G. Merker.
Loanhead (20)	5,233	16·6	10·9	51,946	18	4	C. K. Brown.	G. Hunter.
Lochgelly (14)	9,655	22·7	9·6	85,814	22	0	G. Johnston.	W. Toote.
Lochgilphead (3)	1,163	15·5	15·5	16,027	18	0	D. B. Brown.	A. I. McCallum.
Lossiemouth and Brandenburgh (13)	5,270	26·9	13·3	46,051	16	10	W. Gilmour.	T. Manson.
Maybole (4)	5,034	15·9	9·5	40,167	18	7	D. Briggs.	Mrs. S. D. Dunn.
Milngavie (11)	8,351	17·1	9·9	120,448	22	3	H. G. Catto.	R. H. M. Kennedy.
Montrose* (2)	10,736	15·7	14·5	112,288	22	0	J. S. Richardson.	W. Johnston.
Motherwell and Wishaw (19)	72,733	20·4	11·2	809,422	24	6	A. McIntosh.	J. Fox.
Musselburgh (20)	18,124	17·2	12·7	260,180	22	9	D. Taylor.	P. K. Hamilton.
Nairn* (21)	4,742	19·2	10·8	58,875	22	6	G. S. Storm.	G. Borwick.
Oban (3)	6,064	18·6	16·2	89,594	24	2	A. MacInnes.	D. Thomson.
Paisley (25)	96,936	20·0	12·2	1,144,866	23	0	A. Cochran.	N. McMillan.
Peebles* (23)	5,508	12·5	16·0	72,125	25	9	E. Laverock.	J. R. Lawrie.
Penicuik (20)	5,869	20·4	10·1	68,954	19	0	Col. J. J. Lamb, O.B.E., T.D.	A. A. Livie.
Perth* (24)	41,116	17·3	12·6	583,814	21	10	A. H. Martin.	†J. T. Young.
Peterhead (1)	12,876	22·4	11·3	128,484	16	0	A. Craig.	R. Forman, O.B.E.
Port-Glasgow (25)	23,530	22·3	9·6	204,448	23	3	J. Wooler.	E. Docherty.
Prestwick (4)	11,830	18·2	14·4	152,223	18	6	A. Inglis.	W. S. Moir.
Renfrew* (25)	18,058	19·9	12·0	426,237	21	6	H. D. M. McCutcheon.	A. Carruthers.
Rothesay* (7)	7,232	15·6	23·1	140,621	24	3	A. Lindsay.	J. C. McCallum.
Rutherglen* (19)	24,600	20·7	12·8	283,656	26	0	R. F. Pollock.	J. R. Watson.
St. Andrews* (14)	9,650	14·2	13·6	151,033	18	0	N. C. H. Mackenzie.	R. Leonard.
Saltcoats (4)	14,462	23·1	10·4	136,580	23	0	W. F. McAllum.	R. Lamble.
Selkirk* (28)	5,699	11·9	16·5	65,477	24	0	W. Y. Carmichael.	S. M. Roberts.
Stevenston (4)	10,097	20·1	9·7	78,463	25	10	J. Campbell.	J. Forde.
Stirling* (29)	27,085	20·4	11·4	465,555	23	0	C. W. Norman.	W. M. Gray.
Stonehaven (16)	4,391	15·5	15·7	51,479	21	3	F. W. Robertson, O.B.E.; I. B. Robertson (*Joint*)	T. Christie.
Stornoway (26)	5,283	15·1	15·1	63,216	21	10	A. Macleod.	D. J. Stewart.
Stranraer* (32)	9,113	19·9	13·8	93,720	24	0	R. McI. Wilson.	R. E. Caughie.
Thurso (8)	6,545	28·0	9·8	68,720	26	0	G. L. Robertson.	J. Sinclair, M.B.E.
Tillicoultry (9)	4,137	21·0	13·3	42,530	20	10	J. C. Donaldson.	R. Heathwood.
Troon (4)	10,074	15·8	16·6	139,297	18	0	A. R. Macleod.	D. P. Anderson.
Whitburn (31)	5,945	18·0	4·9	43,596	24	0	J. A. Macreadie.	J. Brown.
Wick* (8)	7,881	18·9	11·2	63,683	21	2	D. S. Davidson.	J. H. Leishman.

★ Royal Burgh.

STANDING COUNCIL OF SCOTTISH CHIEFS

The objects of the Council, which is non-political, are to consider matters affecting Scottish Chiefs (both Lowland and Highland) and to represent their views and interests to H.M. Government, to Departments of State, to Local Authorities, to Press and Public and to Associations connected with Clan and Family in Britain and Overseas; also to take such steps as may seem expedient to protect the titles, armorial bearings or other insignia of Chiefs from exploitation or misuse in trade or otherwise.

Membership of the Council is open to any holder of the absolute undifferenced Arms of any Scottish family who has hereditary supporters, and, in exceptional cases, to a duly certificated Head of a considerable House.

Convener, The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., C.M.G., T.D.

Secretary, Ian M. Campbell, T.D., W.S., 28 Duke Street, Edinburgh, 1.

Northern Ireland

(For geographical and historical notes on Ireland, *see* Index).

THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency The Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G., *born* 1895; *appointed Governor*, December 1, 1952 *re-appointed* Aug. 1, 1958 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland).....£8,000
Private Secretary and Principal A.D.C., Maj. R. Stephens.
Asst. Private Sec., Mrs. F. W. Haslett, O.B.E.

The Privy Council of Northern Ireland

Andrews, J. I. O., M.P.... 1957
Babington, Sir Anthony, Q.C..... 1926
Black, Arthur (*Lord Justice*) 1947
Brookeborough, The Viscount, C.B.E., M.C., M.P.. 1933
Corkey, Senator the Very Rev. R..... 1943
Curran, L. E. (*Lord Justice*) 1957
Faulkner, A. B. D., M.P.... 1959
Glentoran, Lt.-Col., the Lord, H.M.L., M.P..... 1953
Gordon, Senator Lt.-Col. A. R. G., C.B.E., D.S.O... 1951
Gordon, J. F..... 1938
Hanna, Judge G. B..... 1953
Kilmorey, The Earl of, O.B.E. 1936
MacDermott, The Lord, M.C. (*Lord Chief Justice*).. 1940
Maginess, W. B., Q.C., M.P. 1945
May, W. M., M.P..... 1957
Mulholland, Hon. Sir Henry, Bt..... 1930
Neill, Ivan, M.P..... 1950
Nugent, Senator Maj. Sir Roland, H.M.L. 1944
O'Neill, Capt. Hon. Terence, M.P..... 1956
Parker, Dame Dehra, G.B.E., M.P..... 1949
Rathcavan, The Lord..... 1922
Stronge, Capt. Sir Norman, Bt., M.C., H.M.L., M.P.... 1945
Topping, Judge W. W. B. 1957
Warnock, J. E., Q.C., M.P.. 1944
Clerk of the Privy Council, A. J. Kelly, C.B.E., Stormont Castle, Belfast.
Deputy Clerk, H. Black.

The Senate

Abercorn, The Duke of, H.M.L. (*U.*)
Armstrong, Robert, M.B.E. (*U.*)
Baillie, James (*U.*)
Belfast, Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of (*U.*)
Boyd, S. W. (*U.*)
Clark, Sir G. A., Bt. (*U.*)
Clark, Wm. M. W. (*U.*)
Corkey, Very Rev. and Rt. Hon. Prof. R., Phil.D. (*U.*)
Cunningham, Lt.-Col. J. G., O.B.E. (*U.*)
Cunningham, Joseph, C.B.E. (*U.*).
Donaghy, J. P. (*N.*).
Fisher, J. (*U.*).
Gordon, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*U.*)
Greeves, Mrs. M. J., M.B.E. (*U.*)
Johnston, J. S. (*U.*)
Lennon, J. G. (*N.*)
Londonderry, The Mayor of (*U.*)
McConnell, A. (*U.*)
McGill, P. F. (*N.*)
McGlade, J. A. (*N.*)
McGladdery, D. R. (*U.*).
Nugent, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir R. T., H.M.L. (*U.*)
O'Hare, P. J. (*A-P.*)
Quin, Herbert, C.B.E., Ll.D. (*U.*)
Stewart, W. (*U.*).
Walmsley, A. J. (*U.*).

The House of Commons

Belfast (16 Members).

Bleakley, D. W. (*Lab.*)
Boul, D. (*U.*)
Boyd, W. R. (*Lab.*)
Boyd, T. W. (*Lab.*)
Diamond, H. (*Repub. Lab.*),
Fitzsimmons, W. K. (*U.*).
Glentoran, Lt.-Col. The Lord, P.C. H.M.L. (*U.*).
Hanna, F. (*Ind. Lab.*)
Hinds, W. S. (*U.*)
Kirk, H. V. (*U.*)
Morgan, J. W. (*U.*)
Morgan, W. J. (*U.*)
Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. I. (*U.*)
Oliver, W. (*U.*)
Simpson, F. V. (*Lab.*)
Warnock, Rt. Hon. J. E., Q.C. (*U.*)

Antrim (7 Members).

Craig, W. (*U.*)
Hunter, A. (*U.*)
McConnell, R. W. B. (*U.*)
Minford, N. O. (*U.*)
O'Neill, Hon. P. R. H. (*U.*)
O'Neill, Capt. Rt. Hon. Terence (*U.*)
Simpson, R. (*U.*)

Armagh (4 Members).

Hawthorne, I. G. (*U.*)
McNabb, Mrs. D. (*U.*)
Richardson, E. G. (*Ind. N.*)
Stronge, Capt. Rt. Hon Sir C. N. L., Bt., M.C., H.M.L. (*U.*)

Queen's University (4 Members).

Irwin, Sir Samuel, C.B.E. (*U.*).
Lloyd-Dodd, Prof. F. T., C.B.E., D.Sc. (*U.*)
Maconachie, Miss B. H. (*U.*)
Stewart, C., Q.C. (*N.*)

Down (8 Members).

Andrews, Rt. Hon. J. L. O. (*U.*).
Connellan, J. (*N.*)
Faulkner, A. B. D. (*U.*)
Little, D. J. (*U.*)
Maginess, Rt. Hon. W. B., Q.C., Ll.D. (*U.*)
May, Rt. Hon. W. M. (*U.*).
Nixon, R. S. (*U.*)
O'Reilly, J. (*N.*)

Fermanagh (3 Members).

Brookeborough, The Viscount, P.C., C.B.E., M.C. (*U.*)
Healy, C. (*N.*)
West, H. W. (*U.*)

Londonderry City (1 Member).

Jones, E. W., Q.C. (*U.*)

Londonderry County (4 Members).

Gormley, P. J. (*N.*)
McAteer, E. G. (*N.*)
(two vacancies).

Tyrone (5 Members).

Blevins, A. (*U.*)
Lyons, T. (*U.*)
McCoy, W. F., Q.C. (*U.*)
O'Connor, R. H. (*N.*)
Stewart, J. F. (*N.*)

A-P. = Anti-Partition. *Ind.* = Independent. *Lab.* = Labour. *N.* = Nationalist. *U.* = Unionist.

Officers of Parliament

Speaker of the Senate, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Nugent, H.M.L.
Speaker of the House of Commons, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., P.C., H.M.L.
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, T. Lyons.
Temporary Chairmen, R. W. B. McConnell; J. W. Morgan.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. N. Russell, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
Black Rod and Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. J. Y. Calwell, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Major G. Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Clerk Assistant, Sholto Cooke.
Second Clerk Assistant, R. H. A. Blackburn.
Librarian, Miss H. M. Dinsmore.
Editor of Official Report, J. F. Burns.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland. Under the Constitution certain legislative and fiscal powers are reserved to the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The Northern Irish Parliament consists of a *House of Commons* of 52 elected members (who receive an allowance) and a *Senate* of 2 *ex-officio* Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system. At the General Election of March 20, 1958 there were elected, Unionists 37, Northern Ireland Labour 4, Nationalists 7, Republican Labour 1, Independent Labour 1, Independent Nationalist 1, Independent, 1. Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 12 members to the House of Commons at Westminster.

The *Executive* power is vested in the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen; he holds office for 6 years, and is advised by 9 Ministers responsible to Parliament.

THE CABINET.

Prime Minister, The Viscount Brookeborough, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., M.P. *£4,000
Minister of Finance, Capt. Rt. Hon. T. M. O'Neill, M.P. *£2,500
Minister of Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. A. B. D. Faulkner, M.P. *£2,500
Minister of Labour and National Insurance, Rt. Hon. Ivan Neill, M.P. £2,500
Minister of Education, Rt. Hon. W. M. May, M.P. *£2,500
Minister of Agriculture (vacant) *£2,500
Minister of Commerce, Lt.-Col. the Lord Glentoran, P.C., H.M.L., M.P. *£2,500
Minister of Health and Local Government, Rt. Hon. J. L. O. Andrews, M.P. *£2,500
Minister in the Senate, Senator Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. G. Gordon, C.B.E., D.S.O. £2,500

* And £300 for expenses.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Prime Minister's Department, Senator W. M. W. Clark.
Ministry of Finance, I. G. Hawthorne, M.P.
Ministry of Agriculture, H. W. West, M.P.
Ministry of Commerce, W. J. Morgan, M.P.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, A. J. Kelly, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, H. Black.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Douglas Harkness, K.B.E.
Second Secretary, D. C. B. Holden, E.R.D.
First Parliamentary Draftsman, W. A. Leitch.
Second Parliamentary Draftsman, A. G. Donaldson.
Director of Establishments, C. J. Bateman, M.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, W. W. Arthur; F. J. Falkiner; K. R. Shimeld.
Registrar-General, L. C. Mulligan, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Permanent Secretary, R. F. R. Dunbar, O.B.E.
Senior Assistant Secretary, W. F. Stout.
Assistant Secretaries, J. B. O'Neill, C.B.E.; W. Duff, O.B.E.
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. W. B. Maginess, Q.C., M.P.
Chief Crown Solicitor, R. F. Sheldon.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL INSURANCE.

Permanent Secretary, W. N. McWilliam, C.B.
Assistant Secretaries, J. E. Aiken; J. E. Greeves; H. A. Lowry; R. W. Steele, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

(Netherleigh, Massey Avenue, Belfast.)
Permanent Secretary, A. C. Williams.
Senior Assistant Secretary, J. M. Benn.
Assistant Secretaries, L. Arndell; J. Scott, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Permanent Secretary, W. H. Long.
Senior Assistant Secretary, J. C. Baird.
Assistant Secretaries, J. V. Bateman; W. H. Elliott, M.B.E.; W. A. V. Sanderson.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

(Chichester Street, Belfast.)
Permanent Secretary, H. E. Jones, C.B.E.
Senior Assistant Secretary, W. J. Thompson.
Assistant Secretaries, A. C. Brooke; J. F. Irvine; H. Ruben, O.B.E.
Director of Industrial and Forensic Science, A. J. Howard.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and of Business Names, Registrar of Friendly Societies and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, J. Edwards, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Permanent Secretary, R. F. Green, C.B.
Senior Assistant Secretary, J. A. Oliver.
Assistant Secretaries, N. Dugdale; A. P. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.; C. D. Hoey.
Chief Medical Officer, F. F. Main.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)
Comptroller and Auditor-General, A. A. Farrell.
Chief Auditor, J. W. Acheson, O.B.E.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Secretary, C. J. Bateman, M.B.E.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD.

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast).
Chairman, Sir Percival Brown, C.B.E.
Secretary, W. J. Arthurs.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

(Waring Street, Belfast.)
Inspector General, Sir Richard Pim, K.B.E., V.R.D.
Deputy Inspector General, A. H. Kennedy.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND IN GREAT BRITAIN

13, Regent Street, S.W.1.
Agent, Sir Robert Gransden, C.B.E.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1960

Counties

Antrim, Cdr. J. W. Frazer, R.N.
Armagh, J. R. B. Armstrong.
Down, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles G. Wickham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Fermanagh, G. A. Cathcart.
Londonderry, Maj. J. L. Kinnaird.
Tyrone, Maj. G. N. Proctor.

County Boroughs

Belfast, W. D. Gleddis.
Londonderry, J. A. Piggot, O.B.E.

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE (ULSTER), BELFAST.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord MacDermott, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland £7,500
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Arthur) Black; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Lancelot E.) Curran; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Charles Leo) Shell; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Herbert Andrew) McVeigh. each £6,500

Secretariat

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, J. Ritchie.
Assistant Secretary to the Supreme Court and Private Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice, J. A. L. McLean.

Registrar's Department

Registrar, W. McC. Sharpe, D.S.O.

Assistant Registrars, W. M. Knight, M.C.; G. J. Cairns.
Deputy Assistant Registrar, V. A. Care.

Chief Clerk's Department

Chief Clerk (and Registrar in Lunacy), J. K. Davis.
Assistant Chief Clerk, R. L. G. Davison.
Assistant Registrar in Lunacy, R. L. G. Davison.

Bankruptcy and Chancery Registrar's Department

Registrar, J. M. Hunter.
Deputy Assistant Registrar, V. G. Bridges.

Official Assignee's Department

Official Assignee, A. R. Pryde.

Taxing Office

Master, Alfred E. Anderson.

Principal Probate Registry

Chief Registrar, James R. Lindsay, O.B.E.
Assistant Registrar, A. E. McConnell.

District Probate Registry, Londonderry.

Registrar, J. J. Gibson.

Accountant-General's Office

Accountant-General, R. A. Guiler.
Chief Clerk, J. N. Bell.

Recorders

Belfast, Rt. Hon. W. W. B. Topping, Q.C., £4,900
Londonderry, I. Copeland, Q.C. £4,400

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions

Antrim, The Recorder of Belfast.
Armagh and Fermanagh, J. G. Agnew, Q.C., . . £4,400
Down, Rt. Hon. G. B. Hanna, Q.C. £4,400
Londonderry, The Recorder of Londonderry.
Tyrone, W. Johnson, Q.C. £4,400

HER MAJESTY'S LIEUTENANTS

Antrim, Capt. R. A. F. Dobbs.
Armagh, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., M.P.
Down, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Nugent.
Fermanagh, The Earl of Enniskillen, C.M.G.
Londonderry (vacant).
Tyrone, The Duke of Abercorn.
City of Belfast, Lt.-Col. The Lord Glentoran, P.C., M.P.
City of Londonderry, Col. Sir Basil McFarland, Bt., C.B.E.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS

Antrim, W. A. Pinkerton, O.B.E.
Armagh, A. D. Gibson.
Down, G. McSpadden, O.B.E.
Fermanagh, The Earl of Enniskillen, C.M.G., H.M.L.
Londonderry, D. H. Christie, C.B.E.
Tyrone, J. P. Duff, C.B.E.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor of Belfast, R. G. C. Kinahan, F.R.D.
Mayor of Londonderry, J. G. Colhoun.

EDUCATION

On Dec. 31, 1959, there were 1,584 Primary (including Nursery and Special) Schools with 197,220 pupils, 81 Grammar Schools with 36,611 pupils, 89 Secondary Intermediate Schools with 42,364 pupils, and 35 Technical Intermediate Schools with 5,517 pupils. There were also 174 Institutions of Further Education, with 3,402 full-time and 36,404 part-time students. The Queen's University at Belfast had 51 Professors, 20 Readers, 227 Lecturers, Assistant Lecturers and University Tutors, and 3,570 students. Magee University College, Londonderry, had 6 Professors, 17 Lecturers, and 227 students.

FINANCE

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the United Kingdom Government. After deducting the cost of collection, certain services reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament, and the Imperial Contribution, the balance is paid over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer. The Contribution so made by Northern Ireland to the cost of Imperial services, *i.e.* Navy, Army and Air Force, National Debt, etc., for the period from 1921 to March 31, 1959, amounted to £412,674,344. The Imperial contribution has been provisionally fixed at £3,000,000 for 1959–60 and £6,000,000 for 1960–61.

	1960–61
Estimated Public Income	£117,469,000
Estimated Public Expenditure (including Imperial contribution)	£117,413,420

EXTERNAL TRADE†

	1957	1958
Total Imports	£318,392,000	£327,961,000
Total Exports	£297,904,000	£293,718,000

† Including cross-Channel trade with Great Britain.

PRODUCTION

Industries.—The total value of the industrial production of Northern Ireland in 1958 was approximately £410,000,000, and employment on industrial production was given to about 211,000 persons. The textile industries, employing 54,000 persons produced over 124 million square yards of cloth and nearly 40,000 tons of yarn, thread, twine and ropes as well as a wide variety of other textile products. The products of the engineering, shipbuilding and aircraft industries, which employed 53,000 persons, were valued at nearly £73 million and the food, drink and tobacco industries, giving employment to 26,000 people produced goods valued at £230 million. Clothing to the value of £24 million was manufactured in 1958, of which some £9 million represented shirts and collars, which are manufactured principally in Londonderry. Other industries of importance to the economy of Northern Ireland are furniture, toys, pottery, cardboard boxes and packing cases.

Minerals.—About 2,567 persons were employed in mining and quarrying operations in Northern Ireland in 1959, and the minerals raised were valued at some £2,554,000.

Fisheries.—The total value of sea and freshwater fish caught in 1959 was £514,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Seaports.—The amount of shipping using the principal ports in 1959 was about 8,200,000 tons. Regular passenger and freight services are maintained from Belfast to Liverpool, Heysham, and Glasgow, from Larne to Stranraer and from Londonderry to Glasgow.

Vehicle ferry services operate between Belfast and Preston, between Larne and Preston and in the summer between Larne and Stranraer.

Road and Rail Transport.—The Ulster Transport Authority carried 86,654,476 passengers by road and 11,361,479 by rail, 1,752,340 tons of merchandise by road and 632,542 tons by rail, and 979,956 head of livestock by road in the year ended Sept. 30, 1959. The current year's figures include the operations of the former Great Northern Railway Board in Northern Ireland from Oct. 1, 1958, and this affects comparison with the previous year.

Airways.—Passenger and freight services are in operation between Northern Ireland and airports throughout the British Isles. 323,755 passengers were carried to or from Nutt's Corner Airport, Belfast in 1959.

THE ARMS OF NORTHERN IRELAND

ARMS.—*Argent*, a cross *gules*, over all on a 6-pointed star of the field ensigned by an imperial Crown *proper*, a dexter hand couped at the wrist of the second.

AREA AND POPULATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Counties (with Assize Towns) and *County Boroughs*	Acreage	Population Estimated, 1959	Density of Population per sq. mile
(1) Antrim (Belfast)	702,954	256,900	234
Belfast County Borough	15,357	433,800	18,079
(2) Armagh (Armagh)	312,773	117,400	240
(3) Down (Downpatrick)	609,035	254,300	267
(4) Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	420,211	50,700	77
(5) Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,513	108,500	135
Londonderry County Borough	2,200	53,300	15,505
(6) Tyrone (Omagh)	779,545	132,800	109
Total	3,354,588	1,407,700	269

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

The figures in parentheses following the name of the town show the County in which it is situated (*see above*).

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1959	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1960–61 s.	Rate levied 1960–61 d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1960–61 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
Armagh (2)	9,880	21·6	9·3	94,151	25	0	V. M. Conran.	†J. Gray, M.B.E.
Ballymena (1)	14,840	17·5	10·8	157,918	21	6	J. Simpson.	T. McK. Wilson.
Banbridge (3)	6,230	21·0	12·7	42,221	26	0	R. J. Weatherall.	†C. Creighton.
Bangor (3)	22,840	13·9	15·5	317,708	23	0	T. B. Graham.	C. A. Valentine.
Belfast	433,800	19·3	11·1	762,763	18	4	J. Dunlop, C.B.E.	*R. G. C. Kinahan, E.R.D.
Carrickfergus (1)	10,200	22·8	8·5	81,429	23	2	T. McVea.	T. J. Patterson, O.B.E.
Coleraine (5)	10,340	32·4	12·6	121,380	21	8	W. E. Henry, M.B.E.	Lt.-Col. D. J. Christie, C.B.E., E.R.D.
Enniskillen (4)	7,080	23·2	9·3	63,893	22	8	N. J. Connor.	W. F. Bryson, M.B.E.
Holywood (3)	7,460	22·1	11·3	73,420	23	0	R. B. Stevens, M.B.E.	†W. P. M. Dunn.
Larne (1)	15,040	27·9	11·2	143,264	20	6	R. Lyttle, M.C.	C. Ross, M.B.E.
Lisburn (1)	16,880	19·4	10·2	138,550	24	8	R. C. Newell.	†J. Howard.
Londonderry	53,300	31·4	10·7	400,597	19	0	R. H. Henderson.	J. G. Colhoun.
Lurgan (2)	18,100	22·5	11·6	112,495	26	10	W. G. Best.	R. J. Mitchell.
Newry (3)	12,530	27·1	10·7	93,598	25	2	G. Cronin.	†T. Kelly.
Newtownards (3)	12,880	18·9	9·3	85,857	22	4	W. C. Scott.	S. E. Woods.
Omagh (6)	7,810	24·7	9·0	66,911	19	6	J. McGale.	†T. McClay, M.B.E., D.C.M., M.M.
Portadown (2)	19,230	21·3	9·8	185,239	22	10	G. McGowan.	C. Cooper.

BELFAST

Belfast, a City, the seat of Government of Northern Ireland, situated at the mouth of the River Lagan at its entrance to Belfast Lough, has a municipal area of 15,357 acres, exclusive of tidal water (1,223) and a population (1959) of 433,800. The city received its first charter of incorporation in 1613 and has since grown, owing to its easy access by sea to Scottish coal and iron, to be a great industrial centre. The chief industries are ship-building and the manufacture of aircraft, machinery, textiles, ropes and tobacco. Belfast is an important seaport with extensive docks.

The principal buildings are of a relatively recent date and include the Parliament Buildings at Stormont, the City Hall, the Law Courts, the Public Library and the Museum and Art Gallery. The Queen's University (previously Queen's College) was chartered in 1908.

The city returns 16 members to the Parliament of Northern Ireland and 4 members to the House of Commons at Westminster. Belfast was created a city in 1888 and the title of Lord Mayor was conferred in 1897.

Lord Mayor (1960–61), R. G. C. Kinahan, E.R.D.
Town Clerk, J. Dunlop, C.B.E.

LONDONDERRY

Londonderry, a City and County Borough, situated on the River Foyle, has a population (estimated, 1960) of 53,700 and was reputedly founded in 546 by St. Columba. Londonderry (formerly *Derry*) has important associations with the City of London. The Irish Society, under its royal charter of 1613, fortified the city and was for a long period closely associated with its administration.

Famous for the great siege of 1688–89, when for 105 days the town held out against the forces of James II. until relieved by sea, Londonderry was an important naval base throughout the Second World War. Interesting buildings are the Protestant Cathedral of St. Columb's (1633) and the Guildhall reconstructed in 1912 and containing a number of beautiful stained glass windows, many of which were presented by the livery companies of London. The famous Walls are still intact and form a circuit of almost a mile around the old city. The manufacture of shirts and collars is the staple industry. Other industries include motor and mechanical engineering and fancy box making. A large part of Ulster's agricultural export trade passes through the port.

Mayor (1960–61), J. G. Colhoun.
Town Clerk, R. H. Henderson.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA)

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′–54° 25′ N., and long 4° 18′–4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population in April, 1951, of 55,253 (25,774 males, 29,479 females). In 1959 the births numbered 641 and the deaths 760. 355 persons were returned at the Census of 1951 as able to speak the Manx language, compared with 4,657 in 1901 and 529 in 1931. The cultivated area (1959) was 77,043 acres, and the live-stock included 688 horses, 28,482 cattle, 100 292 sheep and 7,217 pigs. The Island's main industry is catering for holiday-makers (numbering about 500,000 in the year) from all parts of the British Isles.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, blende and slate, and exports some agricultural produce. There are forty-seven miles of railway and about 25 miles of electric tram road.

Government.—The Isle of Man is governed by a Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Legislative Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise*=chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the adult male and female population, 13 from the six *sheadings*, 7 from Douglas, 2 from Ramsey, and 1 each from Castletown and Peel. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

Finance.—An annual contribution of 5 per cent. of the net "Common Purse" Receipts amounting to approximately £115,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1921 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption of £250,000 War Stock, and in 1927 liability for a further sum of £500,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the War (1914–18). The Isle of Man has made, in all, free gifts of £1,250,000 to the British Government and has lent £1,000,000 free of interest, £500,000 of the latter being converted into a free gift on June 15, 1948. The chief source of revenue is found in the customs duties, the only direct taxation being income tax. Income tax ranges from 2*s.* 3*d.* in the £ for taxable incomes over £250 to 4*s.* 6*d.* for taxable incomes of £750 and over. Surtax on incomes of £2,500 per annum, first levied in 1939–40, was abolished by decision of Tynwald on June 21, 1960. There are 31 primary, 4 secondary schools, a school of technology, arts and crafts and a domestic science college, in addition to King William's College and the Buchan School for Girls; the gross expenditure on public education in 1958–59 was £559,038.

	1957–58	1958–59
Public revenue	£3,620,500	£3,510,533
Public expenditure	3,541,534	3,696,025

CAPITAL, ΨDouglas. Pop. (1951) 20,288. The port of Douglas, radar controlled since March 1, 1948, is the first port in the world to be so equipped. ΨCastletown (1,749) is the ancient capital; the other towns are ΨPeel (2,582), and ΨRamsey (4,607).

Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency Sir Ronald Herbert Garvey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E., (1959)
(*plus allowances, tax free* £2,000) £3,000

Government Secretary and Treasurer, Eric Reginald St. Aubrey Davies, M.B.E. £1,300–1,600

First Deemster, His Hon. Sydney James Kneale, O.B.E. (*plus allce.* £100 *as Deputy Governor*) 2,500

Second Deemster, His Hon. Bruce Whyte Macpherson 2,350

Attorney-General, G. E. Moore 2,350

Speaker of the House of Keys, H. K. Corlett, O.B.E. 300

Judge of Appeal, J. R. D. Crichton 400

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to the Crown, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,727 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lihou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles. At the 1951 census the population of Jersey was 57,296, and of Guernsey, etc. 45,474; The estimated populations in 1959 were: Jersey. 55,288; Guernsey, etc. 45,803 (Guernsey, 43,950, Alderney, 1,400; Sark, 453).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1958 was 40,252 vergées (2½ vergées = 1 acre) in Jersey, and about 28,000 vergées in Guernsey, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and tomatoes, and of Guernsey tomatoes, flowers and grapes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The Lieutenant-Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Jersey and Guernsey are the Personal Representatives of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between H.M. Government and the Insular Governments. The Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey, appointed by the Crown, are Presidents both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and of the Royal Court in their respective Bailiwicks.

The official language is English and a Norman-French *patois* is also in use (except in Alderney). The principal imports are coal and coke, building material and groceries and provisions, and the chief exports potatoes, tomatoes, grapes, flowers, granite and cattle. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south coast; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast, and of Alderney is St. Anne's A telephone exchange was opened on Alderney in May, 1949 and there is one in Sark. Herm is also connected to Guernsey by telephone.

The islands were in German occupation from 1940 to 1945.

JERSEY

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey, His Excellency General Sir George Watkin Eben James Erskine, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. (1958) £2,500
A.D.C. and Private Secretary, Lt.-Comdr. O. M. B. de Las Casas, R.N. (*ret.*).

Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, Brigadier R. M. H. Lewis, C.B.E., M.C.

Bailiff of Jersey, Sir Alexander M. Coutanche.
Deputy Bailiff, C. S. Harrison, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. A. S. Giles, C.B., C.B.E.
Attorney-General and Receiver-General, R. H. Le Masurier, D.S.C.
Solicitor-General, H. F. C. Ereaut.
States Treasurer, F. N. Padgham.
Chief Aliens Officer, A. J. Le Brun.
Head Postmaster, J. Anderson.

	1959 (year ending Jan. 31)	1960 (year ending Jan. 31)
Revenue	£4,235,223	£4,523,408
Expenditure	3,952,357	4,302,420
Public Debt	3,232,196	3,058,541

The standard rate of Income Tax is 4s. in the £. No super tax or death duties are levied.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey, His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir (William) Geoffrey (Arthur) Robson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (1958) £2,500
A.D.C., Capt. M. H. T. Meilish, R.E.R.D.

Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. R. F. Colwill, C.B.E.
Bailiff of Guernsey, W. H. Arnold, C.B.E.
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Edward Louis Frossard, M.A.
President of Board of Administration, E. D. Collas.
Attorney General, J. H. Loveridge, M.B.E.
Solicitor General, E. P. Shanks.
Stipendiary Magistrate, F. Gahan, Q.C.
Receiver General, R. H. Collenette.
States Supervisor, L. A. Guillemette, O.B.E.
President, Education Council, Rev. S. W. Gerhold.
Immigration Officer, R. W. Le Lacheur.
Postmaster, A. G. Williams.

	1958	1959
Revenue	£2,311,943	£2,449,258*
Expenditure	2,237,770	2,317,975*
States Funded Debt	5,439,321	5,414,736
Note Issue	542,764	536,642

* Including £70,490 and £89,291 respectively for Alderney.

ALDERNEY

President, Cmdr. S. P. Herivel, C.B.E., D.S.C.
Clerk of the States and Court, P. W. Radice.

SARK

La Dame de Serq, Mrs. R. W. Hathaway, O.B.E.
Seneschal, W. Baker, M.B.E.

PATRON SAINTS

St. George, Patron Saint of England.—St. George is believed to have been born in Cappadocia, of Christian parents, in the latter part of the 3rd century and to have served with distinction as a soldier under the Emperor Diocletian, including a visit to England on a military mission. When the persecution of Christians was ordered, St. George sought a personal interview to remonstrate with the Emperor and after a profession of faith resigned his military commission. Arrest and torture followed and he was martyred at Nicomedia on April 23, 303, a day ordered to be kept in remembrance as a national festival by the Council of Oxford in 1222, although it was not until the reign of Edward III, that he was made patron saint of England. His connection with a dragon seems to date from the close of the 6th century and to be due to the transfer of his remains from Nicomedia to Lydda, close to the scene of the legendary exploit of Perseus in rescuing Andromeda and slaying the sea monster, credit for which became attached to the Christian martyr. April 23 is not included among the Red Letter Days, the list of which was drawn up before the canonization of St. George.

St. David, Patron Saint of Wales.—St. David is believed to have been born near the beginning and to have died towards the end of the 6th century, his father being Prince Sandde and his mother Non (afterwards a Christian saint). St. David was an eloquent preacher and became Primate of South Wales while Bishop of Caerleon on Usk, but he afterwards moved the seat of the Primacy from Caerleon to Menevia, now St. David's. At the request of Henry I, he was canonized in the early part of the 12th century and became the tutelary saint of Wales, his annual festival being observed on March 1. This date is not included among the Red Letter Days, which were settled before the canonization of St. David.

St. Andrew, Patron Saint of Scotland.—St. Andrew, one of the Christian Apostles and brother of Simon Peter was born at Bethsaida on the Lake of Galilee and lived at Capernaum. He preached the Gospel in Asia Minor and in Scythia along the shores of the Black Sea and became the patron saint of Russia. It is believed that he suffered crucifixion at Patras in Achaea, on a *crux decussata* (now known as St. Andrew's Cross) and that his relics were removed from Patras to Constantinople and thence to St. Andrews, probably in the 8th century, since which time he has been the patron saint of Scotland. The festival of St. Andrew is held on November 30, a church festival indicated in the calendar by red letters.

St. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland.—St. Patrick was born in England about 389 and was carried off to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. He was ordained deacon at Auxerre and having been consecrated Bishop in 432 was despatched to Wicklow to reorganize the Christian communities in Ireland. He founded the see of Armagh and introduced Latin into Ireland as the language of the Church. He died in 461 and his festival is celebrated on March 17, which is not reckoned among Red Letter Days, the list of which was drawn up before the canonization of St. Patrick.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1961

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1961, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, the United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price, 37s. 6d net.

The British Commonwealth of Nations

INTRODUCTION

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of the British Commonwealth is estimated to be about 14½ million square miles. Details of the areas and populations of the member states and dependencies appear in the following pages and are also tabulated on pp. 191–5. The total population of the British Commonwealth was estimated in 1960 at 666,000,000.

GOVERNMENT.—The Commonwealth is a free association of sovereign independent states, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon, Nigeria (*from October*, 1960), the Federation of Malaya and the Republics of India, Pakistan, Ghana and Cyprus*, together with their dependencies.

The Commonwealth has no written constitution but its members are bound together by a community of ideals and interest which springs from a common historical background and a common political heritage which in spite of diversities of race and tradition has given rise to a broadly common pattern of institutions, legislative, executive and judicial. Most members of the Commonwealth have certain constitutional features in common. They are parliamentary democracies, their laws being made with the consent of a freely elected parliament after discussion in that parliament, the executive government holding office by virtue of the support of a majority in parliament. Ministers, who must be members of parliament, are collectively responsible for the actions of the executive. With the exception of New Zealand, Pakistan and Ghana, the Parliaments of the Commonwealth have two chambers, but in the case of the upper house the method of choosing members varies. Although legislation can be initiated in them, the upper houses are principally revising bodies and the lower houses, elected by secret ballot on a basis of adult suffrage, are dominant. The office of Speaker of the lower house is a feature of all Commonwealth parliaments.

At the head of each of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth (except those of the Federation of Malaya and the Republics) is the Queen, in whose name the administration is carried on. In all member countries of the Commonwealth except the Federation of Malaya and the Republics, Her Majesty is represented by the Governor-General, who in all essential respects holds the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs as is held by the Sovereign in Great Britain. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Government of the country concerned and is wholly independent of the Government of the United Kingdom. He is in many cases a national of the country in which he holds office. Her Majesty is Queen of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon and Nigeria, all of whom owe common allegiance to her, and is the symbol of their free association in the Commonwealth. Those countries which are Republics with Presidents as head of the state and the Federation of Malaya which has one of the Malay Rulers as Head of State, do not owe allegiance to the Queen, but accept her as the symbol of the free association of member nations of the Commonwealth and as such as Head of the Commonwealth.

The status of member nations was defined by the Imperial Conference of 1926 and given legal substance by the *Statute of Westminster*, 1931, in which the Commonwealth nations were described as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another, but united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." (*See above* for modifications as regards Republics and the Federation of Malaya). Other parts of the Commonwealth, such as Colonies, while they may be described as "Commonwealth countries," are not *members* of the Commonwealth.

PAKISTAN.—In October, 1958, the constitution of Pakistan was abrogated and presidential rule introduced. In January, 1960, elections were held to form "basic democracies" (local councils) and in February the President, after receiving a vote of confidence from the newly-elected members of the basic democracies, announced the formation of a Constitution Commission.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—Following a conference on Central African Federation held in London in January, 1953, and a referendum held in Southern Rhodesia on April 9, the *Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Act* was passed by the United Kingdom Parliament on July 14, 1953, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, consisting of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, established by Order in Council. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are each proportionately represented in a Federal Assembly consisting of a Speaker and 59 members, which has control of defence, overseas trade, currency, transport, postal services and other matters of Federal concern. The Prime Minister and other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General. For a period of ten years from the inception of the constitution there will be no change in the division of powers between the Federation and the territories except with the consent of all three territorial legislatures. The Federal Constitution is to be reviewed between 1960 and 1962 by a conference of delegations chosen by the U.K. Government and the governments in the Federation. (*See* main article under DOMINIONS, COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.)

CONSULTATION.—Before the Second World War it was customary for an Imperial Conference, a formal gathering of delegates from the Commonwealth nations headed by their Prime Ministers, to meet every few years for discussion of a wide range of common problems. Its functions were purely advisory or consultative, and, as it had neither legislative nor executive authority, its resolutions were not binding on the participating Governments, though normally these Governments conformed to resolutions adopted unanimously. The last Imperial Conference was held in 1937. During the War informal meetings of Ministers were substituted. Imperial Conferences have now been replaced by Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meetings. There have also been frequent Commonwealth ministerial meetings and conferences on Defence, Finance, etc.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY.—Each member of the Commonwealth of Nations defines the citizenship and nationality of its own people and determines the status of other Commonwealth nationals within its own boundaries. The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Ghana and the Federation of Malaya have not only created a local citizenship but have

*For details of Commonwealth Status of Cyprus, *see* Parliamentary Summary.

also conferred on their citizens the common status of Commonwealth citizen or British subject.* The Union of South Africa, and Ceylon, have created only a single citizenship without making provision for the common status, though to some extent drawing a distinction between citizens of other Commonwealth countries and aliens. India, in addition to creating Indian citizenship, has recognized in India, on a reciprocal basis, the common status possessed by citizens of other Commonwealth countries. The Republic of Ireland, which in 1949 ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth, is not regarded by the other Commonwealth nations as a foreign country or her citizens as foreigners. Although Ambassadors instead of High Commissioners are now exchanged between the Republic of Ireland and Commonwealth countries, her relations with the United Kingdom are conducted through the Commonwealth Relations Office and not through the Foreign Office.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Colonial Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and also from the Courts of certain members of the Commonwealth (Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Ghana and Malaya). Arrangements have been made under which appeals to the Head of the Federation of Malaya may be entertained by the Committee. The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of other Commonwealth countries. The members of the Commonwealth have each a broadly similar judicial system, judges (except in the four Republics, where they are appointed by the President) being appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Government concerned. In the Federation of Malaya, puisne judges are appointed by the Head of State on the recommendation of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

DEFENCE.—Each of the independent members of the Commonwealth and also the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is completely responsible for its own defence. Although there is no central organization to co-ordinate the defence strategy and resources of the Commonwealth, there is close liaison between the responsible governments and considerable day to day practical co-operation by the Services. There are ministerial conferences, meetings between High Commissioners and the Governments to which they are accredited, constant exchange of information and correspondence and personal contacts between Service advisers and officials. During the Second World War collaboration between Commonwealth countries was comprehensive and continuous—each of the then members (except the Republic of Ireland) entered the war in 1939.

The territories for whose defence the United Kingdom is responsible play their part and make their contribution to Commonwealth defence as far as their means allow. While the United Kingdom safeguards sea and air communications, using bases in the territories and providing some garrisons, the dependencies are responsible for the forces necessary for their own security (although in some cases the United Kingdom meets the cost).

Membership of the Commonwealth imposes no formal collective security commitment, but individual members may of course assume special international obligations for the maintenance of peace and security. All are members of the United Nations. The United Kingdom and Canada belong to N.A.T.O.; the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan are members of S.E.A.T.O.; Australia and New Zealand are signatories of the Pacific Security Treaty. The United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand co-ordinate their defence plans in South East Asia and the South West Pacific through a joint defence machinery specially devised for this purpose.

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.—The United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa have dependencies for which they are independently responsible. The United Kingdom is responsible, through the Colonial Office, for the following colonies, protectorates, protected states, and trust territories.

Aden—colony and protectorates. The Governor of Aden is responsible for Kamaran Island.
Bahamas—colony.
Bermuda—colony.
British Guiana—colony.
British Honduras—colony.
British Virgin Islands—colony.
Brunei—protected state.
Falkland Islands—colony with dependencies, of which the principal are South Georgia, South Orkney, South Sandwich, South Shetland and Graham Land.
Fiji—colony. The Governor of Fiji is also Governor of the Pitcairn Islands Group and responsible for relations with the protected state of Tonga.
Gambia—colony and protectorate.
Gibraltar—colony.
Hong Kong—colony and leased territories.
Kenya—colony and protectorate.
Malta—colony.
Mauritius—colony.
North Borneo—colony.
St. Helena—colony with dependencies (Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha are the principal).
Sarawak—colony.
Seychelles—colony.
Sierra Leone—colony and protectorate.
Singapore (State)—protected state.
Tanganyika—Trust Territory, under United Kingdom Trusteeship.
Uganda—protectorate.
Western Pacific High Commission—the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony†, the Central and Southern Line Islands, and the New Hebrides Condominium, which share a High Commissioner.
West Indies—a federation of the colonies of Antigua, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks and Caicos Islands and Trinidad and Tobago (established, Jan. 1958).
Zanzibar—protectorate.

Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland—three protectorates in South Africa administered by the United Kingdom, through the Commonwealth Relations Office and H.M. High Commissioner in Pretoria.

The Maldive Islands, a protected state, consisting of groups of coral atolls in the Indian Ocean.

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*In addition, citizens of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland have the common status of British subject.

†Canton and Enderbury Islands, which are part of the Colony, are administered as an Anglo-American condominium under a 50-year agreement having effect from 1939.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland—included in the Federation are Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which are Protectorates; the Secretary of State for the Colonies retaining certain responsibilities towards them under the Federal Constitution.

Colony (or Settlement): a territory belonging by settlement, conquest or annexation to the British Crown.

Protectorate: a territory not formally annexed, but in respect of which, by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty has power and jurisdiction.

Protected State: a territory under a ruler which enjoys Her Majesty's protection, over whose foreign affairs she exercises control but in respect of whose internal affairs she does not exercise jurisdiction.

Trust Territory: a territory administered by the United Kingdom government under the trusteeship system of the United Nations.

Condominium: a territory over which responsibility is shared by two administering powers.

Leased Territories: this term applies only to that part of the mainland of China which was in 1898 leased to Great Britain for 99 years and is administered by the Government of Hong Kong.

Other Commonwealth Dependencies.—Australia is responsible for Papua, the trust territory of New Guinea and (jointly with U.K. and New Zealand) Nauru Island. New Zealand is responsible for the trust territory of western Samoa and South Africa for South-West Africa. In addition they administer a number of island territories and extensive Antarctic areas.

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed by all members of the Commonwealth. Customs tariffs are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the United Kingdom Government, and grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

Under the *Colonial Development and Welfare Act*, 1940, annual sums of £5,000,000 for Development and £500,000 for Research were made available from United Kingdom Funds for 10 years from 1941. An Act passed in 1945 extended the grant period from 1951 to 1956, making £120,000,000 available in that period subject to a maximum of £17,500,000 in any one year, of which not more than £1,000,000 might be spent on research. A further Act in 1950 increased the annual amount to £25,000,000, of which not more than £2,500,000 could be drawn in any one year for research and increased the total provision to £140,000,000 over the period 1946–56. *The Colonial Development and Welfare Act*, 1955, extended the life of the previous Acts to March 31, 1960, and provided an additional sum of £80,000,000, which, added to unspent balances remaining, made available for expenditure nearly £120,000,000, during 1955–60. In 1959 these Acts were extended to March 31, 1964 and a further £95,000,000 was made available. With the unspent balance this provides over £140,000,000 for expenditure in 1959–64.

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER OFFICES

CANADA.—Ottawa, K. McGregor, C.M.G.	56 Sparks Street.
Montreal, M. J. Marshall	635 Dorchester Boulevard W.
Toronto, J. R. W. Wilby	119 Adelaide Street W.
Vancouver, W. K. Ward	602 W. Hastings Street.
Winnipeg, J. R. Cross	403 Royal Bank Building.
Regina, J. Q. O'Brien	Derrick Bldg., 11th Avenue.
Edmonton, I. L. Davies, M.B.E.	Imp. Bank Bldg., Jasper Ave.
AUSTRALIA.—Canberra, F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E.	Commonwealth Avenue.
Sydney, A. R. Bruce, O.B.E.	London Assurance House.
Melbourne, H. F. Stevens	224 Queen Street.
Brisbane, K. R. Allen	M.L.C. Building.
Perth, J. D. Leithead	189 St. George's Terrace.
NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington, C. G. Cruickshank	Customhouse Quay.
Auckland, A. P. Timms	56 Shortland Street.
SOUTH AFRICA.—Pretoria, H. J. Gray, C.M.G.	238 Vermeulen Street.
Johannesburg, A. Heckle	Prichard Street.
Cape Town, I. Gray	42 Burg Street.
Durban, F. I. Lamb	Barclays Bank Bldg., Field St.
FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—	
Salisbury, J. W. Stoodley, C.M.G.	R. T. A. House.
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND.—Dublin, G. L. Pearson, M.C.	30 Merrion Square.
INDIA.—Delhi, H. Bailey, C.M.G.	Chanakyapari, *New Delhi.*
Calcutta, G. W. Brazendale, C.M.G.	1 Harrington Street.
Madras, L. A. C. Newns	6 Armenian Street.
Bombay, C. H. Baylis	Mercantile Bank Building.
PAKISTAN.—Karachi, D. A. Bryan, C.M.G., O.B.E.	Finlay House.
Chittagong, P. C. Burdett	Quaid-e-Azam Road.
Dacca, J. W. P. Chidell	Adamjee Court.
CEYLON.—Colombo, R. W. B. Carter	Hong Kong Bank Bldg., Prince St.
EAST AFRICA.—C. E. Dymond	Cotts Ho., Eliot St., *Nairobi.*
NIGERIA.—Lagos, D. G. Stewart-Smith	Private Mail Bag 2060, G.P.O.
Enugu, A. Vine	10 Station Road.
Ibadan, B. C. Harries	Co-operative Bank Building.
Kaduna, J. K. Walsh	D'Alberto Bogialle Building.
GHANA.—Accra, L. Bevan	P.O. Box 2649.
WEST INDIES.—Trinidad, G. Booth	72 South Quay, *Port of Spain.*
Jamaica, B. A. F. Pennock	Barclays Bank Building, *Kingston.*
SINGAPORE.—S. C. Stout	Union Building.
HONG KONG.—J. F. Saunders, M.B.E.	1037/40 Alexandra House.
FEDERATION OF MALAYA.—Kuala Lumpur, H. W. Woodruff	1 Suleiman Road.

Canada

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces or Territories and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles). Land and Water	Population	
		Census, 1956	Estimated, 1960
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	1,123,116	1,283,000
British Columbia (Victoria)	366,255	1,398,464	1,606,000
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,000	850,040	899,000
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	28,354	554,616	600,000
Newfoundland (St. John's)	156,185	415,074	459,000
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,425	694,717	723,000
Ontario (Toronto)	412,582	5,404,933	6,089,000
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	99,285	103,000
Quebec (Quebec)	594,860	4,628,378	5,106,000
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	880,665	910,000
Yukon Territory (Whitehorse)	207,076	12,190	14,000
North West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1,304,903	19,313	22,000
Total	3,851,809	16,080,791	17,814,000

Land Area, 3,560,238 square miles; Water Area, 291,571 square miles.

Of the total immigration of 106,928 in 1959, 18,222 were from the British Isles, 11,338 from the United States and 77,368 from over 60 other countries.

Increase of the People

Census Year	Population			Decennial Increase	Immigrants during Census Year
	Males	Females	Total		
1861	..	..	3,229,633	..	13,589
1871	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	459,624	27,773
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	55,747
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	331,288
1921	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949	1,581,306	91,728
1931	5,374,541	5,002,345	10,376,786	1,588,837	27,530
1941	5,900,536	5,606,119	11,506,655	1,129,869	9,329
1951	7,088,873	6,920,556	14,009,429	2,502,774	194,391
1956	8,151,879	7,928,912	16,080,791	..	164,857

Origins	1941	1951
British Races	5,715,904	6,709,685
English	2,968,402	3,630,344
Scottish	1,403,974	1,547,470
Irish	1,267,702	1,439,635
Other	75,826	92,236
European Races	5,520,964	6,872,889
French	3,483,038	4,319,167
Austrian	37,715	32,231
Belgian	29,711	35,148
Czech and Slovak	42,912	63,959
Finnish	43,583	43,745
German	464,682	619,995
Hungarian	54,598	60,460
Italian	112,625	152,245
Jewish	170,241	181,670
Netherland	212,863	264,267
Polish	107,485	219,845
Roumanian	24,689	23,601
Russian	83,708	91,279
Scandinavian	244,603	283,024
Ukrainian	305,929	395,043
Other	50,482	87,210
Asiatic Races	74,064	72,827
Chinese	34,627	32,528
Japanese	23,149	21,663
Other	16,288	18,636
Indian and Eskimo	125,521	165,607
All other	64,202	188,421
Totals	11,506,655	14,009,429

Religions	1941	1951
Roman Catholic	4,806,431	6,069,496
United Church of Canada	2,208,658	2,867,271
Church of England in Canada	1,754,368	2,060,720
Presbyterian	630,597	781,747
Baptist	381,465	519,585
Lutheran	401,836	444,923
Jewish	168,585	204,836
Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic	185,948	190,831
Greek Orthodox	139,845	172,271
Mennonite	111,554	125,933
Pentecostal	57,742	95,131
Evangelical Church	37,064	50,900
Salvation Army	33,409	70,275
Mormon	25 328	32,888
Church of Christ, Disciples	21,260	14,920
Christian Science	20,261	20,795
Adventist	18,485	21,398
Confucian and Buddhist	37,958	13,975
Others	162 661	251,529
Totals	11,506,655	14,009,429

Indian Population (1941) 118,816; (1951) 155,874. Eskimo population (1941), 7,205; (1951) 9,733.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec was captured by the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other territories of British North America. Provinces admitted since 1867 are: Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), Alberta, Saskatchewan (1905) and Newfoundland (1949).

Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Pelee Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41′.

Relief.—The relief of Canada is dominated by the mountain ranges running north and south on the west side of the Continent, by the Pre-Cambrian shield on the east, with, in between, the northern extension of the North American Plain. From the physiographic point of view Canada has six main divisions. These are: (1) Appalachian-Acadian Region, (2) the Canadian Shield, (3) the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Lowland, (4) the Interior Plains, (5) the Cordilleran Region and (6) the Arctic Archipelago. The first region occupies all that part of Canada lying southeast of the St. Lawrence. In general, the relief is an alternation of highlands and lowlands, and is hilly rather than mountainous. The lowlands area seldom rises over 600 feet above sea level. The great Canadian Shield comprises more than half of the area. The interior as a whole, is an undulating, low plateau (general level 1,000 to 1,500 feet), with the more rugged relief lying along the southern border in Northern Quebec and Labrador. Throughout the whole area water or muskeg-filled depressions separate irregular hills and ridges, 150 to 200 feet in elevation. Newfoundland as an outlying portion of the shield consists of glaciated, low rolling terrain broken here and there by mountains. The flat relief of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes lowland varies from 500 feet in the east to 1,700 feet south of Georgian Bay. The whole area in the western part slopes gently to the Great Lakes. The most striking relief is provided by the eastward facing scarp of the Niagara escarpment (elevation 250 to 300 feet). The Interior plains, comprising the Prairie Provinces, slope eastward and northward a few feet per mile. The descent from west to east is made from 5,000 feet to less than 1,000 feet, in three distinct levels, with each new level being marked by an eastward facing coteau or scarp. Horizontal strata and peneplanation make for slight relief of the level to rolling type. Five fairly well-developed topographic divisions mark out the Cordilleran region of western Canada. These are: (1) coastal ranges, largely above 5,000 feet with deep fiords and glaciated valleys, (2) the interior plateau, around 3,500 feet and comparatively level, (3) the Selkirk ranges, largely above 5,000 feet, (4) the Rocky Mountains with their chain of 10,000 to 12,000-feet peaks, and (5) the Peace River or Tramontane region with its rolling diversified country. The Arctic Archipelago, with its plateau-like character has an elevation between 500 and 1,000 feet, though in Baffin Land and Ellesmere Island the mountain ranges rise to nearly 7,000 feet. Two tremendous waterway systems, the St. Lawrence and the Mackenzie, providing thousands of miles of water highway, occupy a broad area of lowland with their dominant axis following the edge of the shield.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions presents greater extremes than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Canada has its source in the British North America Act of 1867 which created the Federation of Upper and Lower Canada, to which Federation the other Provinces have subsequently adhered. Under this Act Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day), and under the Statute of Westminster, which received the royal assent on Dec. 11, 1931, Canada and the Provinces were exempted (in common with other self-governing Dominions of the Commonwealth of Nations) from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, the Statute of Westminster having removed all limitations with regard to the legislative autonomy of the Dominions.

The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and aided by a Privy Council.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Major-General GEORGE PHILIAS VANIER, D.S.O., M.C., *born* April 23, 1888, *appointed* Aug. 1, 1959.
Secretary to the Governor-General (Administrative), E. Butler.
Assistant Secretary, E. Joly de Lotbinière.
Comptroller of the Household, Commander F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N.
Aides-de-Camp, Flight Lieut. P. E. Hinch, R.C.A.F.; Lieut. D. A. Avery, R.C.N.; Capt. J. A. J. Lajeunesse, Royal 22e Regiment.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY

THE FEDERAL CABINET
(June 21, 1957)

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. John George Diefenbaker, Q.C. ..... † $25,000
Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Howard Charles Green, Q.C. 15,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Gordon Minto Churchill, D.S.O. $15,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Douglas Scott Harkness 15,000
Minister of National Health and Welfare, Hon. Jay Waldo Monteith 15,000
Minister of National Revenue, Hon. George Clyde Nowlan, Q.C. 15,000

Minister of Labour, Hon. Michael Starr	$15,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. Edmund Davie Fulton	15,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. David Walker	15,000
Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Hon. Alfred Johnson Brooks, Q.C.	15,000
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Hon. Mrs. Ellen Louise Fairclough	15,000
Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, Hon. Donald Methuen Fleming	15,000
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, Hon. Paul Comtois	15,000
Minister of Fisheries, Hon. Angus Maclean, D.F.C.	15,000
Minister of National Defence, Maj.-Gen. Hon. George Randolph Pearkes, *V.C.*, C.B., D.S.O.	15,000
Solicitor-General, Hon. Leon Balcer	15,000
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Hon. Alvin George Hamilton	15,000
Minister of Transport, Hon. George Hees	15,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. William McLean Hamilton	15,000
Minister of Defence Production, Hon. Raymond O'Hurley	15,000
Associate Minister of National Defence, Hon. J. P. A. Sevigny	15,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. William J. Browne	7,500
Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Lester B. Pearson	15,000

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

ARGENTINA.
Ambassador, R. A. Bower.
AUSTRALIA.
High Commissioner, T. W. L. MacDermot.
AUSTRIA.
Ambassador, J. S. Macdonald.
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBURG.
Ambassador, S. D. Pierce.
BRAZIL.
Ambassador, J. A. Chapdelaine.
CEYLON.
High Commissioner, J. George.
CHILE.
Ambassador, P. Tremblay.
COLOMBIA.
Ambassador, J. Morin.
CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI.
Ambassador, A. C. Anderson.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
Minister, J. A. McCordick.
DENMARK.
Ambassador, J. B. C. Watkins.
FINLAND.
Chargé d' Affaires, O. W. Dier.
FRANCE.
Ambassador, P. Dupuy, C.M.G.
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, E. M. Reid.
GHANA.
High Commissioner, B. M. Williams.
GREECE.
Ambassador, E. D. McGreer.
INDIA.
High Commissioner, C. A. Ronning.
INDONESIA.
Ambassador, T. F. M. Newton.
IRISH REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, A. Rive.
ISRAEL.
Ambassador, Miss M. Meagher.
ITALY.
Ambassador, L. Mayrand.
JAPAN.
Ambassador, W. F. Bull.
LEBANON.
Ambassador, P. A. Beaulieu, Q.C.
MALAYA.
High Commissioner, A. R. Menzies.
MEXICO.
Ambassador, W. A. Irwin.
NETHERLANDS.
Ambassador, C. P. Hébert.
NEW ZEALAND.
High Commissioner, G. R. Heasman.
NORWAY.
Ambassador, R. A. Mackay.
PAKISTAN.
High Commissioner, H. O. Moran, M.B.E.
PERSIA.
Minister, G. B. Summers, Q.C.
PERU.
Ambassador, A. J. Pick.
POLAND.
Ambassador, G. H. Southam.
PORTUGAL.
Ambassador, Dr. P. Panneton.
SPAIN.
Ambassador, J. Bruchesi.
SWEDEN.
Ambassador, A. K. Graham, Q.C.
SWITZERLAND.
Ambassador, E. Turcotte.
TURKEY.
Ambassador (vacant).
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
High Commissioner, J. J. Hurley, O.B.E., E.D.
U.S.S.R.
Ambassador, D. M. Johnson.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, A. C. Smith.
UNITED KINGDOM.
High Commissioner, Hon. George Drew, Q.C., Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.
UNITED STATES.
Ambassador, A. D. P. Heeney.
URUGUAY.
Chargé d'Affaires, C. B. Birkett.
VENEZUELA.
Ambassador, L. E. Couillard.
WEST INDIES.
Commissioner, R. G. C. Smith.
YUGOSLAVIA.
Ambassador, R. A. D. Ford.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

ARGENTINA.
Ambassador, Gen. A. E. Peluffo.
AUSTRALIA.
High Commissioner, K. Desmond (*acting*).

† NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—a sessional allowance of $8,000 *per annum* is paid to a Minister of the Crown as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada. A motor-car allowance of $2,000 *per annum* is paid to Ministers holding portfolios. Since 1945 an expense allowance of $2,000 has been paid to Members of Parliament including Ministers of the Crown. An Act to provide retiring allowances, on a contributory basis, to persons who have served as Members of the House of Commons in Canada, was passed in 1952.

AUSTRIA.
Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. W. Wolte.
BELGIUM.
Ambassador, Jacques de Thier.
BRAZIL.
Ambassador, Edmondo Machado.
BURMA.
Ambassador, U On Sein.
CEYLON.
High Commissioner, Sir Velupillai Coomaraswamy, C.M.G.
CHILE.
Ambassador, Mario Rodriguez.
CHINA.
Ambassador, Liu Chieh.
COLOMBIA.
Ambassador, Brig.-Gen. L. E. Ordoñez.
CUBA.
Minister, M. Stolik.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
Minister, Dr. J. Taner.
DENMARK.
Ambassador, J. Knox.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, Dr. Arturo Calventi.
FINLAND.
Ambassador, A. Lehtinen.
FRANCE.
Ambassador, F. Lacoste.
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, H. Siegfried.
GREECE.
Ambassador, J. D. Kalergis.
HAITI.
Ambassador, H. Hippolyte.
ICELAND.
Ambassador, Thor Thors.
INDIA.
High Commissioner, C. S. Venkatachar.
INDONESIA.
Ambassador, L. N. Palar.
IRISH REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, Dr. T. J. Kiernan.
ISRAEL.
Ambassador, Y. D. Herzog.
ITALY.
Ambassador, Baron Carlo de Ferrariis Salzano.
JAPAN.
Ambassador, T. Hagiwara.
LEBANON.
Minister, R. Klab.
LUXEMBURG.
Minister, Georges Heisbourg.
MEXICO
Ambassador, Rafael de la Colina.
NETHERLANDS.
Ambassador, D. J. von Balluseck.
NEW ZEALAND.
High Commissioner, Foss Shanahan.
NORWAY.
Ambassador, Frithjof Jacobsen.
PAKISTAN.
High Commissioner, S. M. Burke.
PERSIA.
Minister, Mahmoud Esfandiay.
PERU.
Ambassador, J. V. Larrabure.
POLAND.
Chargé d'Affaires, M. Sieradzki.
PORTUGAL.
Ambassador, E. d' E. Patricio.
SPAIN.
Ambassador, J. de las Bacenas.
SWEDEN.
Ambassador, O. Thorsing.
SWITZERLAND.
Ambassador, Dr. V. Nef.
TUNISIA.
Ambassador, M. Slim.
TURKEY.
Ambassador, T. Menemencioglu.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
High Commissioner, Dr. W. Dirkse van Schalkwyk.
U.S.S.R.
Ambassador, Dr. A. A. Aroutunian.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, Abdel Hamid Ibrahim Seoud.
UNITED KINGDOM.
High Commissioner, Sir Saville Garner, K.C.M.G., Earnscliffe, Ottawa.
Deputy High Commissioner, R. W. D. Fowler.
Counsellor, H. E. Davies.
Naval Adviser, Capt. O. H. M. St. J. Steiner, R.N.
Army Adviser, Brig. A. C. Tyler, C.B.E., M.C.
Air Force Adviser, Air Commodore H. E. C. Boxer, O.B.E.
Director, U.K. Information Service, R. McC. Samples, D.S.O.
Economic Adviser and Senior Trade Commissioner, K. McGregor, C.M.G.
Agriculture and Food Adviser, C. H. Wake.
Adviser (Pensions), G. J. Harvey, O.B.E.
Adviser (Defence Research and Supply) C. J. Francis.
UNITED STATES.
Ambassador, R. B. Wigglesworth.
URUGUAY.
Chargé d'Affaires, E. Benavides.
VENEZUELA.
Ambassador, Dr. M. R. Egaña.
YUGOSLAVIA.
Ambassador, M. Milatovic.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The *Senate* consists of 102 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*, 24 for *Quebec*, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 6 for *Newfoundland*, 6 for *British Columbia*, 6 for *Manitoba*, 6 for *Alberta*, and 6 for *Saskatchewan*; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The *House of Commons* is elected every five years at longest.

In 1952, through an amendment to the British North America Act, it was provided that the number of Members of the House should be 265 and that the representation of the provinces should forthwith, and thereafter on the completion of each decennial census, be readjusted by such authority, in such manner and from such time as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provided, subject to certain rules. The latest redistribution of the Parliamentary constituencies was made when an Act to readjust the representation in the House of Commons received Royal Assent on July 4, 1952. Under the terms of this Act, the number of representatives elected for each province is now as follows:

85 for Ontario, 75 for Quebec, 12 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 14 for Manitoba, 22 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 17 for Saskatchewan, 17 for Alberta, 7 for Newfoundland, 1 for the Yukon Territory and 1 for Mackenzie district of the Northwest Territories. (Total 265).

Members of the House of Commons must be Canadian citizens or other British subjects, qualified voters under the Canada Elections Act and of the full age of twenty-one years; no property qualification is necessary, members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and since 1921, women have exercised the franchise on the same terms as men. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a plurality of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive $8,000 *per annum*, with travelling expenses and expense allowances, and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 3, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov.-Gen.), Sept. 1, 1916, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (King Edward VIII.), Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Mark Robert Drouin, Q.C. (*with sessional indemnity* $8,000, *residence allowance* $3,000, *expense allowance* $2,000, *and motor-car allowance* $1,000)	$9,000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, John F. MacNeill, Q.C.	16,000

The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Roland Michener (*with sessional allowance* $8,000, *expense allowance* $2,000, *and certain travelling expenses*)	$9,000
Deputy Speaker, Jacques Flynn (*with sessional allowance* $8,000, *expense allowance* $2,000, *and certain travelling expenses*)	6,000
Clerk of the House of Commons, Leon J. Raymond, O.B.E.	16,000

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of Queen's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. P. Kerwin	$27,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. R. Taschereau; Hon. C. H. Locke; Hon. J. R. Cartwright; Hon. G. Fauteux; Hon. D. C. Abbott; Hon. R. Martland; Hon. W. Judson; Hon. R. A. Ritchie.....each	$22,500
Registrar of the Supreme Court, K. J. Matheson, Q.C.	$11,500

Exchequer Court of Canada

President of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Hon. J. T. Thorson	18,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. C. A. Cameron; Hon. J. D. Kearney; Hon. A. Fournier; Hon. J. Dumoulin; Hon. A. L. Thurlow	16,900
Registrar, G. Belleau, Q.C.	9,000

NATIONAL DEFENCE

All matters relating to defence are the responsibility of the Minister of National Defence. Under his direction the Chiefs of Staff for the Navy, the Army and the Air Force are responsible for the control and administration of their respective Services. The Chairman of the Defence Research Board is responsible to the Minister for defence research and related matters.

Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy is administered by Naval Headquarters in Ottawa through principal commands at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C., for the Regular Force, and a third command at Hamilton, Ont., for the R.C.N. (Reserve).

On April 30, 1960, the Navy had 62 ships, excluding auxiliaries, in commission and 6 in reserve or refitting, excluding three on loan to other government departments and three on loan to the Royal Norwegian Navy. There were 150 aircraft in service or reserve. Among the ships in commission were one light fleet carrier, one light cruiser, 22 destroyer escorts, 18 frigates, one coastal escort, 10 minesweepers, 3 patrol craft and 2 repair ships. Two new destroyer escorts were commissioned in Dec. 1959. On April 30, 1960, there were 20,684 officers and men in the Royal Canadian Navy (Regular) and 3,348 in the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve Force on active list).

Army.—The Canadian Army with Headquarters at Ottawa exercises command and control in Canada through 4 commands and 10 areas.

On April 30, 1960, the Canadian Army (Regular) had 369 units active in Cananda and abroad. The Regular Army consists of four infantry brigade groups and a number of static units and installations for command, training, administration and supply. On the same date there were 420 units in the Canadian Army (Militia) and 29 units in the Supplementary Reserve. These reserve units, along with the Regular Reserve, the Canadian Officers Training Corps, the Cadet Services of Canada and the Reserve Militia consist of officers and men enrolled for other than continuous full-time service. On April 30, 1960, the strength of the Canadian Army (Regular) was 47,485 officers and men and the Canadian Army (Militia) 39,997 officers and men.

The Canadian Army (Regular) is responsible for the maintenance of the 1,200 mile Northwest Highway System from Dawson Creek, B.C. to the Alaska-Yukon Border.

Air Force.—The Royal Canadian Air Force is controlled and administered by Air Force Headquarters at Ottawa, Ont. through: Air Defence Command Headquarters, St. Hubert, P.Q.; 5 Air Division Headquarters, Vancouver, B.C.; 1 Air Division Headquarters, Metz, France; Air Transport Command Headquarters, Trenton, Ont.; Air Material Command Headquarters, Rockcliffe, Ont.; Maritime Air Command Headquarters, Halifax, N.S.; Training Command Headquarters, Winnipeg, Man. On April 30, 1959, the R.C.A.F. had 40 squadrons in service, 29 being regular and 11 auxiliary. On April 30, 1960, the strength of the R.C.A.F. (Regular) was 51,676 and of the R.C.A.F (Auxiliary) 3,730.

The Defence Research Board.—The purpose of the Defence Research Board is to make available for the defence of Canada the scientific resources of this country and to co-ordinate Canadian scientific efforts and knowledge with developments in allied countries.

The Board consists of a full-time Chairman and Vice-Chairman, five *ex officio* members and nine other members who are appointed for a term from industry and the universities. The *ex officio* members are the three Chiefs of Staff, the Deputy Minister of National Defence, the President of the National Research Council and a representative from the Department of Defence Production.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Headquarters: R.C.M.P. Headquarters Building, Ottawa.

Total strength (March 31, 1960) 152 officers, 5,388 other ranks, 373 special constables and 1,049 civil servants.

Commissioner, C. W. Harvison.

Deputy Commissioners, G. B. McClellan; J. R. Lemieux.

EDUCATION

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost of the publicly controlled schools being met by local taxation, aided by provincial grants. There were (1958–59) 28,022 publicly controlled schools with 3,629,197 pupils. In addition there were 170,465 pupils in private elementary, secondary and commercial schools. There are special schools for Indians with 29,868 pupils (1958–59). At December 1, 1959, there were 39 universities and about 310 other institutions of higher education with an estimated full-time university grade enrolment of 102,000. The University of Toronto, founded in 1827, had an enrolment of 12,273; British Columbia (1907) of 9,607; Montreal (1920) of 11,488; McGill (1829) of 7,366; Manitoba (1877) of 5,732; Saskatchewan (1907) of 4,896; Laval (1852) of 10,378; Alberta (1906) of 5,743; Queen's (1841) of 2,924; Ottawa (1848) of 2,640; Dalhousie (1818) of 1,799 and Western Ontario (1878) of 4,111. Figures include enrolment of full-time students at all affiliated colleges.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Languages.—Canada has two official languages, English and French. At the last census about 67 per cent. of the total population gave English and about 20 per cent. gave French as their native tongue. Some 1,727,000 (or 12 per cent.) are bilingual. Owing to the spread of education the percentages of illiterates is very low: 152,775 were unable to speak English or French.

Literature.—In addition to the rich heritages of English and French literature there is a definite Canadian literature in both tongues. In both languages history and biography were at first predominant but all fields have since been covered. In 1957 there were 111 daily newspapers published in Canada, 91 in English, 13 in French and the rest in other languages, with an aggregate circulation of over 4,000,000. In addition, there were about 731 weekly newspapers published in English and 159 in French.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1959.

Province	Births	Deaths	Marriages
Alberta	38,080	8,481	10,402
British Columbia	39,971	14,336	11,910
Manitoba	22,801	7,421	6,661
New Brunswick	16,486	4,747	4,310
Newfoundland	14,826	3,179	2,893
Nova Scotia	19,038	6,371	5,310
Ontario	157,124	50,600	46,598
P.E.I.	2,720	1,007	639
Quebec	142,383	36,390	37,124
Saskatchewan	24,319	7,003	6,388
Yukon	537	89	109
N.W. Territories	990	289	130
	479,275	139,913	132,474

Canada's Birth Rate per 1,000 population (1959) 27·5; Death Rate 8·0; Marriage Rate 7·6; Divorces (1952) 5,650; (1953) 6,160; (1954) 5,923; (1955) 6,053; (1956) 6,002; (1957) 6,688; (1958) 6,279; (1959) 6,222.

FINANCE

The official Rate of Exchange of the Canadian Dollar in 1945 was $4·45=£1 sterling. On Sept. 19, 1949, Canada devalued the Canadian dollar by 10 per cent in relation to the U.S. dollar, and the rate for sterling became $3·08=£1. On Sept. 30, 1950, the Canadian Government cancelled the official rates of exchange of the Canadian dollar and did not prescribe any new fixed official rate. During 1959 the average market rate for the U.S. dollar was 95·9 cents in terms of Canadian funds.

Year ended March 31	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
	$	$
1951	3,112,535,948	2,901,241,698
1952	3,980,908,652	3,732,875,250
1953	4,360,822,789	4,337,275,512
1954	4,396,319,583	4,350,522,378
1955	4,123,513,000	4,275,362,888
1956	4,400,046,639	4,433,127,636
1957	5,106,540,880	4,849,035,298
1958	5,048,788,279	5,087,411,011
1959	4,754,722,689	5,364,039,533
1960	5,301,000,000	5,706,800,000

CANADIAN LOAN TO U.K.

The United Kingdom Financial Agreement Act of 1946 authorized a loan to U.K. of $1,250,000,000 to enable the U.K. to buy Canada's export products during the period of world reconstruction. On Feb. 20, 1951, the U.K. Government announced that no further drawings would be made under the agreement, the total loan advanced amounting to $1,185,000,000. During the fiscal year 1958–59 a repayment of $16,000,000 was made, reducing the principal outstanding to $1,064,000,000.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, 1959

Country	To Canada	From Canada
	$	$
United Kingdom	596,561,517	788,618,456
Australia	41,230,726	54,194,116
New Zealand	8,647,908	13,404,723
South Africa	6,631,912	51,377,332
Brit. E. Africa	11,902,464	849,891
Ghana	4,103,516	3,808,863
India	29,297,107	53,775,509
Pakistan	1,105,137	17,361,097
Ceylon	15,139,589	4,941,941
Malaya	28,657,725	3,269,085
British Guiana	17,859,559	4,441,780
West Indies	50,709,791	40,075,216
U.S.A.	3,829,438,053	3,108,175,668
Arabia	70,728,905	2,877,932
Argentina	3,432,563	7,088,757
Austria	5,852,207	8,345,756
Belgium and Luxemburg	45,086,084	56,211,811
Belgian Congo	2,262,305	2,705,968
Brazil	28,544,470	14,262,231
Chile	875,180	6,260,166
China (except Formosa)	4,850,010	1,720,733
China (Formosa)	715,912	1,705,918
Colombia	15,847,418	17,693,538
Costa Rica	4,809,671	2,644,171
Cuba	12,045,508	15,252,742
Czechoslovakia	6,501,841	4,953,937
Denmark	9,499,643	5,596,105
Dominican Republic	1,636,888	5,164,996
Ecuador	7,638,458	3,881,789
Egypt	281,329	1,958,399
Finland	946,832	2,772,640
France	58,229,454	43,566,443
French Africa	2,171,694	2,798,324
Germany:		
Fed. Republic	126,600,673	129,588,057
Eastern	901,310	380
Greece	362,631	3,978,149
Guatemala	2,718,663	2,655,713
Haiti	1,068,123	1,379,695
Hawaii	4,728,497	3,615,735
Honduras	2,904,999	954,410
Indonesia	155,526	1,784,598
Rep. of Ireland	2,127,350	8,201,686
Israel	2,505,379	4,682,453
Italy	38,434,714	32,235,212
Japan	102,898,610	139,856,815
Mexico	34,615,081	27,766,214
Morocco	234,330	420,097
Netherlands	30,924,856	54,166,157
Neth. W. Indies	50,370,979	1,910,549
Norway	4,164,698	62,436,572
Panama	8,907,410	4,031,403
Persia	11,961,454	2,258,091
Peru	4,006,520	11,697,258
Philippines	1,449,070	14,931,429
Portugal	3,033,863	3,074,431
Puerto Rico	1,800,158	10,542,683
Spain	5,735,726	6,180,445
Sweden	18,307,408	15,048,880
Switzerland	25,010,968	25,909,312
Syria & Lebanon	215,830	4,495,422
Thailand	651,594	1,948,195
Turkey	913,127	1,126,980
U.S.S.R.	2,291,606	12,740,140
Venezuela	204,697,170	46,007,524
Commonwealth Countries	837,250,001	1,063,632,459
For. Countries	4,816,968,817	3,997,271,705
Totals	5,654,218,818	5,063,904,164

DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt	Net Public Debt
	$	$
1954	17,923,189,502	11,115,937,064
1955	17,951,491,464	11,263,080,154
1956	19 124,232,779	11,280,368,964
1957	18,335,797,515	11,007,651,158
1958	18,478,541,848	11,046,273,890
1959	20,246,773,669	11,678,389,860
1960	20,996,500 000	12,081,900,000

The net amount of Canada Savings Bonds of all series outstanding was $3,212,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1959, compared with $2,895,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1958.

Banking.—There were 9 chartered banks on June 30, 1960. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on March 31, 1960 was $29,372,461. The deposits in the Quebec savings banks on March 31, 1960, were $272,614,366.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—About 8 per cent. of the total land area of Canada is classified as farm land and approximately half of this is under cultivation, the remainder being woodland or suitable only for grazing purposes. Three quarters of the land at present cultivated is found in the prairie region of Western Canada. In 1959 there were 174,000,000 acres under cultivation and 17·1 per cent. of the population of Canada were engaged in farming.

The total gross farm value of all field crops produced on 61,012,000 acres in 1959 was $1,466,859,000.

Canadian grain crops (in thousands of bushels):

ALL CANADA	1957	1958	1959
Wheat	370,508	371,730	413,520
Oats	380,599	400,951	417,933
Barley	215,993	244,764	225,550
Rye	8,539	8,002	8,149
Flaxseed	19,179	22,766	21,219

Live Stock.—On June 1, 1959, the live stock included 614,000 horses, 11,129,000 cattle, 1,761,000 sheep, 6,872,000 swine and 81,785,000 poultry; the output of creamery butter in 1959 was 325,300,000 lb., compared with 335,990,000 lb. in 1958. The cheese production was 107,175,000 lb. compared with 91,321,000 lb. in 1958.

Fur farming.—There were 2,383 fur farms in Canada in 1958, 94 of which were fox farms, and 1,724 mink farms, the remainder being divided between raccoon, marten, fisher, fitch, lynx, chinchilla, nutria, ermine and skunk. The number of pelts produced in 1958–59 was 5,370,580, valued at $25,801,395.

Fisheries.—The total value of the catch marketed in the calendar year 1958 was $231,520,400. The capital invested in the primary fisheries was $124,546,100 of which sea fisheries accounted for $110,107,000 or 88·4 per cent., and inland fisheries for $14,439,100 or 11·6 per cent.; persons employed 97,161; canning and curing establishments in operation 548.

Lumbering.—The value of primary forest production was $823,054,498 in 1957. Lumber sawn (1958) $459,900,750. The net value of products in the pulp and paper industry (1958) amounted to $702,750,789. Newsprint produced (1958), amounted to 6,030,930 tons valued at $699,906,388.

Imports.—The principal imports in 1959 were machinery (non-farm) and parts ($585,235,000); automobile parts ($288,596,000); crude petroleum ($277,495,000); electrical apparatus ($269,402,000); rolling mill products ($137,331,000); farm implements and machinery ($273,821,000); fruits ($159,634,000); tractors and parts ($172,069,000); passenger automobiles ($199,601,000); engines and boilers ($135,002,000); bituminous coal ($65,115,000); aircraft and parts ($76,745,000); fuel oils ($77,903,000); cotton fabrics ($70,058,000); paperboard, paper and products ($68,051,000).

Exports.—The principal exports in 1959 were newsprint paper ($722,601,000); planks and boards ($322,871,000); wheat ($441,830,000); wood pulp ($311,253,000); aluminium and products ($232,426,000); nickel ($226,857,000); copper and products ($166,067,000); iron ore ($157,814,000); uranium ores and concentrates ($311,904,000); asbestos and products ($111,141,000); grains (other than wheat) ($86,192,000); farm implements and machinery ($114,695,000); whisky ($78,262,000); crude petroleum ($74,541,000).

Principal Exports to the United Kingdom in 1959 were wheat ($146,843,000); aluminium, primary ($68,393,000); copper and products ($50,066,000); nickel and products ($46,219,000); newsprint ($51,586,000); planks and boards ($26,403,000); barley ($36,146,000); wood pulp ($24,727,000); canned salmon ($17,233,000); wheat flour ($23,221,000); platinum and scrap ($11,664,000); flaxseed ($18,109,000); iron ore ($22,428,000); tobacco ($19,972,000); zinc and products ($16,084,000).

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1958 numbered 36,741, the gross value of factory shipments being $22,163,186,308. These industries employed 1,290,602 hands, the total pay roll for whom was $4,808,496,260.

Minerals.—Canada is the world's greatest producer of nickel, platinum, gold and asbestos, and ranks second in zinc, third in lead, silver and gypsum, fifth in copper and seventh in petroleum. Canada is a leading world source of uranium ores. The principal minerals produced in 1959 were: petroleum, crude 184,593,000 barrels ($426,950,227); copper ($233,296,375); nickel ($257,173,340); iron ore ($186,206,552); gold, 444,845 oz. troy ($149,213,447); zinc ($96,563,324); asbestos ($106,591,686); coal, 10,597,255 tons ($73,056,903); lead ($39,574,191); uranium ($324,549,609); silver ($28,381,750); natural gas 427,804,000 M. cu. ft. ($40,098,850); platinum ($10,951,608). The total value of mineral output in 1959 was $2,389,683,279.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The total first main track mileage of railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1958, was 44,125 miles, the capital liability of the railways being $4,599,774,523 (1958), earnings $1,163,735,417, the working expenses $1,132,277,504. In 1958 the passengers carried on railways numbered 21,376,438 and freight 187,147,036 tons. Passengers carried by other transit systems totalled 1,079,712,025, operating income being $133,732,764 and expenses $129,625,050.

Name	Total Miles operated 1958	Capital 1958
Canadian National Railway System (in Canada) single track..	23,135	$3,227,492,717
Canadian Pacific single track.....	16,676	1,114,794,052
Other Lines single track.	4,314	257,487,754
		$4,599,774,523

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1959, including inland vessels, was 19,507 vessels with net tonnage 1,819,034.

Canals.—In 1959 the vessels passing through the Canadian sections of the St. Lawrence Seaway numbered 30,000 of 49,960,000 tons of freight. In addition to the Seaway, there were seven canal systems under control of the Federal Government.

Civil Aviation.—The number of revenue-producing passengers carried in 1959 was 5,310,245 compared with 4,555,251 in 1958. Revenue freight was 187,680,471 lb. or a decrease of 6,817,211 lb. over 1958. Mail pounds carried increased from 33,628,013 lb. in 1958 to 35,543,446 lb. in 1959.

Motor Vehicles.—Total motor vehicle registrations numbered 4,966,541 (excluding Newfoundland) in 1959.

Post and Telegraphs.—There were 11,634 post offices on March 31, 1959. The net postal revenue was 183,380,509 in the fiscal year 1959. On March 31, 1959, there were 5,521 rural mail delivery routes on which were situated 601,500 boxes. The length of telegraph lines operated in 1958 was 47,495 miles; number of telegrams transmitted totalled 17,296,786.

On Dec. 31, 1958, there were 5,118,293 telephones and 20,250,410 miles of telephone wire in use.

YUKON TERRITORY

The Yukon Act, 1952, as amended, provides for the administration of the Territory by a Commissioner acting under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council. The Council comprises five members elected from electoral districts in the Territory. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles with a population (1959) of 13,000, including 1,700 Indians and Eskimos. Mining is the chief industry. Values of production in 1959 were: silver $6,058,793; gold, $2,296,054; lead, $2,327,845; zinc, $1,510,406; coal, $49,260; cadmium, $179,200.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Whitehorse. Pop. (1960) 6,000.

Commissioner, F. H. Collins.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Area 1,304,903 square miles; population (estimated, 1960) 21,000, including approximately 12,000 Indians and Eskimos.

The Northwest Territories are subdivided into the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin.

The Northwest Territories Act, 1952, as amended, provides for the government of the Territories by a Commissioner (who is responsible to the Government through the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources), and a council of nine (comprising 4 members elected in the district of Mackenzie and 5 appointed members). Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council.

The chief industry of the Northwest Territories is mining. The value of gold production in 1959 was $13,589,942, crude petroleum $630,000; silver $61,265; pitchblende $7,564,000; copper $259,000; nickel $2,331,000. Fur produced in 1958-59 was valued at $808,154.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Ottawa. The Commissioner in Council holds two sessions each year, one in Ottawa and the other in the Territories.

Commissioner, R. Gordon Robertson.

PROVINCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

ALBERTA

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an area of 255,285 square miles, including about 6,485 square miles of water, with a population (estimated March 1, 1960) of 1,273,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 65 members, elected for five years, representing 65 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The present representation of parties is 61 Social Credit Party, 1 Liberal, 1 Progressive Conservative and 2 others. The Executive Council consists of 13 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour J. Percy Page (1950)	$9,000
Executive.	
Premier, Minister of Mines and Minerals and Attorney-General, Hon. Ernest Charles Manning	$14,000
Minister of Public Health, Hon. J. D. Ross, M.D.	11,000
Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. R. A. Jorgenson	11,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. A. J. Hooke	11,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. James Hartly	11,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. L. C. Halmrast	11,000
Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. N. A. Willmore	11,000
Minister of Education, Hon. A. O. Aalborg	11,000
Minister of Labour and Telephones, Hon. R. Reierson	11,000
Minister of Railways and Highways, Hon. G. E. Taylor	11,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. E. W. Hinman	11,000
Minister of Industry and Development and Provincial Secretary, Hon. Russell Patrick	11,000
Minister Without Portfolio, Hon. F. Colbourne	*special allowance*
Clerk of the Executive Council and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, R. A. Crevoiin.	8,220
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Rev. Hon. Peter Dawson	7,000
The Judicature.	
The Supreme Court of Alberta.	
Appellate Division, Hon. C. J. Ford	$18,500
Judges, Hons. H. J. Macdonald; M. M. Porter; H. G. Johnson	each 16,900
Trial Division, Hon. C. C. McLaurin (C.J.)	18,500
Judges, Hons. W. G. Egbert; N. Primrose; J. M. Cairns; P. Greschuk; H. W Riley; S. B. Smith	each 16,900

Agent-General in London, R. A. McMullen, 37 Hill Street, W.1.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The area in field crops, 1959, was—under wheat 5,160,000 acres, producing 107,000,000 bushels; oats, 2,850,000 acres (180 000,000 bushels); barley 3,610,000 acres (110,000,000 bushels). The live stock production (1959) included 660,000 cattle, 228,000 calves, 239,000 sheep and lambs and 2,236,000 hogs.

The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at three points in the Province.

Finance.—Net Funded Debt, Dec. 31, 1959, $27,303,307, Revenue (1960–61 estimated), $328,639,820. Expenditure, $328,603,133.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output in 1959 was estimated at $880,000,000, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population 269,314. Other centres are Calgary (235,428). Lethbridge (33,706), Medicine Hat (23,146), Red Deer, Grande Prairie, Camrose and Wetaskiwin.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 366,255 square miles, with a population (1960 estimate) of 1,601,000.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council together with a Legislative Assembly of 52 members.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. F. M. Ross, C.M.G., M.C.	$9,000
Secretary, Cmdr. C. G. Dixon	7,620
Executive Council. (Sworn in August 2, 1952.)	
Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Finance, Hon. W. A. C. Bennett	$15,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal Affairs and of Social Welfare, Hon. W. D. Black	12,500
Attorney-General and Minister of Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce, Hon. R. W. Bonner, Q.C.	12,500
Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. R. G. Williston	12,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. N. P. Steacy	12,500
Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Hon. W. K. Kiernan	12,500
Minister of Highways, Hon. P. A. Gaglardi	12,500
Minister of Labour, of Railways and of Commercial Transport, Hon. L. Wicks	12,500
Minister of Education, Hon. L. R. Peterson	12,500
Minister of Health Services and Hospital Insurance, Hon. E. C. F. Martin	12,500
Minister of Public Works, Hon. W. N. Chant	12,500
Minister of Recreation and Conservation, Hon. E. C. Westwood	12,500
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. L. H. Shantz	8,500
The Judicature.	
Court of Appeal—Chief Justice of British Columbia, Hon. A. C. Des Brisay	$18,500
Justices of Appeal, Hons. C. H. O'Halloran; S. A. Smith; H. I. Bird; H. W. Davey; J. M. Coady; F. A. Sheppard	16,900
Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Sherwood Lett	18,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. M. Manson; A. D. Macfarlane; J. O. Wilson; N. W. Whittaker; H. W. McInnes; A. E. Lord; H. J. Sullivan; J. G. Ruttan; T. W. Brown; H. A. Maclean; F. K. Collins	each 16,900
District Judge in Admiralty, Hon. S. A. Smith	1,000

Agent-General in London, Maj.-Gen. B. M. Hofmeister, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1.

Finances.—Estimated Revenue for 1959–60, $287,775,423. Estimated Expenditure, $300,401,394 (including $69,493,000 capital expenditure out of income). There is no direct debt.

Production and Industry.—The principal manufacturing centres are Vancouver, Trail, Victoria,

Kitimat, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Port Alberni, and Prince Rupert. The values of production of the principal primary industries in 1959 were:—Forests $672,000,000; Agriculture $119,000,000; Mining $154,000,000; Fishing $66,000,000. There are extensive coal, gas and oil reserves and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber. Forestry and forest-based industries form the most important economic activity. British Columbia is the leading province of Canada in the quality and value of its timber and sawmill products, contributing about half the national output. The north-eastern part of the Province produces petroleum and natural gas and in other parts gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, asbestos and industrial minerals are mined. The climate is healthy and temperate. The principal exports are lumber, pulp, newsprint, aluminium, zinc, lead, copper, fish products and fruit. The *Alaska Highway* runs from Dawson Creek, B.C., to the Yukon boundary and thence *via* Whitehorse and Dawson to Fairbanks in Alaska.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Metropolitan population (1960 estimate) 142,000. Vancouver (founded in 1886), the largest city in the Province, metropolitan population (1960 estimate) 760,000, is the western terminus of the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. (the C.N.R. also has a terminus at Prince Rupert) and the southern terminus of the P.G.E., and possesses one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Other main trading centres are Chilliwack (28,400), Nanaimo (14,200), Penticton (12,000), Prince George (13,500), Prince Rupert (11,500) and Kamloops (10,100).

MANITOBA

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the Red River settlement, is the central province of Canada. The Province has a considerable area of prairie land but is also a land of wide diversity combining 400 miles of sea-coast, large lakes and rivers covering an area of 26,789 square miles and Precambrian rock which covers about three-fifths of the Province. The total area is 246,512 square miles with a population of 885,000 (1959).

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 10 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 57 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives an annual sessional allowance of $3,000.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour John Stewart McDiarmid (1953)	$9,000

Executive.

(June 30, 1958)

Premier and President of the Council, Acting Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations, Hon. Dufferin Roblin	$10,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. G. Hutton	8,000
Minister of Public Works and Highways, Hon. Errick French Willis	8,000
Minister of Industry and Commerce, Hon. Edward Gurney Vaux Evans	8,000
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Hon. C. H. Witney	8,000
Minister of Education, Hon. Stewart E. McLean	8,000
Attorney-General, Hon. Sterling Rufus Lyon	8,000
Minister of Health and Public Welfare, Dr. Hon. George Johnson	8,000
Minister of Labour and Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. John William McLeod Thompson	8,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Utilities, Hon. John Carroll	$8,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. A. W. Harrison	2,500

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—	
Chief Justice of Manitoba, Hon. J. E. Adamson	18,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. I Schultz; G. E. Tritschler; C. C. Miller; S. Freedman each	16,900
Queen's Bench:—	
Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. E. K. Williams	18,560
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. M. Campbell; R. Maybank; A. M. Monnin; F. M. Bastin; W. G. Ferguson each	16,900

Finances.—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended March 31, 1959, were $85,356,800, and the expenditure $81,615,100.

Agriculture and Livestock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 135,536,000 acres, of which 8,612,000 acres were under field crops in 1958. The gross value of agricultural production in 1958 was estimated at $319,955,000, of which field crops represented $167,307,000. Farm animals in 1958 numbered 865,000 cattle, 455,000 pigs, 78,000 sheep, 65,000 horses and 8,016,000 poultry.

Manufactures.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1958 was estimated at $673,875,000. Manufacturing enterprises employed about 41,750 persons and paid $139,850,000 in salaries and wages. The chief industrial centres are Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James, Brandon and Selkirk. The largest manufacturing industry is the food and beverage industry, followed by iron and steel products. Petroleum has grown into one of the most important industries in Manitoba.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (1956), 256,683. Other centres are St. Boniface (28,636), St. James (26,240), Brandon (24,579), Portage La Prairie (10,374).

NEW BRUNSWICK

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°-48° N. lat. and 63° 47'-69° W. long. and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population (estimated at June 1, 1958) of 577,000. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 52 members elected by the people. At the General Election of June 27, 1960, 31 Liberal and 21 Conservative members were returned.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour J. Leonard O'Brien (1958)	$9,000

Executive.

(July 12, 1960)

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Louis J. Robichaud, Q.C.	$12,500
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Hon. L. G. Des Brisay	7,500
Minister of Public Works, Hon. A. F. Richard	7,500
Minister of Health and Social Services, Hon. George Dumont, M.D.	7,500
Minister of Education, Hon. Henry G. Irwin	7,500
Minister of Industry and Development, Hon. Michael Fournier	7,500
Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. H. Graham Crocker	7,500
Minister of Labour, Hon. K. J. Webber	7,500

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. Adrien Levesque $7,500
Chairman, New Brunswick Electric Power Commission, Hon. Donald Harper 7,500
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. Joseph E. Le Blanc 7,500
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. William R. Duffie 7,500
Speaker of the House, Hon. J. Arthur Moore.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. B. McNair 16,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. G. F. G. Bridges; Hon. L. McC. Ritchie 14,400

Queen's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. J. E. Michaud 16,000
Judges, Hons. A. Robichaud; W. A. I. Anglin; C. J. Jones ..... each 14,400

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. W. A. I. Anglin $1,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. W. J. West $500

Finance.—The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1962 is $83,560,300, and the ordinary expenditure $83,391,644.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 17,582,720 acres, of which 869,965 were under field crops in 1958. The live stock in 1958 included 25,700 horses, 148,000 cattle, 37,000 sheep, 54,000 hogs and 842,000 poultry. Settlement is encouraged and improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The chief commercial fish are lobsters, sardines, herring, cod and salmon. The estimated value of production of the fisheries in 1958 was $24,000,000. The cheese factories in operation produced 864,913 lb. of cheese and the creameries 8,316,238 lb. of butter in 1958.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacturing centre is Saint John. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found (output, 1958, 790,573 tons, value $6,633,503), also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL Ψ FREDERICTON: population (1956), 18,303. Ψ Saint John (pop. 52,491) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal: Moncton (38,479); Lancaster (12,371); Edmundston (11,997); Campbellton (9,967).

NEWFOUNDLAND

Area and Population.—THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND is situated between 46° 37'–51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'–59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle on the N.W. and by Cabot Strait on the S.W. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.) and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. It comprises an area of 156,185 sq. miles (inclusive of Labrador) with a population (estimated 1958) of 438,000.

Government.—On March 31, 1949, the island, with its dependency in Labrador, became the 10th Province of the Dominion of Canada. The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 36 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Campbell Macpherson, O.B.E. (Dec. 16, 1957) $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Economic Development, Hon. J. R. Smallwood, D.C.L., LL.D.
Attorney-General, Hon. L. R. Curtis, Q.C.
Mines and Resources, Hon. W. J. Keough.
Labour, Hon. C. H. Ballam.
Provincial Affairs and Solicitor General, Hon. M. P. Murray, Q.C.
Public Works, Hon. J. R. Chalker.
Fisheries, Hon. J. T. Cheeseman.
Public Welfare, Municipal Affairs and Supply, Hon. B. J. Abbott.
Finance, Hon. E. S. Spencer.
Health, Hon. J. M. McGrath, M.D.
Highways, Hon. F. W. Rowe.
Education, Hon. G. A. Frecker, LL.D.
Without Portfolio, Hon. P. J. Lewis, Q.C.

Clerk of the Executive Council, J. G. Channing.
Leader of the Opposition, J. J. Greene.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. R. S. Furlong $18,500
Judges, Hon. Sir Brian Dunfield; Hon. H. A. Winter each $16,900

The Legislature.

A General Election was held on Aug. 20, 1959. The present state of parties is: *Liberal*, 31; *Progressive Conservative*, 3; *United Newfoundland Party*, 2.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. J. R. Courage.
Clerk of the House of Assembly, R. Sheppard.

Finance.—The revenue in 1959–60 was $75,893,300 and the expenditure $70,123,100. The estimated revenue for 1960–61 is $80,748,000 and expenditure $76,796,000.

Production and Industry.—With the exception of Gander, Bishop's Falls, Badger, Millertown, Buchans, Howley, Deer Lake and that portion of the West Coast between St. George's and Port aux Basques the inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays. Seven mines are in operation: two iron ore, one limestone, one lead, zinc and copper, two fluorspar and one copper. Two pulp and paper mills are in operation with a total production of 497,683 tons of newsprint and 35,998 tons of sulphite pulp.

The value in 1959, of products of the forests was estimated at $78,000,000; fishery products were valued at $30,000,000 and the estimated value of agricultural products was $12,000,000. The value in 1959 of mineral products was $72,307,000. Lead, zinc and copper production in 1959 was 70,223 short tons, valued at $21,933,000; iron ore production was 6,192,770 tons valued at $42,696,000 and the value of fluorspar and gold production was $1,974,000 and $454,000 respectively.

Railways.—From April 1, 1949, the rail system, formerly owned and operated by the Newfoundland Government, was taken over by the Dominion of Canada and entrusted to the Canadian National Railway for operation. The main line of the railway extends from St. John's on the east coast to Port aux Basques on the west coast—a distance of 547 miles—with branches connecting with the ports of Argentia, Carbonear, Bonavista and Lewisporte, a total mileage of 705. There are also 56 miles of private line. Communication between various points on the coast and between Port aux Basques and North Sydney, Nova Scotia, is maintained by a fleet of 9 motor vessels and 7 steam vessels, operated by the Railway.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 636 post offices open in 1959. The number of telegraph and telephone offices was 677.

Civil Aviation.—Trans-Canada, British Overseas and 10 other lines (2 of them for local traffic only) operate from Gander Airport.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31. 1959, ships registered in Newfoundland consisted of 57 sailing vessels of 4,365 gross tons, 14 steam vessels of 12,457 gross tons and 726 motor vessels of 52,877 gross tons.

External Trade	1957
Imports	$42,665,000
Exports	$109,050,000

Principal Cities.—The Capital, ΨST. JOHN'S (population 1956 census, 77,991) contains two cathedrals, several banks and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Corner Brook (23,225), Wabana (7,873), Grand Falls (6,064), Carbonear (3,995), Windsor (4,500), Gander (4,929), Bonavista (4,078), Goose Bay (Labrador) (4,007), Botwood (3,894), Stephenville (3,762) and Bishop's Falls (3,393).

LABRADOR

Labrador, the most northerly district in the Province of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, at the north-east entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the eastern entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. The territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 110,000 square miles, with a population (1956) of 20,975. Labrador is noted for its cod fisheries. It also possesses valuable salmon, herring, trout and seal fisheries.

At the headwaters of the Hamilton River an investigation is being carried out in an area geologically of the same age as part of the Lake Superior iron one. In this area some 400,000,000 long tons of iron ore have been outlined—by drilling. A railway from Seven Islands, in Quebec Province, a port on the northern shore of the St. Lawrence River, to the site of the iron ore deposits, near the headwaters of the Hamilton River, is now completed at an estimated cost of $200,000,000. Construction of a shipping port at Seven Islands has also been completed.

Between Hamilton River and the southern boundary of Labrador there exists the largest stand of virgin timber on the North American continent. Estimates made, as a result of aerial and ground surveys, show some 40,000,000 cords of merchantable timber, with an approximate value of $125,000,000 on the stump. The Hamilton River, flowing into Hamilton Inlet, is probably the largest undeveloped power river left in North America. It has a length of 560 miles and drains an area of 30,000 square miles. The two most important power sites on it are at Grand Falls and at Muskrat Falls. Theoretical continuous horse-power is 6,000,000.

NOVA SCOTIA

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25′-47° N. lat and 59° 40′-66° 25′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,068 square miles (325 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population (estimated 1959) of 716,000.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 37 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Hon. E. C. Plow (1958)	$9,000
Executive.	
Premier, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Education, Hon. Robert L. Stanfield, Q.C.	$12,000
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Highways, Hon. G. I. Smith, Q.C.	10,000
Attorney-General and Minister of Public Health, Hon. Richard A. Donahoe, Q.C	$10,000
Minister of Public Works and of Labour, Hon. Stephen T. Pyke	10,000
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing and of Lands and Forests, Hon. Edward D. Haliburton	10,000
Minister of Mines and of Trade and Industry, Hon. Edward A. Manson	10,000
Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. Malcolm S. Leonard	10,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. N. Layton Fergusson	10,000
The Legislature. (Single Chamber.)	
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. W. S. Kennedy Jones	$3,000
The Judicature. Supreme Court.	
Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilsley	$13,000
Judges, Hons. John Doull; Josiah H. MacQuarrie; E. T. Parker; L. D. Currie; V. C. MacDonald	each 12,000

Finance.—The estimated revenue in 1958–59 was $78,092,800 and the expenditure $68,900,000; the funded debt (March 31, 1959) was $267,699,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—According to the 1956 census Nova Scotia has a total land area of 13,275,520 acres, of which 2,775,642 acres are held as farm land. At the same census, the total number of occupied farms was listed at 21,075. Of the total area in farm land, 379,000 acres are devoted to the production of principal field crops, valued at $17,474,000.

The Annapolis Valley section of Nova Scotia is famous for its fruit production, with an average crop of nearly 2,500,000 bushels annually, although on occasion it has produced over 6,000,000 bushels of apples.

The number of live stock is estimated (1957) as follows: horses, 16,700; cattle and calves, 177,000; sheep and lambs, 83,000; hogs, 31,000; poultry, 1,891,000.

Manufactures.—In 1958 there were 1,400 establishments employing 29,000 people. The gross value of production was approximately $900,000,000, foods and beverages, wood and paper, iron and steel, petroleum and coal products accounting for the larger proportion of this amount. The principal industrial centres are Halifax, Sydney, Pictou, Truro, Amherst, New Glasgow, Trenton and Yarmouth.

Fisheries.—The total landed value of the fisheries in 1958 was $24,843,000. About 20,000 people are employed in fishing and fish processing.

Minerals.—4,391,832 tons of coal were produced in 1959. Gypsum production totalled 5,028,561 tons; barytes 207,386 tons; salt 101,013 tons.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, ΨHALIFAX, population of Metropolitan area (1956) 164,200, one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies, South America and Europe. One of the largest bridges in the British Commonwealth spans the harbour and connects the town of Dartmouth and surrounding area with the city proper. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries; other cities and towns are Sydney, Glace Bay and New Waterford (*see below*). Dartmouth (21,093), Truro (12,250), New Glasgow (9,998) Amherst (10,301), Sydney Mines (8,731) and Yarmouth (8,095).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, was incorporated with Nova Scotia in 1819. It contains an area of 3,975 sq. miles, population (1956) 162,859. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 32,162), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the third largest steel works in Canada. Glace Bay and New Waterford, also coal mining centres, have populations of 24,416 and 10,381 respectively. The Canadian National Railway provides service to the island. Construction of a large rail-highway causeway from mainland to island was completed in 1955.

ONTARIO

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 412,582 square miles, with a population (estimated 1958) of 5,803,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 98 members elected for five years. The last General Election was held in June, 1955, and the state of the parties in August, 1958, was 82 Progressive Conservatives, 10 Liberals, 3 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 1 Liberal-Labour and 2 vacancies.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour John B. Mackay (1957) $10,000

Executive Council.

Prime Minister and President of the Council, Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Q.C. $14,000
Attorney-General, Hon. A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C. 10,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. Mackinnon Phillips, M.D. 10,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Charles Daley 10,000
Minister of Planning and Development, Hon. William M. Nickle, Q.C. 10,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. William K. Warrender, Q.C. 10,000
Minister of Travel and Publicity, Hon. Bryan L. Cathcart 10,000
Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. Louis P. Cecile, Q.C. 10,000
Minister of Reform Institutions, Hon. George C. Wardrope 10,000
Minister of Education, Hon. William J. Dunlop 10,000
Treasurer, Hon. James N. Allan 10,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William A. Goodfellow 10,000
Minister of Health, Hon. Matthew B. Dymond, M.D. 10,000
Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. Joseph W. Spooner 10,000
Minister of Highways, Hon. Frederick M. Cass, Q.C. 10,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Ray Connell 10,000
Minister of Transport, Hon. John Yaremko, Q.C. 10,000
Minister of Energy Resources, Hon. Robert Macaulay, Q.C. 10,000
Minister of Mines, Hon. James A. Maloney, Q.C. 10,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. John P. Robarts, Q.C.; Hon. John Root.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. the Rev. A. W. Downer $3,000

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

Chief Justice of Ontario, Court of Appeal, Hon. D. H. Porter.
Chief Justice of the High Court Division, Hon. J. C. McRuer.
Justices of Appeal, Hon R. E. Laidlaw; Hon. W. D. Roach; Hon. I. B. Aylesworth; Hon. C. W. G. Gibson, M.C., V.D.; Hon. F. G. MacKay; Hon. W. F. Schroeder; Hon. A. M. Le Bel; Hon. K. G. Morden; Hon. G. A. McGillivray.
High Court Judges, Hon. D. P. J. Kelly; Hon. F. H. Barlow; Hon. J. L. Wilson; Hon. R. W. Treleaven; Hon. D. C. Wells; Hon. P. E. F. Smily; Hon. G. A. Gale; Hon. R. I. Ferguson; Hon. W. F. Spence; Hon. J. M. King; Hon. H. A. Aylen; Hon. J. L. McLennan; Hon. C. D. Stewart; Hon. E. G. Moorhouse; Hon. E. G. Thompson; Hon. L. A. Landreville; Hon. S. N. Schatz; Hon. G. T. Walsh; Hon. J. F. Donnelly.

AGENT-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO IN U.K., J. S. P. Armstrong, 13 Charles II Street, London, S. W.1 ..... $10,000

Finance.—The estimated Net Ordinary Revenue of the Ontario Government for 1958–59 was $624,839,000 and the estimated Net Ordinary Expenditure was $624,249,000. The estimated Gross Capital Debt was $579,300,000 on March 31, 1959, and the Net Capital Debt was estimated at $948,400,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of Ontario is about 220,200,000 acres. There are about 12,572,000 acres of improved land, of which 7,864,300 acres were under field crops in 1958. These included wheat, 595,000 acres; oats, 1,900,000 acres; mixed grains, 760,000 acres and hay 3,185,000 acres.

In 1958 the numbers of live stock included—horses, 115,000; cattle, 2,945,000; sheep and lambs, 383,000; swine, 1,850,000, and poultry, 33,355,000.

Forestry.—Productive forested lands comprise 108,135,000 acres or about 50 per cent. of the land area of the Province. The total value of forest production in the Province in 1958 was estimated at $155,000,000. Pulp and paper is one of the most important manufacturing industries in the Province. In 1957 it turned out products having an estimated gross value of $445,956,000. Wood pulp production amounted to 2,746,000 tons valued at $207,306,000. About 2,338,000 tons of basic paper and paper board were produced, valued at $325,851,000, of which newsprint production comprised nearly two-thirds, valued at $172,068,000.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. In 1958 the selling value of factory shipments was estimated at $10,686,300,000 and the number of employees at 605,000.

Minerals.—Ontario leads the other Provinces in mineral production, the estimated output in 1958 being a record figure of $799,168,000. The principal metals produced and their value were: gold, $90,668,000; nickel, $179,178,000; copper, $71,976,000; platinum and other platinum metals, $13,769,000; iron ore, $33,308,000; uranium, $221,895,000 and cobalt, $4,761,000.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, ΨTORONTO, population (1958) 645,992 (Metropolitan Toronto, 1,412,207), with extensive shipping interests on the Great Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial, commercial and financial activity; ΨHamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (248,946); Ottawa, the national capital (233,946); London (99,115); Brantford (52,668) ΨKingston (47,882); Peterborough (44,730); ΨWindsor, connected by tunnel and bridge with Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. (119,319); Fort William (41,791); Kitchener (66,547); Guelph (35,787); St. Catharine's (41,156);

ΨSault Ste. Marie (40,558); Oshawa (54,896); Sudbury (47,773); ΨPort Arthur (40,250); Sarnia (46,913)

FEDERAL CAPITAL

OTTAWA, the Federal Capital, 111 miles west of Montreal and 247 miles north of Toronto, is a city on the right bank of the Ottawa river. The city was chosen as the Capital of the Province of Canada in 1858 and was later selected as the site of the Dominion capital. Ottawa contains the Parliamentary Buildings, the Public Archives, Royal Mint, National Museum, National Art Gallery and the Dominion Observatory. Manufacturing is also carried on, food production, printing and publishing being of greatest importance. Ottawa is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal. The population of the Federal Capital was 222,129 at the Census of 1956 and of Metropolitan Ottawa, 345,460. The estimated population of the Federal Capital in 1958 was 233,946.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°–47° N. lat. and 62 –64° 30′ W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (estimated, 1958) 100,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on general suffrage).

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour F. Walter Hyndman (1958) $8,000

Executive.

Premier, President of the Executive Council, and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Walter R. Shaw $6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. David Stewart 4,000
Minister of Health, Hon. Hubert B. McNeill, M.D. 4,000
Minister of Industry and Natural Resources, and of Fisheries, Hon. Leo F. Rossiter .. 4,000
Minister of Education, Hon. L. George Dewar, M.D. 4,000
Minister of Welfare and of Labour, Hon. Henry W. Wedge 4,000
Minister of Highways and of Public Works, Hon. Philip Matheson 4,000
Attorney and Advocate-General, Hon. R. Reginald Bell, Q.C. 4,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Melvin, J. McQuaid 4,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. John R. MacLean.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Thane A. Campbell $16,000
Assistant Judges, Hon. George J. Tweedy; Hon. Mark R. McGuigan ..... each 14,400

Finance.—The revenue in 1958–59 was $15,174,900 and the expenditure was $16,029,000. The gross debt was $21,550,500 on March 31, 1958.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, ΨCHARLOTTETOWN (pop. 15,887), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (6,547), Souris (1,183), and Montague (1,068).

QUEBEC

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,860 square miles, with a population (estimated 1960) of 5,106,000.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 95 members elected for five years, The General Election of June 22, 1960, returned 51 Liberals, 43 *Union Nationale*, and 1 Independent.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. Onésime Gagnon, P.C., Q.C. (Feb. 14, 1958) $14,000

Executive.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Hon. Jean Lesage $16,000
Attorney General, Hon Georges Lapalme .. 10,000
Minister of Labour and of Municipal Affairs, Hon. René Hamel 10,000
Minister of Youth, Hon. Paul Gérin-Lajoie 10,000
Minister of Agriculture and of Colonization, Hon. Alcide Courcy 10,000
Minister of Public Works and of Hydraulic Resources, Hon. René Levesque 10,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. C. A. Kirkland 10,000
Minister of Mines, Hon. Paul Earl 10,000
Minister of Transport and Communications, Hon. Gérard Cournoyer 10,000
Minister of Roads, Hon. Bernard Pinard .. 10,000
Minister of Social Welfare, Hon. Emilien Lafrance 10,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. Lionel Bertrand 10,000
Minister of Health, Hon. Alphonse Couturier 10,000
Minister of Fisheries and Game, Hon. Gérard D. Levesque 10,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. André Rousseau 10,000
Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. Bona Arsenault 10,000

The Judicature

Queen's Bench (Montreal):—
Chief Justice, Hon. Antonin Galipeault. 18 500
Puisne Judges (Montreal)—Hons. J. L. St. Jacques; B. Bissonnette; P. C. Casey; G. Miller Hyde; G. E. Rinfret; P. A. Badeaux; G. R. W. Owen; G. H. Montgomery .... each 16,900
Puisne Judges (Quebec)—Hons. Garon Pratte; A. Taschereau; F. Choquette each 16 900

Superior Court:—
Chief Justice (Quebec)—Hon. Albert Sévigny 18 500
Associate Chief Justice—Hon. William B. Scott 18.500
Puisne Judges (Montreal)—Hons. J. W. Lazure; E. Salvas; C. A. Bertrand; F. T. Collins; F. Caron; A. I. Smith; H Perrier; A. Demers; J. Jean; E. Marier; G. S. Challies; E. Tellier; H. Batshaw; R. Brossard; C. E. Ferland; A. Montpetit; C. Prevost; S. B. Ralston; P. E. Cote; G. F. Reid; R. Ouimet; J. P. Charbonneau; I. Deslauriers; V. Paget; J. St. Germain; M. Cousineau.
Puisne Judges (Quebec)—Hons. W. Girouard; W. Edge; L. Casgrain; E. Marquis; G. Lacroix; W. Morin; P. Miguelon; A. Lacoursière; L. P.

Lizotte; J. A. Jolicoeur; P. Lesage; F. Dorion; J. Blais; P. Tobeil; J. R. Besurdoin.....each $16,900

Puisne judges (Sherbrooke)—Hons. W. E. Mitchell; L. P. Cliche; G. C. R. Desmarais.....each 16,900

Puisne Judges (Hull)—Hons. P. Ste. Marie; A. Taché.....each 16,900

Puisne Judges (Trois Rivières)—Hons. L. Lajoie; J. E. Ferron; J. L. Marchand each 16,900

Puisne Judge (Amos)—Hon. H. Drouin.

Puisne Judge (Royn)—Hon. J. Larouche.

Finance.—The revenue for the year 1958–59 was $546,859,705; ordinary expenditure amounted to $453,041,819. The bonded debt (March 31, 1959) was $469,383,782 and the net funded debt and Treasury bills $304,157,425.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1958 was $6,754,798,278 from 11,828 industrial establishments, employing 429,358 persons with salaries and wages totalling $1,476 605,908, the principal manufacturing centres being Montreal, Montreal East, Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Shawinigan Falls, Drummondville and Lachine. Forest lands cover 350,836 sq. miles, of which 220,772 sq. miles are productive, 148,628 sq. miles with merchantable softwood, mixed wood and hardwood, and 72,144 sq. miles with young growth. In 1958, 3,688,185 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at $467,118 921. The total area under cultivation in 1958 was 5,210,000 acres, the value of the field crops being $160,765,000; 3,464,000 acres are under hay and clover. In 1958 there were 147,000 horses, 1,990,000 cattle, 320,000 sheep, 1,060,000 swine and 12,038,000 poultry. In 1958 the production of factory cheese was 25,144,000 lb. (valued at $8,786,000) and creamery butter 133,936,000 lb. (valued at $84,380,000).

The mineral production was valued at $461,979,000 in 1959, including gold 985,829 fine oz. ($33,094,280).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ QUEBEC (1959 population, 174,700), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Ψ Montreal (population, 1,145,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, founded by the French at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, May 16, 1642. Other important cities are Verdun (84,248), Hull (51,545), Sherbrooke (62,009), Trois Rivières (56,621), Outremont (30,939), Westmount (29,830) and Lachine (39,000).

SASKATCHEWAN

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population (estimated 1960) was 906,000. Saskatchewan extends along the Canada-U.S.A. boundary for 393 miles and northwards for 761 miles.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 55 members. There is an Executive Council of 15 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour F. L. Bastedo (1958)..... $9,000

Executive Council.

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. T. C. Douglas..... $13,300

Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, Hon. R. A. Walker..... $11,800

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. W. S. Lloyd... 11,800

Labour and Telephones, Hon. C. C. Williams..... 11,800

Mineral Resources, Hon. J. H. Brockelbank 11,800

Natural Resources, Hon. A. G. Kuziak.... 11,800

Highways and Transportation, Hon. C. G. Willis..... 11,800

Education, Hon. A. E. Blakeney..... 11,800

Social Welfare and Rehabilitation, Hon. A. N. Nicholson..... 11,800

Municipal Affairs, Hon. L. F. McIntosh... 11,800

Public Works, Hon. W. G. Davies..... 11,800

Agriculture, Hon. I. C. Nollet..... 11,800

Public Health, Hon. J. W. Erb..... 11,800

Industry and Information, Hon. R. Brown.. 11,800

Co-operation and Co-operative Development, Hon. O. Turnbull..... 10,800

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. A. Darling..... 7,300

Agent-General in London, Graham Spry.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice of Saskatchewan, Hon. W. M. Martin..... $18,500

Judges of Appeal, Hon. P. H. Gordon; A. T. Procter; D. A. McNiven; E. M. Culliton..... 16,500

Chief Justice, Queen's Bench, Hon. E. M. Hall..... 18,500

Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Doiron; S. McKercher; H. F. Thomson; R. T. Graham; C. S. Davis; R. L. Brownridge each 16,900

Finance.— The estimated revenue for the year ended March 31, 1961, was $148,900,000, and the expenditure $148,600.000. The net public debt (March 31, 1960) was $176,700,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province in Canada, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. The province maintains approximately 40 per cent. of the total cultivated land in Canada. Wheat production in 1959 was 232,000,000 bushels. The total value of field crops was estimated at $450,000,000 from 38,740,000 acres under cultivation. The area of occupied farm land was 62,800,000 acres.

Industries.—In 1960 there were about 1,116 manufacturing plants in the province, employing 12,800 persons. The gross value of manufactured products in 1959 was $341,000,000, wages and salaries amounting to $48,000,000 in the manufacturing industries. Value of construction in 1959 was estimated at $375,000,000.

In 1959 the value of mineral production was $213,700,000, compared with $36,000,000 in 1949. Development of gas and oil resources has greatly contributed to the increase. Metals accounted for $92,000,000 in 1959, fuels $107,000,000 and industrial minerals $14,700,000. Principal industrial centres are Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert.

CAPITAL—REGINA. Population (estimated Jan. 1, 1960), 103,000. Other cities: Saskatoon (86,000), Moose Jaw (32,800), Prince Albert (23,000), Swift Current (11,500), North Battleford (10,500), Estevan (8,800), Yorkton (8,500), Weyburn (8,500), Lloydminster (5,400).

The Commonwealth of Australia

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population *			
		Census June 30, 1933	Census June 30, 1947	Census June 30, 1954	Estimated Dec. 31, 1959
States.					
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,435	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,780,270
Queensland (Brisbane)	667,000	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,447,198
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	580,949	646,073	797,094	934,427
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	227,599	257,078	308,752	354,582
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,842,903
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	438,852	502,480	639,771	726,489
Territories.					
Australian Capital Territory (Canberra)	939	8,947	16,905	30,315	49,950
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	4,850	10,868	16,469	20,354
Total	2,971,081	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,166,173

* Exclusive of full-blood Australian aboriginals

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages
	Births	‡Oversea Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Oversea Departures	Total		
1938	120,415	77,928	198,343	66,451	68,791	135,242	63,101	62,411
1956	212,133	247,448	459,581	86,088	153,450	239,538	220,043	71,780
1957	220,358	233,328	453,686	84,953	154,596	239,549	214,137	73,696
1958	222,504	230,264	452,768	83,723	164,898	248,621	204,147	74,001
1959	226,976	253,896	480,872	89,212	177,105	266,317	214,555	74,363

‡ Including the following arrivals under the Commonwealth Government's various schemes for assisted immigration;—1956, 54,957; 1957, 62,361; 1958, 55,799; 1959, 64,137 (preliminary figures).

Inter-Censal Increases, 1871-1954

Year of Census	Result of Census			Intercensal Increase	Net Immigration during Period
	Males	Females	Total		
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	.....	1871–1880 .. 191,804
1891	1,705,835	1,471,988	3,177,823	927,629	1881–1890 .. 382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	595,978	1891–1900 .. 24,875
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901–1910 .. 40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911–1920 .. 207,571
1933	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105	1921–1933 .. 299,882
1947	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	949,519	1933–1946 .. 37,994
1954	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172	1947–1953 .. 616,594

Races and Religions

Races	1947	1954	Religions	1947	1954
European	7,524,129	8,921,691	Church of England	2,957,033	3,408,850
Chinese, incld. half-caste	12,094	15,558	Roman Catholics*	1,586,738	2,060,986
Japanese do.	335	785	Methodists	871,425	977,933
Indians and Cingalese do.	3,152	3,038	Presbyterians	743,540	870,242
Aborigines	..	‡39,300	Other Christians	514,201	715,743
Do. half-caste	27,179	31,359	Hebrews	32,019	48,436
Other Races	12,469	14,099	Other†	874,403	904,340

* Including Catholics, so described, 956,540 in 1947 and 1,299,884 in 1954.
† Including 824,824 and 855,819 who did not state their religion at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses respectively.
‡ Estimated as at June 30, 1954.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the Commonwealth of 2,971,081 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles (including Tasmania, 900 miles), and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 41′–39° 8′ (43 39′, including Tasmania) South latitude and 113 9′–153 39′ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance from England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the continent; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. The scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise bauxite, coal, copper, gold, gypsum, iron, lead, limestone, mineral sand, pyrite, silver, uranium, and zinc in large quantities, antimony, asbestos, barite, beryllium, chromite, dolomite, felspar, magnesite, manganese, mica, salt, silica, talc, tantelite-columbium, tin, tungsten, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested. Oil was discovered at Exmouth Gulf, 680 miles north of Perth, in December 1953.

Climate.—The seasons are: summer, December to February; autumn, March to May; winter, June to August; spring, September to November. The climate generally is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of the countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth of Australia was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of twenty-two Ministers of State. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Federal Government also controls such matters as social services, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connection with matters exclusively under Federal controls, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General, His Excellency the Viscount DUNROSSIL, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.C., Q.C.; *born* 1893; *assumed office* Feb. 2, 1960..... £10,000.
Official Secretary, M. L. Tyrrell, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. C. G. M. Gordon, Royal Horse Guards.
Comptroller, Lt.-Col. T. A. Rodriguez, M.B.E., M.C.
Aides-de-Camp, Flt.-Lieut. I. R. Gordon, R.A.A.F.; Lieut. M. J. Taylor, R.A.N.; Capt. B. J. O'Neill, R.A.A.

THE FEDERAL CABINET

(Jan. 12, 1956)

During 1959–60, the total amount provided for Ministers' salaries under the Ministers of State Acts, 1952–59, was £A101,600.

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C.
Treasurer, Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt.
Minister for Labour and National Service, Hon. W McMahon.
Minister for Trade, Rt. Hon. J. McEwen.
Minister for Defence, Hon A. G. Townley.
Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Garfield Barwick, Q.C.
Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for National Development, Senator Hon. W. H. Spooner, M.M.

Minister for Territories, Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck.
Minister for Civil Aviation, Senator Hon. S. D. Paltridge.
Postmaster-General, Hon. C. W. Davidson, O.B.E.
Minister for Immigration, Hon. A. R. Downer.
Minister for Primary Industry, Hon. C. F. Adermann.
The above form the Cabinet.
Minister for Repatriation, Senator Hon. Sir Walter Cooper, M.B.E.
Minister for Health, Hon. D. A. Cameron, O.B.E.
Minister for the Army, Hon. J. O. Cramer.
Minister for Air, Hon. F. M. Osborne, D.S.C., V.R.D.
Minister for the Interior and for Works, Hon. G. Freeth.
Minister for Social Services, Hon. H. S. Roberton.
Minister for Customs and Excise, Senator Hon. N. H. D. Henty.
Minister for Supply, Hon A. S. Hulme.
Minister for the Navy, Senator Hon. J. G. Gorton.
Minister for Shipping and Transport, Hon. H. F. Opperman, O.B.E.

AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

Belgium

Ambassador, Sir Edwin McCarthy, C.B.E. (*see* Netherlands).

Brazil

Ambassador, S. Jamieson (Rua Barao do Flamengo 22 Apto, 202, Rio de Janeiro).

Burma

Ambassador, A. H. Loomes (88 Strand Road, Rangoon).

Cambodia

Ambassador, F. H. Stuart (94 Moha Vithei Preah Norodom, Phnom Penh).

Canada

High Commissioner, K. Dymond (*acting*) (Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street, Ottawa).

Ceylon

High Commissioner, J. C. G. Kevin (Grand Oriental Hotel Building, York Street, Colombo).

France

Ambassador, Dr. E. R. Walker, C.B.E. (13 Rue las Cases, Paris, 7e).

Germany

Ambassador, Sir Alan Watt, C.B.E. (Zitelmannstrasse 14, Bonn).

Ghana

High Commissioner, B. C. Ballard (Ghana House, Accra).

Greece

Consul-General, G. V. Greenhalgh (15 Valaoritou Street, Athens).

India and Nepal

High Commissioner, W. R. Crocker, C.B.E. (Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi).

Indonesia

Ambassador, P. Shaw, C.B.E. (Pengangsaan Barat 14, Djakarta).

Republic of Ireland

Chargé d'Affaires, N. St. C. Deschamps (33 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin).

Israel

Minister, J. M. McMillan (23 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv).

Italy

Ambassador, H. A. McClure-Smith, C.V.O. (Via Carlo Dolci 15, Rome).

Japan

Ambassador, L. R. McIntyre, C.B.E. (9 Mita, Tsuna-Machi Minato-Ku, Tokyo).

Laos and Viet Nam

Minister, W. D. Forsyth, O.B.E. (149 Rue Pasteur, Saigon).

Malaya

High Commissioner, T. K. Critchley (44 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur).

Netherlands

Ambassador, Sir Edwin McCarthy, C.B.E. (18 Lange Voorhout, The Hague).

New Zealand

High Commissioner, Vice-Adm. Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B. (Government Life Insurance Building, Wellington).

Pakistan

High Commissioner, A. R. Cutler, V.C., C.B.E. (5 Kutchery Road, Karachi).

Philippines

Ambassador, A. T. Stirling, C.B.E. (501 Ayala Building, Juan Luna, Manila).

Singapore

Commissioner, G. A. Jockel (Crosby House, Robinson Road, Singapore).

Switzerland

Consul-General, L. J. Arnott (41 Quai Wilson, Geneva).

Thailand

Ambassador, M. R. Booker (323 Silom Road, Bangkok).

Union of South Africa

High Commissioner, O. L. Davis (320 Central House, Pretorius Street, Pretoria).

United Arab Republic

Minister, J. P. Quinn (35 Sharia el Kasr el Pali, Garden City, Cairo).

United Kingdom

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Harrison, K.C.V.O. (Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2).

United States

Ambassador, Hon. Howard Beale, Q.C. (1700 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.).
Consul-General, New York, Hon. Sir Josiah Francis (636 Fifth Avenue, New York, 20).
Do., San Francisco, M. H. Marshall (Doe Building, 153 Kearney Street).

United Nations

Ambassador, J. Plimsoll, C.B.E. (750 Third Avenue, New York).

U.S.S.R.

Ambassador, J. K. Waller, O.B.E. (45 Leninsky Prospect, Moscow).

REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA

Austria

Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. W. de Comtes.

Belgium

Ambassador, W. Stevens.

Brazil

Ambassador, A. Portugal.

Burma

Chargé d'Affaires, Than Hla.

Cambodia

Ambassador, Poc Thieun.

Canada

High Commissioner, T. W. L. MacDermot.

Ceylon

High Commissioner, B. F. Perera, C.M.G., O.B.E.

China

Ambassador, Dr. Chen Chin-Mai.

Denmark

Chargé d'Affaires, F. H. Hergel, O.B.E.

Finland

Chargé d'Affaires, T. I. Kala.

France

Chargé d'Affaires, P. Royère.

German Federal Republic

Ambassador, Dr. H. Mühlenfeld.

Greece

Ambassador, G. K. A. Christodulo.

INDIA

High Commissioner, Samar Sen.

INDONESIA

Ambassador, Dr. A. Y. Helmi.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Chargé d'Affaires, S. Kennan.

ISRAEL

Minister, M. Yuval.

ITALY

Ambassador, E. Prato.

JAPAN

Ambassador, K. Narita.

MALAYA

High Commissioner, Gunn Lay Teik, O.B.E.

MALTA

Commissioner, Capt. G. F. L. Stivala, O.B.E.

NETHERLANDS

Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. J. H. O. Insinger.

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner, Hon. F. Jones.

PAKISTAN

High Commissioner, J. G. Kharas.

PHILIPPINES

Ambassador, M. Ezpeleta.

SWEDEN

Minister, N. E. Ekblad.

THAILAND

Ambassador, V. Isarabhakdi.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

High Commissioner, A. M. Hamilton.

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Oliver, K.C.B., O.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner, N. E. Costar, C.M.G.

Counsellor and Official Secretary, H. K. Matthews, M.B.E.

First Secs., W. J. Coe; J. A. Molyneux; J. M. Dutton (*Financial*).

Director, U.K. Information Services, D. D. Condon.

Head of U.K. Joint Services Liaison Staff, Air Vice-Marshal F. S. Stapleton, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Economic Adviser and Senior Trade Commissioner, F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Civil Aviation Adviser, Group Capt. J. Pelly-Fry, D.S.O.

Agricultural Adviser, W. J. Kinghorn.

Scientific Adviser, S. Scott Hall, C.B.

Naval Adviser, Capt. M. N. Tufnell, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Adviser, Col. R. P. Baily, O.B.E.

Air Adviser, Group Capt. J. B. Coward, A.F.C.

British Council Representative, N. E. Williams, O.B.E.

UNITED STATES

Ambassador, W. J. Sebald.

U.S.S.R.

Ambassador, I. Kurdiukov.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia consists of the Queen, a Senate and a House of Representatives. An Act, assented to on May 18, 1948, provided for an increase in the number of members of the Senate from thirty-six to sixty, and for the number of members of the House of Representatives to be increased from seventy-four to as nearly as practicable twice the number of Senators. There are now 124 members in the House of Representatives, including the two members, with restricted voting powers, representing the two internal territories. Members of the Senate are normally elected for six years by universal suffrage, each of the six States returning an equal number. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of five members for each State. The present state of parties in the House of Representatives (excluding the two Labour members for the internal territories) is Liberal 58, Country Party 19 and Labour 45. Members of both Houses receive £A2,750 per annum, with allowances and free air and rail travel on parliamentary business.

President of the Senate, Senator Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G.

Clerk of the Senate, R. H. C. Loof.....£4,250

Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. J. McLeay, M.M.

Clerk of the House, A. G. Turner £4,250

THE JUDICATURE

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Justices, having original and appellate jurisdiction. Appeals from the High Court may go to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by special leave of the Committee except in certain constitutional cases, where the certificate of the High Court is necessary. The principal seat of the Court is at Melbourne, Victoria.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Owen Dixon, G.C.M.G.....£8,000

Justices, Hon. Sir Edward Aloysius McTiernan, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Wilfred Kelsham Fullagar, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Frank Walters Kitto, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Alan Russell Taylor, K.B.E.; Hon Sir Douglas Ian Menzies, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir (William John) Victor Windeyer, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.....each £6,500

Principal Registrar, M. Doherty.

COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIAL COURT

Chief Judge, Hon. J. A. Spicer.....£6,500

Judges, Hons. E. A. Dunphy; P. E. Joske; R. M. Eggleston.....each £5,500

COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION

President, Hon. R. C. Kirby.....£6,500

Deputy Presidents, Hons. A. W. Foster; S. C. G. Wright; R. Ashburner; F. H. Gallagher; J. C. Moore.....each £5,500

FEDERAL COURT OF BANKRUPTCY

Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas Stuart Clyne.....£5,500

SUPREME COURT OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Judges, Hon. P. E. Joske; Hon R. M. Eggleston.

SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

Judge, Hon. W. C. Gillespie..... £4,000

DEFENCE

Subject to the authority of Cabinet the Minister and Department of Defence are responsible for the formulation and general application of a unified defence policy relating to the Defence Forces and their requirements. Separate Ministers and Departments of the Navy, Army and Air are responsible for the administration of their respective Services in accordance with defence policy. The Minister and Department of Supply are responsible for the supply, manufacture and overhaul of services and goods, including munitions, for the Defence Forces and for defence research and development, in accordance with approved policy.

Commonwealth Expenditure on Defence and War and Repatriation Services in the year ended June 30, 1960, was £A331,063,000 (including £A11,987,000 from Loan Fund) as compared with £A317,470,000 for the previous year.

Royal Australian Navy

Under the Naval Defence Acts, 1910–52, the naval forces of the Commonwealth are administered by a Naval Board of Administration responsible to the Minister of the Navy.

The Royal Australian Navy consists of the aircraft carrier *Melbourne*, 5 destroyers, 8 frigates, 1 boom working vessel and 28 miscellaneous craft. In addition, 3 submarines are on loan from the Royal Navy for anti-submarine training. In reserve there are the aircraft carrier *Sydney*, 2 destroyers, 6 frigates, 2 ocean minesweepers, 4 boom working vessels and 12 miscellaneous craft.

Under the present ship construction programme, 2 anti-submarine frigates are fitting out and 2 more are under construction.

The strength of the Royal Australian Navy on May 1, 1960, was 1,313 officers and 9,321 ratings.

Army

The Military Forces of the Commonwealth are administered by a Military Board, with the Minister for the Army as President and 7 members. There are three elements—the Australian Regular Army, the Citizen Military Forces and the Cadet Corps.

For the financial year 1959–60, the establishment for the Australian Regular Army was 26,000 soldiers and 4,800 civilians. This includes a Field Force, Regular Army cadres for duty with the Citizen Military Forces, administrative staff for schools, training installations and headquarters and maintenance units, in addition to the Pacific Islands Regiment comprising European officers and non-commissioned officers and native troops. The Women's Royal Australian Army Corps forms part of the Australian Regular Army, being employed in direct substitution for male soldiers in mainland units. The Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps is also an important element of the Regular Army.

The strength of the Australian Regular Army on April 30, 1960, was 21,816 all ranks, of whom 2,294 were serving outside Australia.

The strength of the Citizen Military Forces on April 30, 1960, was 52,754, comprising a volunteer element and National Servicemen on full-time and part-time duty. The two Women's Services are also represented in the Citizen Military Forces, the strength at April 30, 1960, being 644.

The Australian Cadet Corps, composed of students at educational establishments, had a strength of 34,134 on March 31, 1960.

Air

The total strength of the R.A.A.F. on May 1, 1960, was 15,738. The total number of squadrons was 12, and of training units 20. Three squadrons were serving in Malaya as the R.A.A.F. component of the British Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve.

War Losses

Australian battle casualties in the 1939–45 War:—

Killed (including died of wounds, died while P.O.W., and "missing, presumed dead")	27,073
P.O.W. escaped, recovered or repatriated	22,264
Wounded and injured	23,477
	72,814

Total Non-battle casualties—7,210 killed, 157,650 injured.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE

Years.	Revenue	Expenditure.	Loan Fund Expenditure.
	£A,000*	£A,000	£A,000
1952–53	1,040,067	1,040,067	53,605
1953–54	1,022,790	1,022,790	68,646
1954–55	1,067,441	1,067,441	62,687
1955–56	1,138,358	1,138,358	69,823
1956–57	1,311,835	1,311,835	49,366
1957–58	1,323,771	1,323,771	59,698
1958–59	1,296,050	1,296,050	93,613

The above particulars do not include the interest payable on loans to the States, which amount is recoverable from the States concerned.

* Australian currency—£100=£A125.

DEBT

The total of the Public Debt for Commonwealth Purposes on December 31, 1959, was £1,730,706,000. Adding the indebtedness of the States, viz. £2,449,710,000 the "face" or "book" value of the public debts of Australia amounted (December 31, 1959) to £4,180,416,000.

The Debt per head of population at Dec. 31, 1959, was £413 8*s.* 10*d.*, the annual interest liability amounting to £15 7*s.* 3*d.* per head.

EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Service	1958–59	1959–60*
	£A	£A
Age and Invalid Pensions	129,571,000	149,458,000
Child Endowment	67,540,000	62,560,000
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	670,000	705,000
Funeral Benefits	346,000	350,000
Maternity Allowances	3,599,000	3,670,000
Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits	8,652,000	7,700,000
Widows' Pensions	10,777,000	12,207,000
Hospital Benefits	14,802,000	16,722,000
Medical Benefits	11,586,000	13,240,000
Nutrition of Children	3,069,000	3,317,000
Pharmaceutical Benefits	20,972,000	24,056,000
Tuberculosis Campaign	5,850,000	5,945,000
Miscellaneous	793,000	855,000
Total	278,227,000	300,785,000

* Estimated

Current Rates

Age Pension: £4 15*s.* per week.

Invalid Pension (weekly rates): Pensioner, £4 15*s.*; wife, £1 15*s.*; first child under 16 years, 11*s.* 6*d.*; each child under 16 years except first, 10*s.* (subject to means test).

Widows' Pensions (weekly rates): "A" class, widows having one or more children under 16 years, £5; "B" class, a widow of not less than 50 years of age, without dependent children, or who, after reaching the age of 45 years, no longer has a child under 16 years, £4 2*s.* 6*d.*; "C" class, widows who at the time of death of husband are less than 50 years of age without dependent children and are in necessitous circumstances, £4 2*s.* 6*d.* for not longer than 26 weeks (or until the birth of her child if she is pregnant); "D" class, women whose husbands have been imprisoned for not less than 6 months, £4 2*s.* 6*d.*

Maternity Allowances.—Where there are no other children under 16 years of age, £15; where there are one or two other children, £16; where there

are three or more other children, £17 10s. Where more than one child is born at a birth, the rate is £5 for each additional child.

Child Endowment.—Rate: 5s. per week for the first child in a family, 10s. per week for each other child in a family, and 10s. for each child in an institution.

Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits.—Rate: £3 5s. per week for married person or unmarried adult, plus £2 7s. 6d. for dependent spouse or unpaid housekeeper and 10s. for the first dependent child. For unmarried juveniles the rate is £1 15s. if under 18 years of age, and £2 7s. 6d. if 18 and under 21 years of age.

Hospital Benefits.—Rate: 8s. per day in public or private hospitals registered for the purpose. An additional 4s. or 12s. per day is payable in respect of contributors to registered hospital benefit organisations.

Tuberculosis Benefits: Single person, £6 17s. 6d. per week. Married person £11 2s. 6d. per week plus 10s. per week for each dependent child under 16 years.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCE AND BANKING.

Banking.—The average Australian liabilities and assets (excluding shareholders' funds, interbranch accounts and contingencies) of the private Trading Banks operating in the Commonwealth, together with the amount of deposits with Savings Banks, are shown below.

Private Trading Banks

Quarter ended.	Liabilities in Australia.	Assets in Australia.
June, 1939	£328,007,000	£381,092,000
June, 1959	1,417,842,000	1,437,488,000
March, 1960	1,530,910,000	1,554,471,000

Savings Banks Amount on Deposit

Date.	Amount.	Per Head.
June, 1939	£245,587,000	£35 5 7
June, 1959	1,301,332,000	138 5 4
March, 1960	1,477,257,000	146 2 0

State Finance

State, etc.	1958–59		
	Rev. £A,000 omitted	Exp. £A,000 omitted	Surplus (+) or Deficit (–)
N.S.W.	239,769	239,727	+ 42
Victoria	151,248	153,796	– 2,548
Queensland	99,067	100,198	– 1,131
S. Australia	68,030	69,057	– 1,027
W. Australia	60,068	61,753	– 1,685
Tasmania	21,837	22,745	– 908
Total, Six States.	639,959	647,276	– 7,317
Commonwealth.	1,296,050	1,296,050	..
Grand Total (*a*).	1,682,941	1,690,258	– 7,317

(*a*) To avoid duplication in aggregating particulars for the Commonwealth and States, the grand totals exclude payments by the Commonwealth to the States included in State consolidated revenue funds in respect of Uniform Taxation, interest on States' debts, special grants, special financial assistance, grants to Universities, tuberculosis capital expenditure and National Welfare Fund payments, and payments by the States to the Commonwealth in respect of Commonwealth Pay-roll Tax.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

(Commonwealth)

The estimated net values of production:—

	1957–58	1958–59
Agricultural	£A244,530,000	£A325,716,000
Pastoral	447,247,000	443,060,000
Dairying, &c.	163,002,000	182,263,000
Forests and Fisheries	61,708,000	62,458,000
Mining	126,802,000	118,611,000
Manufacturing	1,728,723,000	1,840,601,000
	£A2,772,012,000	£A2,972,719,000

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Years	Wool (million lb.)	Wheat (million bushels)	Butter ('000 tons)
1937–38	1,023	187	192
1955–56	1,417	195	209
1956–57	1,564	134	193
1957–58	1,434	98	176
1958–59	1,591	215	193
†1959–60	1,690	194	..

† Estimated.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area of rural holdings in 1958–59 was 1,135,400,000 acres. The principal crops were:—

Crop	Acreage	*Bushels*
*Wheat	10,399,000	215,121,000
Oats	3,974,000	86,905,000
Barley	2,381,000	62,976,000
Maize	180,000	6,717,000
Hay	3,018,000	*Tons*..5,090,000
Sugar-cane	376,000	10,213,000

*Wheat estimate (1959–60) 194,000,000 *bushels*.

Live Stock (in thousands).

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Sheep	130,849	139,124	149,802	149,315	152,685
Cattle	15,826	16,457	17,257	16,892	16 257
Horses	803	770	737	694	671
Pigs	1,297	1,166	1,325	1,422	1,289

In 1958–59 Australia produced 1,591,000,000 lb. of wool (as in the grease), estimated value, £A311,209,000; 433,592,000 lb. of butter; 97,447,000 lb. of cheese; and 86,623,000 lb. (cured weight) of bacon and hams. The total meat production (beef, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon and hams) in terms of fresh meat was estimated at 1,501,000 tons.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1959 the mine production of gold was 1,089,421 fine oz. and of black coal 20,277,324 tons. Smelter and refinery production of principal metals in 1959 was: pig iron, 2,503,456 tons; copper (blister), 68,475 tons; lead, 218,116 tons; tin, 2,250 tons; zinc, 116,461 tons; silver, 7,822,182 fine oz. Value of output of all mining and quarrying in 1958, £156,063,000 (figures subject to revision).

Manufactures.—In 1958–59 there were in Australia 54,888 industrial establishments, employing 1,088,256 persons; wages paid amounted to £A970,553,000; value of plant and machinery £A1,118,747,000; land and buildings £A951,666,000; of materials, fuel, etc., used £A2,649,331,000; value added by manufacture £A1,840,601,000; and value of total output £A4,489,932,000.

Trade Unions.—In 1959 there were 369 separate Trade Unions in Australia with a total membership of 1,850,727.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE
(including Bullion and Specie.)

Years	Imports £A	Exports £A
1938–30	116,754,020	140,496,312
1955–56	821,088,000	781,864,000
1956–57	718,991,000	992,906,000
1957–58	791,940,000	817,946,000
1958–59	796,599,000	811,463,000

Country	Imports from 1958–59	Exports to
United Kingdom	£A307,437,000	£A256,935,000
Canada	23,173,000	16,460,000
Ceylon	10,457,000	5,899,000
India	21,005,000	10,080,000
Pakistan	2,094,000	1,532,000
Fed. of Malaya	11,482,000	13,167,000
New Zealand	12,478,000	49,645,000
South Africa Union	5,290,000	5,761,000
Bahrein	2,691,000	489,000
Belgium and Luxemburg	6,731,000	23,571,000
China (mainland)	3,574,000	13,567,000
Egypt	29,000	947,000
France	11,724,000	46,662,000
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	42,954,000	28,905,000
Indonesia	31,475,000	2,137,000
Italy	9,720,000	32,244,000
Japan	29,949,000	102,311,000
Netherlands	12,978,000	8,468,000
Norway	3,469,000	478,000
Persia	20,666,000	753,000
Poland	192,000	11,118,000
Saudi Arabia and Yemen	4,559,000	959,000
Sweden	12,229,000	2,677,000
Switzerland	10,383,000	1,403,000
U.S.A.	108,503,000	60,731,000
U.S.S.R.	428,000	102,000

Imports from all Countries 1958–59	
Fish Preserved in Tins	£A3,062,000
Tea	15,085,000
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	14,509,000
Whisky	1,793,000
Aluminium and alloys	4,713,000
Trimmings and Ornaments	3,731,000
Piece Goods:—	
Canvas and Duck	1,010,000
Cotton and Linen	39,069,000
Rayon and Silk	7,617,000
Woollen, or containing Wool	1,305,000
Other	7,796,000
Carpets and Carpeting	4,732,000
Floorcloths and Linoleums	2,244,000
Bags and Sacks	8,204,000
Yarns, Cotton, Artificial Silk, &c.	9,092,000
Sewing Silk, Cottons, &c.	2,301,000
Hides and Skins	852,000
Agricultural, etc., Machinery	3,326,000
Metal-working Machinery	11,735,000
Office and Accounting Machinery	11,665,000
Electrical Appliances, etc.	36,573,000
Motive-power Machinery (except Electric)	34,757,000
Tools of Trade	3,564,000
Vehicles and Parts:—	
Aircraft and Parts	17 309,000
Motor	66,579,000
Other Vehicles and Parts	4,075,000
Oils in bulk:—	
Kerosene	5,352,000
Lubricating (Mineral)	6,244,000
Petroleum	£A83,654,000
Residual and Solar	1,846,000
Glass and Glassware	6,470,000
Plated Ware and Cutlery	1,835,000
Paints and Varnishes	390,000
Paper and Printing	17,139,000
Stationery, Books, &c.	13,929,000
Seeds	1,211,000
Copra	2,967,000
Fertilizers	5,605,000
Arms, Ammunition, Explosives	(*a*) 5,645,000
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.	34,250,000
Bullion and Specie	2,211,000
Iron and Steel Plate and Sheet	11,204,000
Copper	1,346,000
Rubber and Manufactures	16,783,000
Timber, dressed and undressed	11,561,000

(*a*) Including military stores and equipment, £4,111,000.

Exports to all Countries 1958–59	
Wool	£A302,243,000
Biscuits	276,000
Butter	24,956,000
Eggs	1,739,000
Meat	97,203,000
Milk and Cream	10,238,000
Cheese	4,467,000
Fruit (Fresh)	9,413,000
Fruit (Dried)	12,748,000
Fruit (Preserved in containers)	12,950,000
Wheat	38,391,000
Flour (Wheaten), plain white	13,332,000
Barley	16,898,000
Hides and Skins	23,572,000
Soap	520,000
Timber	3,754,000
Sugar and Sugar Syrups	32,248,000
Jams and Jellies	542,000
Wine	1,152,000
Tobacco (manufactures)	461,000
Pearlshell	612,000
Ores and Concentrates	16,948,000
Lead—Pig	12,561,000
Lead and Silver Lead Bullion	6,218,000
Iron and Steel	25,183,000
Zinc Bars and Blocks	3,884,000
Piece-goods	424,000
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives	(*a*) 4,203,000
Bullion and Specie	4,758,000

(*a*) Including military stores and equipment, £3,392,000.

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH U.K.
1938–39 and 1953–59

Year	Value of Merchandise From U.K.	To U.K.
1938–39	£A46,078,000	£A66,698,000
1953–54	331,680,000	293,763,000
1954–55	378,669,000	285,314,000
1955–56	355,913,000	257,181,000
1956–57	296,251,000	275,637,000
1957–58	325,007,000	220,200,000
1958–59	307,437,000	255,626,000

FOOD EXPORTS TO BRITAIN, 1958–59

Item	Value
Butter	£A22,105,000
Cheese	3,518,000
Eggs	969,000
Meats:—	
Preserved by cold process	46,315,000
Preserved in airtight containers	10,769,000
Jams and Jellies	162,000
Milk and Cream	1,898,000
Currants	497,000

Raisins	£A6,272,000
Fresh Fruits	5,972,000
Fruits (Preserved in tins)	11,543,000
Flour (wheaten), plain white	1,316,000
Wheat	14,708,000
Sugar and Sugar Syrups	15,378,000

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Total length of Commonwealth-owned and State-owned railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1959:—

	Route miles	Gross Receipts
State-owned		
New South Wales	6,103	£75,930,792 (*a*)
Victoria	4,333	38,149,994 (*a*)
Queensland	6,426	36,169,044
South Australia	2,533	12,855,642 (*a*)
Western Australia	4,117	13,515,933
Tasmania	567	2,706,594 (*a*)
Commonwealth-owned		
Trans-Australian	1,108	2,940,618
Central Australia	822	2,403,764
Northern Territory	317	209,666
Capital Territory	5	29,901
Total	26,331	184,911,948

(*a*) Excludes certain government subsidies aggregating approximately £6,463,686.

The *Trans-Australia* (Government) *Railway*, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, connects Kalgoorlie, W. A., with Port Pirie, S.A. (1,108 miles) and so forms a link (including Kalgoorlie–Fremantle 387 miles) between Fremantle and Brisbane, Q., a total length of 3,372 miles

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1958–59 were £184,911,948, working expenses £184,955,804, and net deficit £83,856. In 1958–59 passenger journeys numbered 485,017,688 and 48,030,720 tons of goods and live stock were carried. Sydney and Melbourne suburban systems are electrified.

Tramways.—There are 289 miles of tramways in Australia, all of which are of electric traction. The several Governments control 223 miles and municipal authorities 66 miles.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances (one entrance and one clearance per voyage, irrespective of the number of ports visited) of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in 1958–59 were: entered 2,706 (12,947,037 tons); cleared 2,757 (13,071,989 tons). Of the vessels entered, 1,478 of 6,638,315 tons were under the British flag and 1,228 of 6,308,722 tons under foreign flags.

The total, including local shipping, entering the ports of the capital cities during 1958–59 was: Sydney 4,593 vessels of 12,120,127 tons, Melbourne 2,686 (9,598,656), Brisbane 1,358 (4,288,997), Adelaide 2,751 (5,448,170), Fremantle 1,182 (6,668,553) and Hobart 479 (1,116,632). At December 31, 1959, there were 1,699 vessels of a total net tonnage of 363,400 on the shipping registers of the several States.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In the year ended June 30, 1959, there were 8,158 post offices dealing with 1,599,400,000 letters, 321,182,000 packets and newspapers, 15,156,000 registered articles and 18,903,000 parcels. 19,763,000 telegrams were despatched and 2,745,000 cablegrams received and despatched. At June 30, 1959, there were 7,326 telephone exchanges with 1,442,955 lines and 2,056,447 instruments.

Broadcasting.—On June 30, 1959, the National Broadcasting Service operated 66 stations, including 9 short-wave stations. Privately owned commercial broadcasting stations totalled 108. On June 30, 1959, there were in force in Australia 2,263,712 listeners' licences. Television transmissions commenced in September, 1956. In 1959, 6 television stations were in operation (Melbourne, 3; Sydney, 3). Television licences in force at June 30, 1959, numbered 577,502.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1959, there were 2,659,685 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 1,782,852 cars, 110,552 motor cycles, and 766,281 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., in 1958–58 was £42,736,400. Motor omnibus services are extensively operating in urban areas.

Civil Aviation.—At June 30, 1959, there were 472 recognized landing grounds, including 304 licensed public aerodromes, in the various States and Territories, and 13 flying boat bases and alighting areas. Aircraft on the Australian Register at June 30, 1959, numbered 1,246. Mileage flown on regular internal air services in 1958–59 was 40,287,100 and on overseas services owned or partly-owned by Australia, 16,486,200.

CAPITAL

CANBERRA, the Capital of the Australian Commonwealth, is 203 miles by rail (153 by air) from Sydney, N.S.W. and was acquired in 1911 from the State of N.S.W. for the Australian Capital. The original area was 911 sq. miles, increased in 1917 by the acquisition of 28 sq. miles at Jervis Bay. Canberra contains the Australian (1914–18 and 1939–45) War Memorial, Parliament House, Commonwealth Offices, University College, and the Australian National University, and is connected with the N.S.W. railway system by a line (5 miles) to Queanbeyan and by good roads to Melbourne and Sydney. Frequent air services also link it with the State capitals. The estimated population of Canberra city area at June 30, 1959, was 43,909. The population of the rural area of the Australian Capital Territory (including Jervis Bay) was estimated (June 30, 1959) at 2,101. Total population (est. June 30, 1959) 46,010.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory has a total area of 523,620 square miles, and lies between 129°–138° East longitude and 11°—26° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin. The Commonwealth Parliament in May, 1959, amended the Northern Territory (Administration) Act in order to enlarge the membership of the Council. The new Council will consist of six official members, three non-official members and eight elected members. The official and non-official members will be appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Administrator, and the elected members will be elected by adult franchise. Under the amending legislation, procedures in connection with assent will be changed. Ordinances passed by the Council must be presented to the Administrator who may declare his assent, withhold his assent or reserve the ordinance for the Governor-General's pleasure. The Administrator may return an ordinance to the Legislative Council with recommended amendments; but the ordinance with or without amendments must be again presented to the Administrator for assent. Certain ordinances must be reserved for the Governor-General's pleasure. The Governor-General may return an ordinance with recommended amendments and this ordinance with or without amendments shall again be presented to the Administrator, who shall reserve it for the Governor-General's pleasure. Ordinances assented to by the Administrator may be disallowed by the Governor-

General, and the Governor-General may recommend to the Administrator amendments to laws of the Territory. The new Act also sets up an Administrator's Council to advise the Administrator. The Council consists of the Administrator, two official members of the Legislative Council and three other members of the Legislative Council not being official members, and of whom at least two shall be elected members.

The population of the Northern Territory (excluding full-blooded aboriginals) at Dec. 31, 1959, was estimated to be:—males 11,308, females 9,046, total 20,354. The number of full-blooded aboriginals was estimated (June 30, 1959) at 16,868.

Beef cattle raising is the chief pastoral activity, and the staple industry of the Territory. On June 30, 1959, there were 1,138,516 cattle, 39,131 horses and 22,141 sheep in the Territory. Importations of livestock for the year ending June 30, 1959, were: bulls 661, horses 108, sheep 3,227, 164,824 cattle were exported during the same period. The Territory is capable under improved conditions of carrying successfully and profitably a great expansion of the beef cattle industry. Hides and skins exported from the Northern Territory during the year ended June 30, 1959, were as follows:—buffalo 295, cattle 3,992, sheep 3,087 and crocodile 1,266. The number of buffalo hides exported has continued to drop owing to the low price for them, and there are now very few shooters engaged in the industry.

Agriculture in the Northern Territory hitherto has been confined to small farm settlements in the Darwin, Katherine, Daly River, Alice Springs, Adelaide River and Pine Creek areas. Principal crops grown are peanuts, grain sorghum, vegetables and fruit (pineapples, paw-paws, bananas and citrus). However, extensive experiments are being carried out particularly in the area between Darwin and Katherine to determine what crops can be successfully grown in the Northern Territory on a commercial scale. Experimental work on pastures is also being undertaken. In recent years a great deal of interest has been shown in the possibility of large scale rice production on the sub-coastal plains areas of the Territory. Experiments are continuing with encouraging results.

Out of a total of about 335,400,000 acres in the Northern Territory, 376,000 acres are freehold, 140,000,000 acres are held in various forms of leasehold tenure, 35,000,000 acres are under annual grazing licence, 49,000,000 acres are aboriginal and other reserves and 111,000,000 acres are unoccupied and unreserved.

The mineral industry has always contributed largely to the income of the Northern Territory and the value of mineral production exceeds that of the beef cattle industry. The search for uranium still holds the interest of many prospectors and companies. The other principal minerals produced are copper, gold, manganese, mica and wolfram. In 1959, the total value of minerals produced (excluding uranium) was £5,166,113. In addition, building materials valued at £770,463 were quarried.

The chief rivers of the Territory are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, South Alligator, McArthur, Liverpool, and Goyder. The first six are navigable, from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. Mother-of-pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality.

The railway extends from Darwin to Larrimah (316 miles) and Alice Springs is connected by rail with Adelaide. A good bitumen road links Darwin with Alice Springs (954 miles). The Commonwealth Government is carrying out a five-year plan to maintain and improve this highway and the Barkly highway to the Queensland border.

Ψ Darwin occupies an elevated site 97 feet above sea level, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges. Climate of the Northern Territory ranges from dry in the south to wet-monsoonal in the north.

Administrator of the Northern Territory (Darwin), His Honour J. C. Archer, O.B.E. . . . £4,000
Assistant Administrator, R. Marsh £3,150
Judge, Supreme Court, W. C. Gillespie (*acting*) £3,750

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The Papua and New Guinea Act, 1949, which came into force on July 1, 1949, approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship system and provides for the Government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an Administrative Union.

Provision is made for an Executive Council of not less than nine members, and a Legislative Council consisting of twenty-nine members, namely:—

(*a*) the Administrator; (*b*) sixteen officers of the Territory (who shall be known as official members); (*c*) three non-official members possessing such qualifications as are provided by Ordinance and elected, as provided by Ordinance, by electors of the Territory; (*d*) three non-official members representing the interests of the Christian missions in the Territory; (*e*) three non-official native members; and (*f*) three other non-official members.

PAPUA

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises the south eastern portion of the island of New Guinea, together with the Trobriands Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups of islands and is separated from Australia by Torres Straits. The Territory lies wholly within the Tropics, between the 141st and the 155th meridians of east longitude and the 5th and 12th parallels of south latitude. The total area is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,540 are on the mainland. The non-indigenous population (1959) was 8,798. The official estimate of the native population is 470,891. Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best-known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for over 500 miles), the Strickland and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products. Copra exports for 1958–59 totalled 14,680 tons and rubber exports 9,811,900 lbs.

	1956–57	1958–59
Revenue	£A5,648,104 (*a*)	£A6,821,911 (*b*)
Expenditure . .	5,585,841	6,815,690
Imports	8,661,252	8,249,906
Exports	2,766,322	3,605,460

(*a*) Includes £A4,146,911 Australian Commonwealth grant.

(*b*) Includes £A4,772,537 Australian Commonwealth grant.

NEW GUINEA

The German possessions on the mainland of New Guinea and certain adjacent islands were occupied by Australian forces on Sept. 12, 1914, and on Dec. 17, 1920, a mandate of the Supreme Council of the Allies entrusted the administration to the Australian Government which established its administration on May 9, 1921.

The Trust Territory includes (1) *North-Eastern New Guinea*, the northern section of east New Guinea between 2° 35′–8° S. lat., and 141°–148° E.

ong., with a total area of 69,700 sq. miles. This includes adjacent islands (Manam, Karkar, Long, Bagabag, Schouten and D'Urville or Kairiru Island). The chief centres are Lae, Bulolo, Finschhafen, Wau, Madang, Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen. (2) *Bismarck Archipelago* (19,200 sq. miles), including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both, and (3) *Admiralty Islands* (chief town, Lorengau, in Manus Island); and (4) the two northernmost *Solomon Islands* (4,100 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka with adjacent islands). The total estimated area is thus 93,000 square miles. The non-indigenous population in 1959 was 15,270. The native population was estimated in 1959 at 1,360,639, giving a total of 1,375,909.

The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, which is navigable for 300 miles.

A road to the coast over rugged country now serves the areas of the Lower Watut, Sunshine, Bulolo, Wau and Edie Creek, and a small farming district at Wau, and another road system has been extended from Lae to Goroka and other centres in the Highlands, where a thriving coffee industry is established.

Qantas Empire Airways, Ltd., operates a regular air service from Australia to Lae and Rabaul, and to Port Moresby, Papua, in addition to a monthly service from Lae to Hollandia, Netherlands New Guinea. There is also a service from Port Moresby to Rabaul and Bougainville. Commercial aircraft operators located on the New Guinea mainland maintain passenger and freight carrying services to many parts of the Territory.

Overseas vessels call at various ports and a regular service is maintained with Australia.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. The copra export for 1958–59 was 98,666 tons. There are indications of mineral wealth, but difficulties of transport have prevented developments. The major output of gold is still from the Morobe District, but the yield is decreasing.

Trusteeship.—The Commonwealth Government has placed the Territory of New Guinea under the Trusteeship system established under the United Nations Charter and the agreement under which Australia became the sole administering authority was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on Dec. 13, 1946.

SEAT OF ADMINISTRATION.—Administrative Headquarters of the combined territories of Papua and New Guinea is ΨPort Moresby, the principal port and town of Papua. ΨRabaul (in New Britain), is the largest port in the combined territories and second town, while ΨLae (in Morobe District) is the third port and town of the combined territories, being the outlet for the Morobe plywood and gold mining district and for the Highlands region, and the principal air centre in the territories. ΨMadang (Madang District), ΨSamari (Milne Bay District), ΨKavieng (New Ireland District), ΨWewak (Sepik District) and ΨLorengau (Manus District) are the administrative centres and principal ports in their Districts. Sohano is the administrative centre for the Bougainville District (included in which are the islands of Bougainville and Buka) and Goroka and Mount Hagen the administrative centres of the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts respectively.

	1956–57	1958–59
Revenue.....	£A8,150,696 (*a*)	£A10,261,746 (*b*)
Expenditure..	8,150,696	10,261,746
Imports.....	10,918,981	11,818,592
Exports.....	10,312,492	12,691,877

(*a*) Includes Australian Commonwealth grant of £A5,498,179.

(*b*) Includes Australian Commonwealth grant of £A6,706,373.

Administrator of the Government of Papua and New Guinea, Brigadier D. M. Cleland, C.B.E.

Port Moresby is distant from Sydney, N.S.W., 1,800 miles; transit by sea from Sydney 5 to 6 days; by air 10 hours.

NORFOLK ISLAND

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 53 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. A modern whaling station was established on the island in 1955. The estimated population on June 30, 1959, was 1,048.

Seat of Government and Administration Offices, Kingston. Local government was established in June, 1960, by the creation of the Norfolk Island Council with power to control roads, electricity, lighterage and other municipal services.

The construction of an airfield was completed in 1943, and fortnightly air services are now in operation from Australia and New Zealand.

Administrator, R. S. Leydin, O.B.E.
President, Advisory Council, F. J. Needham.

NAURU ISLAND

This island, situated in 166° 55′ East longitude and 32 miles south of the Equator, was discovered by Capt. Fearn, R.N., in 1798, and was annexed by Germany in 1888. It surrendered to H.M.A.S. *Melbourne* in November, 1914, and is now administered by Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Under an international trusteeship agreement approved by the General Assembly of U.N. on Nov. 1, 1947, this agreement supersedes the League of Nations' Mandate, but Australia continues to be responsible for the administration of the island on behalf of the grantor Governments. The island has an area of approximately 8 square miles, with a population (June 30, 1959) of 4,389, of whom 2,321 were Nauruans, 974 other Pacific Islanders, 712 Chinese, and 382 Europeans. Administrative and legislative powers of government are vested in the Administrator. The Judiciary consists of a District Court, a Central Court and an Appeal Court. Expenses of the Administration so far as they exceed revenue are met by the British Phosphate Commissioners under an agreement made between the three administering Governments. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, which were purchased from the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1919 by the Governments of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand for £3,500,000, and vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners.

Nauru was occupied by the Japanese from Aug. 26, 1942, to Sept. 13, 1945. Since re-occupation the buildings and plant of the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners have been restored. Services provided by the Administration for the Nauruan people include medical and dental services, hospitalization, maternity and infant welfare, and education services up to fourth year secondary school standard, beyond which overseas scholarships and public service cadetships are available. Exports of phosphates for the 12 months ended June 30, 1959, totalled 1,201,138 tons.

Administrator, J. P. White.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands were declared a British possession in 1857, and in 1878 were placed under the control of the Governor of Ceylon and were later annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement (now the Colony) of Singapore. On Nov. 23, 1955, their administration was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia. They are two separate atolls comprising some 27 small coral islands with a total area of about five square miles, situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude 12° 5′ South and longitude 96° 53′ East. The main islands are West Island (the largest, about 6 miles from north to south) on which is the aerodrome and the administrative centre, and most of the European community; Home Island, the headquarters of the Clunies Ross Estate; Direction Island, on which is situated the Cable and Wireless Station, the Admiralty Wireless Station, and the Department of Civil Aviation's marine base; and Horsburgh. North Keeling Island, which forms part of the Territory, lies about 15 miles to the north of the group and has no inhabitants. The climate is equable and pleasant, being usually under the influence of the south-east trade winds for about three-quarters of the year. The population (estimated, June 30, 1958) is 573 persons.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Until the end of 1957 a part of the Colony of Singapore, Christmas Island was administered as a separate colony until October 1, 1958, when it became Australian territory by Order in Council. It is situated in the Indian Ocean about 190 miles S. of Java Head and 529 miles E. of the Cocos (Keeling) Islds. Area, 64 sq. miles. Population (1955), 2,201. The island is densely wooded and contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime.

THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

The area of the Antarctic Continent is estimated at approximately 5 million square miles. The greater part of the coastline has been charted with varying degrees of accuracy, but considerable portions of the interior have not been visited, or at best have been seen only from the air.

The question of territorial rights is complicated and there is no general international agreement thereon. Argentina has 3 Antarctic bases in the zone claimed as "Argentine Territory," one being on Deception Island in the South Shetlands, which is part of the British Falkland Islands; another in Scotia Bay, and a third on Gamma Island, in the Melchior Archipelago.

The *Australian Antarctic Territory* was established by an Order in Council, dated February 7, 1933, and the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act of June 13, 1933, which placed under the government of the Commonwealth of Australia all the islands and territories, other than Adélie Land, which are situated south of the latitude 60° S. and lying between the 160th and 45th meridians of East longitude.

The exception of Adélie Land from the Order in Council is due to French claims based on rights of discovery and occupation.

The area administered by the Commonwealth of Australia is estimated at 2,472,000 square miles. It adjoins that belonging to New Zealand. There is an Australian research station on Macquarie Island (north of the Antarctic Convergence and sub-Antarctic), which is about 1,000 miles south-east of Hobart and has been a dependency of Tasmania since the nineteenth century.

Heard Island, about 2,500 miles south-west of Fremantle, was transferred from United Kingdom to Australian control on December 26, 1947.

In February, 1954, a base known as Mawson, was established on the coast of the Antarctic continent at lat. 67° 36′ S. and long. 62° 53′ E. Meteorological and other research is being conducted at this station. A second base, named Davis, was established in Jan. 1957 at 68° 35′ S., 77° 59′ E, and in February, 1959, Australia took over the United States base at Wilkes (lat. 66° 15′ S., long. 110° 33′ E.).

Other British dependencies in the Antarctic are:—

(1) The *Ross Dependency*, placed under the jurisdiction of New Zealand by Order in Council dated July 30, 1923, and defined as all the islands and territories between the 160th meridian of east longitude and the 150th meridian of west longitude which are situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude. The Ross Dependency includes Edward VII Land and portions of Victoria Land. There are no permanent inhabitants of the territory, but whaling is carried on extensively.

(2) The *Falkland Islands Dependencies*:—

(*a*) *South Georgia*, with *South Orkney* and *South Sandwich Islands*.

(*b*) *South Shetland Island* and *Graham's Land*.

(*c*) *Coats Land* and territory adjacent to the South Pole.

South Georgia is permanently inhabited and is an important seat of the whaling industry.

So far as is known the total areas of these Dependencies have not been officially estimated.

STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 309,433 square miles (exclusive of 930 square miles of Australian Commonwealth Territory which lies within its borders).

POPULATION.—The population at December 31, 1959, was: Males, 1,895,902; Females, 1 894,367. Total, 3,790,270.

Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1940	49,382	26,143	30,364
1957	79.456	33,317	28,767
1958	80,045	32,350	28,554
1959	80,866	25,249	28 201

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1959:—Births, 21·51; Deaths, 9·38; Marriages, 7·50. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births, 22·65

Religions.

The members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1954, number 1,466,571, Roman Catholic 844,453, Presbyterian 302,984, Methodist 275,188, Congregational 21,280, Baptist 40,283, Greek Orthodox 29,133, Lutheran 17,033, Salvation Army 12,825, and Hebrew 19,583. The religion of 301,203 persons was not stated in the census schedules.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Natural features divide the State into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal Divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes

of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains. The highest points are Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The coastal district is well watered by numerous rivers flowing from the ranges into fertile flats which form their lower basins. The western portion of the country is watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,702 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, part of which forms the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are: Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63·7°. The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 60° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 60°, southern tableland 44° to 57°; in the north-western slope, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 68°; in the central western slope 57° to 64°, south western slope 60° to 62°, and in the Western Plains and Riverina Division from 61° to 69°.

Government.

New South Wales was first colonized as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 Responsible Government was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Constitution Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901. The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

Governor.

Governor of New South Wales, Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., *assumed office* August 1, 1957 £6,000

Official Secretary, L. J. Rose.

Private Secretary, Major R. S. Connor.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G. (1950).

Executive Council.

H.E. the Governor presides

The Ministry:

(May 31, 1960)

Premier, Robert James Heffron, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Lands, Hon. John Brophy Renshaw, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Robert Reginald Downing, M.L.C.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Tourist Activities, Hon. Christopher Augustus Kelly, M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government and for Highways, Hon. Patrick Darcy Hills, M.L.A.

Minister for Health, Hon. William Francis Sheahan, Q.C., M.L.A.

Minister for Child Welfare and for Social Welfare, Hon. Francis Harold Hawkins, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation, Hon. Ambrose George Enticknap, M.L.A.

Minister for Housing and for Co-operative Societies, Hon. Abram Landa, M.L.A.

Minister for Education, Hon. Ernest Wetherell, M.L.A

Minister for Agriculture, Hon. Roger Bede Nott, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. James Joseph Maloney, M.L.C.

Minister for Mines, Hon. James Brunton Simpson, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport, Hon. John Michael Alfred McMahon, M.L.A.

Minister for Public Works, Hon. Phillip Norman Ryan, M.L.A.

Minister for Justice, Hon. Norman John Mannix, M.L.A.

The annual salaries of Ministers are: Premier, £4,850; Deputy Premier, £4,100; other Ministers, £3,600 each. Ministers also receive an expense allowance (Premier, £1,500, and other Ministers, £500 each) and the Vice-President of the Executive Council a further special allowance of £400. In addition, Ministers who are members of the Legislative Assembly, an electoral allowance (ranging from £500 to £800 according to the location of the electorate).

N.S.W. Government Offices in London, 56–57 Strand, W.C.2.

Agent-General, Hon. Francis Patrick Buckley, C.B.E. (1954).

The Legislature.

The Legislature consists of the Soverign and the two Houses of Parliament (the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly). The *Legislative Council* consists of 60 members, elected jointly by both Houses of Parliament. Membership is for 12 years, 15 members retiring in rotation triennially. Members receive an annual allowance of £500 and three guineas a day attendance allowance for members living outside the metropolitan area. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 94 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £2,350 per annum, plus an electoral allowance (£650 to £950, according to location of electorate). The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly was established in 1946; a pension is payable to those who on ceasing to be members have served in three parliaments. Natural-born or naturalized persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and 1 month in the electoral district are entitled to the franchise. Voting is compulsory. At the State General Elections in March, 1959, there were 1,010,096 men and 1,065,172 women electors, making a total of 2,072,286 enrolled; in contested electorates 94 per cent. of the eligible electors voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. W. E. Dickson (incl. *allce.*)	£2,300
Chairman of Committee, Legislative Council, Hon. E. G. Wright (incl. *allce.*)	1,500
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. R. S. Maher (excl. *allce.*)	3,250
Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, H. T. Fowles (excl. *allce.*)	2,750
Leader of Opposition, Legislative Assembly, R. H. Askin (excl. *allce.*)	3,350

The Judicature.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and twenty-four Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts.

Supreme Court

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt (+*allce.* £350) £6,200

Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir William Owen, K.B.E.; Hon. L. J. Herron; Hon. J. S. J.

Clancy; Hon. B. Sugerman; Hon. E. P. Kinsella; Hon. J. H. McClemens; Hon. C. McLelland; Hon. A. R. Richardson; Hon. R. Le G. Brereton; Hon. W. Dovey; Hon. H. Maguire; Hon. F. G. Myers; Hon. J. R. Nield; Hon. C. A. Walsh; Hon. K. A. Ferguson; Hon. M. F. Hardie; Hon. J. K. Manning; Hon. W. H. Collins; Hon. R. Chambers; Hon. R. Else-Mitchell; Hon. B. P. Macfarlan; Hon. G. Wallace; Hon. K. S. Jacobs; Hon. J. F. Nagle (+*allce.* £250) £5,550

Industrial Commission

President, Hon. Mr. Justice Taylor (+*allce.* £250) 5,800

Members, Hons. Mr. Justice De Baun; Mr. Justice Richards; Mr. Justice Cook; Mr. Justice McKeon; Mr. Justice Beattie; Mr. Justice Kelleher (+*allce.* £250).....each 5,550

Land and Valuation Court Judges, Hon. B. Sugerman; Hon. M. F. Hardie.

Crown Solicitor, F. P. McRae, C.B.E..... 5,500

Workers' Compensation Commission, Chairman, His Honour Judge Conybeare (+*allce.* £250)..... 5,050

Members, His Honour Judge Rainbow; His Honour Judge Dignam; His Honour Judge Wall (+*allce.* £100)..... 4,550

District Court, Chairman, His Honour Judge Monahan (+*allce.* £250)..... 5,050

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all state schools. The average weekly enrolment in 1958 in 2,659 State schools was 554,223 and the average daily attendance during the year was 502,643. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1958, 783 private colleges and schools, with an average weekly enrolment of 181,007 scholars, 668 being Roman Catholic schools with 154,392 scholars. The three universities had an enrolment of 11,912 full-time students in 1960; 8,043 at Sydney (incorporated 1850), 3,294 at the University of New South Wales (1948) and 575 at New England (1954). The State expenditure on Education was £49,609,000 in the year 1957–58. Students attending the State Agricultural Colleges and Farm schools numbered 1,329 in 1958.

FINANCE.

Year ended June 30th	Revenue*	Expenditure*
	£A	£A
1939.....	51,098,464	53,557,997
1957.....	223,828,790	223,699,753
1958.....	231,510,591	231,463,805
1959.....	239,769,340	239,726,798

* Excluding the self-balancing Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

The Public Debt of New South Wales at June 30, 1959, was £832,366,986, of which an amount of £111,652,659 was repayable in London (interest £4,274,387), £13,210,315 was repayable in New York (interest £537,036) and £707,504,012 was held in Australia, with an annual interest bill of £28,474,515.

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 1959) 12 trading banks with deposits of £712,497,000. Savings bank deposits amounted to £514,859,000, representing £136 per head of the population.

The amount assured in New South Wales in *Life Assurance* Societies in 1958 was £925,121,773 ordinary and £124,076,950 industrial. The membership of *Friendly Societies* was 147,154, and the funds at June 30, 1958, were £8,844,713. Members of *Trade Unions* at Dec. 31, 1957, numbered 689,796, the funds of 218 Unions being £2,004,807. Retail *Hire Purchase* balances outstanding to finance houses on June 30, 1959, were £157,100,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Values of Production.—In 1958–59 the net value of production of the primary and manufacturing industries was £1,189,444,000–primary £386,129,000 and manufacturing £803,315,000. The values for the principal primary industries were: pastoral £162,366,000, agricultural £82,312,000, dairying and farmyard, £65,077,000 and mining and quarrying, £56,033,000.

Agriculture.—During the year to Mar. 31, 1959, 6,505,759 acres were under cultivation.

The total area under wheat was 3,340,382 acres, of which 3,178,013 acres were harvested for grain, and 102,173 acres for hay. The production of wheat was 66,441,342 bushels of grain and 157,887 tons of hay. Other important crops in 1958–59 were 2,859,714 bushels of maize, 27,638,451 bushels of oats, 6,618,933 bushels of rice, besides other kinds of grain, 84,450 tons of potatoes, and 10,335 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 471,798 tons was crushed; while 3,719,640 bushels of bananas were obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. There were 17,252 acres of vineyards, of which 16,186 acres were bearing.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1959, was 65,923,645 acres, while the area of land under lease, &c., from the Crown was 116,832,078 acres, and the balance 15,281,397 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of the Australian Capital Territory, is 198,037,120 acres.

Livestock.—The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, the principal breed of sheep being the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On Mar. 31, 1958, there were 214,115 horses, 3,663,476 cattle, 67,936,000 sheep and lambs, 348,730 pigs. In 1958–59, 684,184,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 87,645,968 lb. of butter, 11,298,505 lb. of cheese, and 25,895,806 lb. of bacon and ham.

Forests.—The estimated forest area is 22,682,000 acres, of which State forests cover 6,349,000 acres and 1,417,000 have been set aside as timber reserves.

Mining Industry.—The principal minerals are coal, gold, silver, lead, zinc, tin, zircon and rutile. The total value of minerals won in 1959 was £71,900,000; the value of output of the coal-mining industry was £38,750,000, and of the silver-lead-zinc industry, £20,710,000. The mining industry gave employment to 25,308 miners during 1958. In 1959, 15,712,000 tons of coal were produced.

Factories.—In 1958–59 there were 22,684 factories. The average number of persons employed during the year was 449,518. The value of production, *i.e.* value added to raw materials, was £803,315,000. Large iron and steel works with subsidiary factories are in operation at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the coalfields. The products include iron and steel of various grades, pipes, boilers, steel wire and wire netting, copper wire, copper and brass cables, spun cast-iron pipes and tin-plate. The production (1958–59) of pig-iron was 2,042,000 tons, and of ingot steel 3,190,000 tons.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year ended June 30	Oversea Imports £A (f.o.b.)	Oversea Exports £A (f.o.b.)
1939	52,898,424	45,903,080
1957	314,383,772	292,432,476
1958	352,652,561	230,531,811
1959	352,711,936	231,372,019

The chief exports in 1958–59 were foodstuffs, wool, hides and skins, minerals, metals and machinery. Chief imports were tea, tobacco, yarns, textiles and apparel, petrol, metals, motor vehicles, machinery, timber, paper, rubber, drugs and chemicals.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping.—Excluding costal trade, 3,412 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1959, the net tonnage being 12,535,000. The shipping entries at Sydney, including coastal, were 4,347 vessels of 10,531,000 net tonnage.

Roads and Bridges.—There are 127,000 miles of roads and streets in New South Wales, including 41,000 miles of natural surface and cleared only. The total expenditure by the Government and the local councils on roads, bridges, &c., in 1957–58 was £39,544,000. The construction of an arch bridge of Sydney Harbour was completed and the bridge opened for traffic in March, 1932. This bridge carries eight lanes of roadway with a total width of 84 ft., two footways each 10 ft. wide, and two lines of railway. At mean high water there is a headway of 172½ ft.

Motor Vehicles.—At March 31, 1960, there were 929,120 registered motor vehicles (cars, 619,735).

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales are controlled by the State, which also operates omnibus services. At June 30, 1959, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 6,103, earnings in the year 1958–59 being £75,931,000.

Aviation.—The principal oversea routes from Sydney are to the United Kingdom, New Zealand, U.S.A. and South Africa. Regular domestic air services with terminal in N.S.W. carried 1,329,505 paying passengers in 1958–59.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal telegraphic, telephonic and radio services are administered by the Commonwealth Government. At June 30, 1959, there were 2,563 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1958–59 included 561,274,000 letters and registered articles and 116,216,000 newspapers and parcels posted for delivery in Australia. The overseas mails consisted of 24,403,000 letters and 10,020,000 newspapers and parcels despatched, 45,554,000 letters and 30,037,000 newspapers and parcels received. During the year 7,316,000 telegrams were despatched to places within Australia and 653,000 cablegrams were despatched and 685,000 received. Transit time between Sydney and London is approximately 2½ days for airborne mail and between 4 and 6 weeks for seaborne mail. The telephone line connections numbered 544,160.

Radio and Television.—In June, 1959, there were 19 National Broadcasting Stations in New South Wales and 38 commercial stations operating under licence. The number of broadcast listeners' licences was 827,453. Regular transmission of television programmes in New South Wales began in September, 1956. At March 31, 1960, there were 3 television stations (one National, two commercial) in operation and the number of viewers' licences was 382,392.

TOWNS.

ΨSYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shores of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 152 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves up to 40 ft. There are extensive facilities for handling cargo, and for storing and loading grain in bulk or bags; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 20 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the harbour is 13,600 acres, or about 21 square miles, of which approximately one-half has a depth of not less than 30 ft.; the rise and fall of the tide is from 3 to 6 ft. The metropolis contains approximately 671 square miles, with a population of 2,054,800 (estimated, June 30,1959).

The parks in or adjacent to the metropolitan area include the National Park which measures 37,000 acres, Kuring-gai Chase 38,263 acres, Kurnell 248 acres, Centennial Park 474 acres, and Parramatta Park 252 acres.

Other cities and towns over 12,000 are ΨNewcastle (urban area) 199,080; Wollongong (Greater) 118,090; Broken Hill 33,420; Blue Mountains 23,870; Maitland 28,040; Goulburn 21,010; Wagga Wagga 21,250; Penrith 23,670; Lismore 19,230; Lithgow 14,750; Albury 18,550; Orange 19,250; Cessnock (Greater) 38,420; Tamworth 18,400; Grafton 15,400; Bathurst 17,060; Dubbo 13,370; and Campbelltown 14,000.

DEPENDENCY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33′ 4″ S., Long. 159° 4′ 26″ E. Area 3,220 acres. Pop. June 30, 1959, 248. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 ft. The affairs of the Island and the supervision of the Kentia palm seed industry are controlled by an elected Island Committee and a Board at Sydney. *Office.* Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40′–29° S. and long. 138°–153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 667,000 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the British Isles).

POPULATION.—At June 30, 1959, the population numbered 1,440,998 persons (737,010 males and 703,988 females).

The total number of aborigines (estimated June 30, 1958) was 9,960 full blood and 7,243 half-caste, exclusive of Torres Strait Islanders.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1957	33,763	11,679	10,271
1958	33,872	11,455	10,255
1959	35,599	12,349	10,581

Infant mortality rate (1959) 20.3 per 1,000 live births.

Religion.

At the Census of 1954 there were 454,095 Church of England, 316,962 Roman Catholics, 151,586 Presbyterians, 146,456 Methodists, 28,612 Lutherans, 20,113 Baptists, 9,086 Congregationalists, 56,775 other Christians, and 1,340 Hebrews.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a

narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Selwyn and Kirby Ranges divide the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1959 was 69·1°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 95·4° and 42·4°; mean barometer, 30·05 inches. The coastal regions are warm and moist, but the rainfall decreases away from the coast and is scanty in the far west. The rainfall in Brisbane during 1959 was 45·8 inches, compared with average rainfall of 40·1 inches.

Government.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 11 members.

Governor.

Governor of Queensland, Col. Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., *appointed* March 18, 1958 ..... £A5,325
Official Sec., Maj.-Gen. H. G. F. Harlock, C.B.E. 1,631
Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lt.-Cdr. A. Leatham, R.N. 1,631
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. D. R. P. Lewis; Lt. A. D. Hutton, R.N.

Executive Council.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)
(Aug. 12, 1957)

Premier and Chief Secretary, Hon. G. F. R. Nicklin, M.M. £4,451
Deputy Premier and Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. K. J. Morris 3,701
Minister for Education and Migration, Hon. J. C. A. Pizzey 3,701
Minister for Justice and Attorney-General, Hon A. W. Munro 3,701
Treasurer and Minister for Housing, Hon. T. A. Hiley 3,701
Minister for Development, Mines, Main Roads and Electricity, Hon. E. Evans 3,701
Minister for Public Lands and Irrigation, Hon. A. R. Fletcher 3,701
Minister for Health and Home Affairs, Dr. Hon. H. W. Noble 3,701
Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, Hon. O. O. Madsen 3,701
Minister for Public Works and Local Government, Hon. L. H. S. Roberts 3,701
Minister for Transport, Hon. G. W. W. Chalk 3,701

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General for Queensland, D. J. Muir, C.M.G., 409–410 Strand, W.C.2.
Official Secretary, M. McAully.

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Assembly* of 78 members, elected by universal adult suffrage. Members of the Assembly receive £2,501 per annum with travelling expenses and an allowance for stationery and postage. The Assembly was, on July 23, 1960, composed of Liberal and Country Parties 46, Australian Labour Party 25, Queensland Labour Party 4, Independents 3.

Speaker, Hon. D. E. Nicholson £3,251
Chairman of Committees, H. B. Taylor, D.S.O. 2,751
Clerk of the Parliament, R. L. Dunlop ... 3,000

The Judicature.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and ten Puisne Judges; District Courts, with three Judges; an Industrial Court, with a Supreme Court Judge as President and three other Members; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon. Sir Alan Mansfield, K.C.M.G. £5,300
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. Sir Roslyn Philp, K.B.E. 4,900
Puisne Judges, Hons. B. H. Matthews; E. J. D. Stanley; J. A. Sheehy; K. R. Townley; W. G. Mack; M. Hanger; L. Brown; B. J. Jeffriess; C. G. Wanstall; N. S. Stable ..... each 4,900
District Court Judges, D. G. Andrews; W. M. Grant-Taylor; R. F. J. Cormack; R. F. Carter ..... each 3,750

Education.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free. At the end of 1958 there were 1,613 State schools, including 78 high schools, in operation, with 7,942 teachers and a net enrolment of 226,476 children and 286 private and 8 grammar schools, with a net enrolment of 65,681. There were 14 State technical colleges with 568 teachers and 32,444 students and a State agricultural college with an enrolment of 988. The State-aided University had 3,511 full-time students in 1959. State expenditure on education in 1957–58 was £14,803,722.

Finance.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Debt of Queensland for four years ended June 30:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt (Gross)
	£A	£A	£A
1956...	75,668,679	77,392,117	252,799,369
1957...	85,158,100	85,142,870	269,319,683
1958...	87,955,575	89,469,883	285,947,364
1959...	99,007,198	100,198,054	303,470 019

Banking.—Advances made by Trading Banks (including the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia) at June 30, 1959, totalled £143,616,000. The deposits at the same date amounted to £226,335,000. Depositors' balances in Queensland savings banks at June 30, 1959, £166,653,000, averaged £116 for each inhabitant. There were 1,080,229 operative accounts.

Production and Industry.

The gross value of primary production in 1957–58 was £253,867,000 (agriculture £85,765,000, dairying £29,492,000, pastoral £97,102,000, poultry and bee-keeping £2,715,000, mining £26,463,000, forestry, £10,335,000, fisheries £1,752,000, hunting and trapping £243,000), and net value of manufacturing £143,985,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 426,880,000 acres the Government has parted with the fee simple of 25,336,120 acres, and 2,487,205 acres more are in process of alienation.

The total area under crop in 1958–59 was 2,842,764 acres. The most important crop was sugar-cane, under which there were 486,801 acres, producing 1,353,543 tons of raw sugar, 704,005 acres were under wheat (yielding 16,096,722 bushels), 113,402 under maize (3,653,856 bushels), and 248,517 under barley (8,103,474 bushels). English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are sorghum, tomatoes, pea-nuts, cotton, tobacco, linseed, sunflower seed, arrowroot, various citrus fruits, pineapples, bananas, grapes, mangoes,

custard apples, papaws, apples, peaches, plums, and other English fruits. The live stock on March 31, 1959, included 6,884,207 cattle, 1,240,779 being dairy cattle, 22,147,653 sheep, 239,475 horses, and 399,875 pigs

Forestry.—There are about 17,920,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 8,172,000 acres. An area of 838,000 acres has been reserved for National Parks.

Minerals.—There are rich deposits of bauxite, copper, lead, silver, uranium and zinc, and deposits of gold, tin, limestone, ironstone, wolfram and mineral sands. Coal is mined in the Ipswich (near Brisbane) and some northern districts, and there is extensive production by open-cut method in Central Queensland. The output in 1958 included gold, £1,118,000; coal, £7,123,000; copper, £12,589,000; tin, £808,000; silver, £2,080,000; lead, £5,525,000; zinc, £1,437,000; uranium, £2,567,000.

Communications.—The State is served by 6,426 miles of railways, practically all 3 ft. 6 in. in gauge. During 1958–59, 33,484,000 passengers and 8,458,000 tons of goods and live stock were carried. At June 30, 1958, there were 61,435 miles of formed roads and 59,000 miles of unconstructed roads in the State, and 365,189 motor vehicles were on the register.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
1954–55	£A68,883,151	£A154,483,455
1955–56	61,737,971	152,144,724
1956–57	48,884,036	190,383,601
1957–58	49,497,820	156,492,920
1958–59	47,736,946	169,997,854

The chief overseas exports are wool, sugar, meat, minerals and butter.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, ΨBRISBANE, population 567,000 (June 30, 1959), is situated on the Brisbane River, which is navigable by large vessels to the city, over 10 miles from Moreton Bay. The City Hall is a notable building, and there are fine Government and private buildings. The Greater Brisbane area (375 square miles) is controlled by a City Council presided over by a Lord Mayor.

ΨThe main ports in their order along the coast are Brisbane, Maryborough (19,100), Bundaberg (22,650), Gladstone (7,350), Rockhampton (44,000), Mackay (15,300), Bowen (3,720), Townsville (45,000), Lucinda Point, Mourilyan, Cairns (23,800) and Thursday Island.

Other towns are Ipswich (43,200), Gold Coast (24,800), Redcliffe (17,500), Gympie (10,550), Nambour (5,400) and Kingaroy (4,700) in the south-east; Toowoomba (47,700), Warwick (9,950) and Dalby (6,900) on the Darling Downs; Roma (4,580) and Charleville (4,900) in the south-west; Mt. Morgan (4,150), in Central Queensland; Ayr (7,850), Innisfail (7,300), Charters Towers (6,800) and Ingham (4,300) in the north-east; and Mount Isa (8,800) in the north-west.

Thursday Island, the smallest of the Prince of Wales group, in long. 142° E. and lat. 11° S., has an area of 900 acres. It lies in Torres Strait, about 30 miles N.W. of Cape York and some 1,400 miles by sea from Brisbane. The island had a population of 1,600 (June 30, 1959) and is the headquarters of the pearlshell and trochus-shell fisheries.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, by air, 2 days; by sea (approximate), 30 days.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 38° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles

POPULATION.—In 1959 the population numbered 934,427 (473,241 males and 461,186 females). The number of full-blooded aboriginals is estimated at less than 3,000.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1956	18,964	7,593	6,277
1957	19,536	7,576	6,581
1958	20,047	7,743	6,505
1959	20,372	7,943	6,614

Religion.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1954, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows: Church of England, 223,319; Methodists, 193,234; Congregationalists, 15,651; Baptists, 18,797; Lutherans, 42,056; Roman Catholics, 125,770; Presbyterians, 30,778; and Churches of Christ, 19,162.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The most important physical features of South Australia are broad plains, divided longitudinally by four great secondary features, which form barriers to east–west movement, and which have thus largely determined the direction of roads and railways, the sites of towns and villages and the manner of distribution of the population. These four barriers are Spencer Gulf, St. Vincent Gulf, the Mt. Lofty-Flinders Ranges and the River Murray. The long, deeply-indented coastline, which provides a few major, and a multitude of lesser harbours, trends generally south-eastwards, and largely determines the pleasant weather conditions and good rainfall near the coast.

The north-western portion of the State is mostly desert, while north of latitude 32°S. the country is unpromising by comparison with the fertile land which surrounds the hill country of the east. The Murray, which flows for some 400 miles through the south-eastern corner, is the only river of importance.

The lack of rivers and fresh-water lakes in the settled areas has necessitated the building of a number of reservoirs, which have been supplemented in the past 15 years by the construction of pipelines from the River Murray.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July–August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November–March) 72°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from over 100 years' record is 21 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while in Adelaide the precipitation has fallen as low as 11·32 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 8 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia (vacant)..... £A5,000
Private Secretary, Maj.-Gen. G. W. Symes, C.B., M.C.
Aide-de-Camp, (vacant).
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier, K.C.M.G., LL.B. (1942).

THE MINISTRY.

(May 15, 1944.)

(£28,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers.)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration, Hon. Sir Thomas Playford, G.C.M.G.
Attorney-General and Minister of Labour and Industry, Hon. Colin D. Rowe, M.L.C.
Chief Secretary, Minister of Mines and of Health, Hon. Sir (Alexander) Lyell McEwin, K.B.E., M.L.C.
Minister of Lands, Repatriation and Irrigation, Hon. Sir Cecil Stephen Hincks.
Minister of Works and of Marine, Hon. Glen Gardner Pearson.
Minister of Agriculture and Forests, Hon. David Norman Brookman.
Minister of Education, Hon. Baden Pattinson.
Minister of Local Government, of Roads and of Railways, Hon. Norman Lane Jude, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General and Trade Commissioner for South Australia, A. H. Greenham, C.M.G., South Australia House, 50 Strand, W.C.2.
Official Secretary, M. E. S. Bray.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 39 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there are certain property and war service qualifications for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 187,921 in 1959, those for the Assembly numbering 499,311.

The triennial elections to the House of Assembly in March, 1959, returned 20 Liberals (Government party), 17 Labour (Opposition) and 2 Independents.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Walter Duncan..... £2,800
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. B. H. Teusner..... 2,800

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges: there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates, and the usual Police Courts.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier, K.C.M.G. £5,750
Judges, Hon. Sir Herbert Mayo; Hon. Sir Geoffrey Reed, K.B.E.; Hon. D. B. Ross; Hon. R. R. St. C. Chamberlain; Hon. J. F. Brazel..... 5,000

EDUCATION.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free. In 1957 there were 688 State schools, with 176,718 scholars; State expenditure in 1958–59 was £12,883,444, including grants to University, Libraries, &c. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 171 with 38,589 scholars. There is an endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 3,322 full-time students in 1960; all classes are open to women. A State Institute of Technology has also been established, and there are technical schools at 16 country centres and also special trade schools for apprentices and domestic art centres. The public library museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

STATE FINANCE.

(For years ended June 30)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1956	59,402,000	60,832,000	256,090,000
1957	65,761,000	65,810,000	276,440,000
1958	70,642,000	71 012,000	296,814,000
1959	72,680,000	73,707,000	317,702,000

Banking.—There are 9 trading banks in Adelaide, including the Commonwealth Government Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, with about 570 branches and agencies, having total average deposits of £135,605,000 in December quarter, 1959. The three savings banks, with about 1,300 branches and agencies, had deposits amounting to £162,199,000 on December 31, 1959.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of production in 1958–59 was: crops £45,044,000, pastoral £55,514,000, dairying £13,192,000, fisheries, game and poultry, and forestry £9,426,000.

Land Tenure.—Of the total area of the State (243,000,000 acres), 14,900,000 acres have been sold or are in the process of alienation by the Crown under systems of deferred payment; 117,000,000 acres are held under pastoral leases and 23,000,000 under other miscellaneous leases.

Agriculture.—The total area cultivated is 9,008,000 acres—under wheat, 1958–59, 1,407,000 acres, hay 420,000, oats 481,000, barley 1,333,000. Wheat harvest 1958–59, 32,032,000 bushels; barley, 37,664,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. In 1958–59, there were 57,000 acres of vines with a production of 25,132,000 gallons of wine, 91,000 cwt. of dried currants and 246,000 cwt. of sultanas and raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried), wine and brandy, are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom, and to other Australian States. Some areas of the State, particularly near Adelaide, are also very suitable for growing all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (March 31, 1959).—There were 15,634,000 sheep, 576,000 cattle, 33,000 horses, 98,000 pigs. Wool production (1958–59), 185,843,000 lb.

Minerals.—Iron, pyrite, gypsum, salt, coal, limestone, clay, &c., are found. The total mineral output was valued at £A23,176,000 in 1958, but of this total the value of iron ore, £15,202,000, was subject to revision.

Manufactures.—In 1959 there were 4,168 factories, employing 94,165 hands, the gross value of the output being £332,098,000. Plant machinery, land and buildings were valued at £140,363,000.

Transport and Communications.—There were (1959) 3,891 miles of railway in South Australia, 141 miles of tram and bus routes and 55,000 miles of roads. The railway mileage includes the South Australian part of the Transcontinental Railway from Port Pirie (South Australia) to Kalgoorlie (Western Australia) which forms a link in the system from Brisbane to Fremantle; and also part of the Commonwealth line from Port Augusta to the Northern Territory. There are a number of excellent harbours, of which Port Adelaide is the

most important. In 1958–59, 1,739 vessels with net tonnage of 6,743,982 entered South Australian ports direct from overseas or interstate. Nationality of these vessels was—Australian 798, United Kingdom, 447, other British 144 and foreign 350. There are 902 post offices in the State.

Civil Aviation.—There are 28 Government or licensed aerodromes, and 401,690 passengers and 9,746 tons of freight were carried in 1958–59.

Motor Vehicles.—The registrations in December, 1959, were 270,934, equal to 1 per 3·4 persons.

Wireless (1959).—Broadcasting stations 16. Listeners' licences 249,540.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1938–39	6,668,000	14,822,330
1956–57	45,407,000	122,924,000
1957–58	47,103,000	99,882,000
1958–59	45,346,000	90,916,000

The principal exports are wool and other pastoral and dairying products, grain, metals and minerals, fruit and wine.

TOWNS.

ΨADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1959), 555,200, inclusive of suburbs. Other towns (with 1954 populations) are Moonta (2,300), Kadina (3,300), ΨWallaroo (2,500), ΨPort Pirie (12,800), ΨWhyalla (8,600), and ΨPort Augusta (7,000) on Spencer Gulf, Salisbury (5,900), Gawler (6,100), and Peterborough (3,700) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Mt. Gambier (10,900), Naracoorte (4,100), and Millicent (2,800) in the south-east, ΨPort Lincoln (6,100) on Eyre Peninsula, Murray Bridge (5,000), Renmark (6,100), Berri (4,200) on the River Murray, and Victor Harbour (2,500) on the south coast. Elizabeth, a new satellite town being built between Adelaide and Gawler, had a population of 14,918 in 1959, and this is expected to increase to at least 50,000 within ten years.

Transit.—Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days by sea and 4 days by air.

TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33′–43° 39′ S. lat. and 144° 39′–148° 23′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.—On June 30, 1959, the estimated population numbered 342,315 (178,178 males and 164,137 females).

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1939	5,004	2,426	2,264
1957	8,435	2,670	2,507
1958	8,568	2,708	2,475
1959	8,625	2,780	2,567

The birth rate in 1959 was 25·05, death rate 8·07, marriage rate 7·45 per 1,000. Infant mortality (1959) 23·42 per 1,000 births.

Religion.

In 1954 there were 147,407 members of the Church of England, 27,069 Roman Catholics, 38,236 Methodists, 15,607 Presbyterians, 4,425 Congregationalists and Independents, and 6,393 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 ft. in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart the mean annual temperature averages 53 9°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 60·2°, and that of June, July and Aug. 47 1°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was established. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency The Lord Rowallan, K.T., K.B.E., M.C., *apptd.* May 29, 1959.
Official Sec., E. E. O'Farrell, M.V.O.
A.D.C., Capt. H. M. S. Holme.

THE MINISTRY.

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Mines, Hon. E. E. Reece.
Deputy Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. R. F. Fagan.
Minister for Lands and Works, Hon. D. A. Cashion.
Chief Secretary and Minister administering Dept. of Health Services, Hon. J. F. Gaha.
Minister for Agriculture, Hon J. J. Dwyer, V.C.
Minister for Education, Hon. W. A. Neilson.
Minister for Forests, Hon. A. C. Atkins.
Minister for Housing, Hon. J. L. Madden.
Minister for Transport, Hon. J. B. Connolly.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Tasmania, Hon. A. J. White.
Address, 457 Strand, Charing Cross, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 19 members, elected for six years (3 retiring annually, in rotation, except in every sixth year, when four retire) and a *House of Assembly* of 35 members, elected by proportional representation for five years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes, but war service is a qualification for enrolment. The General Election for the House of Assembly in May, 1959, resulted in the return of 17 Labour, 16 Liberal and 2 Independent members.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. H. S. Baker, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Clerk of the Council, E. Briggs.
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. C. B. Aylett.
Clerk of the House, C. K. Murphy, C.B.E.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of Tasmania, with civil, criminal, ecclesiastical, admiralty and matrimonial jurisdiction, was established by Royal Charter on October 13, 1823.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Stanley Burbury, K.B.E.
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Kenneth Green, K.B.E.; Hon. M. G. Gibson; Hon. M. P. Crisp; Hon. G. H. Crawford.

Registrar of the Supreme Court, W. A. F. Mackey (*acting*).

Local Courts established under the Local Courts Acts, 1896, are held before Commissioners who are legal practitioners, with a jurisdiction up to £250. Courts of General Sessions, constituted by a chairman who is a Justice of the Peace and at least one other Justice, are established in the municipalities for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding £50. Courts of Petty Sessions are established under the Justices Procedure Act, 1919, constituted by Police Magistrates sitting alone, or any two or more justices.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular and free, there being 281 State schools divided into Primary, Area, High and Technical High Schools, with a net enrolment of 63,553 scholars in 1958. There were 56 private schools with an enrolment of 11,879. The University of Tasmania at Hobart, established 1890, had 1,274 students enrolled in 1959; there are technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Burnie, Devonport, Queenstown, Rosebery, Ulverston, Smithton and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1938–39	3,614,764	3,640,748	26,366,990
1957–58	20,801,897	21,613,765	143,060,860
1958–59	21,851,053	22,759,190	153,824,754

Banking.—The average weekly deposits of cheque-paying banks during December, 1959 were £38,914,320; the savings bank deposits, December 31, 1959, were £44,554 000 or £125 13s. 1d. per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The net value of production in 1958–59 was £90,111,000—agriculture and pastoral £17,148,000, mines and quarries £5,168,000, other primary industries £13,494,000 and manufactures £54,301,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1958–59, 357,000 acres under crops. The principal crops are potatoes, apples and other fruit, followed by hay, hops, oats, peas, turnips, barley and wheat. The live stock included (March 31, 1959) 374,000 cattle, 3,536,000 sheep, 69,000 pigs and 12,000 horses. The wool production (1958–59) was 32,605,000 lb.

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Commission of Tasmania has effected important water-power developments at the Great Lake (Waddamana and Shannon), Lake St. Clair—River Derwent (Tarraleah and Butler's Gorge), Nive River (Tungatinah and Wayatinah) and at Trevallyn. The network extends to practically all parts of the State and the advantages of cheap electric power exercise continued attraction for new establishment of manufacturing industries.

Forestry.—State forest areas in 1958–59, 2,073,567 acres. The quantity of timber of various species cut on Crown Land forests in 1958–59 was 235,600,000 super feet, including 67,821,000 super feet for wood-pulp.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, zinc, tin, silver, lead, gold, the value of all minerals produced in 1958 being £A11,838,000.

Manufactures.—The chief manufactures for export are: refined metals, preserved fruit and vegetables, butter, woollen manufactures, paper, confectionery and sawn timber; the net value of production in 1958–59 was £54,301,000, the value of land, buildings, plant and machinery for the 1,666 establishments being £110,055,000.

CAPITAL, ΨHOBART, which was founded in 1804. Population (June 30, 1959) (with suburbs) 109,200.

Other towns (with population at June 30, 1954) are ΨLaunceston and suburbs (pop. 49,303), ΨDevonport (10,624), Burnie (11,193), Ulverstone (5,361), New Norfolk (4,900) and Queenstown (4,526).

Transmission of mails, 34 days by sea; 5 days by air.

VICTORIA

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its mainland territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth is about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line is about 980 geographical miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

Population.—The population at Dec. 31, 1959 was 2,842,903 (1,431,373 males and 1,411,530 females).

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1939	30,493	20,169	17,368
1957	60,464	24,131	20,239
1958	61,269	23,625	20,649
1959	62,245	25,078	20,456

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1959:—Births, 22·13; Deaths, 8·92; Marriages, 7·27. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 21·21.

Religion.

Members of the Church of England at the date of the census in 1954 numbered 832,473, Roman Catholics 565,654, Presbyterians 326,422, Methodists 252,802, Baptists 34,316, Church of Christ 33,608 and Hebrew 24,016. The number of persons who did not state their religion was 243,555.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The length of the Murray River, which forms part of the northern boundary of Victoria, is about 1,200 miles along the Victorian bank. Melbourne, the capital city, stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The climate of Victoria is characterized by warm summers, rather cold winters, and rain in all months with a maximum in winter or spring. Prevailing winds are southerly from November to February inclusive, with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Northerly or westerly winds predominate from March to October inclusive. Rain on an average falls 156 days per year, the annual average being 25·89 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was created into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of Ministers.

Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency General Sir Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., *born* Aug. 22, 1896, *appointed* 1949, *term extended for* 3 *years from* Oct. 19, 1954 *and for further* 5 *years from* Oct. 1957.... £7,500
Private Secretary and Comptroller of the Household, Col. R. W. Spraggett, C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., R.M. (*ret.*).
Official Sec., A. C. Mahlstedt.
Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut.-General Hon. Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

THE MINISTRY.
(Sworn in, June, 1955.)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Conservation, Hon. H. E. Bolte.
Chief Secretary and Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Rylah.
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Sir Thomas Maltby.
Minister of Housing and of Immigration, Hon. H. R. Petty.
Minister of Education, Hon. J. S. Bloomfield.
Minister of Labour and Industry and of Electrical Undertakings, Hon. G. O. Reid.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Soldier Settlement, Hon. K. H. Turnbull.
Minister of Forests and of State Development, Hon. A. J. Fraser, M.C.
Minister of Health, Hon. E. P. Cameron.
Minister of Water Supply and of Mines, Hon. W. J. Mibus.
Minister of Transport, Hon. Sir Arthur Warner.
Minister for Local Government, Hon. M. V. Porter.
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. L. H. S. Thompson.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General for Victoria, Col. Hon. Sir William Watt Leggatt, D.S.O., M.C., F.D. *Address*, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *Legislative Assembly* of 66 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Voting is compulsory. The electors on the rolls at June 30, 1958, numbered 1,803,424.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Gordon McArthur..... £3,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir William McDonald..... 3,100

THE JUDICATURE.

There are petty sessions courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and twelve Puisne Judges.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir Edmund F. Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D. (1944)..... £7,250
Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Charles John Lowe, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy; Hon. Sir Norman O'Bryan; Hon. J. V. Barry; Hon. A. Dean; Hon. R. R. Sholl; Hon. T. W. Smith; Hon. E. H. Hudson; Hon. R. V. Monahan; Hon. G. A. Pape; Hon. A. D. G. Adam; Hon. D. M. Little each 6,500

County Court.

Judges, Their Honours L. E. B. Stretton, C.M.G.; J. H. Moore; A. L. Read; F. B. Gamble; N. F. Mitchell; G. L. Dethridge; C. McT. Stafford; J. F. Mulvany; F. R. Nelson; J. G. Norris; B. J. Dunn; A. M. Fraser; E. H. E. Barber; T. G. Rapke; M. L. Cussen; S. H. Z. Woinarski; J. Bourke (*acting*); B. Buller-Murphy (*acting*); G. Gunson (*acting*) each £4,800
Senior County Court Judge..... 5,100
Master of the Supreme Court, E. H. Coghill 3,800
Taxing Master of the Supreme Court, L. L. Oliver..... 3,525

Crown Law Department.

Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Rylah, E.D.
Secretary to the Law Department, H. C. Chipman..... 4,408
Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Winneke, O.B.E., Q.C..... 6,500
Prosecutors for the Queen, W. M. W. Irvine; J. W. Flannagan; J. G. Maloney; F. R. Moore; R. A. Bidstrup; R. J. Leckie; G. M. Bryne; S. Mornane.....each 3,500
Crown Solicitor, T. F. E. Mornane..... 4,791

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14. At December 31, 1958, there were 1,919 Primary Schools (including one Correspondence School) attended by 294,192 pupils; 234 Secondary Schools (including one Correspondence School) with an enrolment of 99,492; and 54 Technical Schools (48 of which possess a junior section with 26,809 pupils in attendance) with a roll call of 62,868 senior students.

During 1958, 149,117 pupils attended 533 independent schools, most of which are Roman Catholic, as the Roman Catholic Church in the State maintains an independent scholastic organization.

There is a State-aided University at Melbourne with five affiliated colleges—Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, Newman (which have connections with the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively), and the University Women's College. The University had 6,281 full-time students in 1959.

FINANCE.

The public revenue and expenditure and State Debt for four years are given as follows :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1938–39	23,354,711	29,141,953	179,698,118
1956–57	142,162,542	146,474,008	481,818,674
1957–58	153,391,287	156,603,943	518,212,671
1958–59	162,975,848	165,523,989	555,011,819

Banking, &c.— The state savings bank deposits at June 30, 1959, amounted to £281,296,000; in addition, deposits in the Commonwealth savings bank (in the State of Victoria) amounted to £122,577,000, and in other savings banks, £54,581,000.

Life Assurance.—There were 20 companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria during 1958. There were 976,227 policies in force with sums assured amounting to £857,569,297 in the Ordinary Department and 1,102,774 policies for £100,389,830 in the Industrial Department.

Insurance (other than Life).—There were 181 companies or other bodies transacting business in Victoria during the year 1958–59. Total revenue amounted to £55,685,576, made up of premium income £53,960,947 and other income £1,724,629. Expenditure totalled £47,926,213, comprising claims £30,853,961, commission and agents' charges £5,549,517 and other expenditure £11,522,735.

Production and Industry.

The gross value of primary production in 1958–59 was £357,030,000—agricultural £101,058,000, pastoral £134,015,000, dairying £65,264,000, poultry and bee keeping £22,263,000, trapping £3,862,000, forestry £15,441,000, mining and quarries £13,694,000, fisheries £1,433,000. The net value of production of industries was £271,292,000 and of manufactures £608,947,000.

Agriculture.—Of the 6,980,000 acres under cultivation in 1958–59, 1,810,000 were wheat crops and 971,000 oats and 1,252,000 acres were cut for hay. In 1958–59, 2,354,000 gallons of wine were produced.

Live Stock.—There were in March, 1959, 26,925,000 sheep, 1,653,000 dairy cattle, 998,000 beef cattle, 253,000 pigs and 91,000 horses. The quantity of wool produced in 1958–59 was 298,844,000 lb., valued at £59,471,000.

Minerals.—Production of gold in 1959 was 34 662 ozs. Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal (black and brown), limestone, kaolin, tin, gypsum, antimony concentrates and bauxite. Production of brown coal in 1959 amounted to 13,035,000 tons.

Motor Vehicle Registrations.—The number of vehicles on the register at Dec. 31, 1959, was: private cars, 619,955; commercial, 101,326; hire 5,251; primary producers, 101,326; omnibuses, 797 and motor cycles, 22,691.

Victoria State Railways.—At June 30, 1959, there were 4 333 miles of railway open for traffic. The revenue and expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1959, were £38,163,680 and £38,119,057 respectively, and interest charges, exchange, etc., amounted to £3,814,128. Total traffic mileage was 18,426,000 and passenger journeys numbered 163,482,829. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 9,295,015.

Shipping.—During the year ended June 30, 1959, 3,210 vessels with net tonnage 12,224,338 entered Victorian ports and 3,208 vessels with total net tonnage of 12,195,445 cleared.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, wheat, flour, butter, live stocks, fruits, milk and cream, meats and poultry are the staple productions of the State; but secondary industry (16,527 factories, &c., employing 362,979 hands in 1958–59) has expanded greatly in recent years. The net value of factory production has risen from £65,996,000 in 1938–39 to £608,947,000 in 1958–59. The export trade (excluding inter-state trade) consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The principal oversea imports of the State are apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, rubber and rubber manufactures, tobacco, crude petroleum, paper, stationery, &c., and drugs and chemicals.

Overseas Trade.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1938–39	44,407,809	30,819,012
1955–56	299,339,888	209,396,418
1956–57	254,946,377	255,752,007
1957–58	282,712,758	219,577,919
1958–59	291,297,017	219,550,771

Cities and Towns.

ΨMelbourne, the capital city, which is an episcopal see, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum and large churches are the principal features of the city. Melbourne and suburbs cover an area of 445,746 acres and contained on June 30, 1959, a population of 1,777,700. Other cities and towns are ΨGeelong, 88,160; Ballarat, 53,680; Bendigo, 41,140; ΨWarrnambool, 14,330; Mildura, 12,320; Hamilton, 9,510; Shepparton, 12,820; Maryborough, 7,410; Colac, 9,120; Horsham, 8,950; Castlemaine, 7,140; Ararat, 7,970; Wangaratta, 12,640; Stawell, 5,910; Echuca, 6,220; Sale, 7,460; Swan Hill, 6,070; Benalla, 7,300 and Moe, 13,730.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west; total area 975,920 sq. miles

Population.—At December 31, 1959, the population was 726,489 (372,252 males and 354,237 females).

The estimated number of full-blood aboriginals on June 30, 1959, was 11,000.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1956	16,916	5,572	5,080
1957	16,924	5,295	4,899
1958	16,731	5,554	5,038
1959	17,111	5,497	5,387

Religions.—Census of 1954—268,135 Church of England, 143,489 Roman Catholics, 68,489 Methodists, and 37,659 Presbyterians.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a seaward slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Preston, Collie, Murray, Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey In the north the Fitzroy flows from the King Leopold ranges into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the State may be described as an immense tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which varies from stretches of clayey soils to the sand dunes of the far interior. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1959 was 24·23 inches, the average for the past 83 years 35·02. Of the total area two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes.

Government.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Acts of 1911, 1934 and 1955; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

The Legislative Assembly (elected March, 1959) is composed of Labour Party 24, Liberal and Country League 18, Country Party 8.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Charles Gairdner, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., *appointed* 1951, *term extended for* 5 *years from* Nov. 6, 1956..... £5,250
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Dwyer, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Sworn in April 2, 1959)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Tourists, Hon. David Brand..... 5,050
Deputy Premier, Minister for Education and Electricity and Attorney General, Hon. Arthur Frederick Watts, C.M.G..... 4,500
Minister for Industrial Development, Railways and the North-West, Hon. Charles Walter Michael Court, O.B.E..... 4,120
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. Crawford David Nalder..... 4,320
Minister for Works and Water Supplies, Hon. Gerald Percy Wild, M.B.E..... 4,270
Minister for Mines and Housing, Hon. Arthur Frederick Griffith..... 4,300
Minister for Lands, Forests and Immigration, Hon. William Stewart Bovell..... 4,320
Minister for Transport, Police, Labour and Native Welfare, Hon. Charles Collier Perkins..... 4,370
Chief Secretary and Minister for Health and Fisheries, Hon. Ross Hutchinson, D.F.C.. 4,120
Minister for Local Government, Town Planning and Child Welfare, Hon. Leslie Arthur Logan..... 4,320

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Offices, Savoy House, 115–116, Strand, W.C.2.
Agent-General, Hon. E. K. Hoar..... 3,000

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consist of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. L. C. Diver..... £3,420
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. M. Hearman..... 3,420

THE JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Albert Wolff, K.C.M.G..... £5,270
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. L. W Jackson... 4,770
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. V. Nevile; G. B. D'Arcy; J. Hale..... each 4,620

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free. In 1959 there were 485 Primary Schools and 27 High Schools under the control of the Minister for Education representing a total of 108,358 pupils. There were also 314 private schools with an average attendance of 33,983. The total amount expended on education (from Revenue) during the year ended June 30, 1958, was £9,238,951, including grants of £678,064 to the University of Western Australia.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1958–59 was: agricultural £63,192,255; pastoral and trapping £40,882,021; dairying, poultry keeping and bee-farming £11,400,346; forestry £5,451,306; fisheries £3,909,190; mining £21,797,530.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area under crop (6,015,387 acres), 3,291,858 acres were under wheat for grain, the 1958–59 crop being estimated at 57,650,000 bushels. On March 31, 1959, the livestock included 999,832 cattle, 16,215,244 sheep, 115,446 pigs and 41,286 horses. In 1958–59 there were 8,881 acres of vineyards and 22,390 acres of orchards. The wool clip in 1958–59 was 154,661,000 lb. in the grease.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were in the year ending June 30, 1959, a total of 4,125 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The average number of persons employed in them during the year was 48,417.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. The total quantity of timber sawn and hewn during 1958–59 was 237,779,000 super feet.

Minerals.—The mines of the Coolgardie and adjacent goldfields, which cover a vast portion of the interior and extend to the 125th meridian, and of the northern fields, are being constantly worked. The refinery production of gold in the State for 1959 was 866,609 fine oz. (£A14,193,595). The total amount produced from 1886 to Dec. 31, 1959, is 60,779,512 fine oz. (£A432,784,179). Magnetic iron, lead, copper, tin and manganese ores and coal, asbestos, bauxite, gypsum and ilmenite exist in large quantities.

Communications.—On June 30, 1959, there were 4,117 miles of State government railway (though operations on 820 miles have been suspended); 277 miles of private lines open for general and passenger traffic; and 450 miles of the Commonwealth line (Kalgoorlie–Port Pirie Junction). On Dec. 31, 1959, there were on the State register 392 vessels, of 19,684 tons, of which 180 were steam or motor vessels (16,109 tons) and 212 sailing vessels (3,575 tons).

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure and net public Debt for 3 years ended June 30 :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1957	54,330,934	56,243,302	205,089,125
1958	57,053,977	58,177,307	218,354,786
1959	60,068,237	61,752,970	232,032,142

INTER-STATE AND OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1956–57	134,551,480	155,522,857
1957–58	143,439,404	135,476,669
1958–59	146,200,948	126,492,928

The principal exports of local products in 1958–59 were wool (£A29,268,473), wheat (£A16,556,265), wheat flour (£A3,168,561), hides and skins (£A1,744,308), oats (£A3,842,791), beef (£A2,171,044), mutton and lamb (£A1,558,442), crayfish tails (£A2,640 650), whale oil (£A1,740,384), raw asbestos (£A1,082,924), iron ore (£A584,430), barley (£A1,380,386).

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, ΨPERTH. Population at June 30, 1959, of Metropolitan area, including the port of Fremantle, 389,000.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are ΨFremantle (21,700), Kalgoorlie—Boulder and environs (22,850), ΨBunbury (11,200), Northam (8,100), ΨAlbany (9,700), ΨGeraldton (9,800) and Collie (9,700).

New Zealand

AREA AND POPULATION

Islands	Area (English) Sq. Miles)	Population Census, April 17, 1951*	Census, April 17, 1956†	Estimated April 1, 1960
(a) *Exclusive of Island Territories:*				
North Island (including Maoris)	44,281	1,313,855	1,497,353	1,642,452
South Island (including Maoris)	58,093	624,551	675,626	726,597
Stewart Island (including Maoris)	670	576	541	540
Chatham Islands (including Maoris)	372	471	524	560
Minor Islands:				
Inhabited—				
Kermadec Islands	13	14	11	9
Campbell Island	44	5	7	8
Uninhabited—				
Three Kings	3	..	..	..
Snares	1	..	..	..
Solander	½	..	..	..
Antipodes	24	..	..	..
Bounty	½	..	..	..
Auckland	234	..	..	..
Total exclusive of Island Territories	103,736	1,939,472	2,174,062	2,370,166
(b) *Island Territories:*				
Tokelau Islands	4	1,580‡	1,619§	1,904
Cook Islands and Niue	199	19,632‡	21,387§	22,822**
Total, inclusive of Island Territories	103,939	1,960,704	2,197,068	2,394,892
Trust Territory of Western Samoa	1,133	84,999‡	97,327§	106,362
Ross Dependency	275,000	..	166	137

* Excluding 1,894 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1951 census.
† Excluding 2,162 members of the Armed Forces overseas.
‡Census of September 25, 1951. §Census of Sept. 25, 1956. **At December 31, 1959.
Maori Population included in the totals for New Zealand proper—(1951) 115,676 (males 59,322, females 56,354); (1956) 137,151 (males 70,089, females 67,062); (1960), 158,355 (males 80,549, females 77,806).

Increase of the People (exclusive of Maoris).

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages*
	Births	Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Departures	Total		
1939	28,833	102,469	131,302	14,158	96,176	110,334	20,968	17,791
1957	51,852	166,374	218,226	19,411	150,181	169,592	48,634	17,614
1958	53,774	172,791	226,565	19,014	159,930	178,944	47,621	18,305
1959	54,739	177,956	232,695	19,814	174,738	194,552	38,143	18,315

* Inclusive of Maoris. † Census adjustment of 3,029 necessary.
Birth rate (1959) 25·10; death rate 9·09; marriage rate 7·84; infant mortality 19·89 per 1,000.

Inter-censal Increases (exclusive of Maoris).

Year	Results of Census			Numerical Increase	Net Passenger Arrivals over inter-censal periods
	Males	Females	Total		
*1945	782,602	820,952	1,603,554	112,070	+15,613
*1951	914,646	909,150	1,823,796	220,242	+27,486
*1956	1,023,122	1,013,789	2,036,911	213,115	+68,726

* Excluding 44,081 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1945 census, 1,894 at the 1951 census, and 2,162 at the 1956 census.

Races and Religions.

Races	1951	1956	Religions	1951	1956
				Per cent	Per cent
Europeans	1,809,441	2,016,287	Church of England	37·47	35·92
Maoris	92,493	108,659	Presbyterians	23·01	22·26
„ Half-caste	23,183	28,492	Roman Catholics	13·64	14·29
Chinese	5,252	6,667	Methodists	8·05	7·44
Other races	9,103	13,957	Baptists	1·62	1·56

PHYSIOGRAPHY

New Zealand consists of a number of islands of varying size in the South Pacific Ocean, and has also administrative responsibilty for a large tract in the Antarctic Ocean. The two larger and most important islands, the North and South islands of New Zealand, are separated by only a relatively narrow strait. The remaining islands are very much smaller and, in general, are widely dispersed over a considerable expanse of ocean. The boundaries, inclusive of the most outlying islands and dependencies, range from 8° South latitude to South of 60° South latitude, and from 160° East longitude to 150° West longitude.

Geographical Features.—The two principal islands have a total length of 1,040 miles, and a combined area of 102,374 square miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, extending over the entire length of the South Island and having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several volcanoes, two of which are active, others being dormant or extinct. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles long by 1½ wide), the Franz Josef and the Fox are the best known. The North island is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (270 miles in length); Wanganui (180), and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau, 132) are abundant, many of them of great beauty.

Climate.—New Zealand has a moist-temperate marine climate, but with abundant sunshine. A very important feature is the small annual range of temperature which permits of some growth of vegetation, including pasture, all the year round. Very little snow falls on the low levels even in the South Island. The mean temperature ranges from 59° F. in the North to about 49° F. in the South. Rainfall over the more settled areas in the North Island ranges from 35 to 70 inches and in the South Island from 25 to 45 inches. The total range is from approximately 13 to over 250 inches. The number of rainy days is generally in the neighbourhood of 160 to 180 in the North Island and between 110 and 140 in the South, except in the southern portion of the west coast. The amount of sunshine is generally over 2,000 hours per annum and ranges between 1,600 and 2,500 hours.

GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited, and charted, in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774 and 1777. From onwards sealers and whalers settled along the coasts, and trade in timber and flax followed. Christianity was introduced in 1814, and in 1832 a British Resident was appointed. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, created a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. Organized colonization on a large scale commenced in 1840 with the New Zealand Company's settlement at Wellington. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Imperial Act of 1852, and on the New Zealand Constitution (Amendment) Act of Dec. 10, 1947. The Statute of Westminster was formally adopted by New Zealand in 1947. The executive authority is entrusted to a Governor-General appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, within a Legislature consisting of one chamber, the House of Representatives.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand (1957–62), His Excellency the Viscount COBHAM, G.C.M.G., T.D., *born* 1909 ..... (Salary £6,500, and allowances £5,000) £11,500
Official Secretary, D. E. Fouhy, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Comptroller, Col. J. B. Harrison, O.B.E.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. P. N. Erskine, Scots Guards; Lieut. E. M. G. Johnstone, R.N.
Lady-in-Waiting (vacant).

§ The Executive Council.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(December 12, 1957.)

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and of Maori Affairs, Rt. Hon. W. Nash, C.H.
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Hon. C. F. Skinner, M.C.
Minister of Finance, Hon. A. H. Nordmeyer.
Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and of Health, Hon. H. G. R. Mason, Q.C.
Minister of Labour, of Mines and of Immigration, Hon. F. Hackett.
Minister of Marine and of Housing, Hon. W. A. Fox.
Minister of Works and Electricity, Hon. H. Watt.
Minister of Forests, Hon. Sir Eruera Tirikatene, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Defence, Hon. P. G. Connolly, D.S.C., V.R.D.
Minister of Railways and Postmaster-General, Hon. M. Moohan.
Minister of Industries and Commerce, Hon. P. N. Holloway.
Minister of Education, Hon. P. O. S. Skoglund.
Minister of Social Security, Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children, Hon. Miss M. B. Howard.
Minister of Transport, and of Island Territories, Hon. J. Mathison.
Minister of Customs, Hon. R. Boord.
Minister of Internal Affairs and Civil Defence, Hon. W. T. Anderton.

§ Members of the Executive Council travelling within the country on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £4 4*s.* *per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. The Prime Minister receives £4,250 per annum with a tax-free allowance of £1,500 for expenses of his office and the Ministerial residence. The salary of each Minister holding a portfolio is £2,800 with tax-free expense allowance of £450, and that of each Minister without portfolio £2,200, with £350 tax-free expense allowance.

NEW ZEALAND REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

AUSTRALIA.
High Commissioner, Hon. F. Jones.

CANADA.
High Commissioner, F. Shanahan.

INDIA.
High Commissioner, G. R. Powles, C.M.G.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA.
High Commissioner, C. M. Bennett, D.S.O.

U.K.

High Commissioner for New Zealand, G. R. Laking (*acting*), New Zealand Government Offices, Strand, W.C.2.

U.S.A.

Chargé d'Affaires, G. D. L. White, M.V.O., 19 Observatory Circle, Washington, D.C.

FRANCE.

Ambassador, Dr. C. E. Beeby, C.M.G.

JAPAN.

Ambassador, J. S. Reid.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES IN N.Z.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

BELGIUM.

M. Armand Nihotte.

DENMARK.

Chargé d'Affaires, T. Wegener-Clausen.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.

Dr. E. H. Nöhring.

ITALY.

Dr. G. C. Galeota della Regna.

JAPAN.

Ambassador, S. Ishiguro.

NETHERLANDS.

Baron Bentinck van Schoonheten.

SWEDEN.

O. Ripa.

U.S.A.

Ambassador, Hon. Francis H. Russell.

U.S.S.R.

Chargé d'Affaires, N. E. Evdokeyev.

High Commissioners in New Zealand

AUSTRALIAN.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B.

CANADIAN.

G. R. Heasman, O.B.E.

U.K.

High Commissioner, Hon. F. E. Cumming-Bruce, C.M.G.

Deputy High Commissioner, C. S. Pickard.

Economic Adviser, C. G. Cruickshank.

First Secretaries, J. K. Hickman; J. Eaton (*Agriculture and Food*); J. L. Hayden, O.B.E. (*Information*).

Naval Adviser, Capt. A. Turnbull, R.N.

Army Adviser, Col. Sir. Thomas Butler, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Air Adviser, Group Capt. J. H. L. Blount, D.F.C.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. The General Election of November, 1957, returned 41 Labour Party members and 39 National. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the Maori electors. Women have been entitled to vote since 1893, and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives since the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919. There are at present 4 women members. Members of the House receive £1,400 *per annum*, with an allowance of £275–705 *per annum* for expenses, depending on size of electorate. The Leader of the Opposition receives £2,200 *per annum* and £490 *per annum* for expenses, plus travelling allowance of £215.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. R. M. MacFarlane, C.M.G. (*plus expense allowance of £600 per annum and residential quarters in Parliament House*)..... £2,400

THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Eric Barrowclough, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D..... £3,750

Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Kenneth Gresson, K.B.E. (*President*)..... 3,500

Hon. Sir Alfred North; Hon. Sir Timothy Cleary..... 3,250

Supreme Court Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir James D. Hutchison; A. K. Turner; G. I. McGregor; W. P. Shorland; T. E. Henry; T. A. Gresson; T. P. McCarthy; A. L. Haslam; R. Hardie Boys; I. H. Macarthur; C. P. Richmond..... 3,250

Judges, Court of Arbitration, Hon. Sir Arthur Tyndall, C.M.G.; Hon. W. F. Stilwell.... 3,250

Judge, Compensation Court, Hon. D. J. Daglish..... 2,750

Judge, Land Valuation Court, Hon. K. G. Archer..... 3,250

POLICE

On March 31, 1960, the strength of the Police Force was 2,480 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 956 of the population. The total cost of police protection in 1959–60 was £3,298,000.

PASSPORTS

With certain exceptions, no person over 16 years of age is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his or her nationality and identity.

DEFENCE

Navy.

The Royal New Zealand Navy was greatly expanded during the Second World War and a number of small vessels were built in New Zealand. New Zealand naval personnel totalled 10,000, of whom 4,000 were with the Royal Navy. Over 1,000 New Zealanders served with the Fleet Air Arm. The naval forces include the Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service, and Volunteer Reserve forces in four divisions. The strength is 1 cruiser, 3 frigates, 1 survey ship, 1 Antarctic support ship and 10 other vessels in commission; 1 cruiser, 3 frigates, 4 ocean minesweepers and 1 other minesweeper in reserve. Active naval personnel numbers 299 officers and 2,529 ratings. A cruiser or a frigate is normally attached to the Far East Station.

Naval expenditure in 1959–60 amounted to £8,442,379.

Army.

The New Zealand Army consists of the Regular Force, the Territorial Force, the Army Reserve and the Cadet Corps. The establishment of the Regular Force is 8,119 and recruiting is in progress to raise the strength of the Army to this figure.

During the war of 1939–1945 New Zealand sent a division (the 2nd) to the Middle East theatre, which took part in the campaigns in Greece, Crete, North Africa and Italy. Another division (the 3rd) saw service in the South Pacific and took part in a number of actions in that area.

In 1958 compulsory military training was abolished, and the Army is being organized on the basis of a Regular Brigade Group backed by a Volunteer Territorial Force. One battalion of the Regular Brigade Group is stationed as part of the Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve in Malaya.

Army expenditure for the year 1959–60 was £8,401,708.

Air.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force was constituted as a separate defence service in 1937. The force was mobilized in September, 1939, and its organization was linked with the Empire Training Scheme. A number of New Zealand squadrons operated with the R.A.F., and additional squadrons, with supporting forces, operated in the Pacific area. The Air Force now consists of the Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Women's Royal New Zealand Air Force and the Air Training Corps. The strength of the Regular Force at March 31, 1960, was 4,510.

Air Force Expenditure in 1959–60 was £10,068,690.

FINANCE

Figures of the Consolidated Fund shown in this table are quoted on a gross basis, *i.e.* credits have not been deducted from departmental expenditure, but have been included as receipts. Since April 1959, Social Security income tax has been received into the Consolidated Fund under the general heading of income tax; a transfer is then made to the Social Security Fund. This change has greatly increased both the receipts and payments of the Consolidated Fund.

Year ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	£(N.Z.)	£(N.Z.)
1939	43,699,000	42,889,000
1957	206,276,000	202,951,000
1958	193,580,000	193,736,000
1959	241,310,000	240,888,000
1960	317,174,000	316,543,000*

* Includes £9,343,000 for debt redemption and £19,222,000 for defence.

Revenue from taxation in 1959–60 amounted to £297,288,000, of which £276,446,000 was receipts of the Consolidated Fund, and £20,842,000 receipts into the National Roads Fund.

Debt.

The gross *Public Debt* amounted on March 31, 1960, to £844,516,000, of which £117,764,000 was domiciled in London. The amount domiciled in London excludes £26,191,000 in respect of which interest payments have been suspended since 1931 by agreement with the Imperial Government.

Banking.

There are five trading banks (with numerous branches) doing business, two of which are predominantly New Zealand banks. Of these the Bank of New Zealand is owned by the State. At March 30, 1960, total assets of all trading banks in New Zealand amounted to £345,926,000; liabilities, £338,447,000; and the value of notes in circulation amounted to £65,817,000. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced business on August 1, 1934. The note-issuing powers of other banks have since been withdrawn and the Reserve Bank notes are legal tender. Net overseas assets of banks (on account of New Zealand business only) at March 30, 1960, amounted to £97,586,000, of which £59,368,000 and £12,360,000 represented the Reserve Bank's holdings of sterling exchange and sterling investments respectively. Trading banks' advances, including discounts, at the end of March, 1960, totalled £182,108,000, compared with £177,056,000 in the previous year. Deposits with trading banks at the end of March, 1960, amounted to £316,578,000. At the corresponding date in 1958 they were £277,530,000.

Post-office and trustee savings banks had, at the close of the year 1959–60, 2,268,000 depositors having £322,406,000 to their credit. This amount does not include National Savings Accounts in which depositors had £58,908,000 to their credit at March 31, 1960.

As from Aug. 20, 1948, New Zealand restored her currency to parity with sterling, in place of the depreciated rate of £N.Z.125=£100 adopted in 1933.

EDUCATION

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. The school-leaving age was raised to 15 years as from Feb 1, 1944. There were July (1959) 2,010 public primary schools, with 351,906 scholars; there were also 334 registered private primary schools with 51,436 scholars, 3 secondary schools with lower departments with 113 scholars and 156 Maori village schools with 13,153 scholars, of whom 12,063 were Maoris. There were also 28,279 Maori children attending public primary schools. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 104 secondary and combined schools, and in 35 technical high and technical day schools. In addition there are 106 secondary departments of district high schools, 104 private secondary schools and 11 Maori secondary schools. The total number of pupils receiving full-time secondary education in July 1959 was 107,143 and in addition there were 47,295 part-time students attending technical classes, 1,844 receiving part-time tuition from the Correspondence School and 4,053 receiving instruction from the Technical Correspondence School. The University of New Zealand, with power to confer degrees, consists of the University of Auckland, Victoria University of Wellington, the University of Canterbury and the University of Otago. Two Agricultural Colleges (Massey and Canterbury) are associated with the University. The 6 Colleges had a total of 7,965 full-time students in 1960.

The total expenditure on Education out of public funds in 1959–60 was £39,168,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Details of the estimated value of production are:

	1957–58 £(N.Z.)	1958–59 £(N.Z.)
Agricultural	26,000,000	25,600,000
Pastoral	203,000,000	197,300,000
Dairying, etc.	111,700,000	103,300,000
Forestry	22,800,000	22,800,000
Fisheries	2,900,000	2,900,000
Mining	18,600,000	19,000,000
Factory	188,200,000	201,600,000
Buildings and miscellaneous	67,300,000	67,600,000
	£640,500,000	£641,400,000

Agricultural and Pastoral Production

	1957–58	1958–59
Wheat ..... bushels	3,727,000	6,039,000
Wool ..... lb.	496,000,000	540,000,000
Butter ..... tons	215,000	219,000
Cheese ..... tons	96,600	85,000
Stock slaughtered—		
Lambs ..... No.	15,879,000	18,350,000
Sheep ..... No.	5,069,900	7,403,000
Cattle ..... No.	1,106,000	963,000
Calves ..... No.	1,314,000	1,322,000
Pigs ..... No.	768,000	883,000

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of New Zealand (excluding its Island Territories) is 66,390,700 acres, 43,000,000 acres of this being in occupation in 1959 and mainly devoted to pasture.

The output of sawn timber for 1959–60 was 693,800,000 board feet.

Live Stock.—Cattle at January 31, 1959, numbered 5,973,000, including 1,931,000 dairy cows in milk; pigs 692,000; horses, 123,000; and sheep (June 30, 1959), 46,876,000.

Manufactures.—Statistics of factory production show (1958–59) 8,565 factories in operation, employing 168,772 persons. Wages paid amounted to £128,318,259; plant and machinery, £80,977,897; cost of materials used, £418,647,288; value added by manufacture, £240,807,255; and total value of output, £659,454,543.

Minerals.—Coal-mining output in 1959 was 2,820,000 tons. Gold-mining was formerly an important industry, but production has declined in recent years, gold produced in 1959 totalling 36,758 oz.

EXTERNAL TRADE, £N.Z.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1939	49,387,183	58,049,316	107,436,499
1958	252,800,000	250,173,000	502,973,000
1959	205,053,000	293,400,000	498,453,000

New Zealand produce exported to the U.K. in 1959 was valued at £165,620,000 and included butter, 3,507,000 cwt., valued at £NZ.50,013,000, cheese, 1,565,500 cwt. (£N.Z.20,860,000); frozen and chilled beef, 112,000 cwt. (£N.Z.795,000); frozen lamb, 4,810,000 cwt. (£N.Z.37,574,000); frozen mutton, 1,165,000 cwt. (£N.Z.3,587,000); canned meats, 37,496 cwt. (£N.Z.759,000); milk (dried) 1,051,000 cwt. (£N.Z. 3,127,000) and wool 178,563,000 lb. (£N.Z.30,695,000).

Railways.—In March, 1960, there were 3,336 route miles of Government railway in operation. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1959–60, including season-ticket holders, was 26,134,000, while the Department's road motor services carried 21,201,000. Goods railed amounted to 10,543,000 tons. Railway total revenue and expenditure were £34,937,000 and £35,500,000 in 1959–60.

Motor Vehicles.—On March 31, 1960, there were 510,472 cars, and 308,733 other motor vehicles licensed, in addition to 27,026 motor cycles.

Shipping.—During 1959 the vessels entered inwards numbered 883 (net tonnage 4,127,125) and those entered outwards 903 (net tonnage 4,109,729), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Post and Telegraph Statistics.—(1958–59):—210,286,000 letters, letter cards and postcards, 218,070,000 printed and commercial papers, 22,265,000 newspapers, 6,265,000 packets and 7,167,000 parcels. Inland telegrams, 7,277,000; outward cablegrams, 668,000 and inward 565,000; telephones, 686,000.

Civil Aviation.—In 1958–59 (internal) passenger miles, 146,500,000; cargo ton miles, 5,517,000; mail ton miles 278,600 and (overseas) 77,900 passengers carried, 446 tons mail carried, and 722 tons freight carried.

CAPITAL, ΨWellington, in the North Island (pop. 1960, 144,900).

Other large centres:—ΨAuckland, 422,900; ΨChristchurch, 214,800; ΨDunedin, 103,300; ΨHutt, 95,500; Palmerston North, 41,600; Hamilton, 46,700; ΨInvercargill, 38,900; ΨWanganui, 34,000; ΨNew Plymouth, 31,100; ΨNapier, 30,300; Hastings, 31,000; ΨTimaru, 26,100; ΨNelson, 24,200; ΨGisborne, 24,600.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

In addition to North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands:—

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9′ S. lat. and 172° 8′ 8″ E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32′ S. lat. and 166° 13′ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (population 7 at April 17, 1956). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41′ 15″ S. lat. and 178° 43′ E. long.) uninhabited. *Bounty Islands* (47° 4′ 43″ S. lat., 170° 0′ 30″ E. long.). *Snares Islands and Solander* (uninhabited).

The Kermadec Group (population 11 at 1956 Census), between 29° 10′ to 31° 30′ S. lat., and 177° 45′ to 179° W. long., includes Raoul or Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, L'Esperance, and some islets.

Cook and other Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga (7,827), Aitutaki (2,638), Mangaia (2,185), Atiu (1,438), Mauke (895), Mitiaro (307), Manuae (43), Takutea (uninhabited), Palmerston (92), Penrhyn or Tongareva (685), Manihiki (745), Rakahanga (377), Pukapuka or Danger (719), Suwarrow (uninhabited), Nassau (90), Niue (4,781). The population figures are as at Dec. 31, 1959, the total for the Group being 22,822. The chief exports are citrus fruits, tomatoes, pineapples, copra, pearl shell and manufactured apparel. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the U.S.A. The exports (1959) were valued at £N.Z.499,335, imports at £N.Z.717,761 for Cook Islands, and at £N.Z.25,753 and £N.Z.171,659 for Niue Island. Rarotonga is the chief island of the Cook Group, with a total population of 7,827. Local administration is carried out by Resident Commissioners at Rarotonga and Niue, and Resident Agents on the other inhabited islands, the latter being answerable to the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. In their administration, commissioners and agents are assisted by the Legislative Assembly of the Cook Islands, which has an elected majority of Maori members, though ordinances may be disallowed by the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The revenue of the Cook Islands in 1958–60, exclusive of a subsidy from the New Zealand Government of £455,530, was £425,868, and expenditure, £855,617. Revenue of Niue, exclusive of subsidy £232,560, was £167,642, and expenditure £418,837.

Ross Dependency (1923), see p. 721.

Tokelau (or *Union*) *Islands.*—A group of atolls (Fakaofo, Nukunono and Atafu) (population 1,904 at March 31, 1960), proclaimed part of New Zealand as from Jan. 1, 1948.

The Trust Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savai'i (703 square miles) and of Upolu, which with its small adjacent islands, is 430 square miles. The population at Dec. 31, 1959, was 105,863, of whom 99,851 were Samoans. All the islands are mountainous. Upolu, the most fertile, contains the harbours of ΨApia and ΨSaluafata, of which the former is the capital. The islanders are Christians of different denominations. Coconuts (copra), cocoa and bananas are the chief products of the islands. The revenue for 1959 was £1,510,000. Expenditure £1,565,000. The exports were valued in 1959 at £3,320,096 and the imports, 1959, £2,560,420.

There are now a Legislative Assembly with a large majority of Samoan members and a form of Cabinet government with a Samoan Prime Minister. Independence is provisionally fixed for Jan. 1, 1962.

Nauru Island (see p. 720).

The Union of South Africa

Provinces	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Census of 1951		Total
		Whites	Non-Whites	
Cape	278,465	935,085	3,491,641	4,426,726
Natal	33,578	274,240	2,141,078	2,415,318
Transvaal	110,450	1,204,712	3,608,126	4,812,838
Orange Free State	49,866	227,652	788,918	1,016,570
Total	472,359	2,641,689	10,029,763	12,671,452
South-West Africa	318,261*	49,930	387,151	434,081

* Includes Walvis Bay (374 sq. miles), which is regarded as an integral part of S.W. Africa for statistical purposes.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the courses of the Limpopo, Malopo and Orange Rivers, *i.e.*, from 34° 50′–22° South latitude, and include all territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland and a part of Mozambique.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Swartberg* and *Langberg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nuweveld* ranges to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (Kompasberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensberg* (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magaliesberg* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the High Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Low Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a fertile sub-tropical area. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensberg and flowing into the Atlantic between the Territory of South-West Africa and the Cape Province. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

GOVERNMENT

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State respectively. The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports and Harbours are administered by Commissioners.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Under the *Citizenship Act*, 1949, five years' residence in the Union is necessary for the acquisition of South African citizenship.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General, His Excellency the Hon. Charles Robberts Swart, *born* 1894, *assumed office* Jan. 12, 1960.

Secretary, D. S. Preller.

Comptroller, J. J. Landman.

Assistant Secretary, J. de Kock.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. P. J. Conradie; Lt. A. Willemse.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor-General presides

(Sept. 2, 1958)

Prime Minister, Dr. Hon. H. F. Verwoerd . £5,000

Minister of External Affairs, Hon. E. H. Louw 4,000

Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Pensions, Hon. J. J. Serfontein 4,000

Minister of Justice, Hon. F. C. Erasmus 4,000

Minister of Transport, Hon. B. J. Schoeman 4,000

Minister of Economic Affairs, Dr. Hon. N. Diedericks 4,000

Minister of Interior, Hon. J. F. Naudé £4,000

Minister of Agricultural Technical Services and Water Affairs, Hon. P. M. K. Le Roux . . 4,000

Minister of Defence, Hon. J. J. Fouché 4,000

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and Health, Dr. Hon. A. Hertzog 4,000

Minister of Labour and Mines, Hon. J. de Klerk 4,000

Minister of Finance, Dr. Hon. T. E. Donges 4,000

Minister of Lands, Forests and Public Works, Hon. P. O. Sauer 4,000

Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, Hon. M. D. C. de Wet Nel . . 4,000

Minister of Bantu Education, Hon. W. A. Maree £4,000
Minister of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Hon. D. C. H. Uys 4,000

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Europe.

London.—High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa (South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.), Dr. A. J. van Rhijn (1958).
Stockholm.—E.E & M.P., J. E. Bruce.
Lisbon.—Ambassador, Dr. A. H. Mertsch.
Brussels.—Ambassador, J. R. Jordaan.
Athens.—Chargé d'Affaires (vacant).
The Hague.—Ambassador, Dr. F. Geldenhuis.
Rome.—Ambassador J. D. Pohl.
Paris.—Ambassador, S. F. du Toit.
Madrid.—E.E. & M.P., R. H. Coaton.
Cologne.—Ambassador, J. K. Uys.
Berne.—Ambassador, M. I. Botha.

Canada and U.S.A.

Ottawa.—High Commissioner, R. Kirsten.
Washington.—Ambassador, W. C. du Plessis.

Australia.

Canberra.—High Commissioner, A. A. M. Hamilton.

South America.

Buenos Aires.—E.E. & M.P., Maj.-Gen. W. H. E. Poole, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Rio de Janeiro.—E.E & M.P., B. J. Jarvie.
Santiago.—Chargé d'Affaires, G. C. Nel.

Africa.

Cairo.—Minister, H. H. Woodward.
Salisbury.—High Commissioner, H. L. T. Taswell.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNION

U.K.

High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., Hill Street, Pretoria.
Deputy High Commissioner, J. B. Johnston.
First Secretaries, Miss E. J. Emery; T. W. Aston; P. M. Foster; J. A. Stockwell, M.B.E.
Second Secretary, P. B. Lewis.
Information Adviser and Director, U.K. Information Services, G. F. Crawley, O.B.E.
Economic Adviser and Senior Trade Commissioner, H. J. Gray, C.M.G.
Cultural Adviser, R. T. Butlin, O.B.E.
Military Adviser, Col. P. H. Macmillan.
Air Adviser, Air Commodore F. J. Rump, O.B.E.

Argentine—Ambassador, N. R. Silva d'Herbil.
Australia—High Commissioner, O. L. Davis.
Belgium—Ambassador, P. Vanderstichelen.
Brazil—Ambassador, A. de C. Neves.
Canada—High Commissioner, J. J. Hurley.
Chile—Chargé d'Affaires, C. Riccio.
Egypt—E.E. and M.P., Sar Mahmoud.
Finland—Chargé d'Affaires, H. R. Martola.
France—Ambassador, G. Balay.
Germany (Fed. Rep.)—Ambassador, Dr. H. U. Granow.
Greece—Ambassador, V. Lappas.
Israel—Ambassador, M. Nurock.
Italy—Ambassador, Conte Renzo Carrobio di Carrobio.
Netherlands—Ambassador, J. Van den Berg.
Portugal—Ambassador, Dr. H. B. C. Queiroz.
Rhodesia and Nysaland—High Commissioner, J. M. Fitt.
Spain—Ambassador, Miguel de Aldoroso y Villamazares.
Sweden—Ambassador, F. I. Dölling.
Switzerland—E.E. & M.P., F. Kappeler.
U.S.A.—Ambassador, P. K. Crowe.

THE LEGISLATURE

The *Senate*, as reconstituted by Act No. 53 of 1955, now consists of 86 members appointed or elected for a term of five years. Nineteen are nominated by the Governor-General in Council (16 for the Union, 1 for the Cape Province in terms of the Separate Representation of Voters Act, 1951, and 2 for South West Africa). Sixty-seven are elected (27 for the Transvaal; 22 Cape; 8 Natal; 8 Orange Free State and 2 for South West Africa).

The *House of Assembly* consists of 160 elected members, 52 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 16 Natal, 68 Transvaal, 14 the Orange Free State, and 6 South-West Africa. There are also 4 members elected under the Separate Representation of Voters Act, 1951, to represent the electoral divisions for the coloured voters in the Cape Province. Members of both Houses must be South African citizens of white descent. White female franchise was introduced under the provision of Act No. 18 of 1930. Cape native voters ceased to be entitled to elect 3 members in Nov. 1959.

In Nov., 1959, the party representation in the House of Assembly was as follows: Nationalist Party, 103; United Party, 53; Representatives of Coloured Voters, 4. Total, 160.

THE JUDICATURE

Supreme Court of South Africa.

Appellate Division.

(Bloemfontein.)

Chief Justice, Hon. L. C. Steyn £5,500
Judges of Appeal, Hon. O. D. Schreiner; Hon. O. H. Hoexter; Hon. E. M. de Beer; Hon. D. O. K. Beyers; Hon. P. van Blerk; Hon. N. Ogilvie-Thompson; Hon. W. H. Ramsbottom ..... each 5,000

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. A. B. Beyers 4,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Herbstein; Hon. J. W. van Zyl; Hon. L. de V. van Winsen; Hon. M. A. Diemont; Hon. J. T. van Wyk; Hon. H. E. P. Watermeyer; Hon. R. E. G. Rosenow; Hon. M. Bloch ..... each 4,250

Eastern Cape Division.

Judge President, Hon. H. H. W. de Villiers. 4,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. G. Jennett; Hon. E. F. v. d. Riet; Hon. G. Wynne; Hon. P. F. O'Hagan ..... each 4,250

Griqualand West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, Hon. P. J. Wessels 4,250

Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. F. R. Rumpff 4,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. Dowling; Hon. O. de Wet; Hon. C. P. Bresler; Hon. A. Faure-Williamson; Hon. C. J. Claassen; Hon. R. Hill; Hon. J. F. Ludorf; Hon. S. Bekker; Hon. S. M. Kuper; Hon. J. F. Marais; Hon. P. M. Cillie; Hon. V. G. Heimstra; Hon. W. G. Boshoff; Hon. C. D. J. Theron; Hon. O. Galgut; Hon. E. Jansen ..... each 4,250

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. F. N. Broome 4,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. G. N. Holmes; Hon. A. Milne; Hon. L. R. Caney; Hon. A. A. Kennedy; Hon. E. S. Henochsberg; Hon. N. James; Hon. P. J. Wessels; Hon. D. G. Fannin ..... each 4,250

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. D. H. Botha..... £4,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. J. Smit; Hon. J. N. C. de Villiers; Hon. N. J. Grobler; Hon. H. J. Potgieter; Hon. H. W. O. Klopper each 4,250

DEFENCE

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended in 1922, 1932, 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1952 provides that every citizen between the ages of 17 and 65 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed course of peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that not more than 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

EDUCATION

The Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical and industrial), and the Department of Education, Arts and Science under the Minister is concerned with 9 Universities, 11 technical colleges, schools of industries, reformatories and State technical, housecraft and commercial high schools, State-aided vocational schools and State and State-aided special schools for the physically handicapped.

The number of full-time students at the universities in June, 1960, was 26,947. The total expenditure on higher education, including administration and expenditure connected with the above-mentioned institutions. for the financial year 1958–59 was £8,793,808.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director. The majority of schools for whites in all the Provinces are state schools. In all Provinces primary education in schools for all races is free. Secondary education in all the Provinces is also free, with an age limit of 19 years in the Cape Province. In 1958–59, State expenditure on primary and secondary education for whites amounted to £36,759,000, for Bantus £8,995,064 and for other non-whites £9,158,936.

UNION FINANCE

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£SA	£SA
1954–55.....	271,077,000	216,453,000
1955–56.....	281,430,000	209,356,000
1956–57.....	281,547,000	234,159,000
1957–58.....	286,491,000	311,111,000
1958–59.....	292,281,000	280,930,000

DEBT.

The Gross Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1959, was £1,149,397,000.

CURRENCY.

The South African £ reached parity with the U.K. £ in 1946. It was announced in 1958 that a decimal coinage system would be introduced by the Union Government in 1961.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Production of Crops.

1958

Crop	lb.
Wheat.....	1,617,885,000
Barley.....	23,925,000
Oats.....	87,276,000
Kaffir corn.....	531,200,000
Mealies.....	8,461,200,000
Potatoes.....	571,845,000
Ground-nuts.....	254,856,000

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues to be the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. The value of the output of the principal minerals of the Union in 1959 was:—

Gold...	£250,136,000	Silver.....	£663,000
Diamonds.	15,658,000	Asbestos...	9,607,000
Coal.....	24,656,000	Prescribed Minerals	48,732,000
Copper...	8,615,000		
Tin.....	918,000		

The coal output in 1959 was 40,182,000 tons (marketable production).

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of the Imports and Exports in 1954–59 was as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1954.....	412,679,000	317,923,000
1955.....	482,180,197	330,592,436
1956.....	494,777,156	366,877,899
1957.....	550,573,039	453,218,684
1958.....	555,510,453	391,407,202
1959.....	488,694,067	428,916,072

TRADE WITH U.K.

Year	Imports from U.K.	Exports to U.K.
	£	£
1956.....	140,596,000	108,697,000
1957.....	179,786,000	110,625,000
1958.....	187,447,000	122,198,000
1959.....	152,043,000	129,430,000

NOTE.—Gold bullion and specie are excluded from all totals given in the two tables above.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1959, was 13,439 miles, of which 12,646 miles were 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 793 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1959, amounted to £567,197,146. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £103,354,878.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1959, there were 3,328 post and 3,457 telegraph offices open in the Union.

Airways.—Internal air services are operated between all the major centres in the Union and South-West Africa. Regional air services are operated between Johannesburg and Bulawayo and Johannesburg and Lourenco Marques.

The "Springbok Service" is operated jointly by South African Airways and the British Overseas Airways Corporation, using modern pressurised aircraft and providing a regular service between Johannesburg and London.

Shipping.—In 1959, South African ports handled about 17,564,296 tons of goods, excluding mail,

passengers' baggage and stores, in the overseas trade and 923,120 tons in coastwise trade. The total harbour revenue for 1958–59 was approximately £8 084,382, the expenditure £3,707,541. Ψ The principal ports are Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London (Cape Province); Durban (Natal); Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay (S.-W. Africa).

South-West Africa.

(Suidwes-Afrika.)

Administrator, D. T. du P. Viljoen.
Secretary, C. F. Marais.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. 17° 23′ and the Orange River, with a narrow strip between 17° 30′–18° 20′ S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E long., known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi. Off the coast are a number of guano islands (Hollandsbird, Mercury, Ichaboe, Seal, Penguin, Halifax, Long, Possession, Albatross, Pomona, Plumpudding, Sinclair and Roastbeef Islands).

The estimated area of the country is 318,261 square miles, and the population (1951 Census) is 434,081, of whom 49,930 are whites. The native population in the Police Zone is 139,058 and that beyond the Police Zone is estimated to be 227,827, of whom 190,585 are estimated to be in Ovamboland.

South-West Africa was occupied by Germany in 1884, but at the conclusion of the War of 1914–1918 the territory was mandated to the Union in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles and South-West Africa has since that time been administered by the Union.

Under the Union Act No. 49 of 1919, the exercise of the mandate was vested in a Governor-General, who delegated his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. A limited measure of self-government was conferred upon the inhabitants by the Union Act No. 42 of 1925. Fundamental and far-reaching changes in the constitutional position of the Territory were introduced by the passing of the South-West Africa Affairs Amendment Act, 1949 (No. 23 of 1949). The Advisory Council was abolished and all 18 members of the Legislative Assembly are now chosen by the registered voters of the Territory.

The Territory is represented in the Union House of Assembly by six members duly elected by the registered voters of the Territory and in the Senate by four Senators, of which two are elected and two nominated by the Governor-General.

Generally speaking, only the Parliament of the Union has the power to legislate on those matters in respect of which the Legislative Assembly is not competent to legislate, and the Legislative Assembly in respect of other matters. In an emergency, however, the Governor-General, may, by proclamation, make laws about any matter on which the Legislative Assembly is not competent to make ordinances.

On July 11, 1950, the International Court of Justice at The Hague delivered an opinion that South-West Africa was still under international mandate; that international obligations resulting from the mandate were still incumbent on the Union, including obligation to submit reports on its administration; and that South Africa was not competent to modify its international status without consent of the United Nations.

The Capital of the Territory is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country at 5,500 ft. above sea-level. The ports are Ψ Walvis Bay and Ψ Luderitz.

PROVINCES OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope extends in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16° 25′ to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W., 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Education.—The province is divided into 114 school districts each under the control of a School Board. A portion of the members of the School Boards is elected by the ratepayers and a portion partly nominated by the Provincial Administration and partly by the Local Authorities. Aided schools, which are mostly Non-white church schools, are controlled by local committees or by managers appointed by the churches concerned. Education is compulsory for children of white parentage and, provided certain conditions are fulfilled, also for coloured children. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, education up to the age of 19 being free.

Finance.—Revenue 1958–59 (including Union subsidy), £43,997,000; total expenditure, £42,127,000.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 52 members (elected for five years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Administrator (vacant) £3,250
Executive Committee, J. N. Malan; J. N. Henshilwood; J. Terblanche; G. S. Eden.
Provincial Sec., W. J. B. Slater.

ΨCAPE TOWN. Total estimated population (June 1959), metropolitan area, 752,200.

Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit by mail steamship 14 days, and by air mail two days. There is a modern and well-equipped aerodrome, seventeen miles by road from the centre of the city. Cape Town's harbour and docking facilities, existing and projected, are in keeping with its status as a world port of commercial and strategic importance.

OTHER TOWNS WITH POPULATION, 1951.

ΨPort Elizabeth, 169,360; ΨEast London, 90,630; Kimberley, 58,771; Uitenhage, 38,748; Paarl, 30,036; Grahamstown, 23,789; Queenstown, 25,880; Worcester, 25,397.

NATAL

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 33,578 square miles (including *Zululand*, 10,362 square miles), as resurveyed on September 4, 1952. The seaboard is 360 miles.

Finance.—Estimated revenue 1958–59 (including Union Government subsidy), £17,978,000; expenditure £18,469,000.

Administration.—The Provincial Government is administered by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. A. E. Trollip..... £3,250
Executive Committee, E. C. Wilks; E. J. V. Grantham; J. L. Smith; P. W. J. Groenewald.
Provincial Secretary, I. G. Horak.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles

inland from Durban. Estimated population (1959), 92,700.

Durban (est. population, 1959, 656,000) possesses the principal harbour on the south-east coast.

Durban is 6,797 miles by sea from Southampton, transit by sea to Cape Town, thence by rail, 16 days; by air, 24 hours.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the districts of Babanango, Vryheid and Ngotshe and by Swaziland. In 1951, the appointment was confirmed of Cyprian Bekuzulu, grandson of Dinizulu and great-grandson of Cetewayo, as Paramount Chief of the Zulus in Natal.

THE TRANSVAAL

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics.

Finance.—Estimated revenue 1958–59 (including Union Government subsidy), £49,300,000; expenditure £46,862,000. The Transvaal is the principal gold producing Province of the Union, the output (1959) being 14,483,597 fine oz., valued at £180,552,100.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 68 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, The Hon. F. H. Odendaal . . . £3,250

Executive Committee, S. G. J. van Niekerk; T. T. Bielski; P. Z. J. van Vuuren; R. S. Ferreira.

Provincial Secretary, J. H. O. van Graan.

PRETORIA, est. pop. 1959, 351,500. Pretoria is the administrative capital of the Union.

Johannesburg, est. pop. 1959, 1,077,700. Other centres are Germiston (227,800), Benoni (148,000), Springs (132,800) and Vereeniging—Vanderbyl Park (226,800).

Distance from Southampton, 6,996 miles; transit by sea and rail *viâ* Cape Town, 16 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 49,866 square miles, and is divided into 43 districts.

Education.—Primary and secondary education is under the control of the Provincial Administration. The expenditure in 1957–58 was £2,975,640 for European and £91,700 for coloured education.

Finance.—Estimated revenue 1958–59 (including Union Government subsidy), £10,000,000; expenditure, £12,277,000.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 elected members and the Administrator who is Chairman of the Committee.

Administrator, Hon. J. W. J. C. du Plessis . . £3,250

Executive Committee, W. J. Pretorius; S. I. Senekal; N. C. van R. Sadie; W. F. Wentzel.

Provincial Secretary, J. M. Rothman.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, has an estimated population (1959) of 152,100.

India and Pakistan

THE *Indian Independence Act*, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947, brought to an end the whole structure of British Government in India and the handing over of power was completed by August 15, 1947. The Indian Empire, which extended over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia, is now represented by the *Republic of India*, the *Republic of Pakistan*, and Territories of Indian Rulers formerly under the suzerainty of the King-Emperor. Certain tracts of Tribal Territory on the North West and North East Frontiers are under the political influence, though not under the administrative rule, of the Government of Pakistan.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDIA

Physical Features.—The country may be broadly divided into three sections, viz. the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern tableland.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,002 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and K. 2, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes give a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus; and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest,

most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various small game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

India

AREA AND POPULATION

State/Territory	Land Area (in sq. miles)	Population	
		Census, 1951	Per sq. mile
States			
Andhra Pradesh	106,052	31,260,133	295
Assam	84,899	9,043,707	106
Bihar	67,108	38,783,778	577
Gujarat	72,138	16,262,135	225
Kerala	15,003	13,549,118	903
Madhya Pradesh	171,210	26,071,637	152
Madras	50,132	29,974,936	598
Maharashtra	118,530	32,003,086	270
Mysore	74,122	19,401,193	262
Orissa	60,162	14,645,946	243
Punjab	47,084	16,134,890	343
Rajasthan	132,150	15,970,774	121
Uttar Pradesh	113,452	63,215,742	557
West Bengal	33,928	26,302,386	775
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	30,971	10
Delhi	573	1,744,072	3,044
Himachal Pradesh	10,880	1,109,466	102
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11	21,035	501
Manipur	8,628	577,635	67
Tripura	4,036	639,029	158
Total Indian Union:	1,173,773	356,741,669	287

FLAG.—The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour with bands of deep saffron, white and dark green in equal proportions. On the centre of the white band appears an Asoka wheel in navy blue.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The provisional birth rate in 1958 was 25·1 per 1,000, the death rate 11·3 per 1,000. Infant mortality was 98 per 1,000 live births in 1957. CAPITAL Delhi (1,384,211, including Delhi, New Delhi, Cantonment and other suburban adjoining areas).

PRESIDENT

President of the Republic of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, *elected first President*, Jan. 24, 1950.
Re-elected, May 10, 1957.
Vice-President, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

MINISTERS

Cabinet.

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Jawaharlal Nehru.
Minister of Defence, V. K. Krishna Menon.
Minister of Home Affairs, G. B. Pant.
Minister of Railways, Jagjivan Ram.
Minister of Finance, M. R. Desai.
Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, K. C. Reddy.
Minister of Transport and Communications, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
Minister of Food and Agriculture, S. K. Patil.
Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning, Gulzarilal Nanda.
Minister of Irrigation and Power, Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim.
Minister of Commerce and Industry, Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Swaran Singh.
Minister of Law, A. K. Sen.

Ministers of State.

Minister of Health, D. P. Karmarkar.
Minister of Education, K. L. Shrimali.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting, B. V. Keskar.
Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Satya Narayan Sinha.
Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs, M. C. Khanna.
Minister of Community Development and Co-operation, S. K. Dey.
Minister of Mines and Oil, K. D. Malaviya.
Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Humayun Kabir.
Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure, B. G. Reddy.
Minister of State for Agriculture, P. S. Deshmukh.
Minister of State for Commerce, Nityanand Kanungo.
Minister of State for Transport and Communications, Raj Bahadur.
Minister of State for Home Affairs, B. N. Datar.
Minister of State for Industry, Manharlal Mansukhlal Shah.

Rs. *per mensem*, each, Rs. 2,250, *plus residence*.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN INDIA

Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, 21.

High Commissioner, His Excellency the Right Hon. Malcolm MacDonald.
Deputy High Commissioner, J. M. C. James, C.M.G., M.B.E.
Economic Adviser and Senior U.K. Trade Commissioner in India, H. Bailey; *Public Relations Adviser and Director, British Information Services*, D. F. Kerr, O.B.E., *Financial Adviser and U.K. Treasury Representative*, G. B. Blaker; *Counsellors*, C. M. Anderson; R. R. D. McIntosh; *Naval Adviser*, Capt. H. D. Ellis, R.N.; *Military Adviser*, Brig. T. R. Newton-Dunn; *Air Adviser*, Air Cdre. G. P. Seymour-Price; *Labour Adviser*, J. S. P. MacKenzie.
Deputy High Commissioners, Maj.-Gen. W. H. A. Bishop, C. B., O.B.E. (*Calcutta*); J. D. Fraser, M.B.E. (*Bombay*); R. G. Chisholm (*Madras*).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in India, H. P. Croom-Johnson, C.B.E., Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

REPUBLIC OF INDIA REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

High Commissioners

Australia and New Zealand, S. Sen.
Canada, C. S. Venkatachar.
Ceylon, Y. D. Gundevia.
Ghana, Khub Chand.
Federation of Malaya (vacant).
Pakistan, R. Dayal.
United Kingdom, Mrs. V. L. Pandit, India House, Aldwych, W.C.2.

Ambassadors

AFGHANISTAN—S. N. Haksar.
ARGENTINA—P. A. Menon.
AUSTRIA—A. S. Lall.
BELGIUM—M. A. Rauf.
BOLIVIA AND CHILE—R. S. Mani.
BRAZIL—M. K. Kripalani.
BURMA—Lalji Mehrotra.
CAMBODIA—V. M. M. Nair.
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—G. Parthasarathy.
DENMARK, FINLAND AND SWEDEN—Kewal Singh.
FRANCE—N. Raghavan.
WEST GERMANY—B. F. H. B. Tyabji.
GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA—A. Y. Jung.
INDONESIA—J. N. Khosla.
IRAN—T. N. Kaul.
IRAQ AND JORDAN—I. S. Chopra.
ITALY—(vacant).
JAPAN—(vacant).
LAOS—P. Ratnam.
MOROCCO—R. Goburdhan.
NEPAL—H. Dayal.
NETHERLANDS—R. K. Tandon.
NORWAY—Madan Sinhji.
PHILIPPINES—S. N. Maitra.
ROUMANIA—B. K. Acharya.
SAUDI ARABIA—M. K. Kidwai.
SUDAN—R. G. Rajwade.
SWITZERLAND—M. K. Vellodi.
THAILAND—N. S. Gill.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—Azim Husain.
U.S.A. AND MEXICO—M. C. Chagla.
U.S.S.R. AND POLAND—K. P. S. Menon.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. The territory of the Indian Union comprises 15 States and six Union Territories. The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India, with the right of vote for every adult citizen.

EXECUTIVE

The executive of the Indian Union consists of the President (Rashtrapati), the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers. The President is elected for five years by an electoral college consisting of all elected members of Parliament and of the various State Legislative Assemblies. The Vice-President is also elected for five years by members of the two Houses of Parliament. As

head of the State the President exercises his functions with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the House of the People.

LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of the Union is called Parliament. It consists of two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest are indirectly elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the various States. The Council is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring every two years. The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States and on the basis of adult franchise and not more than 20 members to represent the Union Territories, chosen in such manner as Parliament provides. The House, unless dissolved sooner, has a maximum duration of five years.

Subject to the provisions of the Constitution the Union Parliament can make laws for the whole of India and the State legislatures for their respective units. The distribution of legislative powers is governed by a system of three lists—the Union, the State and the Concurrent—under which all legislative activity has been mapped out. The Union Parliament has exclusive powers to legislate on 97 subjects of all-India importance, such as defence, foreign affairs, communications, railways, currency and banking, insurance, customs duties, etc. The State List contains 66 headings, e.g. public order and police, justice, education, public health local government, agriculture, etc. The Concurrent List contains 47 subjects of common interest to the Union as well as the States.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Constitution (Art. 343) provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of not more than 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution (January 1950).

THE JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of India, consisting of a Chief Justice and ten associate judges, is the highest court in respect of constitutional matters. It is also the final Court of Appeal in the country.

Chief Justice, B. P. Sinha. Rs. 66,000.

Judges, J. Imam; S. K. Das; J. L. Kapur; P. B. Gajendragadkar; A. K. Sarkar; K. Subba Rao; V. Bose; K. N. Wanchoo; M. Hidayatullah; K. C. Das Gupta; J. C. Shah. Rs. 48,000.

TRADE

Distribution of Trade, 1959

	Imports Rs. lakhs	*Exports* Rs. lakhs
U.K.	17,272	16,764
U.S.A.	19,543	9,512
U.S.S.R.	1,665	3,033
Western Germany	11,872	1,944
Italy	2,586	558
Netherlands	1,307	896
France	1,910	814
Japan	4,096	3,438
Australia	1,180	1,915
Canada	2,221	1,512
Pakistan	546	629
Kenya	1,164	483
Belgium	1,337	517
Saudi Arabia	2,005	368

Imports from All Countries 1959	Rs. lakhs
Machinery other than electric	14,619
Cotton, raw	3,476
Iron and steel	8,401
Chemical elements and components	4,103
Petroleum products	6,862
Textile yarn and thread	1,483
Transport equipment	7,042
Electrical machinery and appliances	5,001
Wheat, unmilled	10,986
Copper	1,638
Manufactures of metals	2,355
Fertilisers (manufactured)	1,452

Exports to All Countries 1959	Rs. lakhs
Tea	12,639
Cotton fabrics	6,131
Textile fabrics other than cotton	7,137
Textile articles (other than clothing and footwear)	4,736
Cotton, raw	1,637
Leather	2,865
Fresh fruits and nuts	1,660
Non-ferrous base metal ores and concentrates	1,664
Crude vegetable materials (inedible)	1,577

PRODUCTION

About 70 per cent. of the inhabitants of India are dependent on agricultural pursuits. Most of the agricultural holdings are less than 5 acres. Food crops occupy four-fifths of the cultivated land. There are about 159,000,000 cattle, or about a quarter of the world's cattle population.

Area and Production of Principal Crops, 1958–59

Crop	Area (lakh acres)	Production (lakh tons)
Rice	815·9	297·2
Jowar	426·1	86·9
Bajra	279·0	37·9
Maize	103·1	29·9
Wheat	309·7	96·9
Barley	81·6	26·4
Ragi	59·3	17·2
Small millets	121·6	20·5
Pulses	589·7	122·1
Total foodgrains	2,786·0	735·0
Groundnut	144·8	48·2
Castorseed	11·9	1·1
Sesamum	53·3	4·9
Rape and mustard	62·9	10·7
Linseed	37·1	4·3
Cotton	198·2	47·0*
Jute	18·3	51·8*
Sugarcane	48·4	709·1
Tobacco	9·0	2·6
Tea (1958)	7·9	6,850†
Coffee (1958)	2·4	880†
Rubber (1957)	1·8	490†

* Bales † lakh lbs.

Industrial

The output of coal in 1958 was 45,300,000 tons. Nine-tenths of the coal mined comes from West Bengal and Orissa. Production of finished steel in 1958 was 1,300,000 tons. Cement 6,068,000 tons in 1957 against 5,600,000 tons in 1956. Paper production 253,000 tons, cotton cloth 4,927 mill. yards in 1958 and yarn 1,685,400 lbs. as compared with 5,317 mill. yards and 1,780,000 lbs. in 1957.

In 1957, 9,771 tons of aluminium were produced. The yield of gold in 1957 was 179,196 ozs. Monazite and manganese ores have taken an important place in the list of minerals produced in India.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
(On Revenue Account)

	(In Lakhs of Rupees)			
	1958–59 Accounts	1959–60 Budget	1959–60 Revised	1960–61 Budget
REVENUE				
Customs	138,29	132,77	160,00	160,00
				+2,50*
Union Excise Duties	312,94	324,32	350,82	358,91
				+21,03**
Corporation Tax	54,33	58,75	78,00	135,00
Taxes on Income	172,01	166,25	152,00	105,00
Estate Duty	2,70	2,85	2,85	3,00
Taxes on Wealth	9,67	13,00	12,00	7,00
Taxes on Railway Fares	12,24	11,00	12,56	12,77
Expenditure Tax	64	1,00	80	90
Gift Tax	98	1,20	80	80
Opium	3,15	3,92	4,26	5,69
Interest	8,31	10,75	8,27	15,71
Civil Administration	51,01	35,80	47,54	53,19
Currency and Mint	32,03	55,60	55,87	57,22
Civil Works	2,94	3,00	3,13	3,04
Other Sources of Revenue	33,04	41,93	35,00	39,73
Posts and Telegraphs (net contribution)	6,42	4,20	4,16	47
Railways (net contribution)	6,26	5,98	5,75	5,64
Deduct—Share of Income Tax payable to States	−75,80	−78,62	−79,32	−52,06
Deduct—Share of Estate Duty Payable to States	−2,38	−2,71	−2,76	−2,90
Deduct—Share of Taxes on Railway Fares Payable to States	−10,89	−10,89	−13,07	−12,66
Total Revenue	757,89	780,10	838,66	896,45
				+23,53*
Deficit on Revenue Account	5,25	59,08	15,39	60,37
EXPENDITURE				
Direct Demands on Revenue	98,52	101,65	103,54	107,33
Irrigation	10	16	14	17
Debt services	48,63	57,88	65,14	74,59
Civil Administration	193,49	222,73	233,35	267,76
Currency and Mint	8,60	9,83	9,86	10,27
Civil Works	16,41	19,35	18,94	20,32
Miscellaneous	86,14	100,62	108,19	142,09
Defence Services (net)	250,93	242,68	243,70	272,26
Contribution and Grants-in-aid to States	46,25	49,02	48,98	51,81
Extraordinary Items	14,07	35,26	22,21	33,75
Total Expenditure	763,14	839,18	854,05	980,35
Surplus on Revenue Account	..	..	..	..

*Effect of budget proposals.
**Excludes a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs, being the share of Union Excise Duties (basic and additional) payable to the States.

BANKS AND BANKING

The number of scheduled banks was 94 and the number of offices of scheduled banks was 3,892 in Oct., 1959. Advances by scheduled banks totalled Rs. 8,796 mill. at Feb., 26, 1960.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation.—India occupies an important place in civil aviation among the nations of the world. All air lines were nationalized in 1953 and two corporations formed, Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India International, whose aircraft flew an estimated distance of 24,913,000 miles on scheduled services and 5,346,000 miles on non-scheduled services within and outside India during 1959. In 1959, 722,000 passengers, 73,620,000 lbs. of freight and 14,981,000 lbs. of mails were carried on scheduled services, and 92,000 passengers and 79,005,000 lbs. of cargo and mail on non-scheduled services. At the end of 1959, 85 aerodromes were maintained by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government.

Railways.—The railways are grouped into eight administrative zones, Southern, Central, Western, Northern, North-Eastern, North-East Frontier, Eastern and South-Eastern.

In 1958–59, passengers "originating" were 1,440,920,000, passenger mileage 42,500,761,000, goods traffic freight-ton miles 46,752,304,000.

Gross Traffic Receipts (1958–59) Rs. 3,902 million. Working expenses, Rs. 3,309 million. Net railway revenues, Rs. 593 million.

Roads.—At the end of 1958, there were 144,000 miles of surfaced roads and 235,000 miles of unsurfaced roads. The national highway system is about 13,963 miles.

Ports.—The chief seaports are ΨBombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Vishakapatnam and Kandla (Kutch). There are over 150 minor working ports with varying capacity.

Shipping.—The total Indian owned registered tonnage of merchant ships over 150 gross tons was approximately 739,000 at the end of 1959.

Postal.—In 1958–59 there were 64,993 post offices, 10,746 telegraph offices, and 378,000 telephones.

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the armed forces is vested in the President. Administrative and operational control resides in the Army, Navy and Air Headquarters under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence.

The Army has 3 Commands, Southern, Eastern and Western, with headquarters at Poona, Ranchi and Delhi respectively. A Territorial Force was inaugurated in Oct. 1949. It is intended to act as a second line of defence. A National Cadet Corps, with senior, junior, and girls' division, has also been raised.

The *Indian Navy* consists of two cruisers and a number of destroyers, frigates, minesweepers and auxiliary vessels. A Naval aviation wing and a hydrographic office have also been set up. The Navy's air station is at Cochin.

The *Indian Air Force* is organised in four formations, the Operational Command at Palam, the Training Command at Bangalore, the Maintenance Command at Kanpur and the Eastern Air Command. It also has five Auxiliary Squadrons.

EDUCATION

In 1957–58, there were 921 pre-primary schools, 298,339 primary schools, 39,134 secondary schools, 3,213 vocational and technical schools, 51,152 special education schools, 818 arts and science colleges, 475 professional colleges, 147 special education colleges, 43 research institutions and 37 universities (40 in 1959). 52·1 per cent. of children between the ages of 6 and 11 were at school in 1956–57, 16·3 per cent. between 11 and 14 and 8·1 per cent. between 14 and 17.

STATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MADRAS

Madras (area, 50,111 sq. miles; est. pop. 29,975,357) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. The state has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The state is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, etc., are cultivated. Madras is served by the Southern Railway. About 87 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,432,761 Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada. Madurai (361,781) and Tiruchinopoly (218,921), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, ΨMadras. Population, 1,416,056.

Governor, Shri Bishnuram Medhi.

CABINET.

K. Kamaraj Nadar (*Chief Minister*); M. Bhaktavatsalam; C. Subramaniam; M. A. Manickavelu; R. Venkataraman; P. Kakkan; V. Ramiah; S. L. Simon.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, Dr. U. Krishna Rao.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, P. V. Rajamannar.

BOMBAY

The Island of Bombay was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Maharattas and by the lapse of the Satara State. The State of Bombay stretches along the Arabian Sea coast of India from Rajasthan in the north to the States of Madras and Mysore in the south, and in the east it is bounded by the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Madras. Enlarged in 1956 by mergers of Kutch and Saurashtra and parts of Hyderabad, the state contains 190,668 square miles, with an estimated population (1956) of 48,265,221. About 88 per cent. of the people of the State are Hindus, and 9 per cent. Muslims. The Parsis (97,573), who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada are the principal languages. 61·5 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture; cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Western Railway running from Bombay to the north, the Central Railway to the north-east and south-east and the Southern Railway running from Poona to the south. Ahmedabad (788,333), Poona (480,982), Sholapur (266,950), Surat (223,182), Baroda (211,407), Kolhapur (136,835) and Hubli (129,609) are the most important cities.

CHIEF CITY, ΨBombay. Population, 2,839,279. A "Greater Bombay" plan was promulgated in April, 1950, extending the City boundaries to 91 sq. miles.

Governor, Sri Prakassa (Dec. 10, 1956).
Rs. *per mensem* 5,500

CABINET.

Y. B. Chavan (*Chief Minister*); J. N. Mehta; R. U. Parikh; Shantilal H. Shah; M. S. Kannamwar; V. P. Naik; R. M. Adani; B. G. Gadhe; M. C. Shah; S. K. Wankhede; D. S. Desai; H. K. Desai; Kazi Syed Ghiyasuddin; Kazi Syed Nasiruddin; T. S. Bharde; N. K. Tirpude.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Bhogilal Lala.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, S. M. Silam.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, H. K. Chainani.

WEST BENGAL

West Bengal has an area of 34,214 sq. miles and a population (1951 Census) of 26,202,286. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently Bengal

Province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. This Province of Bengal ceased to exist in 1947 when it was divided, West Bengal forming part of India and East Bengal part of Pakistan. The state of Cooch Behar was merged with West Bengal on Jan. 1, 1950, and the French settlement of Chandernagore, which came under Indian administration on May 2, 1950, was merged with West Bengal on Oct. 2, 1954. On Nov. 1, 1956, certain territories of Bihar were transferred to West Bengal.

The chief products are rice, oilseeds, sugar cane, tobacco, jute, silk, tea, coal, mesta and potatoes. West Bengal is now served by three State Railways, the Eastern Railway, the South-Eastern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway. The Eastern Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley.

Howrah (pop. District. 1,611,373; Town, 433,630), the great jute manufacturing centre, adjoins Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY ΨCalcutta. Population (including Howrah) 3,132,124; Calcutta proper 2,689,494.

Governor, Shrimati Padmaja Naidu.

CABINET.

D B. C. Roy (*Chief Minister*); K. P. Mookerjee; H. C. Naskar; S. P. Burman; Dr. Rafiuddin Ahmed; A. K. Mukherjee; K. N. Das Gupta; P. C. Sen; I. D. Jalan; B. C. Sinha; B. Majumdar; Abdus Sattar; H. N. Choudhuri; T. K. Ghosh.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature is bicameral, consisting of a Legislative Assembly of 252 elected members from 105 constituencies, and 4 members from the Anglo-Indian community nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 75 members, including 9 nominated by the Governor.

CALCUTTA

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, S. C. Lairi.

UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh, called the United Provinces until 1949 (formerly the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) (area, 113,409 sq. miles; est. pop. (1951) 63,215,742), forms the upper part of the great Ganga plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. The Province is now a State in which the former three princely States, Rampur (pop. 543,324), Tehri-Garhwal (pop. 412,047) and Benares (pop. 451,428) have been merged and certain areas of the Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan States have also been absorbed. Agriculture employs 70 per cent. of the population, the chief products being wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14·3 per cent. Muslims. Hindi is the chief language. The State is served by the Northern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (375,665), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Varanasi (Benares) (355,777), the great manufacturing centre, Kanpur (Cawnpore) (705,383), Lucknow (496,861) the capital, Bareilly (208,083), and Allahabad (332,295).

Governor, Sri Varahagiri Venkata Giri (June 10, 1957) ..... Rs. *per mensem*, 5,500

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Dr. Sampurnanand; Hukum Singh Visen; Girdhari Lal; Syed Ali Zaheer; Kamalapati Tripathi; Vichitra Narain Sharma; Moham Lal Gautam.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Sri Atmaram Govind Kher.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, O. H. Mootham.

PUNJAB

The Punjab, the eastern part of the old Punjab Province, has an area of 47,497 sq. miles and an estimated population (1951) of 16,134,890.

CHIEF CITY. Chandigarh.

Governor, Chandreshvar Prasad Narain Singh (March 11, 1953) ..... Rs. 66,000

BIHAR

This state has an area of 67,113 sq. miles and an estimated population (1951) of 38,783,778. It comprises Bihar and Chota-Nagpur. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense, being 578 to the square mile in 1951. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. Rice, wheat, barley, maize, jute, oilseeds, sugar cane and tobacco are cultivated. 85 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There is a variety of languages, that spoken by the majority of the population being Hindi. The railway systems are the Eastern and North-Eastern Railways. The States of Seraikella and Kharswan were merged with the Province in 1948.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 283,479.

Governor, Dr. Zakir Husain (July, 1957) Rs. *per mensem* 5,500

CABINET.

Dr. Srikrishna Sinha (*Chief Minister*); D. N. Sinha; S. M. Ozair Munemi; B. Paswan; B. Jha; B. Patel; J. N. Lal; K. Ganganand Singh; M. Ahmad.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Rai Braj Raj Krishna.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Vindeshwari Prasad Verma.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, V. Ramaswami.

MADHYA PRADESH

The State of Madhya Pradesh was formed on November 1, 1956. Madhya Pradesh has an area of 171,052 sq. miles and a population of 26,071,654. It is composed of the former Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal States together with the 17 Hindi districts of former Madhya Pradesh, and the Sironj sub-division of Kotah district of Rajasthan, excluding the Sunel enclave of Mandsaur district in former Madhya Bharat.

The chief crops are wheat, paddy, cotton, sugar cane, oilseeds, pulses and juwar and bajra. Nearly 31 per cent. of the State's area is covered by forests. Hindi is the chief language.

The state has extensive beits of mineral deposits, possessing coal, iron ore, manganese, bauxite, diamond, limestone, etc.

There are 23 textile mills, cement and sugar factories, newsprint mill, steel plant, and several other large and small industries.

STATE CAPITAL, Bhopal.

Governor, Shri H. V. Pataskar.

CABINET.

Dr. K. N. Katju (*Chief Minister*); B. A. Mandloi; S. N. Shukla; Dr. S. D. Sharma; Mishrilal Gangwal; S. L. Tiwari; V. V. Dravid; Raja Naresh Chandra Singh; Ganeshram Anant; Rani Padmavati Devi; A. Q. Siddiqi.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
Speaker, Shri Kunjilal Dube.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
Chief Justice, Shri P. U. Dixit.

ASSAM

Assam, which has an area of 80,736 sq. miles; pop. 8,994,789 (1951 census) (after the exclusion of Sylhet and Naga Hills), first became a British territory in 1826 and was constituted a separate administration in 1874. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. By the terms of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the district of Sylhet was detached from Assam and amalgamated with East Bengal (Pakistan). A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Silchar and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus, Muslims and Tribals, and the chief languages are Assamese (4,971,229 persons) and Bengali (1,717,381 persons). The North-East Frontier railway serves the state. Tea, petroleum, coal, timber, jute and rice are the principal products. Assam contains 1,066,022 persons who were born outside the state and 274,122 displaced persons, mostly from East Bengal.

CHIEF CITY, Shillong.

Governor (vacant). Rs. *per mensem* 5,500

CABINET.

B. P. Chaliha (*Chief Minister*); F. A. Ahmed; R. Brahma; D. Sarmah; K. P. Tripathy; H. Das; M. N. Hazarika; M. H. Choudhury; Capt. W. A. Sangma.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Speaker, Devakanta Barua.

HIGH COURT.
Chief Justice, Chandreshwar Prasad Sinha.
Judges, Holi Ram Deka; Gopalji Mehrotra.

ORISSA

Area, 60,140 sq. miles; est. pop. (1951) 14,645,946, constituted on April 1, 1936, comprises the Orissa Division, transferred from the Province of Bihar and Orissa and areas transferred from the Central Provinces. 24 States were merged with Orissa in 1948 and 1949. Practically the whole of the population is Hindu. It is an agricultural State with few towns. A dam across the Mahanadi river at Hirakud has now been completed.

CAPITAL, Bhubaneswar.

Governor, Yashwant Narayan Sukthankar.
Rs. *per mensem* 5,500

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab (*Chief Minister*); Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo; Radhanath Rath.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
Speaker, Dr. N. K. Das.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.
Chief Justice, R. L. Narasimham.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The centrally administered territory of Himachal Pradesh, formed in April, 1948 (area 10,904 sq. miles, population, 1951 Census, 1,109,466), consists of 22 former Punjab Hill States and their 9 tributaries. The transfer of these territories to the Republic has consolidated into a sizeable administrative unit a large number of small states inherently incapable of surviving as separate "viable" units. Bilaspur was merged into this administration on July 1, 1954. The territory is divided into six administrative districts, Mahasu, Sirmur, Mandi, Chamba, Bilaspur and Kinnaut. Capital, Simla.

Lieut.-Governor, Shri Bajramg Bahadur Singh Bhadri.

DELHI

The State (now the Union Territory) of Delhi (area 578·2 sq. miles; pop. (census 1951) 1,744,072) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Delhi division of Punjab, in pursuance of the policy announced at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi. On April 1, 1915, certain other territory, previously included in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, was added to the State.

CHIEF CITY, Delhi. Population (Delhi City, Red Fort and Civil Lines), 1,008,085.

Chief Commissioner.—Bhagwan Sahay.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

The Andamans are a group of 204 islands of various sizes, lying between the 6th and 14th parallels in the Bay of Bengal. The northern-most "Landfall Island" is 560 miles from the mouth of Hooghly River. The main part of the group is composed of five large islands, *viz.*, North Andaman, Middle Andaman, South Andaman, Baratang and Rutland Islands, generally known as the Great Andamans. To the south of Great Andamans is the island of Little Andaman. The extreme length of the Great Andaman Islands is 290 miles and the extreme breadth 32 miles, the total land area being approximately 2,580 sq. miles. These islands consist mostly of a mass of hills covered with dense tropical forests and separated by three straits and several creeks; there are several very good harbours—Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, Mayabunder and Port Elphinstone.

The Nicobar Islands, numbering 19 from Car Nicobar in the North to Great Nicobar in the South, lie between Little Andaman and Sumatra. The southern island of Great Nicobar is about 100 miles from Pulo Brassee off Achin Head in Sumatra and the northern island of Car Nicobar 75 miles from Little Andaman. The extreme length of the sea space occupied by the Nicobars is 163 miles and the extreme width 36 miles. The most important harbour in the area is Nancowrie.

The total area of the Territory is 3,215 sq. miles, with a population estimated (1960) at 47,000. Some 72 per cent. of the total area is covered by forests, from which 28,820 tons of timber were exported in 1958–59. Plywood is produced in the islands. Other important products are coconuts and rice, about 12,648 acres being under paddy cultivation in 1960. Budget estimates for 1959–60 were: Revenue, Rs. 1,50,61,000: Expenditure Rs. 4,08,14,900.

The Andaman Islands are administered by the President acting through a Chief Commissioner and an Advisory Council of 5 Members.

CHIEF CITY, Port Blair. Population, 8,014.

Chief Commissioner.—M. V. Rajwade.

ANDHRA PRADESH

The State of Andhra, consisting of the Telugu-speaking areas of the old Madras State, with Kurnool as capital, was inaugurated on Oct. 1, 1953. The Telangana area of Hyderabad State was added in 1956, when the enlarged State assumed the name of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh has an area of 105,598 square miles with a population of 31,260,133.

The Legislature consists of two chambers, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

CHIEF CITY, Hyderabad. Population 1,166,860.

Governor, Bhimsen Sachar.

KERALA

The State of Kerala, constituted in 1956, consists of most part of the territories of Travancore-Cochin and the Malabar district of Madras. Bounded by Madras and Mysore, the State brings together the majority of the Malayalam speaking peoples. There is a Coalition Government of eight Ministers from the Congress Party and three from the Praja Socialist Party. The North-Western part of Kerala is rich in plantations, producing rubber, tea and copper. Area, 15,035 sq. miles. Population, 13,550,000.

CAPITAL, Trivandrum.

Governor, Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao.

MYSORE

The Mysore State, formed in 1956, consists of territories of the former State of Mysore and of Coorg, parts of the Belgaum district of Bombay and of Hyderabad and of Coimbatore. The State brings together the Kannada speaking people, previously distributed in five States. Its area is 74,122 sq. miles and population (1951 Census) 10,401,193. About 70 per cent. of the people depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The State consists largely of an elevated table land and has a coastline of about 200 miles. It is rich in hydro-electric power and fairly rich in minerals; it is the only gold producing State in the Indian Union.

CAPITAL, Bangalore.

RAJASTHAN

The State of Rajasthan, formed in 1949, includes the former princely States of Jaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. Ajmer was added in 1956, when the whole of the former princely State of Sirohi was also included. The State has an area of 131,943 sq. miles and a population of 159,700,000.

Governor, Gurumukh Nihal Singh.

CAPITAL, Jaipur. Population (est. 1959), 443,000.

Pakistan

The Republic of Pakistan consists of two geographical units of West Pakistan and East Pakistan situated respectively to the north-west and north-east of the Republic of India and separated by about 1,100 miles of the Indian territory.

AREA AND POPULATION

Province	Area (English sq. miles)	Population (000's)	
		Total	Per sq. mile
West Pakistan	309,424	32,653	106
East Pakistan	54,501	42,063	777*
Federal Capital Area (Karachi)	812	1,126	1,387
Total†	364,737	75,842	208

* The density of East Pakistan has been calculated excluding the larger river areas amounting to 360 sq. miles.

† Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh and Manavadar.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total population of Pakistan (1951 Census) is 75,842,000, of which 85·9 per cent. are Muslims. Its area is approximately 364,737 square miles.

FLAG.—The National Flag of Pakistan is dark green, with white vertical part at the mast, the green portion bearing a white crescent in the centre and a five-pointed heraldic star.

GOVERNMENT

Pakistan was constituted as a Dominion under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947.

In terms of the Act the Dominion of Pakistan consists of former territories of British India, as shown in the above table. The Punjab States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur, with a Muslim population of almost 80 per cent. and with Muslim rulers, acceded to Pakistan in October, 1947. Boundaries of the Provinces of East Bengal and of Punjab (West Punjab) have been defined by a Boundary Commission presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, K.B.E., Q.C. (now Lord Radcliffe). The following States have also acceded to Pakistan: the Baluchistan States of Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela and Kharan, and the North-West Frontier States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat. The States of Junagadh and Manavadar which had acceded to Pakistan, were occupied by India on November 8, 1947.

The Constitution of Pakistan was passed on February 29, 1956. Pakistan became a Republic on March 23, 1956, when the provisions of the Constitution came into force. On October 7, 1958, however, this Constitution was abrogated and Pakistan came under martial law. General Mohammed Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, was appointed the Chief Martial Law Administrator. On October 28, 1958, General Mohammed Ayub Khan also became President of Pakistan and an 11-man Presidential Cabinet was appointed to administer the country until the re-establishment of democratic institutions.

PRESIDENTIAL CABINET

President and Minister for Defence and Kashmir Affairs, General Mohammed Ayub Khan.
Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Manzoor Qadir.
Railways and Communications, Khan F. M. Khan.
Industries and Power, Abdul Kasem Khan.
Commerce, Mohammad Hafizar Rahman.
Finance, M. Shaoib.
Health, Labour and Social Welfare, Lt.-Gen. W. A. Burki.
Law, Mohammad Ibrahim.
Rehabilitation and Works, Food, Agriculture and Irrigation, Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Azam Khan.
Education, Habibur Rahman.
Information and Broadcasting, National Reconstruction and Minorities, Z. A. Bhutto.
Interior, Lt.-Gen. K. M. Shaikh.

U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER

Chamber of Commerce Building, Wood Street, Karachi.

High Commissioner, His Excellency, Sir Alexander Colin Burlington Symon, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Deputy High Commissioner, L. B. Walsh Atkins.
Deputy High Commissioner (*Lahore*), D. J. C. Crawley.
Deputy High Commissioner (*Dacca*), A. R. Adair, M.B.E.
Deputy High Commissioner (*Peshawar*), M. Scott.
British Council Representative, W. H. Earle, O.B.E.

PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1.
High Commissioner, Lt.-Gen. Mohammed Yousuf.

PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONERS, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS ABROAD

AFGHANISTAN—Abdur Rahman Khan.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND (*Acting High Commissioner*)—Ihsanullah Khan.
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG—Iqbal Athar.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA (*Commissioner*)—K. F. Sobhan.
BURMA—Kamruddin Ahmad.
CANADA (*High Commissioner*)—S. M. Burke.
CEYLON (*High Commissioner*)—Brig. Mirza Hamid Husain.
CHINA—Dr. A. M. Malik.
FRANCE—M. Mir Khan.
GERMANY—Mian Ziauddin.
GHANA (*Acting High Commissioner*)—Mahmud Ahmad.
INDIA (*High Commissioner*)—A. K. Brohi.
INDONESIA—Sultanuddin Ahmad.
IRAQ—S. Lal Shah Bokhari.
ITALY—S. K. Dehlavi.
JAPAN—Mohammad Ali.
LEBANON—Mian Nasim Hussain.
FEDERATION OF MALAYA (*High Commissioner*)—Maj.-Gen. Nawabzada Sher Ali Khan.
MOROCCO (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—Anwar Marad.
NETHERLANDS—Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan.
PERSIA—Maj.-Gen. N. A. M. Raza.
PHILIPPINES—Pir Ali Mohammed Rashdi.
PORTUGAL (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—M. Aslam Malik.
SAUDI ARABIA—Ali Akhbar Khan.
SPAIN AND VATICAN—J. A. Rahim.
SUDAN AND ETHIOPIA—Siddiq Ali Khan.
SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK AND FINLAND—Mian Arshad Hussain.
SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA AND YUGOSLAVIA—M. S. A. Baig.
THAILAND, CAMBODIA AND LAOS—Hamid Nawaz Khan.
TUNISIA (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—S. Zafarul Islam.
TURKEY AND GREECE—S. M. Hassan.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—Khawja Shahabuddin.
U.S.A, MEXICO AND CUBA—Aziz Ahmadi.
U.S.S.R. AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA—A. Hilaly.

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court of Pakistan. In addition the High Court of West Pakistan sits at Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar, and the High Court of East Pakistan at Dacca.

DEFENCE

Army—8 Infantry Regiments, 6 Armoured Corps units, 8½ Artillery Regiments and 34 Engineer units. Most infantry regiments of the Indian Army with a Moslem majority were allotted to Pakistan. In March, 1950, it was announced that the Government had decided to introduce legislation to establish a Territorial Force.

Navy—The Navy consists of 2 sloops, 2 frigates, 4 minesweepers, 2 trawlers, 2 motor minesweepers and 4 harbour defence launches. A modern British destroyer, the *Onslow*, was transferred to the Pakistan Navy in 1949, and it was announced that her sister ship, the *Offa*, would be transferred later.

EDUCATION

The latest census (1951) shows that 18·9 per cent. of the total population of Pakistan (i.e. 13,958,000 persons) is literate. On Dec. 13, 1958, the President announced the formation of a National Commission on Education, charged with a thorough scrutiny of the educational system.

Apart from the three Universities of Dacca, Punjab and Sind, which were inherited at the time of partition, three more, at Peshawar, Karachi and Rajshahi (in East Pakistan), have been established.

The Punjab University, founded in 1882, is mainly an affiliating University, but also provides for post-graduate teaching and research in a few subjects.

The University of Dacca, East Pakistan, was established in 1921 as an unitary residential university, but had to assume, on partition, the additional functions of an affiliating University for colleges in East Bengal.

The University of Sind, created in 1947 and removed from Karachi to Hyderabad, in May 1952, is an affiliating and examining University. Peshawar University was founded in 1950. It is a teaching, residential and affiliating University. The Federal University of Karachi was established in 1951. It is intended to develop it into an unitary residential university with all the colleges in Karachi as its constituent members and a number of halls of residence under its control and supervision. The Rajshahi University was established in East Pakistan in 1953, and is a teaching and affiliating University.

The number of educational institutions in Pakistan in 1958 was: Primary Schools, 43,497; Secondary Schools, 5,840; Teachers' Training Schools and Colleges, 100; Professional Colleges, 38; Colleges of Arts and Science, 172; Special Schools, 349; other schools, 3,570.

LANGUAGE

Urdu and Bengali are the two main languages of Pakistan. English is the official language.

IRRIGATION

Pakistan has one of the longest irrigation systems in the world. The total area irrigated is about 23,000,000 acres.

PRODUCTION

The estimated acreage (000's omitted) of principal crops in 1958–59 was: rice 22,491, wheat 12,168, bazra 1,971, jowar 1,106, sugar cane 1,158, rape and mustard 1,825, cotton 3,385, jute 1,528, maize 1,140, gram 3,140 and barley 542 acres.

FOREIGN TRADE

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
	Mill. Rupees		
1957	1,603·4	1,096·5	−493·1
1958	1,887·8	1,416·9	−470·9

COMMERCE

The chief exports of the country are raw jute, cotton, hides and skins, oil-seeds and tea. Industrial machinery and mill work, metals and ores, chemicals and drugs, mineral oils and hardware, instruments and spare parts are the principal imports.

During 1958, total exports of raw jute were 891,000 tons valued at Rs.839,500,000. Raw cotton exports were 537,000 bales valued at Rs.240,400,000. Other substantial exports during

the period included raw wool, raw hides, raw skin, tea, cotton twist and yarn and cotton piecegoods.

FINANCE

The Pakistan rupee was revalued on Aug. 1, 1955. New exchange rates are Rs.100 = £7·5 sterling or U.S. $21.

The State Bank, established July 1, 1948, has a capital of Rs.30,000,000, 51 per cent. of which is held by the State. Deposits at all banks in the country in March, 1959, amounted to Rs. 2,593,800,000. There are 86 insurance companies operating in the country, of which 22 are Pakistani businesses. Total life insurance in force in Pakistan at the end of 1957 was Rs.688,400,000. New life insurance business during the year amounted to Rs.219,900,000.

Revenue and Expenditure from 1956–57 to 1958–59 were as follows:—

Revenue: (1956–57) Rs.1,298·3 million; (1957–58) Rs.1,467·7 million; (1958–59) Rs.1,975·8 million; (Est. 1959–60) Rs.1,584·5 million.

The chief items of revenue for 1959–60 are: Customs Rs.441·2 million; Central Excise Duties Rs.239·3 million; Income Tax and Corporation Tax Rs.263·8 million; Sales Tax Rs.150·3 million and Railways Rs.108·4 million.

Expenditure: (1956–57) Rs.1,294·1 million; (1957–58) Rs.1,437·6 million; (1958–59) Rs.1,973·9 million; (Est. 1959–60) 1,514·5 million.

The chief items of expenditure for 1959–60 will be: Defence Rs.858·5 million; Civil Administration Rs.338·1 million; Debt Services Rs.147·9 million; Civil Works and Central Road Fund Rs.21·9 million.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are 7,044 miles of railway line in the country. Of this total mileage, West Pakistan has 5,335 miles of railway line and East Pakistan has 1,709 miles. The Pakistan railways comprise two independent railway systems—the North Western Railways in West Pakistan and the Eastern Bengal Railway in East Pakistan—managed and owned by the State.

The total road mileage is 68,391, of which over 17 per cent. is high type.

The principal sea ports are Karachi and Chittagong in West and East Pakistan respectively. These two ports handled in 1958–59 over 3,850,000 tons and 2,120,000 tons of traffic respectively. The anchorage of Chalna, established in Dec. 1950, on the river Pussur in East Bengal to relieve congestion of traffic at Chittagong, now has nine moorings.

Karachi is the main air port, and being situated on the trunk air routes of the world, holds an important position. Pakistan International Airlines is the chief air transport company in Pakistan.

Post and telegraph facilities are available to every country in the world.

PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

PROVINCES OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

1. West Pakistan

The Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955, came into force on October 3, 1955, and incorporated: (1) the former Governors' Provinces of the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Sind; (2) the former Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Baluchistan and Karachi; (3) the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur and the Baluchistan States Union; (4) the Tribal Areas of Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier and the States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat, into the Province of *West Pakistan* with effect from October 14, 1955.

West Pakistan (including the Federal Capital), with an area of 310,236 square miles, has a population of 33,779,000 (of whom 97·1 per cent are Muslim; 0·5 per cent. Caste Hindu; 1·1· per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu and 1·3 per cent Christian). Running through West Pakistan are five great rivers, the Indus, and its tributaries, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej. The upper reaches of these rivers are in Kashmir and their sources are in the lofty Himalayas.

West Pakistan is one of the richest wheat-producing areas populated by a hardy peasantry with great martial traditions. Of the other crops grown, cotton, rice, gram, jowar and oil-seeds are the most important. There are large deposits of rock salt, which with cotton forms the principal exports. The Province is served by the North-Western Railway.

Chief City and Headquarters of West Pakistan: Lahore (population 1954, 849,476).

Governor, Malik Amir Mohammad Khan of Kalabagh.

2. East Pakistan

The Province of East Pakistan: area 54,501 sq. miles, estimated pop. 42,063,000 (of whom 76·8 per cent. are Muslim; 10 per cent. Caste Hindu; 12 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu; 0·3 per cent. Christian and 0·9 per cent. others), comprises the Eastern territories of the partitioned province of Bengal and Sylhet, formerly a district of Assam (excluding certain thanas in the Karimganj sub-division), and the Chittagong Hill tracts.

Chief City (and Headquarters of East Pakistan): Dacca. Population 411,000 (1951 Census).

Governor, Zakir Husain.

CAPITAL OF PAKISTAN

An executive order was issued on Aug. 2, 1960, proclaiming Rawalpindi as Capital of Pakistan in place of Karachi, and providing that Karachi would in future be known as the Federal Territory of Karachi.

Ceylon

AREA AND POPULATION

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern tip of the peninsula of India and separated from it by a narrow strip of shallow water, the Palk Strait. Situated between 5° 55′– 9° 50′ N. latitude and 79° 42′–81° 52′ E. longitude, it has an area of 25,332 square miles, including 296 square miles of inland water. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles, no point in Ceylon being more than 80 miles from the sea.

At the Census of 1953, the population was 8,097,895, an increase of 21·7 per cent. over the last Census in 1946.

Races and Religions

The races of Ceylon are low-country Sinhalese, Kandyan Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamils, Indian Tamils, Ceylon Moors, Indian Moors, Burghers and Eurasians, Malays and Veddahs. Generally Sinhalese who

trace their descent to a low-country district are classified as low-country Sinhalese, others as Kandyan Sinhalese. The Western and Southern Provinces, the Chilaw District and the Western part of Puttalam District are low-country areas; the Central and North Central Provinces, Uva, Sabaragamuva, Kurunegala and the Sinhalese divisions of the districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya are regarded as Kandyan districts. At the 1953 Census 42·8 per cent of the population were low-country Sinhalese, 26·6 per cent. Kandyan Sinhalese. The religion of the great majority of Ceylonese is Buddhism, introduced from India, according to ancient Sinhalese chronicles, in 300 B.C. Next to Buddhism, Hinduism has a large following.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Ceylon is a compact area, except for the Island of Mannar and an almost detached portion in the north, the Jaffna Peninsula and its satellite islands of Delft, Kayts, etc. The relief of the island includes a mountainous area in the south-central region of 3,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level, surrounded by an upland belt of about 1,000 to 3,000 feet and a narrow coastal plain broadening out to a vast tract in the north. The coastal plain continues for a distance out to sea as a continental shelf and a coral reef, for the most part submerged, lies close to the coast. On the Central Ridge of the hill country are some of the highest peaks in Ceylon, Pidurutalagala (8,291 ft.), Kirigalpotta (7,856 ft.) and Totapola (7,741 ft.) and the high plains Nuwara Eliya (over 6,000 ft.), Elk Plains (6,000 ft.) and Horton Plains (over 7,000 ft.). The other principal peaks are Adam's Peak (7,360 ft.), Namunukula (6,679 ft.), Knuckles (6,112 ft.) and Haycock (2,167 ft.). The Peninsula of Jaffna and the Island of Mannar are featureless level stretches.

The Mahaveli-ganga, 206 miles long, is the largest river of Ceylon. Rising on the western side of the central hilly ridge, it flows north and east to empty into the Koddiyar Bay on the east coast. Other rivers are the Kelaniganga (90 miles), Aruvi-aru (104), Kala-oya (97), Yam-oya (94) and Deduru-oya (87). Waterfalls girdle the central mountainous massif and offer some of the best scenic features in the island; Dunhinda (Badulla), Diyaluma (Koslanda), Elgin (Haton Plateau) and Perawela are among the outstanding falls. Forests, jungle and scrub cover the greater part of the island, often being interminglied. The forests, of varying species, extend from fairly near the coast right into the hill country. In areas over 2,000 feet above sea level grasslands (*patanas* or *talawas*) are found. Their total area is some 250 square miles, principally in the Province of Uva.

Climate.—The climate of Ceylon is warm throughout the year, with a high relative humidity. Temperatures average 80° F. duriag the year and few areas record less than 60° F. Humidity is over 75 per cent. Temperature ranges vary little between wet and dry seasons. In hilly areas, frost, mist and hail occur occasionally, but snow is completely absent. Rainfall is generally heavy, with marked regional variations; fall on the south-west slopes of the hill country (200–250 inches) being heaviest. Some cyclonic activity of the tropical variety experienced in the Bay of Bengal occurs, generally during the north-east monsoon period.

GOVERNMENT

Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and founded settlements, eventually conquering much of the country. Portuguese rule in Ceylon lasted 150 years during which the Roman Catholic religion was established among the Sinhalese inhabitants and to some extent Portuguese modes of living adopted. In 1658, following a twenty-year period of decline, Portuguese rule gave place to that of the Dutch East India Company which was to exploit Ceylon with varying fortunes until 1796.

The Maritime Provinces of Ceylon were ceded by the Dutch to the British on February 16, 1798, becoming a British Crown Colony in 1802 under the terms of the Treaty of Amiens. With the annexation of the Kingdom of Kandy in 1815 all Ceylon came under British rule.

On February 4, 1948, Ceylon became a self-governing Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations under the *Ceylon Independence Act*, 1947. The Parliament of Ceylon consists of (*a*) The Queen (represented by the Governor-General) and (*b*) two houses, namely, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Executive consists of the Prime Minister and a Cabinet chosen from the party which has the majority in the House of Representatives.

Governor-General and Staff

Governor-General, His Excellency SIR OLIVER ERNEST GOONETILLEKE, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. K.B.E. (July 17, 1954). £8,000

Secretary to the Governor-General, N. W. Atukorala, C.M.G., C.B.E.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs, Hon. Mrs. S. D. Bandaranaike Rs.18,000
Health, Senator Hon. A. P. Jayasuriya .. 18,000
Justice, Senator Hon. S. P. C. Fernando . 18,000
Transport and Works, J.R.P.G. Kaligalla 18,000
Finance, Hon. F. R. Dias Bandaranaike 18,000
Agriculture, Lands, Irrigation and Power, Hon. C. P. de Silva 18,000
Labour and Nationalized Services, Senator Hon. C. Wijesinghe, O.B.E. 18,000
Education and Broadcasting, Hon. Badiuddin Mahmud 18,000
Industries, Home Affairs and Cultural Affairs, Hon. Maitripala Senanayake .. 18,000
Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping, Hon. T. B. Ilangaratne 18,000
Local Government and Housing, Hon. Mahanama Samaraweera 18,000

CEYLON REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

AUSTRALIA
High Commissioner, B. F. Perera, C.M.G., O.B.E.

BURMA
Minister, W. D. Gunaratna, O.B.E.

CANADA
High Commissioner, Sir Vellupillai Coomaraswamy, C.M.G.

CHINA
Ambassador, W. Gopallawa.

FRANCE
Ambassador, P. R. Gunasekare.

GERMANY (FED. REPUBLIC)
Ambassador, S. P. Wickramasinha.

GHANA
High Commissioner, A. I. H. A. Wahab Hadjiar.

INDIA
High Commissioner, Sir Richard Aluwihare, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

INDONESIA
Ambassador, M. M. Maharoof.
ITALY
Minister, Sir Arthur Ranasinghe, C.M.G., C.B.E.
JAPAN
Minister, Sir Deepal De Fonseka.
FEDERATION OF MALAYA
High Commissioner, D. C. R. Gunawardena.
NETHERLANDS
Chargé d'Affaires, J. H. O. Paulusz.
PAKISTAN
High Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. A. M. Muttukumaru, O.B.E.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
Ambassador, A. B. Perera.
U.K.
High Commissioner, G. de. Soyza, C.M.G., O.B.E., 13 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.
U.S.A.
Ambassador, R. S. S. Gunewardene.
U.S.S.R.
Ambassador, Dr. G. P. Malalasekera, O.B.E.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES IN CEYLON

AUSTRALIA
High Commissioner, J. C. G. Kevin.
BURMA
Minister, Dr. Htin Aung.
CANADA
High Commisioner, J. George.
CHINA
Ambassador, Chang Tsan-Ming.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Ambassador, Dr. L. Simovic.
FRANCE
Ambassador, A. Guibaut.
GERMANY (FED. REPUBLIC)
Ambassador, Dr. T. M. Auer.
GREECE
Ambassador, N. H. Vassiliou.
INDIA
High Commissioner, Y. D. Gundevia.
ISRAEL
Minister, Dr. D. Lewin.
ITALY
Minister, Count Paolo di Michelis di Slonghello.
JAPAN
Ambassador, Y. Katsumo.
MALAYA
High Commissioner, D. S. C. MacIntyre.
NETHERLANDS
Minister, W. J. D. Philipse.
PAKISTAN
High Commissioner, Mirza Hamed Husain.
PHILIPPINES
Minister, M. A. Alzate.
POLAND
Ambassador, Dr. J. Katz-Suchy.
ROUMANIA
Minister, N. Cioroiu.
SWITZERLAND
Minister, J. A. Cuttat.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
Minister, A. F. Naguib.
U.K.
High Commissioner, Sir Alexander Morley, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Deputy High Commissioner, T. L. Crosthwait, M.B.E.
First Secretaries, Miss L. E. T. Storar; P. J. S. Moon; K. F. X. Burns; P. A. Osmond; C. J. Scott, O.B.E. (*Information*).
Colombo Plan Officer, G. Brownlee.
Economic Adviser, R. W. B. Carter.
Naval Adviser, Capt. H. G. G. Ogilvie, R.N.
Air Adviser, Group Capt. G. F. Rodney, D.F.C., A.F.C.
Cultural Adviser and British Council Representative, R. K. Brady.
U.S.A.
Ambassador, B. A. Gufier.
U.S.S.R.
Ambassador, V. G. Yakovlev.
YUGOSLAVIA
Ambassador, D. Kveder.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is composed of 157 members, of whom 151 are elected by universal suffrage and 6 nominated. The Senate consists of 30 members, 15 of whom are elected by the House of Representatives and 15 by the Governor-General. One-third of the Senators retire every second year.

President of the Senate, Hon. Sir Cyril de Zoysa.
Clerk to the Senate, E. V. R. Samarawickrame, C.B.E. Rs.23,250
Speaker of the House of Representatives (vacant) 18,000
Clerk of the House of Representatives, R. St. L. P. Deraniyagala, O.B.E. 23,250

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes a Supreme Court composed of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, Court of Criminal Appeal, District Courts, Magistrates' Courts, Courts of Requests, Municipal Courts, Rural Courts. Trial by jury obtains in the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice of Ceylon, H. H. Basnayake £2,507
Puisne Judges, E. H. T. Gunasekara; M. F. S. Pulle; H. W. R. Weerasooriya; K. D. de Silva; M. L. Sansoni; H. N. G. Fernando; T. S. Fernando; N. Sinnetamby £2,000
Attorney-General, D. Jansze (*acting*) £2,009

DEFENCE

Army.—The Ceylon Army Act provides for a Regular Force, a Regular Reserve, a Volunteer Force and a Volunteer Reserve. Steady progress has been made in the formation of the Regular and Volunteer Forces.

Navy.—The Royal Ceylon Navy, with headquarters in Colombo, mans 2 frigates, 2 minesweepers, a seaward defence boat and several patrol craft. The vessels are based on Colombo, Trincomalee and Karainagar.

Air Force.—The Ceylon Air Force Act came into force on October 10, 1950, and the Ceylon Air Force was established on that date.

PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—The staple products of the island are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The areas under cultivation in 1959 in acres, were:—Paddy, 1,120,975; tea, 579,652; rubber, 668,178; areca nuts, 58,826; cinnamon, 29,000; citronella, 20,529; tobacco, 22,644; cocoa, 30,000. Production in 1959 was: tea, 413,130,000 lbs.; rubber, 91,696 tons; areca nuts, 1,764,708 cwt.; cinnamon, 38,860 cwt.; citronella, 12,728 cwt.; tobacco, 80,871 cwt.; cocoa, 52,724 cwt.; paddy, 34,600,000 bushels. The livestock in 1959 included 1,494,957 cattle, 792,208 buffaloes, 488,400 goats, 76,700 pigs and 2,966,244 poultry.

Industry.—Factories are established for the manufacture or processing of ceramic work, vegetable oils and by-products, tanning and leather goods, plywood, cement, chemicals, sugar, salt and textiles.

FINANCE

	1958-59
Revenue	*Rs.*1,330,400,000
Expenditure	1,662,400,000
Gross public debt:	
(Sept. 30, 1958)	*Rs.*1,837,000,000
Net public debt	1,524,700,000

*R.*1 = 1*s.* 6*d.*

BANKING

There are 13 banks doing business in the island. The Ceylon Savings Bank had (Dec. 31, 1959) deposits of *Rs.*71,513,022. Depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks had *Rs.*308,964,913 to their credit at Dec. 31, 1959.

TRADE

	1958	1959
Total imports	*Rs.*1,716,638,613	*Rs.*2,004,923,093
Total exports	1,651,347,496	1,692,140,410

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1959

(Total imports from and Domestic Exports to)

Country	From	To
U.K.	*Rs.*495,418 000	*Rs.*479,628,000
Australia	106,026,000	106,026,000
Canada	19,790 000	86,003,000
India	246,536,000	53,139,000
Pakistan	25,693,000	12,894,000
New Zealand	—	38,357,000
South Africa	5 131 000	80,027,000
Belgium	26,492,000	4,601,000
Burma	132,262,000	20,000
China	150,035 000	77,741,000
Egypt	11,977 000	28,839 000
France	30 459,000	19 088,000
West Germany	74,090 000	92,810,000
Italy	20,426,000	43,899,000
Japan	147,413,000	42,135,000
Netherlands	34,396,000	43,187,000
Thailand	5,527 000	—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government of Ceylon, under the general supervision of the Ministry of Local Government, is in the hands of 7 municipal councils (Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya and Negombo), 36 urban councils, 42 town councils and 407 village committees, all members of which are elected. For local government purposes the island is divided into 12 administrative regions, each of which has an Assistant Commissioner of Local Government.

EDUCATION

In 1959, there were 7,914 Government and Assisted schools. The total cost of education was *Rs.*244,176,758 for 1958–59. The University of Ceylon was established on July 1, 1942, by the incorporation of the Ceylon Medical College (founded 1870) and the Ceylon University College (founded 1921) into the University. The Ceylon Technical College provides a series of full-time and part-time courses in science, engineering, commerce, arts, etc.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are about 9,814 miles of motorable road in Ceylon, of which 7,341 miles are bitumen surfaced. On Dec. 31, 1959, there were 123,447 motor vehicles on the register (74,721 private cars and cabs, 6,046 omnibuses, 22,304 lorries, vans, etc., 1,804 tractors, 1,515 trailers, 2,113 land vehicles and 14,944 motor cycles).

In 1959, 2,415 ocean-going merchant vessels of a total net register tonnage of 8,875,876 entered the port of Colombo.

There are 1,485 money-order offices and 932 telegraph offices with 11,326 miles of telegraph wire and 22,876 telephones. A commercial wireless telegraph station has a range of 500 miles by day and about 1,000 to 1,500 miles by night and handles ship-to-shore traffic.

Air Ceylon operates an international air service from Amsterdam — London — Rome — Cairo — Bahrain — Karachi — Bombay — Colombo and Singapore-Colombo. Air Ceylon also operates regional services from Colombo to Amparai and Jaffna, with branches to Madras and Tiruchirapalli, and Colombo to Trincomalee. Other services are *Indian Airlines Corporation*, *K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines*, and *T.W.A.*

CAPITAL OF CEYLON

CAPITAL.—Ψ Colombo (population, 1953, 426,127). Other centres are Ψ Jaffna (77,781), Ψ Galle (55,848) and Kandy (57,200).

Colombo is distant from London 5,700 miles transit 17 days; by air 1½ to 2 days.

Ghana

Ghana (formerly the British Colony of the Gold Coast) is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 15′ W. long. and 1° 12′ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French Ivory Coast, on the east by French Togoland, and on the south by the sea. It extends about 334 miles along the coast-line and inland to an average distance of 440 miles or to 11° N. lat. Divided into six regions it has a total area of 91,483 sq. miles. Although a tropical country Ghana is cooler than many countries within similar latitudes. With improved medical facilities and sanitation a healthy life can now be enjoyed.

AREA AND POPULATION—The areas of the various regions of Ghana are:—

Region	Area (English sq. miles)
Southern Ghana	23,937
Ashanti	24,379
Northern	30,487
Trans-Volta Togoland	13,040
Total	91,843

The estimated population at mid-1958 was as follows:—Eastern and Western Regions with Togoland, 2,658,000; Ashanti, 1,005,000; Northern Region, 1,173,000. The population of Ghana in 1958 was estimated at 4,836,000.

GOVERNMENT

The Gold Coast region of West Africa was first visited by European traders in the fifteenth century. The Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Transvolta-Togoland, the constituent parts of the new State, came under British administration at various times, the original Gold Coast Colony, the coastal and Southern areas, being first constituted in 1874; Ashanti in 1901; and the Northern Territories Protectorate in 1902. The territory of Transvolta-Togoland, part of Togo, a former German colony, was mandated to Britain by the League of Nations after the First World War, and remained under British administration as a United Nations Trusteeship after the Second World War. The result of a plebiscite in May, 1956 under the auspices of the United Nations, was in favour of integration with the Gold Coast Colony.

The former Gold Coast Colony and associated territories became the independent state of Ghana and a member of the British Commonwealth on March 6, 1957, under the *Ghana Independence Act*, 1957.

President of the Republic, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah (July 1, 1960).....(+*tax-free allce.* £2,500) £7,500.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.
Minister of Finance, K. A. Gbedemah.
Economic Affairs. Kojo Botsio.
Foreign Affairs, Ako Adjei.
Commerce and Industry, P. K. K. Quaidoo.
Interior, A. E. Inkumsah.
Information, Kofi Baako.
Food and Agriculture, F. Y. Asare.
Works and Housing, E. K. Bensah.
Local Government, A. E. A. Ofori Atta.
Health and Social Welfare, C. T. Nylander.
Transport and Communications, Krobo Edusei.
Education, I. Egela.

SALARIES.—The salaries of Cabinet Ministers are £3,000 p.a.; their annual allowances total £2,100.

Ministers of State, J. H. Allasanni; N. A. Welbeck.
Regional Commissioners (*Special Duties*), B. Yeboah-Afari; (*Trans-Volta Togoland*), F. K. D. Goka; (*Eastern Region*), E. H. T. Korboe; (*Western Region*), J. E. Hagan; (*Ashanti Region*), C. de Graft Dickson; (*Brong-Ahafo Region*), S. W. Yeboah.

GHANAIAN REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM (*High Commissioner*), E. O. Asafu-Adjaye, 13 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.
U.S.A. (*Ambassador*), D. A. Chapman.
INDIA (*High Commissioner*), N. K. Kena.
FRANCE (*Ambassador*), J. E. Jantuah.
NIGERIA (*Commissioner*), V. M. C. Tay.
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (*Ambassador*), J. B. Erzuah.
ISRAEL (*Ambassador*), W. M. Q. Halm.

UNITED KINGDOM HIGH COMMISSIONER

Ghana Bank Chambers, Thorpe Road, Accra.
High Commissioner, Sir Arthur Snelling, K.C.M.G.
Deputy High Commissioner, T. W. Keeble.
Counsellor (*Information*), R. McMillan, O.B.E.
First Secretaries, E. G. Le Tocq; R. J. S. Thomson, M.B.E.; N. A. Leadbitter (*Information*); G. W. Marshall, M.B.E., B.E.M. (*Commercial*).
Military Adviser, Col. J. R. Lupton, D.S.O.
Economic Adviser, R. W. B. Carter.

LEGISLATURE

The Gold Coast Legislative Assembly was prorogued at midnight on March 5, 1957, and re-assembled on March 6 as the first National Assembly of Ghana. The Constitution provides for an Assembly consisting of a Speaker and 104 members, with a maximum term of 5 years, at least one session to be held each year. Electoral constituencies remained as for the Legislative Assembly and voting is on a basis of adult suffrage.

Speaker of the National Assembly, A. M. Akiwumi.

Regional Assemblies

The Constitution provides for the establishment of Regional Assemblies with functions and powers (to be defined by Act of Parliament) relating to local government, agriculture, education, public works, housing, etc.; maximum term of a Regional Assembly to be 5 years.

Houses of Chiefs

The Constitution guarantees the office of Chief in Ghana as existing by customary law and usage and provides for the establishment of Houses of Chiefs for each Region by Act of Parliament, and for a Head for each Region; the Asantahene to be Head of Ashanti, and for each of the other Regions a head to be chosen by the House of Chiefs. Houses of Chiefs have power under the Constitution to consider any matters referred to them by a Minister or by the Regional Assembly and may at any time offer advice to any Minister.

LEGAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of Ghana comprises the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The members of the High Court, who usually sit alone, are the Chief Justice and nine Puisne Judges. The members of the Court of Appeal, which is only constituted when not less than three members sit of whom one is the Chief Justice or a Justice of Appeal, are the Chief Justice, two Justices of Appeal and the Puisne Judges. Divisional Courts of the High Court with original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters are held in different parts of the country and there is also a Lands Division of the High Court which exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in land cases. There are a large number of inferior courts with limited criminal and civil jurisdiction presided over by stipendiary District Magistrates and lay Local Magistrates, and appeals therefrom, in the case of District Magistrates' Courts. Appeals from the Divisional Courts and the Lands Division of the High Court lie to the Court of Appeal and thence to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are four aerodromes in Ghana, situated at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. Accra Airport is an international airport and is the terminus for services from the United Kingdom, the Northern Region, Ashanti and the Western Province. There is a National Meteorological Service, providing forecasting, climatological and agro-meteorological services.

The total number of railway miles open to traffic on June 30, 1957, was 603, of 3 ft. 6 ins. gauge. The railways carry nearly 5,000,000 passengers annually and nearly 2,000,000 tons of freight.

The total mileage of trunk and secondary motorable roads is 8,000 miles, of which approximately 1,544 miles are bitumen surfaced. There are also some 5,000 miles of local roads of unspecified standard.

Takoradi harbour, comprising 220 acres of water enclosed within two breakwaters and having accommodation for 16 ocean-going vessels, is equipped with modern facilities and deep-water berths. Extensions to the harbour, which provided for three additional quay berths and improved facilities for handling timber traffic, were completed in 1955. A new harbour for ocean-going ships is under construction at Tema and four berths will be provided initially. The gross earnings from Takoradi harbour for the year 1956–57 were £1,122,390 and the working expenditure was £698,116, the total capital expenditure being £8,475,001.

FINANCE

	1955–56	1956–57†
Revenue	£50,695,623	£45,178,370
Expenditure	33,967,678	41,707,553
Surplus	16,727,945	3,470,817

At June 30, 1956, the public debt amounted to £22,650,421.

† Estimates. Financial year, July 1–June 30.

TRADE

	1957	1958
Total Imports	£96,565,154	£104,557,310
Total Exports	91,599,783	84,602,442
Imports from U.K.	37,955,393	34,379,833
Exports to U.K.	19,644,677	23 182,337

Markets for exports in 1958 were the United Kingdom (36·2 per cent.), United States of America (19·2 per cent.), Germany, Western (16·1 per cent.), Netherlands (9·7 per cent.), other countries (18·8 per cent.).

In 1958 imports of non-durable consumers' goods amounted to 44·9 per cent. of total imports; of these, the most important commodities were textiles, food, drink and tobacco, medicines and drugs, clothing, footwear, cosmetics and soap. Imports of durable producers' goods amounted to 24·5 per cent. of the total; of these, important commodities were commercial vehicles, cement, roofing materials, mining and road construction equipment and railway transport equipment. Fuels and lubricants, mainly petroleum products, amounted to 6·6 per cent. of total imports.

FLAG.—Tricolour of red, gold and green stripes, bearing a black star on the gold stripe.

CAPITAL.—ΨACCRA, population (1958) 133,192. Other towns are Sekondi-Takoradi, Cape Coast, Koforidua, Tarkwa and Winneba.

Accra is sea distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit 12 to 30 days. A 21 hours air service operates to and from the U.K. four times a week.

ASHANTI

Ashanti is now administered by a Regional Commissioner, appointed by the Government of Ghana, and Administrative Officers. Local Government is in the hands of a number of District, Municipal, Local and Urban Councils.

In January, 1935, the *Confederation of Ashanti*, which was broken up and had remained inoperative for 35 years, was re-established with Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyeman Prempeh II, K.B.E. (a nephew of the late Nana Prempeh) at its head. The Confederacy has now been renamed the *Asanteman Council*.

The area is 24,379 square miles, with a population (Census of 1948) of 823,672 (including 1,187 non-Africans). 4,440 miles of motor roads afford access to all parts of the country. Agriculture is the staple industry; 134,259 tons (middle and main crops) of cocoa were exported in the crop year 1956–57. Approximately 18,500,000 cu. feet of logs were extracted from the forests of the southern part of Ashanti in 1956; gold output (1956–57), 317,178 oz.; average number employed in mining industry, 229 non-Africans, 6,424 Africans. The Mampong Scarp divides Ashanti into two natural divisions; the southern part being tropical rainfall forest, rich in mahogany, cedar, and trees yielding fruits, oil, rubber and gum copal, the eastern side being heavily planted with cocoa and the western side expanding its cocoa planting rapidly. The northern part of Ashanti is orchard savannah, the main products being maize, yams, cocoyams, bananas, plantains, and ground-nuts.

CHIEF TOWN, Kumasi, pop. (1948), 78,483.

NORTHERN REGION

The Northern Region is administered by a Regional Commissioner, appointed by the Government of Ghana, and Administrative Officers. Local district and urban district councils with elected majorities throughout the Region replace the former native authorities whose membership was entirely traditional. Universal adult suffrage was introduced in 1954, and the Region returns 26 members to the National Assembly. The country is mainly orchard savannah and the principal occupations of the people are agriculture and animal husbandry. Maize, millet and guinea-corn are grown, mainly for local consumption, and with yams and rice form the staple food of the people. Yams, groundnuts, shea butter and rice are exported to the south. The live-stock industry is the principal source of wealth.

CHIEF TOWN, Tamale, population, 16,164 (1948).

Malaya

THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The Federation of Malaya is situated at the southern end of the Kra Peninsula between latitudes 1° and 7° North and longitudes 100° and 105° East. The country is bounded by Thailand on the north, the Johore Straits and the island of Singapore on the South, the China Sea on the East and the Straits of Malacca on the West. The total area is just over 50,000 square miles of which about 70 per cent. is still under forest and undeveloped. The climate is tropical, characterized by high humidity. Average temperatures at the lower altitudes vary between approximately 70° and 90°. The annual rainfall is about 90 inches, distributed fairly evenly throughout the year.

Racial distribution: Malaysians, 3,405,586; Chinese, 2,520,331; Indians and Pakistanis, 766,998; Other races 122,536.

FEDERAL CAPITAL.—Kuala Lumpur, capital of Selangor (population, 316,230).

LANGUAGE.—Malay is the national language, with English permitted for official use for a minimum of 10 years after Independence Day. RELIGION.—Islam is the religion of the Federation, each Ruler being the head of the religion in his State; the Supreme Head of the Federation is the head of the religion in Malacca and Penang. The Federation is, however, a secular State.

AREA AND POPULATION 1959

State (with Capital)	Area (sq. miles)	Population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
Johore (Johore Bahru)	7,330	1,009,649	138
Kedah (Alor Star)	3,660	752,706	206
Kelantan (Kota Bharu)	5,750	545,620	95
Malacca (Malacca)	640	318,110	497
Negri Sembilan (Seremban)	2,565	401,742	157
Pahang (Kuantan)	13,873	338,210	24
Penang (George Town)	398	616,254	1,548
Perak (Ipoh)	7,980	1,327 120	166
Perlis (Kangar)	310	97,645	315
Selangor (Kuala Lumpur)	3,167	1,106,224	349
Trengganu (Kuala Trengganu)	5,027	302,171	60
Total	50,700	6,815,451	134

GOVERNMENT

The Federation of Malaya became an independent country within the Commonwealth on August 31, 1957, as a result of an agreement between H.M. the Queen and the Rulers of the Malay States, whereby Her Majesty relinquished all powers and jurisdiction over the Malay States and over the Settlements of Penang and Malacca which then became States of the Federation.

The Constitution, which came into force on Independence Day, is designed to ensure the existence of a strong Federal Government and also a measure of autonomy for the eleven State Governments. It provides for a constitutional Supreme Head of the Federation (His Majesty the *Yang di-Pertuan Agong*) to be elected for a term of 5 years by the Malay Rulers from among their number, and for a Deputy Supreme Head (His Highness the *Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong*) to be similarly elected. Save in certain instances provided in the Constitution, the Supreme Head acts in accordance with the advice of a Cabinet appointed by him from among the members of Parliament on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Supreme Head appoints as Prime Minister the person who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

There is a Conference of Rulers consisting of the Rulers of the nine States and the Governors of Malacca and Penang, presided over by the Supreme Head of the Federation. The Conference is empowered to elect the Supreme Head and Deputy Supreme Head and has certain other powers, notably in matters of religion; it has authority to deliberate on any subject.

SUPREME HEAD OF THE FEDERATION

His Highness Syed Putra (*Raja of Perlis*).
Deputy Supreme Head, Sir Ismail Nasiruddin Shah (*Sultan of Trengganu*).

THE FEDERAL CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra al-Haj.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and of Rural Development, Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein.
Finance, Tan Siew Sin.
Commerce and Industry, Mohamed Khir bin Johari.
Health and Social Welfare, Ong Yoke Lin.
Interior, Sulciman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman.
Agricultural and Co-operatives, Abdul Aziz bin Ishak.
Works, Posts and Telecommunications, V. T. Sambanthau.
Labour, Bahaman bin Samsuddin.
Education, Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib.
Transport, Sardon bin Haji Jubir.
Internal Security, Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Rahman.
Justice, Tun Leong Yew Koh.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, Y. T. M. Tunku Ya'acob ibni Almarhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, 45 Portland Place, W.1.

AUSTRALIA (*High Commissioner*), Gunn Lay Teik.
INDIA (*High Commissioner*), Dato' Chelvasingam MacIntyre.
INDONESIA (*Ambassador*), Che Senu bin Abdul Rahman.
NEW ZEALAND (*High Commissioner*), Gunn Lay Teik.
PAKISTAN (*High Commissioner*), Che Kamaruddin bin Ariff (*acting*).
THAILAND (*Ambassador*), Tuan Syed Sheh bin Syed Abdullah Shahabuddin.
U.S.A. (*Ambassador*), Dato' Nik Ahmad Kamil bin Haji Mahmood.

COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FEDERATION

UNITED KINGDOM

Police Co-operative Building, 1 Suleiman Road, Kuala Lumpur.
High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Geofroy Tory, K.C.M.G.
Deputy High Commissioner, G. E. Crombie, C.M.G.

AUSTRALIA (*High Commissioner*), T. K. Critchley.
CANADA (*High Commissioner*), A. R. Menzies.
CEYLON (*High Commissioner*), D. C. R. Gunawardene.
INDIA (*High Commissioner*), S. K. Banerji.
NEW ZEALAND (*High Commissioner*), D. C. R. Gunawardana.
PAKISTAN (*High Commissioner*), Al-Haj Maj.-Gen. Nawabzada Sher Ali Khan.
U.S.A. (*Ambassador*), Homer M. Byington, Jr.

LEGISLATURE

The Federal Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate (*Dewan Negara*) consists of 38 members, under a President (*Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara*), 22 elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the States (2 from each) and 16 appointed by the *Yang di-Pertuan Agong* from persons who have achieved distinction in major fields of activity or are repre-

sentative of racial minorities, including the Aborigines. The first House of Representatives (*Dewan Ra'ayat*), consisting of 104 members elected on the principle of universal adult suffrage with a common electoral roll, was elected on Aug. 19, 1959, and met on Sept. 11.

Speaker (*Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat*) Dato Haji Abdul Malek Bin Yusof.

The Constitution provides that each State shall have a simplified version of the Federal Constitution, with the Ruler or Governor acting on the advice of an Executive Council appointed on the advice of the *Mentri Besar* or Chief Minister and a single-chamber Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assemblies are fully elected on the same basis as the Federal Parliament, but the Constitution allows for a minority of appointed members for a transitional period. The present State Constitutions provide generally for the Chief Minister and Executive Council to be appointed by the Ruler at his discretion, but new provisions will be incorporated.

Legislative powers are divided into a Federal List, a State List and a Concurrent List, with residual powers vested in the State Legislatures. The Federal List comprises broadly, external affairs, defence, civil and criminal law and justice, the machinery of government, finance, commerce and industry, communications and transport, power, education, medicine and labour and social security. The State List includes land, agriculture and forestry, local government and services and the machinery of state government. In the Concurrent List are, *inter alia*, social welfare, wild-life, animal husbandry, town and country planning, public health and drainage and irrigation.

There is provision for formal consultation between the Federal Government and the States in a National Finance Council and a National Land Council.

JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes a Supreme Court, composed of a High Court and a Court of Appeal, Sessions Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Local Courts, called Penghulus' Courts. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and up to 15 Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Sir James Thompson.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are five main types of local government authorities operating under the State Governments: the fully elected City Council of George Town (Penang); second, the two financially autonomous municipalities of Kuala Lumpur and Malacca with elected Councils empowered to raise revenue from rates, fees and licences and responsible for public health, roads, fire fighting, etc.; 27 of the larger towns in the Federation have elected Town Councils. Twelve of these are already financially autonomous. Most of the smaller towns still have nominated Town Boards but these are being gradually replaced by elected Councils. The functions of Town Councils and Town Boards are similar to those of the Municipalities, though on a smaller scale. Elected Local Councils with financial powers are being developed rapidly in the rural areas. Over 286 are already functioning, including over 200 in the New Villages created by resettlement of the rural population from areas menaced by the Communist terrorists.

DEFENCE

The Armed Forces of the Federation consist of the Army, Navy and Air Force, together with volunteer and auxiliary forces for each arm. The responsibility for command, discipline and administration, under the general authority of the Supreme Head of the Federation, rests with the Armed Forces Council under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Defence. The Council is not responsible for the operational use of the Forces. The General Officer Commanding, Federation Army, is also Chief of Staff, Federation Armed Forces.

An agreement exists between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Federation of Malaya on external defence and mutual assistance under which the United Kingdom has the right to maintain in the Federation such military forces, including a Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, as are agreed to be necessary for the fulfilment of Commonwealth and international obligations. The United Kingdom Government, on the other hand, has agreed to provide personnel, facilities, advice and assistance in the development of the Federal Armed Forces in addition to the financial assistance already being granted towards the capital cost of their expansion.

FINANCE

	1957	1958
Revenue.....	M$800,900,000	M$747,900,000
Expenditure...	929,400,000	958,800,000

Including Development as well as Budget expenditure from which "contributions to Development Fund" have been deducted to avoid double accounting. In 1957 and 1958 Budget expenditure amounted to $787,200,000 and $852,000,000, while Development expenditure amounted to $168,400,000 and $130,100,000. Contribution to Development Fund included in Budget expenditure amounted to $26,200,000 in 1957 and $22,300,000 in 1958.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

The Federation of Malaya is primarily a producer of raw materials, the chief of which are rubber and tin (of which it is the world's biggest individual supplier), iron ore, palm oil and kernels, coconut oil and copra and other agricultural products. These constitute nearly four-fifths of the total export trade, the other one-fifth being *entrepôt* trade consisting of re-export of raw materials and produce of neighbouring countries and manufactured and industrial goods of foreign countries. Imports consist mainly of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, mineral fuels and lubricants, chemicals, textiles, manufactured and capital goods and raw products of neighbouring countries. The chief suppliers are the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States of America, Netherlands, W. Germany, Hong Kong, India, Japan, China, Thailand and Indonesia. Domestic rice production totalled 495,450 tons in the 1957–58 season. The balance was imported mainly from Thailand and Burma. From January 1955, when the remaining price control of rice was lifted, the import trade in all commodities was returned to commercial hands and for the first time since the end of the war, no price control at consumer level was enforced. Domestic industry includes manufacture of rubber goods, tobacco, cigarettes, pottery, cement, matches, pewter-ware, furniture, timber, bricks, ties, soap, biscuits and aerated waters.

	1957	1958
Imports.....	$1,809,900,000	$1,657,500,000
Exports.....	2,182,200,000	1,884,600,000
Imports from U.K.....	£38,108,224	£34,794,069
Exports to U.K.	44,003,068	40,398,721

Cyprus

Area and Population.—Cyprus is a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 21′ and 34° 35′. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from Latakia on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad, from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,572 square miles. In 1958 the estimated population was 549,000. There are two major communities, Greek Cypriots (78·8 per cent.) and Turkish Cypriots (17·5 per cent.); and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others.

President, Archbishop Makarios, *elected* Dec. 14, 1959 *assumed office* Aug. 16, 1960.

CABINET

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Spyros Kyprianou.
Interior, Polycarpos Georgadjis.
Justice, Mme Stella Soulioto.
Communications and Works, Andreas Papadopoulos.
Labour, Tasso Papadopoulos.
Commerce and Industry, Andreas Araouzos.
Finance, Reginos Theacarous.

REPRESENTATIVE OF CYPRUS IN LONDON.
Ulster Chambers, 168 Regent Street, W.1.
Commissioner, P. G. Constantinides, O.B.E.

U.K. DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN CYPRUS
Nicosia
Representative, W. A. W. Clark.

Representative of the British Council, B. C. D. Jones.

GOVERNMENT

Cyprus was formally annexed to Great Britain on Nov. 5, 1914, on the outbreak of war with Turkey. From 1925–60 it was a crown colony administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council and also for a time by a partly-elected Legislative Council. A state of emergency was declared in November, 1955, and Archbishop Makarios was deported. Further proposals for a workable constitution made in 1956 and a seven-year-plan for the government of Cyprus in association with Greece and Turkey were rejected by the Greek Government and Greek Cypriots. Archbishop Makarios was released in March, 1957, but was not allowed to return immediately to Cyprus. Following a meeting at Zürich between the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey, a conference was held in London and an agreement was signed on February 19, 1959, between the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey, which provided that Cyprus would be a Republic.

Constitution.—Under the Cyprus Act, 1960, the island became an independent sovereign republic on August 16, 1960. The constitution provides for a Greek Cypriot President and a Turkish Cypriot Vice-President with executive powers, elected for a five-year term by the Greek and Turkish communities respectively. A Council of Ministers (7 Greek, 3 Turkish) is designated by the President and Vice-President, and a House of Representatives elected for five years by universal suffrage of each community separately, 70 per cent. by the Greek community and 30 per cent. by the Turkish. The number of representatives is fixed by agreement between the communities. The President and the Vice-President have the right of final veto on the decisions of the Council of Ministers and on any law or decision of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, except participation in international organizations and alliances in which Greece and Turkey both take part. A Communal Chamber will be set up for each community with the right to levy taxes on its own community and with authority in matters of religion, education, culture and matters of purely communal character. Total or partial union of Cyprus with any other state or partition of Cyprus is excluded.

British Base Areas.—The United Kingdom retained full sovereignty and jurisdiction over two areas—Akrotiri–Episkopi–Prarmali and Dhekelia–Pergamos–Ayios–Nikalaos–Xylophagou—and use of roads and other facilities. The British Administrator of these areas is appointed by the Queen and is responsible to the Secretary of State for Air.

Commonwealth Status.—Until a decision about the future relationship of the Republic to the Commonwealth has been made, Cyprus is being treated for the purpose of U.K. law as if she were a Member of the Commonwealth and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations is responsible for the conduct of relations between the United Kingdom Government and the Government of the République.

Production and Industries.—Agriculture is the industry which provides the greatest employment in Cyprus, the chief agricultural products being:—Cereals, carobs (locust beans), vine products, potatoes, onions, cheese, almonds, citrus and other fresh and dried fruit, tobacco and legumes. Various kinds of livestock are raised, donkeys and mules being the principal exports. The value of agricultural and livestock exports in 1958 was £5,109,000. By value of product the main industry of Cyprus is mining. The chief mineral extracted is pyrites. The value of minerals exported in 1958 was £9,000,000.

Education.—Each religious denomination has its own elementary schools under the general control of the Government. During the school year 1957–58 there were 745 schools (Greek 501; Turkish 221; Armenian 4; Maronite 5; others including private schools, 14) with a total enrolment of 80,018. Secondary education is for the most part on a similar denominational basis with a total enrolment of 25,617.

Communications.—Ψ Famagusta is the main seaport. In 1958 1,799 steamships (tonnage 3,557,782) and 201 sailing vessels (tonnage 10,220) engaged in the foreign trade. Air passenger traffic in, out and through Nicosia rose by 14·6 per cent. over the previous year to 117,165 and freight by 20·4 per cent. to 1,590 metric tons. Nicosia Flight Information Centre controls and safeguards movements of all civil aircraft through the Eastern Mediterranean.

FINANCE

	1957	1958
Ordinary Revenue	£22,372,000	£21,826,000
Ordinary Expenditure	21,041,000	23,035,000

TRADE

	1959
Imports	£36,648,000
Exports	17,600,000
Imports from U.K. 1959	12,926 731
Exports to U.K. 1959	7,307,348

The capital is NICOSIA, near the centre of the island, with a population of about 82,000 (including suburbs); the other principal towns are Ψ Limassol (population 36,500), Ψ Famagusta (27,000), Ψ Larnaca (18,000), Paphos (7,300) and Kyrenia (3,700). Nicosia is distant from London 2,028 miles by air.

Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates

NOTE.—*Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya and Cyprus* are shown separately in the preceding pages.

ADEN

(Aden Colony and Protectorate)

The area of Aden Colony is 75 sq. miles and of the Protectorate about 112,000 sq. miles. The population of the Colony (1955 Census) is 138,441. The estimated population of the Protectorate is about 650,000.

The peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, was first occupied by the British in 1839. Aden was always an important centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance and is now a great oil bunkering and coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. Aden is a free port. The chief industries are fishing, salt, soap and cigarette manufacture, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils and dyeing and printing of cloth. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast, from the Straits of Bab-al-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Darbhat 'Ali.

Perim.—A small unfortified island with an area of 5 square miles was occupied in 1857 and is administratively attached to Aden. The port has been closed since November, 1936, on the withdrawal of the Perim Coal Company from the island. Population, 360.

Kamaran.—The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered under the control of the Governor of Aden. It has an area of 88 square miles and a population of about 2,200. *Commissioner, Kamaran,* Col. R. G. W. E. Alban, O.B.E.

The Aden Protectorate to the West of approximate longitude 46° is bounded on the East by the Qara country, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose Southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San'a (February, 1934) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the *status quo* frontier as it was on the date of the signing of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 750 miles long, starts in the West from Husn Murad, opposite the island of Perim, and it runs eastward to Ras Dharbat 'Ali, where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The Aden Protectorate is divided into two parts, the Western Aden Protectorate and the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The former consists of 18 Sultanates, the chiefs of which are all in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government.

On February 11, 1959, "The Federation of Arab Amirates of the South" was inaugurated in the West Aden Protectorate, composed of the Sultanates of Audhali, Lower Yafai, and Fadhli, the Amirates of Baihan and Dhala, and the Sheikdom of Upper Aulaqi. It is expected that the Federation, which is governed by a constitution providing for a Supreme Council and a Federal Council, will be open later to other States in the Western Protectorate. The objects of the Federation include concerted resistance to repeated incursions from the Yemen and the promotion of economic development programmes. The flag adopted by the Federation consists of an Islamic crescent moon with a central star and five horizontal stripes (black, yellow, green, yellow, blue).

The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir Ali and Balhaf, and the Sheikdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. His Highness the Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla is the premier chief of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the West by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, for it is bounded on the East by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra (area 1,400 square miles) which lies 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and it came under British protection in 1886 when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants principally engaged in livestock husbandry.

FINANCE

Colony and Protectorate

	1957–58	1958–59
Revenue	£3,649,721	£4,690,530
Expenditure	£5,021,960	£4,452,750

TRADE

	1957	1958
Total imports	£73 133,441	£72 596,096
Total exports	66,112,432	65,139,369
	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£7,651,600	£7,733,749
Exports to U.K.	7,113,143	7,523,601

GOVERNMENT

Aden was for many years administered by the Government of India, and in 1932 it was separated from the Bombay Presidency and formed into a Province under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India. It ceased to be a part of British India on April 1, 1937, and is now a Crown Colony. The Governor has an Executive Council and a Legislative Council was established in 1947. In July 1955, the Legislative Council was enlarged and for the first time an elected element was introduced. At the end of 1958 the constitution was again modified to give the Council an elected majority, the elections for which were held in January 1959. The Legislative Council as it is now constituted consists of 23 members presided over by an impartial Speaker who has no vote. Twelve of the members are elected, 6 nominated, and 5 are *ex officio*, including the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Assistant Chief Secretary (Colony) and a representative of the Commander, British Forces. Four elected members of the Legislative Council and one locally nominated member have been appointed members-in-charge of certain departments of Government, with full administrative and

legislative responsibilities. The 5 members-in-charge and the 5 *ex officio* members of the Legislative Council are also members of the 10-member Executive Council presided over by the Governor. There is a Court of unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction called the Supreme Court from which appeals lie to the East African Court of Appeal.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden, His Excellency Sir Charles Hepburn Johnston, K.C.M.G. (1960) (+*duty allce.* £2,000) £3,750
Chief Sec. to Govt., K. W. Simmonds, C.M.G. 2,900
Protectorate Secretary, H. Phillips 2,800
Financial Sec., A. H. Dutton, C.M.G., M.V.O. 2,700
Asst. Chief Secs., L. J. Hobson; Hon. A. P. H. T. Cumming-Bruce, O.B.E.; F. N. M. Pusinelli, M.C. 2,200
Chairman of the Port Trust, R. P. Errington, C.M.G. 2,850
Chief Justice, R. L. Le Gallais 2,800
Attorney-General, J. V. M. Shields, C.B.E., Q.C. 2,700
Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. A. Glynn, C.B.E. 2,600
Commissioner of Police, G. B. Viveash 2,450
Director of Education, J. A. Hartley, C.B.E. 2,500
Adviser and British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate, G. K. N. Trevaskis, C.M.G., O.B.E. 2,700
British Agent, Eastern Aden Protectorate, and Resident Adviser to Hadhramaut States, A. J. McIntosh, O.B.E. 2,200
Director of Agriculture, D. Watt Smyth 2,100
Director of Public Works, W. J. Deal, C.B.E., M.V.O. 2,500
Postmaster-General, J. Hudson-Davies, C.B.E. 2,450
Labour Commissioner, C. Spencer-Cooke. 2,450
Director of Audit, C. A. G. Coleridge, O.B.E. 2,450
Public Relations Officer, N. J. V. Watt 2,240
British Council Representative, A. E. Owen.

Aden is distant from London 4,654 miles; transit by sea 13 days, and by air 4 days.

ASCENSION

(*See* ST. HELENA)

THE BAHAMAS

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago near the British West Indies, lying between 20° 55′—27° 22′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 20′; W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of twenty-two inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,403 square miles, and a population estimated (1957) at 130,698, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital Nassau), Cat Island, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Island, San Salvador (at one time known as Watling's Island), Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Bimini. Watling's Island was the first landfall in the New World made (October 12, 1492) by *Christopher Columbus*, who gave it the name of San Salvador, which has been restored by an Act of the Bahamas Legislature. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were in 1782, surprised by the Spanish, but at the Peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many visitors from all parts of the world.

Industries.—Tomatoes and okra are cultivated in large quantities for shipment to Canada and the United States. Lumbering, salt raking and crawfishing are the chief national industries.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory. There are 146 state-maintained schools with a total roll of 17,719; there are also 47 denominational schools with a total roll of 5,740. There are one Government and 5 denominational secondary schools and 2 private schools.

Civil Aviation.—Facilities for external traffic are provided by Pan-American Airways, B.O.A.C., Trans-Canada Air Lines, British West Indian Airways, Mackey Air Lines and Eagle Airways, while Bahamas Airways and Skyways, Ltd. provide internal schedule and charter flights to the outlying islands. There are several daily air services between Nassau, Miami, Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Tampa and St. Petersburg (Florida), and a regular service between Nassau and Montego Bay, Jamaica, besides regular trunk communication with London, New York, Toronto, Montreal, Bermuda and Kingston.

Communications.—There are 110 Post Offices which handle 9,510,000 items a year. Wireless and telephone services are in operation to all parts of the world. There are 62 radio stations among the islands.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1958	1959
Public revenue	£5,918,975	£6,456,795
Expenditure	5,434,533	6,420,512
Public debt	1,131,600	1,835,000
Total imports	16,489,394	24,845,191
Total exports	1,711,064	2,148,544
Imports from U.K.	7,918,175	13,771,148
Exports to U.K.	145,004	154,197

The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware. The chief exports in 1959 were tomatoes, okras, crawfish, salt, lumber, pit-props, beach shells and straw products.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, 1 nominated Legislative Council of 11 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 33 members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert Stapeldon de Stapledon, K.C.M.G. (1960) £6,500
Chief Justice, R. A. Campbell 3,640
Colonial Secretary, K. M. Walmsley, C.M.G., O.B.E. 3,200
Attorney-General, Hon. L. A. W. Orr, C.B.E., Q.C. 2,850
Receiver-General, Hon. W. H. Sweeting 2,850
President, Legislative Council, Hon. Sir George Roberts, C.B.E. 520
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Asa H. Pritchard 650
Postmaster, C. S. Thompson, M.B.E. 2,550
Director of Education, T. E. Hutchinson 2,680
Director of Agriculture, O. S. Russell 2,300
Comptroller of Customs, E. H. McKinney 2,680
Crown Lands Officer, R. E. A. Sweetman 2,900
Commissioner of Police, E. J. H. Colchester-Wemyss, O.B.E. 2,230
Chief Medical Officer, E. H. Murcott, M.D. 2,680
Stipendiary Circuit Magistrates, M. J. Thompson; E. G. P. St. George 2,040
Director of Public Works, R. G. Rae 2,680
Director of Telecommunications, K. R. Ingraham, O.B.E. 2,680
Director of Civil Aviation, H. H. Thompson 2,680
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Com. T. A. Pack-Beresford, R.N.

CAPITAL, ♆Nassau. Estimated population (1959), 145,252. Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles, Transit, 8 to 14 days, *via* the Azores.

BARBADOS

(*See* WEST INDIES)

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND

H.M.'s High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E. (1959).. £7,000
Private Sec., S. J. O. Henn.
Chief Secretary, C. R. Latimer, C.B.E.. 3,000
Administrative Secretary, J. A. Steward, C.B.E. 2,500
Secretary for Finance (vacant) 2,500
Asst. Secretaries, R. E. Donaldson Rawlins (£1,848); A. Sheen, M.B.E. (£1,848); G.R. Ryan, M.B.E. (£1,784); R. W. Newman; J. S. Gandee, O.B.E
Director of Audit, D. E. Bragg..... 2,300
Chief Justice, Sir Herbert Cox..... 2,800
Attorney-General and Legal Adviser to the High Commissioner, A. S. Bodley.... 2,700
Crown Counsel, C. B. O'Beirne..... 1,848

The High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom holds office concurrently as Her Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

BASUTOLAND

(*The Territory of Basutoland*)

Basutoland is bounded north and west by the Orange Free State, east by Natal and East Griqualand, and south by the Cape Province, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The land is held in trust for Basuto by the Paramount Chief and is not made available for settlement. Sites are granted, however, for missions, schools, trading and commercial enterprises. The figures of the April, 1956 Census showed a population of 641,674 (638,857 Africans, 1,926 Europeans, 247 Asiatics and 644 persons of mixed race).

The economy of the Territory is predominantly agrarian.

The biennial livestock census for 1957 gave the following figures:—

Cattle, 381,770; horses, 81,661; mules, 3,599; donkeys, 48,616; sheep, 1,220,769; goats, 535,286.

During 1959, 7,223,109 lb. of wool were exported to the value of £830,903 at the coast. The total quantity of mohair exported during 1959 was 1,081,740 lb. valued at £371,618 at the coast.

Education.—In 1959 there were 1,050 primary schools and 20 schools with secondary classes. The total enrolment of all schools was 129,946.

Communications.—There are no railways in Basutoland with the exception of 1 mile of the South African Railways which enters Basutoland at Maseru from the Orange Free State. A main road runs from Butha Buthe in Northern Basutoland to Quthing in the South. It connects all the Government Stations with the exception of Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong. Qacha's Nek is accessible by road from Matatiele in East Griqualand and a jeep service up the Sani Pass to Mokhotlong has recently come into operation. There are airstrips in the Territory at Maseru, Mokhotlong, Schonghong and Semongkong, and a number of other strips used principally by traders for transporting merchandise to and from their stores, and for the disposal of mail for the mountain areas.

FINANCE

The principal sources of revenue to the Territory are Basuto tax, customs, income tax, and wool export duty. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the years 1957-59:

	1957–58	1958–59
Revenue.....	£1,549,433	£1,637,799
Expenditure.....	1,594,802	1,792,335

TRADE WITH U.K.*

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K....	£ 182,272	£ 473 892
Exports to U.K.....	1,163,285	1,445,644

* Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

The chief articles of export are wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, hides and sorghum, the imports being chiefly blankets, ploughs, clothing, groceries, hardware and maize.

GOVERNMENT

The Territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into nine districts. There is an annual session of the Basutoland Council which consists of 99 members, all Africans, 52 being elected by chiefs, four each from nine District Councils, one each from the Basuto Traders' Association, Agricultural Association, Teachers' Association, Ex-Servicemen's Association, Progressive Association and Leper Settlement and five nominated by the Government. The Resident Commissioner is President of this Council. At the end of 1958, agreement was reached in London for the grant of legislative powers to a reconstituted Basutoland Council and for the establishment of an Executive Council. The Basutoland courts of law consist of (*a*) The Court of Appeal, (*b*) The High Court, (*c*) the Subordinate Courts, including the Courts of Judicial Commissioners and (*d*) Basuto Courts. Appeals lie to the Privy Council by leave of the Chief Justice of the High Commission Territories who is also President of the Court of Appeal, and has jurisdiction in all cases, both civil and criminal, which arise in the Territory.

Resident Commissioner, A. G. T. Chaplin, C.M.G..... £3,000
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, G. M. Hector, O.B.E.... 2,500
1st Assistant Secs., F. G. Muirhead, O.B.E. (*Development*); V. Gillett, M.B.E. (*Administration*)..... 2,200
Commissioner of Local Government, P. Hughes, O.B.E..... 2,200
Treasurer and Collector of Income Tax, W. M. Jarvis..... 2,200
Chief Justice, Sir Herbert Cox..... 2,800
Puisne Judge, I. V. Elyan..... 2,630
Director of Medical Services, Dr. R. Jacobson, O.B.E..... 2,300
Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services, D. D. Campbell, M.C..... 2,300
Director of Public Works, M. S. Barnes..... 2,300
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. P. H. Kitson, O.B.E..... 2,200
Director of Education, D. R. Day..... 2,300

CAPITAL, Maseru, Pop., 5,739 (590 Europeans).

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days and by air 3 days.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and northeast by Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and

Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 222,000 square miles. The population at the census of May, 1946, was 293,964, of whom 2,325 were whites and the remainder Africans with a few Indians and coloured.

The climate is healthy during part of the year. Malarial fever is prevalent in some districts during February, March, and April, but with ordinary precautions is not seriously detrimental to health. The country is essentially pastoral, although sorghum, maize, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown. Cattle thrive, and numbered 1,317,236 on Dec. 31, 1959. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Linchwe (Bakgatla), of Kgari Sechele, O.B.E. (Bakwena), of Bathoen, C.B.E. (Bangwaketse), of Mokgosi (Bamalete), of Elizabeth Pulane Moremi, Regent during the minority of Letsholatebe Moremi (Batawana), of Kgosi Matala (Batlokwa) and of Kebalepile (Barolong). The chieftainship of the largest tribe, the Bamangwato, is at present in abeyance.

Schemes for improvements in agriculture, medical services, education and communications, and schemes for combating soil erosion, investigating mineral resources, improving water supplies, irrigation dams, tribal granaries and roads and for improving living conditions are being carried out.

In 1959, there were 9 European and 184 African schools with enrolments of 451 and 32,837. Estimated expenditure on education in 1959 was £324,806.

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to the Rhodesias. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *vid* Gaberones and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe.

Finance and Trade

	1957–58	1958–59
Revenue	£1,886,972	£2,015,240
Total expenditure	2,086,192	1,939,763
Public debt	564,502	729,055

Exports during 1959 totalled £3,410,313, of which animals and animal products accounted for £2,887,475. Imports were valued at £3,406,560.

Trade with U.K.

See Basutoland.

Government

The High Commissioner has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner

Resident Commissioner, R. P. Fawcus, C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,000
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, S. V. Lawrenson, O.B.E. .. 2,500
First Assistant Secretaries, J. A. Allison, O.B.E. (*Finance*); A. J. A. Douglas, M.B.E. (*Administration*) 2,200
Development Secretary, R. A. R. Bent, O.B.E. 2,200
Senior District Officers, J. D. A. Germond, C.B.E.; N. B. Rutherford, O.B.E. 2,200
Director of Medical Services, Dr. B. T. Squires, O.B.E. 2,300
Director of Education, J. Gardiner, O.B.E. .. 2,300
Director of Public Works, P. J. Powell (*acting*) 2,300
Director of Veterinary Services, Dr. K. Unsworth 2,300
Director of Agriculture, J. S. de Beer 2,200
Director of Geological Survey, C. Boocock, M.B.E. £2,200
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. T. A. Bailey 2,200
Treasurer, A. J. Beeby, M.B.E. 2,200

The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province, Union of South Africa.

SWAZILAND

(*The Swaziland Protectorate*)

Swaziland is the smallest of the three High Commission Territories in Southern Africa. Geographically and climatically, it is divisible into four physiographic provinces; the broken mountainous Highveld of the west, adjacent to the Drakensburg, with altitudes averaging over 4,000 ft., the Middleveld which is mostly mixed farming country, about 2,000 ft. lower, and the Lowveld, a hot woodland region, bounded on the east by the Lubombo mountains, with an average altitude of 1,500 ft. The Lubombo mountains form the fourth physiographic province. Four rivers, the Komati, Usutu, Umbuluzi and Ingwavuma, flow from west to east, cutting their way through the Lubombo mountains to the Indian Ocean. The exploitation of these rivers is particularly important to the agricultural development of the middle and bush veld, where irrigation projects are giving the scenery a different aspect. The total area is 6,705 sq. miles and the estimated population figure in 1959 was 264,350 (254,000 Swazis, 8,720 Europeans and 1,630 Eurafricans).

Cotton, tobacco, citrus, sugar and rice are the main exported agricultural products. Two mills in the lowveld were constructed in 1959 and are capable of crushing 80,000 tons of raw sugar a year. The Usutu Pulp Company with an initial capital of £5,000,000 was formed in 1959 and a mill to exploit Usutu forests was under construction in 1960. There are rich asbestos and iron deposits in the west and asbestos is still the most valuable export of the territory.

In 1959 there were 9 European schools (8 maintained by Government) with 1,289 pupils. Of the 274 African schools 123 are Government aided and 23 Government maintained. The total Swazi enrolment is 31,365 or 52 per cent. of the school-going age.

There is a daily South African Railway motor omnibus service between Breyten and Mbabane (89 miles); Mbabane and Bremersdorp (27 miles); Bremersdorp and Stegi (43 miles); Bremersdorp and Balegane (42 miles); Bremersdorp and Piet Retief (72 miles); Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (50 miles); Goedgegun and Hluti (33 miles) and Hluti and Golliel (26 miles). There are post offices and telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres.

Finance

	1957–58	1958–59
Revenue	£1,260,033	£1,325,575
Expenditure	1,211,668	1,413,686
Public debt	356,133	1,003,058

Government

The High Commissioner has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner, B. A. Marwick, C.M.G., C.B.E. £3,000
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, R. Armstrong, C.B.E. ... 2,500
Treasurer, G. H. O'Farrell 2,200

Secretaries, H. J. Steward, O.B.E.; J. C. Martin, O.B.E.; M. J. Fairlie; J. F. B. Purcell, O.B.E.	£2,200
Senior District Officer, D. G. F. Silburn, O.B.E.	2,200
Director of Medical Services, B. D. Whitworth, O.B.E.	2,300
Director of Land Utilization, C. J. van Heerden, O.B.E.	2,300
Director of Education, W. E. C. Pitcher, O.B.E.	2,300
Director of Public Works, P. St. C. Ballenden, O.B.E.	2,300
Commissioner of Police, Lieut.-Col. L. W. Clarke, O.B.E.	2,200
Director of Geological Survey and Mines, D. N. Davies	2,300

Mbabane (European population, 1,092), the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. There are townships in the districts at Bremersdorp (European population, 653), Hlatikulu, Stegi, Goedgegun, Emlembe, Pigg's Peak, Mankaiana and Mhlambamyati.

BERMUDA

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (about 20 only of which are inhabited) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long., the nearest point of the mainland being Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, about 570 miles distant. The total area is now approximately 20·59 sq. miles which includes 2·3 sq. miles leased to, or reclaimed by, the U.S. authorities between 1941 and 1957 under the terms of the 99 year lease. The estimated civil population (1959) was 44,180 (14,896 white and 29,284 coloured). The colony derives its name from Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted it before 1515, but no settlement was made until 1609 when Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here on his way to Virginia, colonized the islands.

Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding, but since 1943 almost entirely destroyed by blight. At one time the islands enjoyed a flourishing export in onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, but the imposition of tariffs in U.S.A. made further growing for export unprofitable. The lily bud trade with Canada and U.S.A. and locally manufactured concentrates and pharmaceuticals are now the Colony's leading exports. Little food is produced except vegetables and fish, other foodstuffs being imported.

The Colony's economic structure is based on its importance as a tourist resort and as an air and naval base and from these sources most of its revenue is derived. It is now within three hours' air travel from New York, and in 1959 about 4,600 arriving and departing aircraft carried a combined total of 350,071 passengers. The island landing ground is used by B.O.A.C., Pan-American Airways, Trans-Canada, Eastern and 6 other scheduled air lines, including Bermuda's own Eagle Airways.

Education cost £489,235 in 1959. Free elementary education was introduced in May, 1949. In secondary schools, fees may reach £60 per annum, excluding books and stationery.

There is a broadcasting and television service, and overseas telephone and telegraph services are maintained. The use of motor cars was banned in the island from 1908 until 1946.

CAPITAL, ΨHamilton. Population (1950) 2,816.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1958	1959
Public revenue	£3,861,226	£4,412,602
Public expenditure	3,835,321	4,384,826
Public debt, Dec. 31	228,800	175,000
Total imports	17,146,258	19,451,669
Total exports	7,673,191	9,627,632
Imports from U.K.	10,483,571	5,548,169
Exports to U.K.	106,270	119,074

GOVERNMENT

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council of 8 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 11 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members who are elected every five years. The franchise was extended to women in 1944, but is restricted in all cases to owners of freehold property not less than £60 in value as assessed by the parish vestries for rating purposes.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Major-General Sir Julian Alvery Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (1959) (*excluding allowances*)	£6,100
Chief Justice (vacant)	3,600
Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. W. Sykes, C.V.O.	3,500
Attorney-General, Hon. J. C. Hooton, M.B.E., Q.C.	3,200
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. W. W. Davidson, O.B.E.	3,200
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Sir John Cox, C.B.E. (*in lieu of fees*)	450
Assistant Judge, Hon. Sir Allan Smith, M.C.	Fees
Director of Education, D. J. Williams	2,900
Director of Health Services, S. M. Frazer	2,900
Colonial Postmaster, W. A. Manuel, M.B.E.	2,600
Director of Works, C. H. Smith, O.B.E.	2,900
Commissioner of Police, R. G. Henderson, M.V.O.	2,900
Colonial Auditor, C. W. Kempe	2,500
Director of Agriculture, G. R. Groves	2,600
Collector of Customs, R. L. Gauntlett	2,100

NOTE.—A 25 per cent. non-pensionable bonus is at present added to the above salaries.

Hamilton, 2,970 nautical miles (3,420 statute miles); transit, 10 days

BRITISH BORNEO

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S. and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 2,750,000. It is thought that the island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. About 202,000 sq. miles are included within Indonesia. Of the remainder of the island (the North Coast) approximately 50,000 sq. miles form the Colony of Sarawak and 30,000 sq. miles the Colony of North Borneo (including Labuan), all British.

NORTH BORNEO

The former State of North Borneo was governed by the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company, the last Chartered Company to administer an area of the British Empire, from 1882 to 1942, and became part of the new Crown Colony of North Borneo on July 15, 1946.

The Colony of North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo, and has an

area of 29,388 square miles with a coast-line of approximately 900 miles. The interior is mountainous. Mt. Kinabalu, sacred to the Dusuns, is the highest mountain in the East Indies, rising to 13,455 feet. Most of the Colony is densely timbered. On the west coast there is a narrow coastal plain which supports the main agricultural and rubber production of the Colony.

The census of the population was completed in June, 1951. The Census Report shows that since 1931, the year in which the last census was held, the total population of the Colony has increased by 20·4 per cent. from 277,476 to 334,141 and the native population by 28·4 per cent. from 205,218 to 243,009. The Chinese population has increased by 48·6 per cent. from 50,056 to 74,374. The number of Europeans, including Eurasians, has increased from 647 to 1,213. The native population comprises Dusuns (mainly agricultural), Bajaus and Bruneis (fishing and agricultural), Muruts and Suluks and several smaller tribes. Labuan has a population of 8,784 (mainly Malays and Chinese).

The main towns of the Colony are situated on the coast. These are Jesselton (the capital) (11,704), Kudat (1,895), Sandakan (14,499) and Tawau (4,282) on the mainland and Victoria (2,526) on the island of Labuan.

Climate.—North Borneo is favoured by a relatively cool climate for a place situated so near the Equator. The average mean temperature varies between a maximum of 88° and a minimum of 66° F. The annual rainfall varies from 60 to 180 inches according to locality.

Communications.—The only railway is a metre gauge line running from Jesselton on the coast through Beaufort (57 miles) to Melalap in the interior, a distance of 96 miles, with a branch line from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are 230 miles of metalled road with sealed surface, 70 miles of other metalled roads and 462 miles of earth roads. The aerodromes of Labuan and Jesselton are used regularly by DC.6B and Viscount aircraft, and Sandakan by Dakota aircraft. There is a daily service connecting Jesselton with the capitals of Brunei State and Sarawak and with Singapore, and a weekly service connecting Labuan with Hong Kong. Additional internal air services are operated between the eight North Borneo aerodromes, and to Sarawak and Brunei aerodromes.

Production.—The main industries of the Colony are timber extraction and the cultivation of rubber (estimated at 161,384 acres), rice (77,000 acres), coconuts and coconut products (48,000 acres), tobacco (1,700 acres) and hemp (4,200 acres). Fishing gives employment to a large number of local natives and Chinese. About four-fifths of the territory is still heavily timbered with many valuable species of hardwoods and soft hardwoods, of which the more important are seraya (Borneo cedar) and camphor.

Trade.—The main imports in 1959 were petroleum products, provisions, machinery, rice, cigarettes and tobacco, metals and oil seeds, nuts and kernels. Timber is the greatest export (valued in 1959 at $61,063,737); other exports are rubber, copra, hemp, tobacco and cutch.

FINANCE

	1959 Revised estimates
Revenue—	
Ordinary	$45,662,550
Special	14,852,621*
	$60,514,571
Expenditure—	
Ordinary	$43,170,912*
Development	13,710,967†
	$56,881,879

* Includes $6,522,508 contribution to Development account from Ordinary Budget.

† Includes $6,140,747 on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes.

TRADE

	1959	1958
Imports	$155,513,919	
Exports	177,614,822	
Imports from U.K.	£2,596,935	£4,098,286
Exports to U.K.	3,426,709	2,643,535

GOVERNMENT

The Government is administered as a Crown Colony with a Governor appointed by the Crown. A new constitution establishing Executive and Legislative Councils was brought into force by Proclamation on October 17, 1950. The Legislative Council comprises the Governor as President, three *ex officio* members, nine official members, and ten nominated members; and the Executive Council consists of three *ex officio* members, two official members, and four nominated members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir William Allmond Codrington Goode, K.C.M.G. (1960) (*and duty allce.* £2,500) £3,600
Chief Secretary, R. N. Turner, C.M.G. 3,178
Financial Secretary, H. W. Davidson, M.B.E. 2,856
Secretary for Local Government, G. L. Gray, C.M.G., O.B.E. 2,856
Under Secretary, A. M. Grier 2,618
Residents, W. K. C. Wookey (£2,618); E. J. K. Wicksteed; W. S. Holley; G. R. Hedley ..... each 2,422
Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, Sir Alfred John Ainley, M.C. 3,388
Attorney-General, C. E. Purchase, Q.C. 2,856
Commissioner of Labour and Welfare, J. H. Macartney 2,618
Conservator of Forests, G. L. Carson 2,618
Director of Agriculture, E. J. H. Berwick ... 2,618
Director of Medical Services, Dr. L. J. Clapham, C.B.E. 2,618
Director of Public Works, L. Jackson 2,618
Director of Education, G. D. Muir 2,618
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. J. Fenton, O.B.E. 2,422
Commissioner of Police, D. Matheson 2,422
Accountant-General, H. V. I. Jones 2,422
Director of Audit, P. P. Wise 2,422
Director of Broadcasting and Information, R. J. Brooks 2,254
Director of Lands and Surveys, B. A. Reeves 2,422
General Manager, Railway, A. F. Lucarrotti 2,422
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, R. Knowles 2,422
Director of Marine, Lt.-Comm. W. Gibson, R.N.R 2,254

Headquarters of the Government, Jesselton (population 11,704).

BRUNEI

Sultan, H. H. Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin Wasa'dul Khairi Waddin, K.C.M.G., *acceded* 1950.
High Commissioner, D. C. White, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Brunei is a British Protected State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, total area about 2,226 sq. miles, population (1947 census figure) 40,657, of whom 31,161 were of Malay or Bornean race. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of about 15,000. The supreme authority in the State

is vested in the Sultan-in-Council. By virtue of a Royal Commission published on May 1, 1948, the Officer for the time being administering the Government of the Colony of Sarawak is High Commissioner for Brunei. The general functions of Administration are carried out by a British Resident whose advice, in accordance with the Treaty of 1906, must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Moslem religion. The climate is of the humid tropical type.

FINANCE

	1957
Revenue	$130,954,281
Expenditure	39,401,515

BRITISH GUIANA

Area and Population.—British Guiana, which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 83,000 square miles with a seaboard of more than 500 miles. The population at December 31, 1959, was estimated at 557,960. There are about 22,240 aboriginal Indians. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Surinam, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the British Guiana-Venezuela-Brazil boundaries is Mt. Roraima, a flat topped mountain 9,000 feet above sea-level. There are many beautiful waterfalls in British Guiana: on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) is the *Kaieteur Fall*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet, and on the Essequibo, the *Horse Shoe Falls* (discovered in 1934); a fall, with a drop of some 500 feet, discovered in 1934 on the Ipobe River, a tributary of the Kuribrong, has been named the *Maruwa Fall*, and other falls were discovered in 1938 on the Karanang River, 80 miles north-east of Mt. Roraima. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The climate on the coast, for the greater part of the year, is pleasant and healthy. In the Aug.–Oct. period it is hot. The mean temperature is 80·3°, its extremes during 86 years ranging between 68° and 96°, but these are very rare, the usual extremes being 70° and 90°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82·6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands averaging about 90 inches with an average of 58 inches on the savannahs. The daily average sunshine is a little over 6 hours and, except when rain is falling, dull and cloudy weather is rarely experienced.

Production, etc.—Much of the country is forest. The cultivated portion (about 280,000 acres, of which 86,700 are under sugar-cane and 179,200 in rice) is largely confined to the narrow coastal alluvial belt. There are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite and mica.

Communications.—There were 5,346 telephones in use in 1959; 189 sub-exchanges, call offices and private branch exchanges are in operation. 36 land-line telegraph stations are maintained at coastal post offices and 5 wireless telegraph stations in the interior, providing communications with the coast. In Georgetown, a central radio station provides radio-telephone communication with 6 branch offices, 7 stations operated by other Government departments, 34 by private concerns, and 9 coastal ships and launches. Overseas radio and telephone services are provided by Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd., in association with the Post Office telephone system. There are 135 post offices and postal agencies. There are two broadcasting stations, which are operated on a commercial basis by private enterprise. There are 95 miles of railway, and the British Guiana Airways (a government company) provides internal air-services.

Defence.—Facilities for the establishment of a base on the Demerara River, 25 miles from the sea and within 50 miles of Georgetown, were granted to the Government of the United States of America by the *Anglo-American Agreement*, Sept. 2, 1940, but in August, 1949, this base was taken over by the British Guiana Government for use as a commercial airfield.

Education.—There are 327 primary schools in the colony, with an enrolment of 115,358, 2 Government-owned and 9 Government-aided private secondary schools with an enrolment of 5,435, 5 nursery schools, a vocational school and a technical institute with a combined enrolment of 2,377, and 30 other private secondary schools with an approximate enrolment of 3,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1958	1959
Public revenue	$48,974,457	$48,679,637
Public expenditure	46,363,285	45,564,880
Public debt (Dec. 31)	62,086,640	89,368,352
Total imports	116,408,248	110,620,386
Total exports	97,708,582	101,985,268
Imports from U.K.	£9,916,438	£9,460,938
Exports to U.K.	9,894,898	7,679,342

The leading exports are sugar ($46,361,113 in 1959), rum, molasses, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite and rice.

GOVERNMENT

The new Constitution, effected by the Order of the Queen in Council dated April 1, 1953, was proclaimed in British Guiana on April 8, 1953.

On October 9, 1953, it was announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided that the Constitution of British Guiana must be suspended to prevent Communist subversion of the Government and a dangerous crisis both in public order and in economic affairs. Armed forces were landed to prevent public disorder.

The British Guiana (Constitution) (Temporary Provisions) Order in Council, 1953, provided for a wholly nominated Legislative Council, consisting of 27 members, including the three officials, under a Speaker, with an Executive Council of 10 members, all of whom were members of the Legislative Council. This interim Government was dissolved in 1957 and elections under a new constitution were held in August, 1957. The Legislative Council under the new constitution consists of the Speaker, 3 officials, 14 elected members and 6 nominated members. The Executive Council, presided over by the Governor, consists of the three official members and five elected members of the majority party in the Legislative Council.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Ralph Francis Alnwick Grey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E. (1959).....(+ £2,000 *allces.*) £7,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

D. M. Hedges (*Chief Secretary*); F. W. Essex, C.M.G. (*Financial Secretary*); A. M. I. Austin, Q.C. (*Attorney-General*); Dr. C. B. Jagan (*Trade and Industry*); Mrs. J. Jagan (*Labour, Health and Housing*); R. Ramkarran (*Communications and Works*); B. S. Rai (*Community Development and Education*); B. Benn (*Natural Resources*).

Chief Justice, Sir Frank Holder, C.M.G..... £2,500
Chief Secretary, D. M. Hedges..... 2,400
Governor's Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council, I. O. Smith, O.B.E..... 1,750
Attorney-General, A. M. I. Austin, Q.C..... 2,300
Solicitor-General, S. S. M. Ramphal 1,750
Financial Secretary, F. W. Essex, C.M.G..... 2,200
Accountant-General, C. M. Fraser..... 1,750
Puisne Judges, J. A. Luckhoo; W. A. Date; K. L. Gordon; R. S. Miller; H. B. S. Bollers; P. R. Jailall (*acting*); H. A. Fraser (*acting*)..... 2,000
Deputy Chief Secretary (vacant)..... 1,750
Director of Agriculture, G. B. Kennard 2,000
Director of Medical Services, Dr. L. A. P. Slinger, C.B.E..... 2,100
Commissioner of Local Government, D. L. B. Wickham, O.B.E..... 1,750
Director of Public Works, G. A. R. Farguharson 2,000
Director of Education, G. H. R. Clough.... 1,800
Conservator of Forests, R. Smeathers..... 1,600
Commissioner of Lands and Mines, T. C. Stibbs..... 1,750
Commissioner of Labour, J. I. Ramphal, O.B.E..... 1,800
Director of Audit, D. W. Jones, D.F.C., A.F.C. 1,750
General Manager, Transport and Harbours Department, G. B. Thomson, M.B.E. .. 2,100
British Council Representative (Georgetown) J. W. L. Gale, O.B.E.

CAPITAL, ΨGeorgetown, Population (1959), 94,137. ΨNew Amsterdam has a population (1959) of 15,000.

Georgetown is 16–21 days distant from London by sea, and 3 days by air *via* New York or Brazil.

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Mexico (Quintana Roo Province, formerly Yucatan); on the west and south by Guatemala; and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,867 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1946) of 59,220—28,722 males and 30,498 females—estimated, Dec. 31, 1958 at 88,156. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 59° to 92° F. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes.

The greater part of the country is covered by forest, of which 72 per cent. is high rain forest, 15·5 pine forest and dry savannah, 5·5 wet savannah and mangrove forest, the remaining 7 per cent. being existing or recently abandoned cultivation. The wire grass and sedges of the dry savannahs make very poor pasturage for cattle. The north of the Colony and the southern coastal plain (10 to 12 miles wide) is nearly flat, and near the sea is low and swampy. The central mountain mass has a general altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and 57 per cent. of the area of the Colony is over 1,000 feet in elevation above mean sea-level.

The staple products are obtained from the forests, and include mahogany, cedar, and *chicle* (the basis of chewing-gum). Agricultural crops that grow readily include sugar cane, coconuts, citrus fruit, plantains, pineapples, mangoes, maize, rice, varieties of beans and peas. Bananas also grow well in certain localities but are subject to Panama Disease. All varieties of citrus fruits flourish, and in particular grape-fruit, of which a very high grade is exported.

In 1958 there were 2 Government, 108 grant-aided and 32 private elementary schools in the Colony, the total enrolment being 18,991. There are also 9 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 1,239 students.

There are 34 post offices, dealing in 1958 with 1,528,400, articles of mail. There is a radio-telegraph station for external communications at Belize. Air services are scheduled twice weekly to and from Tegucigalpa, Spanish Honduras, *via* San Pedro Sula, and thrice weekly to Chetumal. A weekly service exists from and to Kingston, Jamaica, direct. There is a twice weekly service from and to New Orleans and another to San Salvador and Guatemala, direct, and a weekly service from and to Miami and Tegucigalpa. A local scheduled air service links the principal districts.

CAPITAL, ΨBelize. Population (1946) 21,886; other towns ΨCorozal (2,190), El Cayo (1,548), ΨStann Creek (3,414), Orange Walk (1,395), ΨPunta Gorda (1,375), Benque Viejo (1,264).

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1957	1958
Public revenue.....	$8,691,319	$8,776,448
Public expenditure....	8,002,687	9,262,267
Public debt.....	3,723,124	4,177,868

TRADE WITH U.K.	1958	1959
Imports from U.K..	£1,384,165	£1,490,232
Exports (domestic) to U.K.....	1,065,049	1,822,725

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution published in March, 1954, provides for a Legislative Assembly of 9 elected, 3 nominated and 3 official members, presided over by a Speaker nominated by the Governor. The normal life of the Assembly is three years, but the Governor has power to prorogue or dissolve it by proclamation. Certain other powers are reserved to the Governor. A quasi-ministerial system has been introduced by which certain elected members are allotted portfolios and handle Government business in the Legislative Assembly.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Colin Hardwick Thornley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1955)..... $12,000
Chief Justice, C. de L. Inniss..... 8,800
Colonial Secretary, M. S. Porcher, O.B.E... 8,600
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, A. N. Wolffsohn, C.M.G., O.B.E. 2,000
Attorney-General, C. F. Henville, Q.C..... 8,100
Financial Secretary, R. B. Cottrell..... 8,100
Development Commissioner, R. M. Major.. 8,000
Director of Agriculture, M. A. G. Hanschell 8,000
Conservator of Forests, A. C. Frith 8,000
Director of Medical Services, Dr. E. Losonczi, M.B.E. 8,000
Principal Auditor, N. F. Barron-Sullivan .. 6,000
Comptroller of Customs, E. L. Marshall ... 6,000
Director of Education, H. W. Howes..... 6,000
Director of Information and Communications, G. V. de Freitas 8,000
Labour Commissioner, S. E. M. Adams... 8,000
Commissioner of Police, B. H. Taylor..... 6,400
Director of Surveys, J. A. Waight..... 6,000
Accountant-General, A. N. Gibson..... 6,000
Magistrate, Belize, S. A. Hassock 5,460
Assessor of Income Tax, A. A. Heustis, M.B.E. 5,400
Registrar-General, C. A. B. Ross 6,000

Director of Housing and Planning, H. C. Fairweather, M.B.E. £5,400
British Council Representative (vacant) ....

Belize is distant from London about 4,700 miles: transit, 17 days by sea, 4 to 6 days by air.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands are a group of islands at the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles, divided between Great Britain and the U.S.A. Those of the group which are British number about 42, of which 11 are inhabited, and have a total area of about 59 square miles. The principal are Tortola (the largest, situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long.), Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dykes. The population is approximately 7,600 (1959). Communication is by daily launch service to St. Thomas; also an external telephone service linking Tortola with St. Thomas and Puerto Rico by which messages may be sent to all parts of the world, and one linking Tortola with Antigua. An airfield on Beef Island is used by small planes. The principal exports are livestock, fish, charcoal, vegetables and fruit, for which the principal market is St. Thomas. Rum is distilled on a small scale.

Finance and Trade

	1958	1959
Revenue	£183,782	£229,690
Expenditure	175,485	229,306
Imports	237,437	245,540
Exports	59,178	50,772

Government

The administration is headed by an Administrator assisted by an Executive Council, two members of which are chosen by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. The Legislature consists of the Administrator, as President, four nominated members (two being unofficials) and six elected members.

Administrator, His Honour G. J. Bryan, O.B.E., M.C. ..... (+*allce*) £2,150
Crown Attorney, O. M. Browne 1,200
Superintendent of Medical Services, M. M. Parker 900
Treasurer and Postmaster, D. S. Mordecai ... 900–960
Superintendent of Agriculture, J. L. M. Winter, M.B.E. 900–960
Administrative Secretary, N. E. A. Harrigan 900–960
Superintendent of Public Works, C. W. D. Taylor 900–960

CAPITAL. ΨRoad Town (on the south-east of Tortola). Population, about 1,500.

CAMEROONS

See NIGERIA

(*Cameroons under British Mandate*)

EAST AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION, ETC.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

The East Africa High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, was constituted by the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, 1947, and came into operation on January 1, 1948. The Governor of Kenya is the Chairman of the High Commission, and in his absence the High Commission appoints one of its members to be Chairman.

The High Commission administers certain inter-territorial services such as: The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation, the East African Income Tax Department, the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, the East African Customs and Excise Department, the East African Meteorological Department, the East African Statistical Department, the East African Literature Bureau, the Royal East African Navy, the East African Department of Economic Co-ordination, the East African Office in London and various research organisations. Responsibility for the administration of these services rests with the Administrator, the Financial Secretary and the Postmaster General.

The East Africa Central Legislative Assembly was established by Order in Council in 1947. It is presided over by a Speaker and consists of seven *ex officio* members who are officers in the High Commission's service, six nominated members and twenty unofficial members. Of the nominated members, two each are appointed by the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Of the unofficial members, six are appointed from each of the three territories, three of these being appointed by the Governor and the other three elected by the Legislative Council; the remaining two unofficial members are Arabs, and are appointed by the High Commission.

The High Commission has power to legislate, with the advice and consent of the Assembly, in respect of certain matters of common interest to the three territories, such as civil aviation, customs and excise, defence, income tax, inter-territorial research, Makerere College, posts and telegraphs, meteorological services, statistics, railways, harbours and inland water transport. It has also power to legislate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils of the three Territories on any matter concerned with the peace, order and good government of those territories.

Administrator, E. B. David, C.M.G. £4,100
Chief Administrative Secretary, H. L. Adams, T.D. 2,900
Legal Secretary, C. D. Newbold, C.M.G., Q.C. 3,200
Financial Secretary, H. J. Hinchey, C.B.E. ... 3,100
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, F. Bishop 2,900
Commissioner of Income Tax, W. M. Wedderspoon, C.B.E. 2,900
Director, E.A. Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, E. W. Russell, C.M.G., Ph.D. 3,100
Director, E.A. Meteorological Department, J. P. Henderson 2,900
Director, E.A. Veterinary Research Organization, H. R. Binns, C.M.G., O.B.E. ... 2,900

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS ADMINISTRATION

General Manager, Sir James Farquharson, K.B.E. 4,500
Deputy General Manager, G. P. G. Mackay 3,600
Chief Engineer, C. T. Henfrey 3,200
Chief Commercial Supt., J. H. Collier-Wright 3,200
Chief Mechanical Engineer, J. Hudson 3,200
Chief Operating Superintendent, R. M. L. Lemon 3,200
Chief Accountant, J. H. Baldwin, C.B.E. ... 3,200
Chief Ports Manager, A. H. Earley, O.B.E. ... 3,200
Stores Superintendent, W. J. Lardner, O.B.E. 2,900
Chief Administration Officer, C. I. Wotherspoon 2,900
Chief Establishment Officer, R. Rolph 2,900

EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADMINISTRATION

Postmaster General, H. O. Ellis, C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,900
Asst. Postmasters General, M. Warrender-Richardson; R. P. Humphrey; L. F. Taylor (*acting*) 2,900

EAST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL
Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

This Court, reconstituted in 1951, consists of a permanent President, a permanent Vice-President, and two Justices of Appeal.

President, Sir Kenneth O'Connor, M.C. £4,100
Vice-President, Sir Alastair Forbes 3,600
Justices of Appeal, T. J. Gould; E. D. W. Crawshaw ..... each £3,400

FALKLAND ISLANDS

These, the only considerable group in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 52° 25′–53° S. lat. and 57° 40′–62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles) and upwards of 100 small islands in the aggregate, the total estimated population in 1959 being 2,192. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently sold to Spain, but the latter country recognized Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. The settlement was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 occupation was resumed by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and the islands were permanently colonized as the most southerly organized colony of the British Empire. The climate is cold, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 46° Fahrenheit; it is notably windy. The islands are chiefly moorland. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming, to which practically all the land in the colony is devoted, 620,643 sheep being carried in 1959. The chief exports are wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Stanley, on the coast of East Falkland.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1957–58	1958–59
Public revenue	£326,797	£213 353
Expenditure	334,462	296,808
	1958	1959
Total imports	£490,792	£415,610
Total exports	870,719	941,012
Imports from U.K.	384,638	329 349
Exports to U.K.	809,688	933,579

GOVERNMENT

The Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council of 11 members, with the Governor as Chairman, 3 *ex officio* (Colonial Secretary, Senior Medical Officer and Colonial Treasurer), 2 official and 2 non-official members (nominated by the Governor) and 4 representatives elected by the people.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Edwin Porter Arrowsmith, K.C.M.G. (1957) ..... (+ *duty allce.* £650) £2,500
Colonial Secretary, A. G. Denton-Thompson, O.B.E., M.C. £1,600
Senior Medical Officer, R. S. Slessor, O.B.E. 1,550
Agricultural Officer (vacant) 1,000
Colonial Treasurer, L. C. Gleadell 1,350

CHIEF TOWN, Ψ Stanley. Estimated population 1,135.

DEPENDENCIES.—*South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,450 square miles. An Administrative Officer and other officials reside there. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains the harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months of the year. On the *South Orkneys* the Argentine Government has, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connection with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands* and *Graham's Land* (a peninsula of the Antarctic Continent) and that part of the Antarctic Continent lying between the longitudes of 20° W. and 80° W., are even more inhospitable than those already named, being covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1958–59 amounted to £450,070 and the expenditure to £556,111. There is a whaling industry in South Georgia. One British, 1 Argentinian and 1 Norwegian company operated during the 1958–59 season, 21,526 tons of whale oil being exported. Sealing operations yielded 12,562 barrels of seal oil in 1959. A chain of meteorological stations is maintained in the Dependencies.

Trade of the Dependencies

	1958	1959
Total imports	£2,395,883	£1,284,887
Total exports	3,642,733	2,253,435
Imports from U.K.	435,554	350,777
Exports to U.K.	2,079,308	1,771,473

See also p. 721.

Ψ Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, is distant from England about 8,103 miles; transit by steamer *vid* Montevideo. Telegrams by wireless U.K. direct. The journey from U.K. to Falkland Isles can be accomplished in 6 days travelling to Montevideo by air and thence by local steamer to the Falklands.

FIJI

This is a group of 322 islands (of which only 106 are inhabited) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand. The gross area of the group, which extends 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15′ 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. is 7,083 square miles. Many of the islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni and Kandavu. The climate is oceanic. Shade temperatures seldom rise above 93°F. or fall below 60° except in the mountains. On the windward sides of the larger islands rainfall is copious and vegetation luxuriant; on the leeward (or dry) sides the vegetation is sparse and scattered. The chief products are coconuts, sugar cane, gold, rice, bananas, pineapples, yams, and dalo or taro (colocasia).

The population (estimated 1959) was 387,646 (191,328 Indians, 162,483 Fijians, 8,464 part Europeans, 9,784 Europeans, 4,862 Rotuman, 5,841 other Pacific Islanders, 4,809 Chinese and part Chinese and 75 others).

FINANCE

	1958	1959
Public income	£F6,775,403	£F7,160,202
Public expenditure	6,734,739	6,516,687
Public debt (Dec. 31)	4,654,124	5,481,548

TRADE

	1958	1959
Total imports	£F17,602,727	£F16,900,997
Total exports	14,551,957	13,251,405
Imports from U.K.	£4,346,591	£3,411,052
Exports to U.K.	5,063,343	4,807,758

Fijian currency—£111 Fiji=£100 sterling.

The principal exports are sugar, coconut oil, gold, copra, bananas, biscuits, trocas shell, manganese ore and clothing. The chief imports are drapery, machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum products, timber, foodstuffs and electrical goods. The tourist industry is growing.

GOVERNMENT

The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 16 official members, 5 European members (3 elected, 2 nominated), 5 Native members (nominated from a panel submitted by the Council of Chiefs), 5 Indian members (3 elected and 2 nominated), and a Speaker (H. M. Scott, C.B.E., D.F.C.).

The executive officer for the native administration is the Secretary for Fijian Affairs, who is responsible to the Governor and, in appropriate matters, to the Legislative Council. The controlling financial authority is the Fijian Affairs Board whose members are the Secretary for Fijian Affairs (Chairman), the five native members of Legislative Council, a legal adviser, and a financial adviser. The Board has power to make regulations affecting the Fijians, but such regulations are subject to approval by the Legislative Council.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Kenneth Phipson Maddocks, K.C.M.G., *apptd.* 1958 (+*duty allowance* £1,750)	£5,000
Chief Justice, A. G. Lowe (+*duty allowance* £150)	3,200*
Colonial Secretary, P. D. Macdonald, C.M.G. (+*duty allowance* £150)	3,200
Secretary for Fijian Affairs, A. C. Reid	2,800
Attorney-General, A. M. Greenwood, M.C., Q.C.	2,900
Financial Secretary, E. R. Bevington	2,900
Assistant Colonial Secretary (Administration), J. A. C. Hill	2,400
Controller of Organization and Establishments, M. R. Raymer, O.B.E.	2,400
Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys, D. T. Lloyd	2,500
Director of Public Works, J. H. Common	2,700
Commissioner of Police, R. H. T. Beaumont	2,500
Director of Agriculture, J. M. Watson, O.B.E.	2,700
Director of Medical Services (+£650 as *Inspector-General, South-West Pacific Health Services*), Dr. P. W. Dill-Russell, C.B.E.	2,800
Conservator of Forests, J. R. Angus	2,400
Comptroller of Customs, R. A. Emery	2,400
Director of Education, J. G. Rodger	2,700
Postmaster-General, W. G. J. Cruikshank	2,400
Director of Audit, K. A. W. Johnson	2,400
Accountant-General, J. F. Griffiths	2,400
Registrar-General, B. L. Gregg	2,400
Commissioner of Inland Revenue, D. J. Barnes	2,400
Commissioner of Labour, J. Amputch, M.B.E.	2,400
Government Printer, R. L. Gribble	1,800
Supt. of Prisons, B. M. Sellers	1,800
Public Relations Officer, E. J. F. Hackett	1,800
Commerce and Industries Officer, R. W. Parkinson	2,000
Government Storekeeper, R. H. Baines	1,800
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, F. M. Warner, M.B.E.	£2,000
Puisne Judge, C. J. Hammett	2,800
Deputy Financial Secretary, H. P. Ritchie	2,400
British Council Representative, Suva, J. T. Harrison.	

* The Chief Justice and all subsequent officers in this list have a Post Allowance of £300.

CAPITAL, Ψ Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1958), 37,371.

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *viâ* Auckland, about 30 days; *viâ* Vancouver or San Francisco, about 30 days; *viâ* Panama, about 30 days; by air, *viâ* Canada, U.S.A., or Sydney, about 4 days. Fiji is on the main air route between North America and Australia and New Zealand. It is a base for South Pacific regional air services, covering New Zealand, Western Samoa, New Caledonia, Tahiti, Cook and Norfolk Islands.

GAMBIA

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth I. being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognized, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,003 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the census of 1951 was 27,297, and that of the Protectorate was 260,160 (estimated, 1957, 236,421). The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is pleasant and generally healthy. The rainfall is extremely variable from year to year, ranging between 30 and 59 inches. Internal communication is by motor vessels and launches; there are no railways. There are 5 Government wireless stations.

Education.—Government expenditure on education amounted to about £139,200 in 1959. In Bathurst there are 10 primary schools with an enrolment of 3,400 pupils; all but one of these schools are financed entirely by Government. Pupils enter school at 5 years of age and have 3 years infants' schooling followed by 4 years primary; some 30 per cent. of the pupils obtain entry to secondary schools and the remainder spend a further 3 years in primary school. There are 2 secondary schools, run by the Missions—1 boys, 1 girls. There is also a technical school, a clerical school in Bathurst and a co-educational secondary school financed by the Government. In the Protectorate there are 25 District Authority schools and 11 Mission schools. Pupils enter school at 6–7 years of age for a 6 year course. There is also a secondary modern school at Georgetown.

FINANCE

	1958	1959
Public revenue	£1,689,279	£1,538,439
Public expenditure	1,814,239	1,816,449
Public debt	238,760	238,760

TRADE

	1958	1959
Total imports	£3,910,361	£3,148,308
Total exports	4,553,386	2,956,822
Imports from U.K.	1,632,794	1,449,500
Exports to U.K.	1,167,266	667,303

The chief export is ground-nuts, which form over eighty-nine per cent. of the total exports; practically all of this crop is sent to Europe, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Palm kernels, hides and skins, and beeswax are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are apparel, cotton goods, flour, kola nuts, oil, rice, soap, spirits, metals of all kinds, sugar, tobacco and motor vehicles.

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1959 was 921,479.

CHIEF TOWN, ΨBathurst. Population (1951), 19,602.

GOVERNMENT

At present, the Colony is administered by an Executive Council consisting of the Governor, 4 *ex officio* members and 6 appointed members. There is a House of Representatives consisting of the Governor as President, a Speaker, 4 *ex officio* members, 8 Chiefs' members, 2 nominated members and 19 elected members representing the town of Bathurst, Kombo St. Mary Division and the Protectorate. The Governor presides only on formal occasions.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Edward Henry Windley, K.C.M.G. (1957)	£3,600
Civil Secretary, K. G. S. Smith, C.M.G.	2,500
Chief Justice, J. A. L. Wiseham	2,280
Financial Secretary, P. A. Gore	2,160
Attorney-General, L. Weston, Q.C.	2,160
Director of Medical Services, Dr. S. H. O. Jones, C.B.E.	2,280
Director of Agriculture, J. A. Austin, O.B.E.	1,620
Director of Public Works, J. S. Pullinger	1,740
Commissioner for Local Government, M. H. Orde	2,160
Principal Auditor, D. W. Dunlop	1,500
Commissioner of Police, E. C. Eates	1,620
Director of Education, A. M. Gregory	1,620
Director of Marine Lt.-Cdr. G. H. Cunningham, M.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*)	1,620
Accountant-General, H. R. Monday, O.B.E.	1,500
Collector of Customs, J. G. Forster	1,500
Postmaster-General, E. C. Sowe, O.B.E.	1,500
British Council Representative, Bathurst, E. R. Evans.	

Bathurst is distant from London, 2,600 miles; transit about 10 days. A twice weekly air service reduces transit time to 34 hours.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3¾ miles in length, ¾ of a mile in breadth and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. The estimated population (1959) is 25,721.

Ψ Gibraltar is a naval base of vital strategic importance to Great Britain. It was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Several attempts have been made to retake it, the most celebrated being the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. It is a popular tourist centre. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit, perfumery, coffee, fuel oil, motor vehicles, radios, cameras and cinematograph projectors, mechanical lighters, razor blades, watches and clocks.

The Department of Education runs 8 secondary schools and 14 primary and infant schools. There are also 3 private infant schools. Teacher training and University Scholarships have been provided. 4,142 pupils are at present in Government schools, and the Government expenditure on education in 1959 was £116,092.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1958	1959
Revenue	£1,463,236	£1,480,610
Expenditure	1,452,853	1,592,445
Imports from U.K.	3,988,467	3,645,359

GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution promulgated in 1950 and amended in July, 1956, the Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council and an Executive Council. The Governor is the President of the Legislative Council, which has 3 *ex officio* members, 7 elected and 2 nominated members (of whom both may, and one must, be unofficial). An independent Speaker for the Legislative Council was appointed on May 24, 1958, and normally presides over sittings of the Council.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir Charles Keightley, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O. (1959) (*including* £750 *entertainment allowance and* £500 *from Army funds*)	£6,250
Flag Officer, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., H.M. Dockyard, Gibraltar, Rear Admiral P. F. Powlett, D.S.O., D.S.C.	
Deputy Fortress Commander and O.C. Troops, Brigadier C. G. Buttenshaw, D.S.O., O.B.E.	

Chief Justice, H. J. M. Flaxman, C.M.G.	£2,050
Speaker, Maj. J. Patron, O.B.E., M.C.	
Colonial Secretary, J. D. Bates, C.M.G., C.V.O.	2,050
Chief Asst. Sec., E. H. Davis, O.B.E.	1,400
Financial Secretary and Controller of Civil Supplies, C. J. Gomez, M.B.E.	1,800
Chief Accountant and Collector of Revenue, C. J. Romero	1,400
Captain of the Port, A. H. Masterton-Smith.	1,300
Commissioner of Lands and Works, C. McGrail, O.B.E.	1,400
Commissioner of Police (vacant)	1,400
Colonial Postmaster, E. A. Canovas	1,300
Chief Medical Officer, J. A. Cochrane	1,500
Attorney-Gen., D. T. E. Roberts, O.B.E.	1,800
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. E. Alcantara	1,300
Stipendiary Magistrate, Sir Ragnar Hyne	1,400
Principal Auditor, J. A. Frost	1,400
Director of Education, T. R. Rowell, C.B.E.	1,400

Director of Labour and Social Security, D. I. Goodwin..... £1,400

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days. B.E.A. have a daily air service from U.K. *vià* Madrid (transit time 4 hrs. 25 mins.).

HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong, consisting of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, on the south-eastern coast of China, is situated at the eastern side of the mouth of the Pearl River, between 22° 9′ and 22° 37′ N. lat. and 113° 52′–114° 30′ E. long.

The capital city, Victoria, situated on the island of Hong Kong, is 91 miles S.E. of Canton and 40 miles E. of the Portuguese colony of Macao at the other side of the Pearl River. It lies along the northern shore of the island and faces the mainland; the harbour (16 sq. miles water area) lies between the city and the mainland, on which is situated Kowloon with a population equalling that of Victoria. The total area of the Colony is 398½ sq. miles with a population which has varied considerably during recent years owing to unsettled conditions in China. In Dec. 1959 it was thought to be about 2,919,000.

The island of *Hong Kong* is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 29 square miles; at the eastern entrance to the harbour it is only separated from the mainland by a narrow strait (Lei Yue Mun), 500–900 yards in width. It was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and formally ceded by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842; *Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, consisting of a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, together with adjacent islands, by a 99-year lease signed June 9, 1898.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is 1,805 feet high. The New Territories contain several peaks higher than this, the highest being Tai Mo Shan, 3,140 feet. The summer weather is continuously hot and humid and often cloudy and showery. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 59°F. in February to 82°F. in July, the average for the year being 72°F. The temperature rarely exceeds 95°F. in summer or falls below 40°F. in winter. The average annual rainfall is 84·76 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Communications.—Hong Kong, one of the world's finest natural harbours, possesses excellent wharves and dry docks, capable of holding vessels up to 750 ft. in length. Shipping tonnage for the year ending March, 1960, was 32,490,405. A railway, 22 miles in length, owned by the Government, runs between Kowloon and the Chinese frontier. It forms a direct overland communication with Canton, Hankow and Shanghai, but since October, 1949, all through passenger traffic has been suspended.

Hong Kong Airport is at Kai Tak on the north and west shores of Kowloon Bay, some 4 miles from the centre of Kowloon, and is regularly used by 19 international airlines including one locally registered airline, which provide frequent services to Europe, U.S.A., Canada, Australia and neighbouring territories, China excepted. The Colony is an important link on the main air routes of the Far East. B.O.A.C. operates 11 services per week to London, two of these being on the longer route *vià* Singapore, two *vià* Tokyo and San Francisco, three on the more direct route *vià* Bangkok, two *vià* Rangoon and one *vià* New Delhi. A new runway was completed at Kai Tak in September, 1958, and the completion of approach lighting in June, 1959, permits 19-hour operations by the most modern types of aircraft. A flying boat base is adjacent to the airfield.

Education.—In March, 1960, there were 1,600 schools with 516,157 pupils. 32 per cent. of all schools are financed wholly or in part by the Government. The University of Hong Kong has a full-time residential student strength of 1,243 (including 338 women) in Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering and Architecture. There are also an Institute of Oriental Studies and a Department of Extra-Mural Studies.

Finance

	1958–59	1959–60
Public revenue.....	$629,336,662	$664,635,001
Public expenditure....	589,958,367	709,953,995

$=Hong Kong Dollar=1s. 3d.

Trade

Since the United Nations embargo on trade with China imposed severe limitations on Hong Kong's traditional *entrepôt* economy, the pattern and direction of the Colony's trade have changed fundamentally. A different type of *entrepôt* trade has developed on a smaller scale, involving all countries in the Far East, with Hong Kong as an intermediary. However, re-exports now represent little more than 25 per cent. of total exports. This has been due to the rapid growth of domestic industry, mainly manufacturing for consumers, which now provides the bulk of goods for the export trade. The Colony's products include a wide range of cotton piecegoods, cotton yarn, rayon and silk brocades, clothing, household enamel and aluminium ware, plastic articles (including toys and artificial flowers), rattan and hardwood furniture, foodstuffs and beverages, basketware, jade and ivory, and an extensive range of metal products.

Recent industrial developments include the manufacture of stainless steel cutlery and a rapid expansion of heavy industry in ship-breaking and steel-rolling. Progress has been made also in the production of cameras and, more recently, transistor radios. A new factory is also in operation which is capable of manufacturing to order industrial component parts of all types for which precision engineering is required.

The adverse balance on visible trade is offset by a favourable balance on invisible account—remittances from overseas Chinese, exchange, shipping and insurance profits, and the spending of tourists, etc. In 1959 Hong Kong's principal customers for its domestic products, in order of value of trade, were U.S.A., the United Kingdom, Malaya, Japan, Thailand, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and Australia. China continued to be the Colony's principal supplier, followed by Japan, the United Kingdom, U.S.A., Thailand, Pakistan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Trade with U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.....	£30,507,065	£35,145,079
Exports to U.K.....	27,068,887	33,526,107

Government

Hong Kong is administered as a Crown colony with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of 6 official and 6 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, which consists of nine official and eight unofficial members. There is also an Urban Council in which is vested, *inter alia*, power of making bye-laws in respect of certain matters of public health and sanitation.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Robert Brown Black, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1958)
(+ *allce.* £3,000) £6,500
General Officer Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General Sir Roderick McLeod, K.C.B., C.B.E. .....
Chief Justice, J. R. Gregg (*acting*) £6,000
Colonial Secretary, C. B. Burgess, C.M.G., O.B.E. 6,000
Puisne Judges, C. W. Reece; K. R. Macfee (*acting*); W. A. Blair-Kerr (*acting*) 4,425
Attorney-General, A. Ridehalgh, Q.C. 4,725
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, J. C. McDouall 4,725
Financial Secretary, A. G. Clarke, C.M.G. ... 4,725
Commissioner of Labour, R. M. Hetherington (*acting*) 4,050
Chairman, Urban Council and Director of Urban Services, C. G. Morrison 4,425
Director of Medical and Health Services, Dr. D. J. M. Mackenzie, C.M.G., O.B.E. 4,425
Director of Public Works, A. Inglis 4,425
Commissioner of Police, H. W. E. Heath .. 4,425
Director of Marine, A. G. Parker 4,425
Manager and Chief Engineer, Kowloon-Canton Railway, Lam Po-hon 4,050
Director of Education, D. J. S. Crozier, C.M.G. 4,425
District Commissioner, New Territories, A. St. G. Walton 4,425
Director of Commerce and Industry, H. A. Angus, C.B.E. 4,425
Deputy Colonial Secretary (vacant) 4,425
Commissioner for Resettlement, J. P. Aserappa (*acting*) 4,425
Director of Social Welfare, D. W. B. Baron 4,425
Commandant, Royal Hong Kong Defence Force, Brig. L. T. Ride, C.B.E., E.D.
British Council Representative, R. E. Lawry.

LONDON OFFICE

Hong Kong Government Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, E. G. A. Grimwood.

JAMAICA

(*See* WEST INDIES)

KENYA

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is bisected by the equator and extends approximately from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to 41° E. From the coast of the Indian Ocean in the east, the borders of Kenya are with Somaliland in the east and Ethiopia and Sudan in the north and north-west. To the west lie the Uganda Protectorate and Lake Victoria. On the south is Tanganyika Territory. The total area is 224,960 square miles (including 5,224 square miles of water). The total estimated population in mid 1959 was 6,450,000, including 66,400 Europeans, 170,000 Indo-Pakistans and Goans, and 37,100 Arabs.

The Territory is divided into 6 Provinces (Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central, Coast, Southern and Northern) and an Extra-Provincial District (Nairobi).

Kenya Protectorate consists of a strip extending 10 miles inland along the coast from the Tanganyika mandated territory frontier to Kipini and the islands of the Lamu Archipelago. The Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the Tana River.

Production.—Although the Colony lies astride the Equator, the range of altitude from sea level to 17,000 feet enables most types of crops, both indigenous and introduced, to be grown. In the coastal region the principal crops are copra, maize, sisal, sugar and cotton, while the yield of a comparatively new crop, cashew nuts, is steadily increasing. Passing from the coastal strip the country becomes flat, dry and in some places semi-desert of very little agricultural value. At about two hundred and fifty miles inland the first rise of the Kenya Highlands is met. Part of this extremely fertile upland area at altitudes between 5,000 feet and 9,000 feet is cultivated by some thousands of European farmers who produce among other crops wheat, coffee, maize, sisal, wattle, pyrethrum and tea. Extensive herds of native and imported stock are maintained, and there is considerable production of meat and butter. Some 7,000,000 acres are under white occupation in this area. There are also very extensive forests in the Highlands, cedar for the pencil industry being a valuable export. The value of domestic exports in 1958 was £29,300,000. Contributing to this total were sisal (£228,000), coffee (£10,405,000), hides and skins (£1,081,000), tea (£3,217,000), and pyrethrum (£1,289,000).

Prospecting and mining are carried on in many parts of the Colony, the principal minerals at present produced being soda ash, salt, limestone, gold, kyanite and diatomite. The value of the production of main minerals in 1958 was as follows: refined gold, £96,269, soda ash £1,275,826, cement £1,895,542, salt £146,810, diatomite £60,044, carbon dioxide gas £48,629, graphite £32,987.

Hydro-electric power has been developed, particularly on the Upper Tana River and electricity is now available in Nairobi from the Owen Falls Dam scheme in Uganda.

Since the end of the war there has been a great increase in the number of secondary industries, many of which are engaged in processing agricultural produce but which also manufacture an increasing range of products from local and imported raw materials to meet the needs of the East African Territories. Industrial areas are being developed or planned in all the principal towns.

The main imports are manufactured goods, classified chiefly as materials, machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials.

Communications.—The postal service handled 65,658,904 postal packets in 1958. The telegraph and telephone system has nearly 122,000 miles of line. The number of telephones exceeds 34,000. A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar, and a wireless station in Nairobi works direct with the United Kingdom, providing both telegraph and telephone facilities. There is a coast wireless station at Mombasa with a radio-telephone service for the marine mobile service. Telephone and/or telegraph communication by both line and radio exists in the majority of the settled areas of the Colony and to Uganda, Tanganyika, Belgian Congo, Nyasaland and South Africa.

The East African Railways and Harbours are a self-contained and self-financing service of the East Africa High Commission; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open line of 3,402 miles, made up as follows: Kenya and Uganda Section—Main Line: Mombasa–Kampala–Kasese (1,081 miles); Principal Lines: Nakuru Junction–Kisumu (131), Tororo–Soroti (100), Voi–Kahe Junction (94); Minor and Branch Lines: Rongai–Solai (27), Kisumu–Butura (43), Lseeru–Kitale (41), Mbulamuti–Namasagali (19), Kampala–Port Bell (6), Gilgil–Thomson's Falls (48), Nairobi–Nanyuki (145). The Konza–Lake Magadi Line (91 miles) is worked but not owned by East African Railways

and Harbours. Tanganyika Section—Main Line; Dar-es-Salam–Kigoma (779 miles); Principal Line; Tabora–Mwanza (236): Branch Line: Kaliuwa–Mpanda (231). The Tanga Line runs from Tanga to Arusha (273 miles). Southern Province Railway: Mtwara–Nachingwea (132 miles); Chilingula–Masasi (25 miles). In addition the Administration operates a marine service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, Albert and Tanganyika, and also on the River Nile, with a route mileage of 6,311 miles. There are also 2,685 miles of road services connecting the Central and Tanga Lines and providing regular transport to the Southern and Usambara Highlands, with subsidiary road services in Kenya and Uganda. East African Railways and Harbours control the five seaports of Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara. Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam and Mtwara have deep-water berths and Tanga and Lindi are lighterage ports.

Scheduled trunk airline services during 1957 were operated to or through Kenya, from Embakasi airport near Nairobi, by B.O.A.C., Air India, South African Airways, Air France, Central African Airways, Scandinavian Air Services, Airwork and Hunting Clan, while regional scheduled services were also run by East African Airways, Sabena, Ethiopian Air Lines, Aden Airways and Alitalia.

Road affairs are under the control of the Road Authority. Capital funds are allocated to the Authority by the Colony's Development Committee.

There are in the Colony 3,780 miles of trunk roads, 5,490 miles of secondary roads and 6,695 miles of grant earning minor roads, and in the Northern Frontier Province and African Areas there are in addition approximately 8,900 miles of administrative tracks. Fewer than 500 miles of road throughout the Colony are as yet bitumen surfaced and funds for the extension of this mileage are urgently required, as the gravel (murram) roads are proving increasingly difficult to maintain in the light of the growing traffic density. At the end of 1958 more than 73,000 vehicles were licensed, an increase of approximately 8 per cent. over the previous year.

Finance

	1957–58	1958–59*
Revenue	£39,698,674	£33,928,191
Expenditure	41,008,003	41,489,375

* Revised estimates.

The funded public debt at June 30, 1958, was £54,506,600.

Trade

	1957	1958
Imports	£87,995,252	£77,029,000
Exports	26,361,341	29,300,000

Trade with U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£27,179,386	£29,343,830
Exports to U.K.	12,711,667	14,361,476

Since 1949 the Customs Departments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have been amalgamated under the title of the East African Customs and Excise Department as an East Africa High Commission Service.

Government

The Colony and Protectorate is administered by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is advised by a Council of Ministers. There is provision for 16 Ministers, of whom not more than 8 and not less than 6 shall be public officers. There is also provision for not more than 6 Assistant Ministers who may be appointed by the Governor to assist the Ministers.

The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker, appointed by the Governor; *ex officio* members, who are for the time being Ministers or temporary Ministers, but not otherwise members of the Legislative Council; 36 constituency elected members of whom 14 are European; 14 are African; 6 are Asians, of whom 2 are Muslims; and 2 are Arabs; specially elected members, at present 12, elected by the legislative members sitting as an electoral college, of whom 4 are European, 4 are African, 2 are non-Moslem Asian, 1 is a Moslem Asian and 1 is an Arab; and nominated members, at present 20, nominated by the Governor. In addition a Council of State has been established and may consist of a chairman with not more than 16 and not less than 10 members. At present a chairman and 10 members have been appointed.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Patrick Muir Renison, K.C.M.G., (1959) *(and allowances)*	£10,500
Chief Justice, Sir Ronald Sinclair	3,600
Chief Secretary, Hon. W. F. Coutts, C.M.G., M.B.E.	3,500
Minister for Legal Affairs, Hon. E. N. Griffith-Jones, C.M.G., Q.C.	3,200
Minister for Finance and Development, Hon. K. W. S. Mackenzie	3,200
Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources, B. R. McKenzie, D.S.O., D.F.C.	3,200
Minister for Internal Security and Defence, Hon. A. C. C. Swann, C.M.G.	3,200
Minister for Local Government and Lands, Hon. W. B. Havelock	3,200
Minister for Education, Hon. W. A. C. Mathieson, C.M.G., M.B.E.	3,200
Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries, Hon. D. L. Blunt, C.M.G.	3,200
Minister for Commerce and Industry, Dr. Hon. J. G. Kiano	3,200
Minister for Works, Hon. I. E. Nathoo	3,200
Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Hon. N. F. Harris	3,200
Asian Minister without Portfolio, Hon. C. B. Madan, Q.C.	3,200
Minister for Tourism, Game, Forests and Fisheries, Hon. W. E. Crosskill	3,200
Minister for Housing and Common Services, Hon. M. S. Amalemba	3,200
Minister for Labour, Social Security and Adult Education, Hon. R. Ngala	3,200
Minister for Health and Welfare, Hon. J. Maimi	3,200
Puisne Judges, G. B. W. Rudd; C. P. Connell; T. H. Mayers; J. L. MacDuff, M.C.; E. A. J. Edmonds; J. P. Murphy; J. S. Templeton; B. R. Miles; A. D. Farrell; J. Wicks ..... each	2,900
British Council Representative, A. Ross.	

Public Relations Office in U.K., 113 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Nairobi, the Capital City and seat of Government is situated at latitude 2° S. and longitude 36° 8′ E. at 5,500 feet above sea level, and has a population of about 100,000. It is 307 miles by road from Mombasa, the Colony's port and is also the site of Africa's most modern airport, opened in 1958. Mombasa possesses what is perhaps the finest harbour on the East Coast of Africa and is well served by shipping lines from Europe and Asia besides a frequent coastal service. Other centres are Eldoret, Kisumu, Lamu, Nakuru and Nyeri.

Nairobi: transit from London about 16 days by sea; by air, 1 day.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

(*See* WEST INDIES)

THE MALDIVE ISLANDS

The Maldive Islands 420 miles south-west of Ceylon, are a number of islands naturally divided into groups. There are 17 such groups, forming 17 atolls. The total number of islands is over 7,000, some being very small indeed. They are richly covered with coconut palms, and yield millet, fruit and edible nuts. About 215 islands are inhabited. The old form of Government was abolished in 1932, and a new Constitution was introduced. In February, 1954, after a short period of republican government, the Sultanate was restored. The international relations of the Maldives, which is a Protected State, are conducted by the United Kingdom Government, which continues to protect the Islands.

Population is from 85,000 to 90,000. The people are Moslems. They are highly civilized and are great navigators and traders.

The Capital of the Maldives is Malé, on King's Island.

U.K. Representative, H. A. Arthington-Davy M.B.E. (1960).

MALTA, G.C.

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 60 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 94·9 square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of *Gozo* (area 25·9 sq. miles): *Comino* and several islets. The estimated population in January, 1959 was 323,970.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in A.D. 58. In 870 it was taken by the Arabs, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Normandy. It passed successively under the rule of the Angevins and Aragonese, and followed the fortunes of their kingdoms. In 1530 it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grandmaster La Valette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and, with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then, at their own wish, admitted into the British Empire, the act being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Malta was again closely besieged in the last war and again withstood the attacks of all its enemies. From June, 1940, to the end of the war, 432 members of the garrison and 1,540 civilians were killed by enemy aircraft, and about 35,000 houses were destroyed or damaged.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom made a free grant of £10,000,000 for restoring war damage, and a further grant of £20,000,000 was subsequently made for the same purpose and for general construction and replanning.

The climate, although not tropical, is hot in summer. The islands are intensively cultivated. The chief export crops are potatoes and onions. Wheat, barley, clover and tomatoes are extensively grown on dry lands, while on irrigated land all the usual temperate climate and sub-tropical vegetables are grown. Tomatoes are grown on irrigated and non-irrigated land. Agriculture and fishing are among the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

Mdina (Notabile), the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Old Seminary; its population has now dwindled to 836, but its suburb, Rabat, has 12,977 inhabitants. Notabile has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital, Ψ Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet and N.A.T.O. Mediterranean Command.

Malta possesses a University (about 300 students) and 2 Lyceums (1,632 boys); 4 grammar schools (1,558 girls); 109 Government primary schools (55,251 pupils); and 5 technical schools (875 students). There are numerous private elementary and secondary schools. English and Maltese are the only languages taught in the Government primary schools. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The Maltese language is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phœnician tongues. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognized by the Crown, consisting of 28 families.

English and Maltese are the official languages of administration and Maltese is the official language in all the Courts of Law and the language of general use in the islands. The Court may order the use of the English language in any proceedings before it where any party or any accused person does not speak Maltese as the principal language to which he is accustomed; but when all parties or accused persons are English-speaking, the use of English is obligatory. Where the proceedings are in a language not known to the party or parties or to the accused they are translated. In 1934, Maltese was substituted for Italian as the principal language of the Courts of Law.

FINANCE

	1957–58	1958–59*
Public revenue.....	£8,634,306	£9,306,000
Ordinary expenditure.	9,710,364	9,729,348
Capital expenditure...	3,643,148	4,760,014

* Estimated.

Only notes issued by the Commissioners of Currency are now legal tender. In addition, British coins, including silver, cupro-nickel and bronze coins, are legal tender.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.....	£10,842,094	£10,822,952
Exports to U.K.....	1,020,475	991,141

The principal imports for home consumption are foodstuffs—mainly wheat, meat and bullocks, milk and fruit—fodder, beverages and tobacco, fuels, chemicals, textiles and machinery (industrial, agricultural and transport). The chief domestic exports are scrap-metal, hides and skins, potatoes and onions, smoking requisites, gloves, hosiery, buttons, beer, mineral waters, canned fruits, edible oil and tallow.

CAPITAL, Ψ Valletta. Population (1958) 18,515.

MALTA'S NATIONAL DAY is September 8, commemorating the raising of the sieges of 1565 and 1940–43.

GOVERNMENT

By Letters Patent dated September 5, 1947, self-government was re-established in Malta, on the basis of a division of responsibility between the Maltese Imperial Government (representing the interests of the United Kingdom) and an elected government of Malta. Under this system the Maltese Legislature could not pass laws touching the public safety or defence of Her Majesty's dominions and the general interests of British subjects outside Malta. In addition to this general reservation, certain subjects were specifically withheld from the Legislature's competence. The principal subjects so reserved dealt with the defence of the island and naval, military or air force matters generally, aliens, immigration, currency and treaties and relations with foreign states. Laws dealing with "reserved matters" could be made by the Governor subject to Her Majesty's approval, or by Order in Council.

The Governor was assisted by two Councils: the Executive Council, containing Maltese Ministers, which was in effect a cabinet, and the Nominated Council, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Secretary (as *ex officio* members), and the three Heads of Services from the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. There was also a Privy Council consisting of the members of these two bodies together.

Following protracted and unsuccessful negotiations between the Maltese Cabinet and the United Kingdom Government on economic matters, the then Ministers resigned on April 21, 1958, and the Legislative Assembly was dissolved. The Governor assumed direct responsibility for the administration of the islands and on April 29 proclaimed a state of public emergency in view of the necessity to legislate in the absence of Ministers and of the disturbances which had taken place.

On August 18, 1958, Her Majesty's Government announced its intention of inviting the Maltese political parties to join in discussions on future constitutional arrangements in November of that year. These discussions were duly held in London, but no common basis for progress could be found. In consequence, Her Majesty's Government revoked the 1947 Constitution and introduce on April 15, 1959, a new interim Constitution, whereby the former "dyarchy" disappeared, and a unitary form of government took its place, headed by the Governor himself, who is advised by an Executive Council comprising both officials and nominated members. Her Majesty's Government has announced its intention of holding further constitutional talks with the Maltese political parties, with a view to the restoration of self-government, when the political situation offers the prospect of such discussions proving fruitful.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1959) £7,000

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chief Secretary, Hon. A. Campbell. *Members*, Hon. D. S. Stephens (*Legal Secretary*); Hon. D. A. Shepherd, O.B.E. (*Financial Secretary*); Hon. J. J. Cremona, LL.D. (*Attorney-General*); Hon. E. Cuschieri, C.B.E. (*Administrative Secretary*); Hon. A. Salomone, O.B.E. (*Deputy Financial Secretary*); Hon. E. G. Arrigo; Prof. Hon. J. H. Xuereb, LL.D.; Col. Hon. A. J. Dunkerley; Hon. J. La Rosa.

Clerk of the Council, Comm. E. G. Montanaro.

THE JUDICATURE

Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir Anthony Mamo, O.B.E. . £1,550

Judges, Dr. A. J. Montanaro-Gauci, C.B.E.; Dr. W. Harding, C.B.E.; Dr. T. E. Gouder; Dr. A. V. Camilleri; Dr. J. Caruana Colombo; Dr. A. Magri; Dr. J. Flores ..... each £1,200

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. G. Ellis.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL IN LONDON

Malta House, Haymarket, S.W.1.

[Trafalgar: 5033]

Commissioner-General, Col. V. G. Vella, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E., E.D.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17′–57° 46′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′–20° 33′, and comprising with its dependencies an area of 895 square miles. The resident population at the census of 1952 was 501,415, made up of Indians, Europeans (mainly French), and persons of mixed descent. The total population, including dependencies, was estimated (Dec. 31, 1958) at 632,721.

Mauritius was discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1638 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Isle de France, but did not settle it until 1721. Under the French it became a great centre of trade. In 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule though the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivable area of about 220,000 acres, 204,000 are under sugar, about 1,700 under aloe (regular plantations), 1,000 under maize, 4,000 under tea, 1,100 under tobacco and the rest under other foodcrops and mixed farming. The sugar crop of 1959 was about 580,000 metric tons.

Situated just within the tropics but being a small land mass in a large ocean area, Mauritius has a climate more subtropical than tropical except at low altitudes. In summer conditions are sometimes trying because of high humidities and light winds rather than because of the relatively high temperatures. The island lies in that region of the South Indian Ocean where tropical cyclones are most frequent. At times, as in 1892, 1931, 1945 and 1960 they are very severe and do much damage to crops and buildings.

Railways and Shipping.—There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered in 1959 amounted to 1,384,967 tons, and the shipping cleared to 1,391,220 tons. In 1959 there were 82 miles of railway (4 ft. 8½ in. gauge). 76 post-offices and postal agencies, 48 telegraph offices and 15 telephone-exchange offices in the island, with 210 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph of the railway and 11,140 miles of underground and overhead (Government) telephone wires and 8,673 telephone installations.

Civil Aviation.—The island is linked by air with Africa, U.K. and Europe through the scheduled services of *Air France*, twice weekly with Starliner aircraft. South African Airways, flying DC7B aircraft, and Qantas Empire Airways with Super Constellations, provide scheduled services from South Africa and Australia respectively, *viâ* Mauritius and Cocos Islands.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Educational facilities are available up to University entrance level. Primary education is provided in 559 schools, of which 113 are Government, 76 aided and 370 unaided schools. There are 4 Government secondary schools, 3 for boys (one being a Technical Institute) and 1 for girls, and 66 non-Government secondary schools, 8 of which are grant-aided.

FINANCE

	1958–59	1959–60*
Public revenue	Rs.129,019,774	Rs.135,777,720
Public expenditure	136,266,030	136,266,030

*Estimated.

Currency—Rs. = Rupee = 1*s.* 6*d.*

TRADE

	1958	1959
Total imports	Rs.299,218,253	Rs.286,851,725
Total exports	283,708,053	283,137,901
Imports from U.K.	£6,834,628	£6,976,550
Exports to U.K.	15,537,424	13,342,782

The necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. 85 per cent. of the island's trade was with Great Britain and other Commonwealth countries in 1959.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is vested in a Governor with an Executive and Legislative Council. The Mauritius (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958, provides for a Legislative Council consisting of the Speaker (appointed by the Governor from outside the Council), three *ex officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), forty elected members and such nominated members not exceeding 12 in number as the Governor may appoint.

The Colony is divided into 40 single member Constituencies and every person (male or female) has the right to vote who—(*a*) is a British subject of the age of 21 years or upwards; and (*b*) has resided in the Colony for a period of at least 6 months immediately before the date of registration or is domiciled in the Colony and is residing therein at that date; and (*c*) has resided in the constituency in which he claims to be registered as a voter for a period of at least 6 months immediately before the date of registration.

The Executive Council consists of the 3 *ex officio* members above mentioned and 9 appointed members. The appointed members are persons who are elected or nominated members of the Legislative Council and are appointed by the Governor acting in his discretion. The *ex officio* members and the appointed members are all styled Ministers. The Ministerial system was established in July, 1957 in anticipation of the constitution provided in 1958.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Colville Montgomery Deverell, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (1959)	Rs.75,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C., J. L. Morgan.	
Speaker, Legislative Council, H. R. Vaghjee.	
Deputy Speaker, Legislative Council, R. Rault.	
Commander, Mauritius Garrison, Col. B. S. M. Carson.	
Colonial Secretary, T. D. Villiers	Rs.40,000
Deputy Colonial Secretary, F. L. Simpson	29,000
Financial Secretary, A. F. Bates, C.M.G.	36,000
Financial Secretary, J. D. Greig	36,000
Deputy Financial Secretaries, D. A. Kain, O.B.E.; J. D. Greig	28,000
Establishment Secretary, C. Bouloux (*acting*)	28,000
Chairman, Public Service Commission, N. A. C. Weir, C.M.G., O.B.E., E.D.	Rs.27,750
Director, Central Information Office, K. Hazareesingh	26,500
Chief Justice, R. Neerunjun, O.B.E.	41,000
Puisne Judges, A. R. M. Osman; J. G. H. Glover; M. J. L. Rivallaud, M.B.E. (*acting*) each	32,000
Attorney-General, J. J. M. Lavoipierre	36,000
Director of Agriculture, M. N. Lucie-Smith	34,000
Comptroller of Customs, H. J. Sabben	28,500
Labour Commissioner, W. Broadhead-Williams	26,500
Director of Public Works and Surveys, R. Berenger, C.B.E.	34,000
Registrar-General, R. Brouard	26,500
Director of Audit, D. G. Britton, O.B.E.	28,500
Director of Medical Services, Dr. E. Lasonczi, M.B.E.	34,000
Accountant-General, A. R. Harvais, I.S.O.	26,500
Director of Education, R. H. Clough	34,000
Director of Telecommunications, H. A. Smith	26,500
Conservator of Forests, L. F. Edgerley, O.B.E.	28,500
Director of Meteorology, E. G. Davy	26,500
Commissioner of Police, R. M. Desvaux	32,000
Commissioner of Prisons, J. M. T. B. Ross	26,500
Postmaster-General (vacant)	26,500
Income Tax Commissioner, H. R. Hurd	28,500
Director of Statistics, L. E. Honoré	26,500
General Manager of Railways, J. A. R. Closel	28,500
Chief Architect (vacant)	26,500
British Council Representative, G. de. G. Sells, D.S.O., D.F.C.	

CAPITAL, ΨPort Louis. Population (1959), 87,550; other centres are Curepipe (27,900), Beau Bassin and Rose Hill (35,550), Vacoas and Phoenix (35,250), Quatre Bornes (22,000) and ΨMahebourg (11,550).

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

Rodrigues, 350 miles east-north-east of Mauritius, area, 40 square miles. Population (1959) 17,443. Cattle, beans, salt fish, sheep and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a Magistrate and Civil Commissioner from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius. *Magistrate*, C. Rochecouste.

Trade with Mauritius

	1958	1959
Total imports	Rs.3,857,514	Rs.4,425,040
Total exports	1,709,575	1,250,985

Other Dependencies.—Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coconut oil. The most important are the Oil Islands Group, the largest of which, Ψ*Diego Garcia* (pop. 1958, 625), lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour; other islands are Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Agalega, St. Brandon, Salomon, and Trois Frères. The island's and the "Other Dependencies" is about 47½ square miles, with a population (1958) of 1,815.

Trade with Mauritius

	1958	1959
Imports	Rs.955,663	Rs.554,491
Exports	1,263,244	1,362,895

THE NEW HEBRIDES

The New Hebrides Group, in the South Pacific Ocean, situated between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude, of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles, is administered by a British-French Condominium Government.

The principal islands are Espiritu Santo, Malekula, Epi, Ambrym, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna, Aneityum, Aoba, Maewo and Pentecost. The British Resident Commissioner, exercising powers delegated to him by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and the French Resident Commissioner, representing the High Commissioner for France in the Pacific Ocean, are the joint heads of the Administration. They each have small staffs of national officers who assist them in general administrative work and the running of social services (health and education) financed from national funds, part of which come from the Metropolitan Governments. In addition they jointly control the "mixed" public services (posts and telegraphs, public works, mines, meteorology, etc.) which are financed from funds raised in the Territory. The population (1959) was 61,210, of which 56,739 is the estimated number of native inhabitants. Principal products are copra, coffee, cocoa, kauri timber and sandalwood. Imports for 1959 totalled £2,036,020, of which £1,021,730 was the value of imports from Australia. Exports in 1959 were valued at £2,666,424, £2,033,768 being the value of exports to France. Joint revenue, 1959, £549,604; expenditure on joint services, £497,102.

Attached to the New Hebrides are the Banks (309 sq. miles, pop. 2,475) and Torres (40 sq. miles, pop. 164) Islands.

Seat of New Hebrides Administration—Ψ Vila, Efate, pop. about 1,900.

British High Commissioner, D. C. C. Trench, C.M.G., M.C.
French High Commissioner, L. Péchoux.
British Resident Commissioner, J. S. Rennie, C.M.G., O.B.E.
French Resident Commissioner, B. M. Favreau.

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

The Federation of Nigeria is situated on the west coast of Africa. It is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea, on the west and north by Dahomey and French Niger and on the east by the French Cameroons. A small portion of the old German colony of the Cameroons is administered by the United Kingdom under United Nations' Trusteeship as an integral part of Nigeria. The area including this portion is about 373,250 sq. miles. A belt of mangrove swamp forest 10–60 miles in width lies along the entire coastline. North of this there is a zone 50–100 miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil-palm bush. North of this the country rises and the vegetation changes to open woodland and savannah. In the extreme north the country is almost desert. There are few mountains except along the eastern boundary, where the highest peak is the 13,350-foot Cameroon Mountain. In Northern Nigeria, the central plateau rises to 6,000 feet, with an average level of 4,000 feet. The Niger, Benue, and Cross are the main rivers.

The climate varies with the types of country described above, but Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics and temperatures are high. Temperatures of over 100° in the north are common while coast temperatures are seldom over 90°. The humidity at the coast, however, is much higher than in the north. The rainy season is from about May to October; rainfall varies from under 25 inches a year in the extreme north to 150 inches on the eastern coast line. An area at the foot of the Cameroon Mountain has a freak rainfall of over 350 inches. During the dry season the *harmattan* wind blows from the desert: it is laden with fine particles of dust.

The 1952–53 Census returns gave a total population of 31,200,000 (Northern Region 16,800,000; Eastern Region 8,000,000; Western Region 6,400,000). It is estimated that at mid-1959 the total population was about 35,000,000. The population is almost entirely African. There are some 17,000 Europeans, Americans, Lebanese and others engaged in Government posts, commerce and Missionary work. The most important towns are Ψ Lagos (pop. 350,000), Ibadan (500,000), Kano (230,000), Iwo (100,000), Ogomosho (139,000), Oyo (72,000), Oshogobo (122,000), Onitsha (77,000), Ife (111,000), Abeokuta (84,000), Ilesha (72,000), Enugu (63,000), Aba (58,000), Yerwa (55,000), Katsina (53,000), Port Harcourt (72,000), Sokoto (48,000), Zaria (54,000).

Health Services.—The country has many formidable health problems, chief among which are annual outbreaks of smallpox and cerebrospinal fever (mainly in the Northern Region), and of yellow fever (mainly in the Eastern Region), and the widespread prevalence of malaria, yaws, bilharziasis, intestinal helminth infestations and malnutrition. These are being combated by the expansion of medical facilities as fast as finance and the training of staff will allow, the emphasis being on preventive medicine, raising the standard of living and education of the people. A University undergraduate teaching hospital was opened at Ibadan in November, 1957. Extensive campaigns have been organized against malaria, blindness and leprosy.

Education.—Education is the responsibility of the Regional Governments, the Federal Government retaining responsibility for education in Lagos and for those institutions of higher learning which have Nigerian significance, such as the University College and the University College Teaching Hospital at Ibadan, the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology with branches at Zaria, Ibadan and Enugu, and the Man O' War Training Centre. Free and universal primary education for all children within the 6–12 year age group is now available in West and East Nigeria and in the Federal Territory of Lagos. About 3,000,000 pupils were enrolled at primary and higher schools in 1959.

Production and Industry.—Nigeria is mainly an agricultural country. Five of the country's main agricultural products, *viz.* palm-oil and palm kernels, cocoa, cotton, bananas (from the Cameroons) and ground-nuts are of the greatest importance in Nigeria's export trade (see figures under "Trade" below). Other crops include benniseed, capsicums, cassava, coffee, copra, guinea-corn, gum arabic, kola-nuts, maize, millet, plassava, rice, rubber, tobacco and yams. There are important tin and coal-mining industries, at Jos and Enugu respectively. The coal is mainly used within the country; in 1958, 860,128 tons were produced. Nigeria is the principal source of supply of the world's requirements of columbite. Timber and hides and skins are other major exports. Industrial products include soap, cigarettes, beer, margarine, groundnut oil, meal and cake, concentrated fruit juices, soft drinks, canned food, metal containers, plywood, textiles, ceramic products, cotton cloth and rubber shoes.

Railways.—The Nigerian railway system, which is controlled by the Nigerian Railway Corporation,

is the most extensive in any British Colonial territory. There are 1,770 route miles of lines. Construction of a 400-mile extension to Maiduguri was begun in Sept. 1958. There are two major bridges, one over the Niger at Jebba and one over the Benue at Makurdi. The latter is 2,624 ft. long, and it is believed to be the second longest in Africa. The North-western main line runs from Lagos to Kano (700 miles) through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jebba, Minna, Kaduna and Zaria. From Kano the line continues for another 143 miles in a north-easterly direction to its terminus at Nguru, and there is a branch line from Zaria *vid* Gusau to Kaura Namoda to serve north-western Nigeria. This line is also linked with Sokoto by a scheduled railway road service from Gusau. The eastern line runs from Port Harcourt deep-water quay on the Bonny river through the thickly populated oil palm area to Enugu, where it serves the collieries. It then crosses the Benue and joins the north-western line at Kaduna, 569 miles from Port Harcourt. A branch line of 63 miles from Kafanchan serves the tin mines at Jos. The railway hauled 2,739,000 tons of freight in 1958, and its passenger traffic totalled over 7,863,000 passengers. Train mileage exceeded 6,988,000.

Roads.—There are 36,007 miles of motorable road. Most of the roads have gravelled or earth surfaces, but about 4,031 miles are tarred. An extensive programme of bituminous surfacing is now being carried out.

Civil Aviation.—Trunk route services operated by British, Netherlands, French and Belgian airlines bring Nigeria within less than 20 hours of the Western European capitals and South Africa. There are also connections to French Africa and the United States. A network of internal air services connects the main internal centres. Passenger traffic on internal services totalled 73,473 during 1958. Comprehensive radio navigational aids are installed at Kano and Lagos airports, and basic radio navigational facilities are provided at the twelve other aerodromes in regular use. There is a network of meteorological reporting stations.

Federal Finance

	1958–59	1959–60*
Revenue	£74,172,005	£83,923,990
Expenditure	72,672,005	76,121,150
Public debt	17,050,000	17,050,000

* Estimated.

Revenue and Expenditure figures include statutory appropriations from Federal to Regional revenues.

Trade.—Exports to the U.K. include about one-third of the U.K.'s total cocoa imports, one-quarter of her tin imports, one-quarter of her dry hides, and 10 per cent. of her hardwoods.

	1957	1958
Total imports	£152,468,000	£166,906,000
Total exports	124,177,000	132,919,000
	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£65,898,052	£72,378,633
Exports to U.K.	79,806,966	87,354,258

The principal imports (1958) were cotton piece goods (£16,296,000), unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes (£1,611,000), jute bags and sacks (£2,192,000), artificial silk piece-goods (£10,790,000), motor-vehicles and spares (£10,790,000), bicycles and spare parts (£1,390,000), other machinery (£28,179,000), cement (£4,101,000), corrugated iron sheets (£2,472,000), stockfish (£6,841,000), beverages (£3,934,000), and petroleum products (£6,208,000). The principal exports were cocoa (£26,795,000), tin ore (£3,937,000), groundnuts (£26,948,000), palm-kernels (£20,450,000), palm oil (£12,633,000), timber, sawn and logs (£6,251,000), hides and skins (£3,258,000), cotton (£7,845,000), bananas (£3,264,000), columbite (£1,457,000) and rubber (£7,626,000).

Government

Nigeria is divided into three Regions known as the Northern Region, the Eastern Region and the Western Region (with Regional Headquarters at Kaduna, Enugu and Ibadan respectively), the quasi-Federal Trusteeship Territory of the Southern Cameroons (with Headquarters at Buea), and the Federal Capital of Lagos. Eastern and Western Nigeria became self-governing in 1957 and Northern Nigeria in 1959.

The Federal Council of Ministers is an all-Nigerian body except for the Governor-General of the Federation, who presides over its meetings. A system of Ministries is now established and, with few exceptions, all Government departments are integrated into ministries as divisions. Provision exists for the creation of an upper house or senate.

In Western and Northern Nigeria there are a House of Assembly and a House of Chiefs. The Executive Council in each region is presided over by a Premier, and the Governor in each case has limited power and acts on the advice of his ministers. Eastern Nigeria has a House of Assembly, and legislation has been approved for the creation of a House of Chiefs. The Premier is the chief minister, presiding over the Executive Council, and the Governor acts as above.

The executive authority of the Federation extends to such subjects as external affairs, aviation, banks, census, customs, defence, police, shipping, mines and minerals, posts and telegraphs, trunk roads and railways. Regional Governments have administrative and executive responsibility for regional legislation, development plans, health, education, local government, agriculture, justice, finance, natural resources, regional public works, communications (other than those under Federal control), regional trade, industry and production and welfare.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir James Wilson Robertson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E. (1955).

Federal Cabinet

Prime Minister, Hon. Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, K.B.E.

Minister of Lands and Lagos Affairs, Hon. Mohammadu Ribadu, M.B.E.

Minister of Communications, Hon. Olu Akinfosile.

Minister of Transport and Aviation, Hon. R. A. Njoku.

Minister of Finance, Hon. Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh, C.M.G.

Minister of Commerce and Industries, Hon. Zana Bukar Mohammadu Dipcharima.

Minister of Health, Hon. Waziri Ibrahim.

Minister of Information, Hon. Theophilus Benson.

Minister of Education, Hon. A. Wachuku.

Minister of Labour and Welfare, Hon. J. M. Johnson.

Minister of Works and Surveys, Hon. Mohammadu Inua Wada.

Minister of Mines and Power, Hon. Maitama Sule.

Minister of Economic Development and Natural Resources, Hon. Shehu Shageri.

Minister of Internal Affairs, Hon. Usman Sarki.

Minister of Pensions, Establishment and Nigerianisation Hon. Yisa Yaradua.

Ministers of State, Hon. Matthew Mbu; Hon. M. Olarewanju.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, NORTHERN REGION

Governor, Northern Region, His Excellency Sir Gawain Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Premier and Minister of Local Government, The Sardauna of Sokoto, K.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, EASTERN REGION

Governor, Eastern Region (vacant)

Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr. the Hon. Nnamdi Azikiwe.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, WESTERN REGION

Governor, Western Region, His Excellency the Oni of Ife.

Premier, Hon. Chief Samuel Ladoke Akintola.

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Federal Supreme Court, Sir Adetokunbo Ademola.

Chief Justice, High Court of Lagos and the Southern Cameroons, Sir Marie de Lestang.

Chief Justice, Northern Region High Court, Sir Algernon Brown.

Chief Justice, Eastern Region High Court, Louis Mbanafo.

Chief Justice, Western Region High Court, R. Y. Hedges.

Commissioner in U.K., Abdul Maliki, Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

British Council Representative in Nigeria, A. W Steward, O.B.E.

CAMEROONS

(Trusteeship Territory of the Cameroons)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914–18.

The approximate geographical limits of the German territory were 2°–12° 30′ N. lat. and 8° 30′–16° E. long. and the area was about 177,496 square miles. By the Milner-Simon Agreement of July 10, 1919 the whole area was divided into a British sphere (about 34,081 square miles) and a French sphere (about 143,415 square miles). In 1922 the territories were placed by the League of Nations under British and French Mandates, and in 1946 by the United Nations under British and French Trusteeship. The Cameroons under United Kingdom administration marches the whole distance of the Nigerian Eastern boundary, save for one short break. A census conducted in 1952 and 1953 showed the population of the British sphere to be 1,440,000.

The two narrow strips of territory reach from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad, a distance of 700 miles, and lie diagonally between 4° 12 30′ N. lat. and 8° 30′–14° 45′ E. long. The nature of the country varies to a remarkable extent, from the coastal mangrove swamps and thick forest regions to the grasslands at heights of 4,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. and more, and again to sandy and swampy areas in the region of Dikwa and Lake Chad. The highest point is the peak of the Cameroon Mountain, which rises to a height of 13,350 ft. It is volcanic and erupted in 1959, when a considerable volume of lava was discharged without doing any serious damage.

The Cameroons under United Kingdom administration is administered as part of Nigeria. The Northern areas, which are administered as part of the Northern Region of Nigeria, are administered by the Residents of the adjoining Provinces of Adamawa, Bornu and Benue. The Executive Council of the Northern Region of Nigeria includes a Minister with a portfolio for Northern Cameroons Affairs who is a representative of the Territory. The Southern section, formerly administered as two provinces of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, became, on October 1, 1954, quasi-federal territory within the Federation of Nigeria, with its own Legislature (known as the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly) and Executive Council, competent, subject to the assent of the Governor-General of Nigeria, in all matters reserved to the Regions by the Federal constitution of Nigeria. In 1958 further changes were made in the constitution, the first Premier was appointed and portfolios distributed to unofficial members of the Executive Council.

Cattle breeding and the production of guinea corn are the chief occupations of the population of Dikwa, which consists mainly of Shuwa Arabs and Kanuri. The inhabitants of the areas which for administrative purposes form part of the Adamawa Province are mostly primitive hillmen whose chief occupation is agriculture. Cattle breeding and agriculture, of which coffee is becoming the main economic crop, are the chief occupations in the Bamenda area, which consists mostly of high grassland.

The country nearer the sea-coast is rich in timber, and the volcanic soil of the lower slopes of the Cameroon Mountain is particularly fertile. 250,000 acres of this land, formerly German-owned plantations, have been leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation, which was set up in 1946 for the production of bananas, oil palm products, rubber and cocoa, almost all of which are exported. Profits earned by the Corporation accrue to the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons, in which section the properties operated by the Corporation are situated

The chief exports from the Territory are bananas, cocoa, rubber, palm oil and kernels, coffee and timber; the chief imports are textiles, motor spirit, provisions, ironware and salt.

A Colonial Development and Welfare allocation of about £1,500,000 will be available for the territory's development plan for 1955–60. The major part of this is devoted to the improvement of the territory's road system. Other schemes will include the provision of water supplies in urban and rural areas, the development of medical and health services and the expansion of educational facilities in the territory.

The seaports ΨVictoria and ΨTiko are connected with Buea and all divisional headquarters by motor road.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

(Western Pacific High Commission)

High Commissioner, His Excellency David Clive Crosbie Trench, C.M.G., M.C., (1961).....	(+*allce.* £A1,315)	£A4,375
Chief Secretary, M. D. I. Gass, C.M.G.....		£A2,800
Financial Sec., A. M. Wilkie		2,450
Legal Adviser and Attorney-General of British Solomon Islands Protectorate, J. N. Glover.....		2,450
Secretary for Protectorate Affairs, V. L. Andersen, O.B.E.		2,250
Senior Assistant Secs., T. Russell; L. M. Davies (*Finance*); D. G. Cudmore ..		1,885

The principal groups under the High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands are (1) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony; (2) The British Solomon Islands Protectorate; (3) The New Hebrides; (4) There are also a number of scattered groups and isolated islands, including Caroline, Flint, Malden, Starbuck and Vostock Islands, which are not attached to any group.

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, which includes Ocean, Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands, besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups, was formerly a Protectorate, and was formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The total land area of the Colony is about 360 sq. miles with a population (Census, 1947) of 36,000 (304 Europeans, 142 Chinese, 29,923 Micronesians and 5,066 Polynesians), estimated at 44,993 at the end of 1959. Expressed in Australian currency, the estimated revenue of the Colony in 1959 was £539,876; expenditure £472,646.

The Government maintains one boys' boarding school and 21 primary schools. Village school primary education is mainly run by missionary societies, with financial assistance from the Government, and at the end of 1959 these schools were attended by 8,155 pupils.

The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° E. longitude, consists of 16 islands, Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaiang, Tarawa (Headquarters of the Colony), Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana and Arorae. The area of the group is 114 sq. miles and the population (estimated 1959) 34,406. The *Ellice Group* of 9 islands (Nanumea, Nanumanga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Nuilakita) lies between lat. 5° 30′ and 11° SE. and long. 176° E. and 180° E. The area of the group is 9½ sq. miles and the population (estimated 1958) 4,938. *Ocean Island* (or Banaba), in lat. 0° 52′ S. and long. 169° 35′ E. was proclaimed British in 1900. The *Line Islands* between lat. 4° 40′ and 2° N. and long. 160° 20′ and 157° W. include Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands. *Fanning* and *Washington Islands* were included in the Colony in 1916, *Christmas Island* in 1919. Christmas Island is the largest atoll in the Pacific. The boundaries of the Colony were extended (March 18, 1937) to include the *Phœnix Islands* (Birnie, Canton, Enderbury, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phœnix and Sydney Islands), between 3° and 5° S. and 170° and 175° W. Enderbury and Canton Islands are for common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications, under an agreement made on April 6, 1939. Canton Island is an international airport on the Trans-Pacific route between Fiji and Honolulu.

In each island of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups (except Niulakita) and in two islands in the Phœnix Group there is a native Government under an appointed native magistrate whose court administers a code of native laws. The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Michael Louis Bernacchi, C.M.G., O.B.E., (1952) .....(+allce. £175) £A3,645

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate, established in 1893, now includes all the islands in the Solomons Archipelago S. and S.E. of the large island of Bougainville. The main islands in the Protectorate are Choiseul, Santa Ysabel, Shortland Group, Vella Lavella, Kolumbangara, Ganongga, Gizo, New Georgia, Florida, Guadalcanal, Russells, Malaita and San Cristobal, and the outlying islands of Bellona, Rennell, Santa Cruz, Vanikoro, Tikopia, Cherry, Mitre, Utupua, Swallow (or Reef Islands) and Duff Groups, Sikaiana (or Stewart) and Ontong Java (or Lord Howe Atoll). The Protectorate is situated between 5°–13° S. lat. and 155°–170° 20′ E. long. It has a total land area of about 11,500 square miles and ocean area of about 270,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 700 Eueopeans, 650 Chinese, Indians and Fijians, 108,000 Melanesians and 5,000 Polynesians. Estimated revenue (1960) £A1,576,340 (including Colonial Development and Welfare Funds (£A389,620) and Grant-in-Aid from the United Kingdom (£A408,270)); estimated expenditure (1960) £A1,576,340; imports (1959) £A1,554,741; exports £A2,436,951. The main imports are foodstuffs, consumer goods and building materials. Principal exports are copra and timber. The headquarters of the Western Pacific High Commission were moved from Suva in Fiji to Honiara, the capital of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, in December, 1952, and the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific assumed the direct administration of the Protectorate on Jan. 2, 1953.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

The South Pacific Commission, an advisory and consultative body set up by the six Governments responsible for the administration of island territories in the South Pacific region, recommends to the member Governments means for promoting the well-being of the peoples of these territories. It is concerned with social, economic and health matters. *Headquarters*, Nouméa, New Caledonia.

The Commission was established by an Agreement between the Governments of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, signed at Canberra in 1947 and ratified on July 29, 1948. Until November 7, 1951, the area of the Commission's activities comprised territories lying generally south of the Equator from and including Netherlands New Guinea in the west to the French Establishments in Oceania and Pitcairn in the east. On November 7, 1951, an additional Agreement was signed extending the scope of the Commission to include Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States administration. The Commission consists of twelve Commissioners, two from each Government, and normally holds one session each year. The first Session was held in May, 1948.

There are two auxiliary bodies, the Research Council and the South Pacific Conference. There is a Research Council meeting yearly, which may be either a meeting of the full Council, or of one or other of its three main sections, specializing in health, economic development and social development. Members of the Council are appointed by the Commission and are selected for their special knowledge of the questions with which the Commission is concerned, and the problems of the Territories in these fields. The chief function of the Research Council is to advise the Commission what investigations are necessary. Arrangements to carry out those which are approved are the responsibility of the Secretary-General and other principal officers. The South Pacific Conference, which meets at intervals not exceeding three years, consists of delegates from the territories who may be accompanied by advisers.

Secretary-General, T. R. Smith.

Executive Officers, J. Barrau (*Economic Development*); Dr. R. Seddon (*Social Development*); T. K. Abbott (*Health*).

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

AREA AND POPULATION

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland covers an area of over 485,000 square miles (S. Rhodesia, 150,333; N. Rhodesia 290,323; and Nyasaland 46,066 square miles), including approximately 9,380 square miles of water.

Population.—The estimated total population of the Federation (December, 1959) is 8,220,000 of all races (S. Rhodesia 3,030,000; N. Rhodesia 2,390,000; Nyasaland 2,800,000).

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries.—The Federation extends from latitude 22° 30′ South to latitude 8° 15′ South. On the South it is bordered by the Union of South Africa, on the West by the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Portuguese West Africa, on the North-West and North by the Belgian Congo, on the North by Tanganyika and on the East by Portuguese East Africa.

Relief.—Most of Rhodesia is at an altitude of between 3,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level, the highest land lying on the eastern border of Southern Rhodesia where some mountains rise above 8,000 feet above sea level. In the large river valleys, the Zambezi, Sabi, Kafue and Luangwa, the level of the land falls to below 2,000 feet.

In Nyasaland the level of the littoral of Lake Nyasa and of parts of the Shire River Valley is 1,500 feet above sea level. Elsewhere the altitude varies between 2,500 and 7,000 feet with the crest of the Mlanje Mountain massif rising to 10,000 feet above sea level. Lake Nyasa itself, the greatest depth of which is 1,226 feet, is a southward extension of the Great Rift Valley.

Rivers.—Portions of the Zambezi River, Lake Nyasa, Lake Bangweulu, the Luapula River and the Chambeshi River are navigable and are extensively used by waterborne transport. The Federation has, however, no great natural waterways, either to provide access to the sea or to connect major industrial centres, but there are a number of large rivers which could be brought into the service of agriculture for irrigation and of power supplies for hydro-electric schemes. The recently completed Kariba Dam, on the Zambezi, is 284 miles long and 1,800 sq. miles in area, irrigates an area of 2,000 sq. miles, and provides hydro-electric power from the Copper Belt to Bulawayo. The principal rivers, in addition to the Zambezi, are—in Southern Rhodesia: the Sabi River and its tributaries (irrigation and power potentialities); the Hunyani River (already dammed at several points); and the Umfuli River (irrigation potentialities). In Northern Rhodesia: the Kafue River (power potentialities); the Mulungushi and Lunsemfwa Rivers (already supplying hydro-electric power to Broken Hill mine and town); and the Zambezi River at the Victoria Falls (supplying hydro-electric power to Livingstone). In Nyasaland: the Shire River (power and irrigation potentialities).

Climate.—Though the entire Federal area lies within the tropics most of it is at an altitude which gives climatic conditions favouring permanent European settlement. The main rainfall throughout the area is concentrated into a season extending from about November to March. Average rainfall (except for certain somewhat arid low-lying regions on the one hand and some high altitude areas of very heavy rainfall on the other) is in the vicinity of 25 to 30 inches a year.

GOVERNMENT

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into being on September 4, 1953, when the first Governor-General assumed office. The Order-in-Council authorizing the setting up of the Federation was approved by Her Majesty the Queen on August 1, 1953. An interim Ministry was sworn in on September 7. The first elections to the Federal Assembly took place on December 15, 1953. In the first months of the Federation only the minimum administrative machine was created and the Federal Government assumed its functions from the territories by degrees. By July 1, 1954, the Federal Ministries had taken over most of their duties.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General, His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C.; *born* Oct. 17, 1914; *assumed office*, October, 1957
(+£3,500 *allce.*) £5,000
Official Secretary and Comptroller, Commander J. P. P. Michell, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*).
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. D. F. Myddelton; Flt.-Lt. J. Mussell.

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY

(November, 1956)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir Roy Welensky, K.C.M.G.
(+£1,000 *tax free allce.*) £4,000
Minister of Transport, Hon. W. H. Eastwood, C.B.E. *£3,250
Minister of Commerce and Industry and of Posts, Hon. F. S. Owen *£3,250
Minister of Finance, Hon. D. Macintyre, C.B.E. *£3,250
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. C. Graylin *£3,250
Minister of Law, Hon. J. M. Greenfield, C.M.G., Q.C. *£3,250
Minister of Home Affairs and of Power, Hon. Sir Malcolm Barrow, C.B.E. *£3,250
Minister of Defence, Economic Affairs and for the Public Services, Hon. J. M. Caldicott, C.M.G. *£3,250
Minister of Education and of Health, Hon. B. D. Goldberg *£3,250
Minister of Works, Hon. G. W. R. L'Ange, C.B.E. *£3,250
Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister and External Affairs, F. H. N. Parry, C.B.E.
Deputy Secretary for Defence, M. B. Benoy.
Secretary for Transport, T. G. Gisborne, C.B.E.
Secretary for Commerce and Industry, D. H. Cummings, O.B.E.
Secretary for Home Affairs, A. D. Evans, C.B.E.
Attorney-General, R. A. Yates, Q.C.
Solicitor-General, M. W. Dennison, M.C.
Postmaster-General, W. Davidson.
Secretary for Education, D. C. Ferrer.
Secretary for Agriculture, C. A. Murray, O.B.E.
Secretary for Health, Dr. D. M. Blair, O.B.E.
Under Secretary for Power, T. S. Bell.
Secretary for Law and Government Solicitor, D. D. O'Donovan.
Secretary for Economic Affairs, J. Ward.
Secretary for the Public Service Commission, D. R. Allen.
Secretary for Finance, H. M. McDowell, C.B.E.
Under Secretary for Works, R. W. Petheram, M.B.E.
Comptroller and Auditor General, D. J. Morris.

* *Plus* £500 tax free allowance.

REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

UNITED KINGDOM

Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, W.C.2

High Commissioner, Sir Gilbert Rennie, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.

Deputy High Commissioner, P. F. Barrett, O.B.E.

EAST AFRICA, Nairobi (*Commissioner*).—J. T. Steyn.

NIGERIA, Lagos (*Commissioner*).—J. F. Bowles.

UNION OF S. AFRICA, Pretoria (*High Commissioner*).—J. W. M. Fitt, O.B.E.

PORTUGAL, Lisbon, (*Counsellor*).—R. G. Feltham.

U.S.A., Washington (*Minister*).—H. W. Jeffreys.

COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES IN SALISBURY

AUSTRALIA (*Trade Commissioner*).—H. M. le Marchand.

CANADA (*Trade Commissioner*).—L. S. Glass.

INDIA (*Asst. Commissioner*).—M. M. Khurana.

UNION OF S. AFRICA (*High Commissioner*).—H. L. T. Taswell.

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, M. R. Metcalf, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Deputy High Commissioner, H. G. M. Bass.
Military Adviser, Brig. C. J. R. Yeo, M.C.
Air Adviser, Wing Commander E. Evans.
Economic Adviser, J. W. Stoodley.

LEGISLATURE

The Federal Assembly consists of 59 members and is composed as follows: forty-four elected members (Southern Rhodesia, 24; Northern Rhodesia, 14; Nyasaland, 6); eight African elected members (Southern Rhodesia, 4; Northern Rhodesia, 2; Nyasaland, 2); 4 specially elected African members (Northern Rhodesia, 2; Nyasaland, 2); and three European members charged with special responsiblity for African interests, of whom one is elected in Southern Rhodesia and the other two appointed, one each by the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The main matters on which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws are external affairs, defence, immigration, financial and economic affairs, inter-territorial roads, railways, European agriculture in the Rhodesias, posts and telegraphs, education except African primary and secondary education and Federal courts. In addition, there are a number of matters on which both the Federal and Territorial Legislatures have powers to make laws. They include the development of industries, electricity, scientific and industrial research, health, town planning, archives, census and statistics.

African Affairs Board.—A Standing Committee of the Federal Assembly, known as the African Affairs Board, consists of the three European members representing African interests and one of the elected African members from each territory. The Board makes representations to the Federal Government on matters within the authority of the Federation in the interests of Africans; to assist a Territorial Government, at its request, in the study of matters affecting Africans, and to draw attention to any Federal legislation of a differentiating character and to ask that it should be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

Speaker of the Federal Assembly, Hon. T. I. F. Wilson, C.M.G.
Clerk of the House, Col. G. E. Wells, C.B.E., E.D.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

The Court, constituted under the Federal Constitution of 1953, came into being on July 1, 1955.

Chief Justice of the Federation, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Tredgold, K.C.M.G.

Federal Justices, Hon. Sir John Clayden; Hon. F. A. Briggs.

The Chief Justices of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are *ex officio* members of the Court.

DEFENCE

The Army of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with headquarters in Salisbury is comprised of regular and territorial forces. The regular forces include a battalion of The Rhodesian African Rifles, a battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and two battalions of the King's African Rifles, units of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Corps of Engineers, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Corps of Signals, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army Service Corps, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Medical Corps and the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army Pay Corps. The Territorial Force comprises three active force battalions and four reserve battalions of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment, with headquarters at Salisbury, Bulawayo and Kitwe. There are also three major training establishments. The Federation has its own regular air force, the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, which is equipped with Canberra and Vampire jet aircraft, as well as trainers and transport aircraft.

EDUCATION

The Federal Government is responsible for all education other than that of Africans, that is for European, Asian and Coloured children. In July, 1959, the numbers of such children at school were as follows: Southern Rhodesia, 47,913 (170 schools); Northern Rhodesia, 16,822 (71 schools); Nyasaland, 3,819 (29 schools). In addition to the Government Schools, there are 59 State-aided private schools, attended by a further 79,456 children.

FINANCE

The seventh Federal Budget was presented on June 30, 1960. Loan vote estimates for 1960–61 totalled £12,214,825. £2,900,000 of the loan vote was applied towards meeting part of the fiscal year's expenditure on the Kariba hydro-electric project. This project is now estimated to cost £80,000,000 in its first stage. A total of £46,600,000 has been secured from external sources the International Bank contributing £28,600,000, the Colonial Development Corporation £15,000,000, the Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd., £3,000,000 and £33,400,000 is being found from internal sources.

Revenue vote expenditure in 1960–61 is estimated at £63,073,068 against a total estimated revenue of £62,188,000.

	(1959–60) (Provisional)	(1960–61) (Estimated)
Revenue.....	£53,137,000	£62,188,000
Expenditure from revenue funds....	£54,211,000	£63,073,068
Expenditure from loan funds.....	£18,515,000	£12,214,825

The public debt amounted to £242,000,000 (provisional) at March 31, 1960.

Currency.—Federal currency is linked to British sterling and currency backing is held in London in balances, in British Treasury Bills and in Government securities issued in the United Kingdom. The Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which was established by an Act of the Federal Assembly in 1956, is responsible for the issue of the currency.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—European agriculture in Southern and Northern Rhodesia is the administrative responsibility of the Federal Government, the remainder of the agricultural industry of the Federal area being in the charge of the various Territorial Governments. Production of principal crops in 1959 was:

	Southern Rhodesia '000 lb.	Northern Rhodesia '000 lb.	Nyasaland '000 lb.	Total '000 lb.
Tobacco‡	180,428	7,344	36,825	230,597
Cotton	1,089	17	21,520	22,626
Tea	2,085	—	24,351	26,436
Wattle Extract	29,970	—	—	29,970

‡ All types except Turkish. Production of flue-cured tobacco, mainly in Southern Rhodesia, totalled 195,229,000 lb. and of fire-cured tobacco, mainly in Nyasaland, 26,478,000 lb.

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK, 1959

	Southern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia	Nyasaland	Total
Cattle	3,640,000	1,134,000	357,000	5,131,000
Sheep	315,000	154,000	75,000	1,428,000
Goats	423,000		461,000	
Pigs	108,000	65,000	120,000	293,000

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1959

	Quantity	Value
Copper	590,000 tons	£113,676,000
Gold	567,000 oz.	7,081,000
Asbestos	120,000 tons	7,405,000
Chrome	543,000 tons	3,031,000
Zinc	33,000 tons	2,158,000
Coal	4,143,000 tons	3,839,000
Lead	16,000 tons	933,000
Cobalt	—	2,741,000

Manufactures.—Since 1955–56, the census of industrial production has been held on a federal basis, giving a gross output of £126,117,000 and a net output of £53,405,000 for the year 1957–58. Tobacco, textiles and garments, foodstuffs and metal products remain the most important groups, drawing largely for their materials on local sources.

EXTERNAL TRADE

In 1959, the sixth year for which statistics of external trade were available for the Federation as a single trading entity, total external trade was valued at £330,220,000.

With exports valued at £186,950,000 and imports at £150,150,000, there was a favourable balance of trade of £43,731,000.

About 70 per cent. of the exports consisted of minerals—copper, gold, asbestos, lead, zinc, chrome being the most important. About 17 per cent. of all exports consisted of tobacco.

The remaining 13 per cent. was made up of a wide range of products, including manufactured articles of which textiles are the most important.

More than 45 per cent. of imports in 1958 were metals and machinery, a high proportion being mining, electrical and agricultural machinery, railway materials and other durable producers' goods required for the growth of industry, agriculture and basic services such as communications and the provision of electric power.

The most important market for the Federation's products and supplier of its requirements was the United Kingdom. Exports to the United Kingdom in 1959 were made up mainly of copper (£50,000,000), tobacco (£23,000,000), asbestos and tea.

Total	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£52,167,253	£49,357,716
Exports to U.K.	67,811,807	90,330,242

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The two Rhodesias are served by the Rhodesia Railways which connect with the South African Railways at Mafeking. The main line forks at Bulawayo; the northern section runs *via* the Victoria Falls through Northern Rhodesia to the Copperbelt and on to the Belgian Congo Border where it connects with the Belgian system. The eastern section runs along the watershed of Southern Rhodesia to serve the main centres and ends at Umtali where it joins the Portuguese system to provide access to Beira. With branch lines, the total mileage of the Rhodesia Railways is over 2,700 miles, including the line linking the Midlands of Southern Rhodesia with the port of Lourenço Marques in Portuguese East Africa, which was completed in 1955.

Nyasaland is served by the Nyasaland Railway system (the Trans-Zambezi Railway, the Central Africa Railway and the Nyasaland Railways) which connects Beira with Nyasaland. The total length of the system is nearly 500 miles.

Roads.—Main roads, which are in process of modernization, connect all the main centres of the Federation with one another and with adjacent territories, and secondary roads serve rural areas. The total route mileage of roads is nearly 52,000 miles (28,500 miles in Southern Rhodesia, 18,000 miles in Northern Rhodesia and nearly 5,400 miles in Nyasaland) of which some 12,000 miles are designated as main or principal roads (5,000 miles in Southern Rhodesia, excluding roads in towns, 4,300 miles in Northern Rhodesia and 2,300 miles in Nyasaland). Major bridges, many of which were the gift of the Beit Trustees, span the larger rivers on main roads, the Beit Bridge over the Limpopo, the Ottobeit Bridge at Chirundu over the Zambezi and the Birchenough Bridge over the Sabi River being noteworthy.

Air Services.—Civil aviation has made rapid progress in the Federal area since the war. The existing airline was reconstituted in partnership between the three territories as the Central African Airways Corporation. Flying Viscount, Dakota and Beaver aircraft, Central African Airways provide daily services between the major towns of the Federation and between them and Nairobi and Johannesburg, as well as a weekly service to London, and services to out-lying parts of the Federation. In addition there are many air charter firms and the major world airlines link the Federation with overseas countries. The new international airport at Salisbury is in full use and the Federal capital is now about 24 hours from London by Comet aircraft.

CAPITAL

SALISBURY, the Federal capital, is also the principal city of Southern Rhodesia. It is built round the site where the Pioneer Column ended its march into Mashonaland in 1890. Situated in the north-east of Southern Rhodesia, it is on the main railway

line which traverses the more closely settled areas of the Colony. Branch railway lines run north-east and north-west. It is the centre of the tobacco industry—the tobacco auction sales at Salisbury are the largest in the world—and an industrial centre of considerable importance. Estimated population, including townships on the periphery of Salisbury: Europeans, 86,000; Africans, 186,000; Asians and Coloured (mixed race), 5,000.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia, comprising Matabeleland, Mashonaland and Manicaland, is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, its political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,333 square miles. The estimated population, at Dec. 31, 1959, numbered 219,000 Europeans, 15,800 Asiatics and Coloureds and 2,800,000 Africans, giving a combined total of approximately 3,030,000. In 1959 there were 5,734 European births and 1,279 deaths, giving a birth-rate of 27 and a death-rate of 6 per 1,000.

The majority of the natives of Southern Rhodesia (members of the so-called Bantu race), are known as Mashona. In the Western portion of the Colony are the descendants of the Amandebele who conquered and settled down among the Mashona, and from whom the Province of Matabeleland derives its name.

Southern Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company from the date of occupation (1890) to 1923, when responsible government was granted. On this latter date the Company relinquished all rights and interests in the land of Southern Rhodesia except in those estates which it was already developing on July 10, 1923. A Land and Agricultural Bank grants loans for farm development and acquisition of residential property on easy terms of repayment. Of the Colony's 97,184,000 acres, 21,020,000 have been allocated for Native Reserves, 8,052,000 for Native Purchase Areas and 12,878,000 for Special Native Areas.

FINANCE

	1959–60	1960–61*
Revenue.....	£20,041,000	£21,858,000
Expenditure from revenue funds.....	21,504,000	22,338,000
Expenditure from loan funds.....	6,977,000	7,618,000

* Estimated.

(A large proportion of the Public Debt has been taken over by the Federal Government.)

EDUCATION

Native education is controlled by Government and comes under the Minister for Native Education. Expenditure is now approaching £3,000,000 per annum: Capital expenditure in addition to revenue funds, amounts to more than £120,000. There are over 2,700 schools enrolling 457,000 pupils with 11,800 teachers. Both Mission and Government training centres provide for lower and higher primary teachers' courses. Secondary schools provide a standard of education up to Cambridge Certificate, while post primary schools include such subjects as building, carpentry, agriculture and home craft. In addition four special schools cater for the blind, the deaf and dumb. Eighty per cent. of pupils of school-going age are now able to attend schools.

GOVERNMENT

The Colony obtained self-government in 1923 and has a Parliament of 30 members and a Cabinet of 6 members. The Queen is represented by a Governor who presides over the Executive Council. The Southern Rhodesian Government is responsible for native affairs, bridges, irrigation, roads, power, local government, labour, housing and social welfare. All discriminatory legislation is reserved for the consent of the British Government.

Municipal self-government has been established in the city of Salisbury, the city of Bulawayo, and in the towns of Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria. Smaller areas are administered by Town Management Boards. Over the past ten years local self-government among the Africans has been encouraged and by the end of 1959 there were 60 Native Councils raising their own rates.

Governor, His Excellency Hon. Sir Humphrey Vicary Gibbs, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1959).

MINISTRY

(Feb. 18, 1958)

Prime Minister, Hon. Sir Edgar Whitehead, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, Hon. A. E. Abrahamson.

Minister of the Treasury and of Mines, Hon. C. J. Hatty.

Minister of Roads, of Irrigation and of Lands, Hon. A. R. W. Stumbles.

Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, Hon. R. Knight, Q.C.

Minister of Local Government and of Native Education, Hon. R. M. Cleveland, O.B.E.

Minister of Native Affairs, Hon. H. J. Quinton.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Dr. the Hon. W. Alexander.

Secretary, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet Office, G. B. Clarke, I.S.O.

Secretary, Division of Justice and Internal Affairs, J. W. Pithey.

Director of Mines, W. Ralston, M.B.E.

Secretary for Native Affairs and Chief Native Commissioner, S. E. Morris, C.M.G.

Secretary to Treasury, C. E. M. Greenfield, C.M.G., M.B.E.

Secretary, Division of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, C. L. Honey.

SALISBURY, the capital, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, altitude 4,850 ft.. population (estimated) 277,000, including 86,000 Europeans. BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude 4 450 ft.,. estimated population 195,000, including 50,000 Europeans. Other centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria.

Salisbury is 5,600 miles from London (air route) transit 17 hours; by sea, *viâ* Cape Town, 17 days (approx.).

NORTHERN RHODESIA

The Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes 22° E. and 33 33′ E. and between the latitudes 8° 15′ S. and 18° S. Its area is 288,130 square miles, and its boundaries are 3,515 miles in length.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambezi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers the greater part of Northern Rhodesia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from

3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 5,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country. The highest group of hills is the Muchinga Mountains which form part of the Great Escarpment running down the western edge of the Luangwa River Valley, and of these, individual peaks rise to about 8,000 feet.

Although Northern Rhodesia lies within the tropics, and fairly centrally in the great land mass of the African continent, its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperatures and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. The lower reaches of the Zambezi, Luangwa and Kafue rivers in deeper valleys do experience high humidity and trying extremes of heat, but these areas are remote and sparsely populated.

The census of May 8, 1956, showed a European population of 64,800, a Coloured population of 1,550 and an Asiatic population of 5,400. At June 30, 1958, the estimated African population was 2,180,000.

FINANCE

	1958–59	1959–60*
Revenue	£16,652,086	£15,837,855
Expenditure	14,804,802	16,179,899

* Estimated.

With the coming into being of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Federal Government assumed, under the Constitution, powers to impose certain important taxes formerly enjoyed by the Northern Rhodesia Government and also took over responsibility for the administration of various departments and services.

GOVERNMENT

Government is carried on by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of four officials and six unofficial members, of whom two must be Africans. The Legislative Council consists of thirty members, of whom six are official, two are nominated by the Governor and the rest are elected. Of the elected members in the present Council, 14 are European and eight are Africans. The Governor's nominees consist of one African and one Asian, and the official members are all European. The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker who is an unofficial but not a member of the Council.

Governor of Northern Rhodesia, His Excellency Sir Evelyn Dennison Hone, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (1958).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chief Secretary, M. O. Wray, C.M.G., O.B.E.	£3,450
Legal Affairs, B. A. Doyle, Q.C. (*Attorney-General*)	3,200
Finance, R. A. Nicholson, C.B.E.	3,200
Native Affairs and Chief Commissioner, M. G. Billing (*acting*)	3,200
Labour and Mines, H. J. Roberts	3,200
Transport and Works, W. G. Dunlop	3,200
Lands and Natural Resources, A. E. Carlisle	3,200
Local Government, S. R. Malcolmson	3,200
African Education, G. Musumbulwa	3,200
African Agriculture, E. Mwamba	3,200

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice of the High Court, Sir George Paterson, O.B.E.	£3,550
Puisne Judges, W. E. Evans; A. G. C. Somerhough, O.B.E.; W. E. Windham; J. R. Blagden	2,900

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS

Senior Provincial Commissioner, J. P. Murray, C.M.G.	£3,050
Provincial Commissioners, M. G. Billing; G. C. R. Clay; F. R. G. Phillips; F. M. Thomas; R. S. Foster; E. C. Thomson; A. St. J. Sugg; E. L. Button, M.B.E.; L. Bean, M.B.E.	2,900

British Council Representative in N. Rhodesia, R. P. R. Sangster.

CAPITAL AND SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Lusaka, situated in the Midlands (1956 Census, European pop. 9,440). Other centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Kasama, Mongu, Ndola, Luanshya, Mufulira, Chingola, Bancroft and Kitwe (the main copper mining town of the copper belt—European pop. 9,680).

Commissioner in London, J. H. Wallace, C.M.G., 57 Haymarket, S.W.1.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

The Nyasaland Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tableland separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River, and the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi and Shire Rivers on the west, and the Lakes Chiuta and Chilwa and the River Ruo (a tributary of the Shire) on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje.

The Protectorate is bounded on the North by Tanganyika Territory, on the West by Northern Rhodesia and on the South and East by Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique). The rainy season is from November to March, and it is dry for the rest of the year.

Nyasaland has a total area of 46,257 sq. miles (land area, 36,879) with an estimated population in 1959 of 2,801,400 (2,780,000 Africans, 9,000 Europeans and 12,400 Asians and other races).

The seat of Government is Zomba (est. pop., 1959, 6 000), other centres being Blantyre and Limbe in the Shire highlands, ΨFort Johnston (on Lake Nyasa), Lilongwe, Mlanje and Mzimba.

FINANCE

	1958–59	1959–60†
Revenue	£5,363,277	£5,452,711
Expenditure	5,560,273	6,139,964
Development Fund Expenditure.*	2,283,199	2,966,447

* Financed by loans, grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, contributions from recurrent revenue, etc.

† Estimated.

In 1953, the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland assumed responsibility for the servicing of the public debt of the Protectorate, then amounting to £6,228,488. The Nyasaland Government is responsible for the servicing of the Public Debt raised since Oct. 23, 1953, totalling (at June 30, 1959) £5,476,798.

GOVERNMENT

The Government consists of the Governor and an Executive and Legislative Council. The Executive Council is presided over by the Governor and consists of three *ex officio* members, two nominated official members and four nominated unofficial members two of whom are Africans. The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker, appointed by the Governor, who is not a member

of the Council, and consists of four *ex officio* members, ten official members and thirteen elected members of whom six are non-Africans and seven Africans. The non-African members are elected by direct vote and the African members by electoral colleges.

In 1944 and 1945 African Provincial Councils were established in each of the three provinces. These councils, which are advisory, are composed of chiefs and other responsible African members under the presidency of the Provincial Commissioner.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Robert Perceval Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., *apptd.* 1956
(+*allce.* £1,500) £4,500
Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Spenser-Wilkinson 3,450
Chief Secretary, G. S. Jones, C.M.G., M.B.E. 3,350
Financial Secretary, H. E. I. Phillips, C.M.G., M.B.E. 3,100
Attorney-General, R. M. M. King, Q.C. .. 3,100
Secretary for Local Government and Social Services, J. H. Ingham, C.M.G., M.B.E. 3,100

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS

Southern Province, Maj. P. F. C. Nicholson 2,900
Central Province, M. A. Sharpe, M.B.E. 2,900
Northern Province, C. D. P. T. Haskard, C.M.G., M.B.E. 2,900

British Council Representative, A. G. Hamer, M.B.E.
Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Office of the High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Rhodesia House, Strand, W.C.2.

ST. HELENA

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with an estimated population at Dec. 31, 1959, of 4,644. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, João de Nova, in 1502 (probably on St. Helena's Day) and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It was used as a port of call for vessels of all nations trading to the East until it was annexed by the Dutch in 1633. It was never occupied by them, however, and the English East India Company seized it in 1659. In 1834 it was ceded to the Crown. During the period 1815 to 1821 the island was lent to the British Government as a place of exile for the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte who died in St. Helena on May 5, 1821. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the construction of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lacemaking industry has been established. ΨSt. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

GOVERNMENT

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of up to 4 official and 3 unofficial members. The Governor is also assisted by an Advisory Council of up to 10 unofficial members chosen to represent, as far as possible, all unofficial sections of the community, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, ΨJamestown, population (1956), 1,568.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Robert Edmund Alford, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1958)
(+*allce.*) £2,000
Government Secretary, B. J. Weston, C.M.G., O.B.E. 1,400
Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, R. F. Bond-Taylor 1,200
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. W. J. Jackson .. 2,500
Agricultural and Forestry Officer, R. B. Johnston ..... (+*allce.*) 1,150
Distance from London: 4,472 miles; transit 14 days.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1958	1959
Public revenue	£194,891	£257,718
Expenditure	210,213	247,879
Total imports	231,136	216,305
Total exports	80,798	65,365
Imports from U.K.	203,501	209,065
Exports to U.K.	39,582	53,767

ASCENSION

An isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat. and 14° 25′ 55″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by João de Nova, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7⅞ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and, being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabitated till 1815, when the English took possession of it; on Dec. 31, 1959, the population was 418. Ascension was administered by the Board of Admiralty until 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena, and was transferred to the Colonial Office. ΨGeorgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited from January to May by the sea-turtle, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month.

Resident Magistrate, A. R. Harrison, O.B.E.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2 W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. They have a total area of 45 square miles and in 1921 the inhabitants numbered 127, increased in 1959 to 292; they are stated to be very long-lived. The main island is about 1,800 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 3,600 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,320 miles S.S.W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale island. On August 14, 1816, the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha, but this force was withdrawn in 1817, William Glass, a corporal of artillery (*died* 1853),

remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party, with two ex-Navy men, Alexander Cotton and John Mooney, and three masons imported for the purpose of housing the garrison, formed the present settlement. In 1827 five coloured women from St. Helena, and afterwards others from Cape Colony, joined the party. The inhabitants are of mixed blood, but the British strain is predominant. In 1885 many of the able-bodied men were drowned through the loss of a boat, and in 1886 a grant of stores and provisions was made by Parliament. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in a fertile tract in the north-west of the island, its name being in honour of a visit from the former Duke of Edinburgh in 1867. The inhabitants grow potatoes and some vegetables, and possess cattle, sheep, pigs and donkeys. They are also able to earn money by fishing for the canning factory.

From the death of Corporal Glass until 1933 the oldest inhabitant acted as Governor; in 1933 a council of four was set up (with one of its members as Chairman), the chairman, or chief, acting as island spokesman and conducting marriages in the absence of a chaplain. In 1948 an Administrator was appointed by the Governor of St. Helena. The Council now has 24 members, including the Administrator as President, and 6 women members. The separate women's Council has been abolished. Communications with the outside world were infrequent until the outbreak of war in 1939, but have improved since that time. There is now a South African Government meteorological station equipped with wireless. The recent commencement of operations by a South African fishing company has led to more frequent visits of vessels to the island.

CAPITAL, ΨEdinburgh.

Administrator, P. A. Day, (1959).
Resident Chaplain, Rev. P. H. Bell.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl. Cultivation was started in 1937.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ mile wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Seals, innumerable penguins, and vast numbers of sea-fowl visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ S. and 9° 44′ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and sea-elephants and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population, but there is a meteorological station maintained on the island by the South African Government and manned by South Africans.

By Letters Patent dated January 12, 1938, the Islands of *Tristan da Cunha*, *Gough*, *Nightingale* and *Inaccessible* in the South Atlantic were made Dependencies of the Island of St. Helena.

SARAWAK

Sarawak is a British Colony on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population estimated in 1960 at 738,983, composed of various races, of whom the Sea Dyaks (Ibans), Malays, Chinese, Land Dyaks, Melanaus, Kayans and Kenyahs are the most numerous. The government of Sarawak was granted in 1841 by the Sultan of Brunei to Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions were made in 1861, 1882, 1885, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1905. In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent State, and under an agreement of 1888 the State was placed under British protection. In 1941 the centenary of Brooke rule was celebrated throughout the State.

Sarawak was ceded to Great Britain by the Rajah on July 1, 1946.

The territory of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of North Borneo. The southern boundary is, except for a few short stretches, formed by outstanding ridges of hills; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 5,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (23 miles).

The country produces rubber, oil, sago, rice, illipe nuts, birds' nests, gold, pepper, rattans and jungle produce. There are also known coal and cinnabar deposits.

FINANCE	1958
Revenue	$60,045,666
Expenditure	57,956,447*

* Including a contribution of $10,228,661 to a Capital Account to finance the country's development programme.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£1,360,246	£1,189,712
Exports to U.K.	6,107,453	11,631,487

GOVERNMENT

By the Sarawak (Constitution) Order in Council, 1956, a new constitution was granted to Sarawak, which came into force on April 1, 1957. Under this the Council Negri, in which legislative powers and the control of finance are vested, has a majority of elected unofficial members. There are 24 elected members, 14 *ex officio* members, 4 nominated members and 2 standing members who were elected for life prior to cession. The new Supreme Council (i.e. Executive Council) has 3 *ex officio* and two nominated members and 5 members elected by the elected members of the Council Negri by secret ballot from among the elected, nominated or standing members of the Council Negri. The elected members of Council Negri are elected by divisional advisory councils (except for the Kuching Municipal and Sibu and Miri Urban District Councils which each elect one representative directly). The divisional advisory councils are elected by district and other local councils.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Alexander Nicol Anton Waddell, K.C.M.G., D.S.C. (1959) (*duty allowance* £2,500)	£4,500
Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, Sir (Alfred) John Ainley, M.C.	$29,040
Chief Secretary, F. D. Jakeway, C.M.G., O.B.E.	27,240
Attorney-General, P. E. H. Pike, Q.C.	24,480
Financial Secretary, B. A. St. J. Hepburn	24,480
Deputy Chief Secretary, A. R. Snelus, C.M.G.	23,040
Senior Resident, J. C. B. Fisher, O.B.E.	22,440
Residents, A. F. R. Griffin; A. J. N. Richards; F. B. K. Drake, M.B.E.; M. J. Forster	20,760

Senior Puisne Judge, L. D. Smith..... $22,440
Puisne Judges, M. F. R. Rogers; D. R. Lascelles; G. G. Briggs..... 20,760
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, J. A. G. Benson..... 20,760
Director of Public Works, J. K. Wardzala... 22,440
Commissioner of Constabulary, P. E. Turnbull..... 22,440
Director of Agriculture, J. Cook..... 22,440
Director of Education, M. G. Dickson..... 22,440
Conservator of Forests, B. E. Smythies.... 20,760
Director of Lands and Surveys, R. T. Russell, M.B.E..... 20,760
Director of Medical Services, Dr. D. A. Baird, O.B.E..... 22,440
Postmaster-General, R. Kirkwood, M.B.E.. 20,760
Director of Geological Surveys, Dr. F. H. Fitch..... 20,760
Deputy Financial Secretary, R. H. Morris (*acting*)..... 20,760
Development Secretary, A. R. G. Morrison 20,760
Director of Audit, C. Hunter, O.B.E..... 20,760
Accountant-General, M. J. M. Underhay, O.B.E..... 20,760
Commissioner for Co-operative Development, W. G. Morison..... 20,760
British Council Representative, M. R. Crooke.

Chief Town, Ψ Kuching; estimated population 147,716. Distance from London 8,700 miles; distance from Singapore 400 miles.

SEYCHELLES

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 92, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By Letters Patent of Sept., 1903, they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé (56 sq. miles), Praslin (9,700 acres), Silhouette (4,900 acres), La Digue (2,500 acres), Curieuse (900 acres), Félicité (680 acres), North Island (525 acres), St. Anne (500 acres), Providence (500 acres), Frigate (700 acres), Denis (340 acres), Cerf (290 acres), and Bird, or Sea Cow Island (160 acres), and the total area of the Colony, with dependencies, is estimated at 156½ square miles; the dependencies are the Amirantes, Alphonse, Bijoutier, St. François, St. Pierre, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove, Assumption, Coëtivy, Aldabra and Farquhar Island. The population on Dec. 31, 1958, was estimated at 42,415. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1957–58 being 10·7 per 1,000 and the birth-rate 37·1 per 1,000. There are 37 primary schools, 7 secondary schools, and a teachers' training college. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 630 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, while the unique double coconut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantitites, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 4 *ex officio* members and 4 unofficial members appointed by the Government, and by a Legislative Council of 4 *ex officio*, 5 elected and 3 nominated members. One of the nominated members is an official.

Finance

Recurrent	1958	1959
Revenue	Rs.4,622,819	Rs.4,913,931
Expenditure	5,395,796	5,663,645

Rs=Rupees.

Exchange rate (1958) 1 Rupee=1s. 6d. The colony is grant-aided; expenditure from Colonial Office funds in 1958 was *Rs.*2,042,732; 1959, *Rs.*3,892,043.

Trade

	1958	1959
Imports	Rs.9,495,612	Rs.9,285,947
Exports	8,165,878	7,957,223
Imports from U.K.	£220,245	£267,907
Exports to U.K.	80,494	96,216

The principal imports are cereals, sugar, cotton piece goods and manufactures. The chief exports are copra, essential oils, vanilla, cinnamon bark, guano and dried fish.

Capital, Ψ Victoria (population 1947, 9,478), on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir John Kingsmill Robert Thorp, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1958)..... Rs. 36,000
Chief Justice, N. P. F. Bonnetard, Q.C.... 26,000
Colonial Secretary, I. Woodroffe..... 25,000
Attorney-General, A. F. M. A. Sauzier.... 23,500
Administrative Secretary, J. W. Jeffrey, M.B.E., D.S.C..... 22,000
Treasurer, M. Boullé..... 22,000
Principal Auditor, W. A. Peel..... 20,000
Director of Medical Services, Dr. K. Edmundson..... 23,000
Chief Police Officer, B. H. Nealon, O.B.E.. 20,000
Chief Inland Revenue Officer, P. G. Harris 17,500
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, K. B. Thomas..... 20,000
Director of Education, G. I. Michael, O.B.E. 22,000
Director of Agriculture, G. Lionnet (*acting*) 22,000
Director of Tourism and Information, G. F. Jarratt..... 23,333

Letters to and from London—2 to 6 weeks.

SIERRA LEONE

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony, including those portions administered as Protectorate, lies along the coast, extending from the boundary of French Guinea—north of the mouth of the Scarcies River—to the boundary of Liberia at the mouth of the Mano River, a distance of approximately 210 miles; having an approximate area of 2,500 square miles. Those portions of the Colony which are strictly administered as Colony (viz. the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, Banana Islands, the township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and York Island) cover areas totalling approximately 256 square miles, with a population (1956) of approximately 130,000. The total area of the Colony and Protectorate is about 27,925 sq. miles, and the total population about 2,005,000. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 212 miles, lying between 6° 55′, and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 207 miles, between 10° 16′ and 13° 18′ of W. long. For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into 3 Provinces covering 12 Districts, each administered by a Commissioner. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

Communications.—A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu (227½ miles) and a branch

line of 83 miles extends in a north-easterly direction from Bauya to Makeni. A mining company, the Sierra Leone Development Company, owns a railway which runs for 57 miles from the iron ore deposits at Marampa to the shipping port of Pepel. There are about 3,000 miles of road in the country, of which about 200 miles are bitumen-surfaced. There is a trunk line network of 951 miles of telephone and telegraph routes connecting Freetown with most of the more important centres and towns in the Colony and Protectorate. The Freetown international airport is situated at Lungi, across the Sierra Leone River from Freetown. The main port is Freetown, which has one of the largest natural harbours in the world, and where a deep water quay, capable of berthing two medium-sized ships, came into operation in 1954. There are smaller ports at Pepel, Bonthe and Sulima. Inland waterways total some 493 miles, but several are only navigable for about three to four months of the year. The Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service operates a direct service, and is responsible for the Freetown Rediffusion System. Broadcasts are made daily in several of the more important indigenous languages, in addition to English.

Education.—There are more than 500 schools in Sierra Leone, of which 497 are primary, 25 secondary, 6 teacher-training and the rest technical and vocational. There are more than 60,000 pupils enrolled in secondary schools, 600 in teacher-training institutions and 1,000 in technical and vocational institutions. Higher education is provided at Fourah Bay College, the University College of Sierra Leone, with courses in divinity, arts, commerce, education and science.

Finance

	1957	1958
Public revenue	£10,358,296	£10,517,385
Public expenditure	9,351,285	10,886,157
Net public debt (Dec. 31)	5,660,582	6,680,152

Trade

	1958	1959
Total imports	£23,914,856	£23,520,151
Total exports	16,541,145	16,399,598
Imports from U.K.	10,570,287	9,235,873
Exports to U.K.	6,374,230	6,343,149

The principal exports are iron, palm kernels, diamonds, cocoa, piassava, raw coffee, chrome ore, ginger and kola nuts. Some of the largest diamonds known have been found in Sierra Leone; in 1943 one of 530 carats and in 1945 one of 770 carats. The chief imports are cotton piece goods apparel, ale and stout, artificial silk piece goods, machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum products, potable spirits, wheaten flour, tobacco, cement, corrugated iron sheets, sugar, soap, fish and fish preparations, electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances and rice.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1958, there is a House of Representatives consisting of the Speaker (who is not an *ex officio* member of the House or a person who holds any public office), fifty-one elected members and 2 nominated members. 14 members are elected in the Colony and 37 elected in the Protectorate. The House has full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not less than 7 other ministers, who shall be elected members of the House of Representatives. The Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Ten members of the Cabinet hold ministerial portfolios, and the remaining two are Ministers without portfolio.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Maurice Henry Dorman, K.C.M.G. (1956) (*and* £1,750 *duty allce.*) £4,500
Deputy Governor, A. F. F. P. Newns, C.M.G.

Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs and of Development, Sir Milton Margai.
Minister of Finance, M. S. Mustapha.
Minister of Mines, Lands and Labour, Dr. J. Karefa-Smart.
Minister of Communications, D. L. Sumner.
Minister of Works and Housing, K. Bureh.
Minister of Trade and Industry, I. B. Taylor-Kamara.
Minister of Education and Welfare, H. E. B. John.
Minister of Health, T. Ngobeh.
Minister of Natural Resources, A. J. Demby.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Y. D. Sesay.
Ministers without Portfolio, Paramount Chief R. B. S. Koker; Paramount Chief Bai Koblo Pathbana, M.B.E.
Chief Justice, Sir Vahe Bairamian £3,250
Deputy Governor (vacant) 3,250
Attorney-General, A. C. Spurling, Q.C. 2,850
Financial Secretary, A. M. MacLeod-Smith, C.M.G. 2,850
Director of Medical Services, T. P. Eddy, C.B.E. 2,850
Puisne Judges, E. F. Luke, C.B.E.; S. A. Benka-Coker, O.B.E.; R. B. Marke, C.B.E.; P. Watkin-Williams; S. B. James 3,650
British Council Representative, J. Sanderson.

Sierra Leone Commissioner in London, Dr. R. E. Keifa-Caulker, 29 Weymouth Street, W.1.

Capital, ΨFreetown (population, 1947, 64,576). Freetown, which possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa, is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 9 days by sea; 2 days by air; there are also air connections with most of the capital cities of the world, and an internal air service between Freetown and some of the more important towns in Sierra Leone.

SINGAPORE

The State of Singapore consists of the island of Singapore and the adjacent islets with a total area of 224·5 sq. miles.

Singapore Island is situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, to which it is joined by a causeway, carrying a road and a railway, across the Straits of Johore, which are about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is 26 miles and its breadth 14 miles; its population at Dec. 31, 1959 was estimated at 1,611,900, comprising 1,213,600 Chinese, 222,800 Malaysians, 137,300 Indians and Pakistanis 12,200 Eurasians and 26,000 Europeans and others.

Finance

	1958	1959
Revenue	$271,361,594	$275,000,000
Expenditure	266,924,623	258,000,000

The currency is linked to Sterling and the rate of exchange is $1.00=2s. 4d.

Production and Trade

Singapore is primarily a commercial and strategic centre. It handles 68·4 per cent of the external trade of Malaya and is the chief *entrepôt* centre for South-east Asia and Indonesia. Its

total trade in 1959 was M$5,826,000,000. Seventy-two major shipping lines and 12 international airlines serve Singapore. Tin smelting, rubber milling, the manufacture of rubber goods, sawmills, brickworks, ship building and repairing, oil mills, and the canning of pineapples are the more important aspects of industry. Products of secondary importance are beer and soft drinks, biscuit, soap, paint, plywood, rope, rattanware, furniture made of cane and of wood, asbestos packing, aluminium manufactures, wearing apparel, glassware, sago starch, etc.; but the prosperity of Singapore mainly depends on trade with the surrounding territories.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.....	£35,686,950	£31,213,661
Exports to U.K.....	26,159,019	21,058,209

GOVERNMENT

Singapore achieved statehood in 1959 after 140 years of British colonial rule. An agreement signed in London on April 11, 1957, provided for the constitution of a State of Singapore with full internal self-government and the creation of a Singapore citizenship, with, as the Queen's representative, a Malayan-born *Yang di-Pertuan Negara* or Head of State, a Cabinet of 9 members presided over by the Prime Minister and a fully-elected Legislative Assembly of 51 members presided over by a Speaker of their own selection. The U.K. Commissioner remains responsible for external defence and external affairs other than cultural and commercial matters.

While the Singapore Government is responsible for internal security, an Internal Security Council with 7 members, 3 each appointed by the U.K. and Singapore Government, and one member by the Federation of Malaya (with in effect the casting vote) has over-riding authority on matters of internal security.

Head of State, The Yang di-Pertuan Negara, Inche Yusof bin Ishak (Dec. 3, 1959).
U.K. High Commissioner, The Earl of Selkirk, P.C., G.C.M.G., O.B.E., A.F.C.
Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew.

British Council Representative, D. Hardwick, M.B.E.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

(*See* MALAYA)

SWAZILAND

(*See* BASUTOLAND)

TANGANYIKA

The *Trust Territory of Tanganyika* (formerly *German East Africa*, 1884–1918) occupies the east central portion of the African continent, between 1°–11° 45′ S. lat. and 29° 20′–40° 38′ E. long. The Territory is bounded on the N. by Kenya and Uganda; on S.W. by Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland and N. Rhodesia; on S. by Portuguese E. Africa; on the W. it is bounded by the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi and Belgian Congo; on the E. the boundary is the Indian Ocean. Tanganyika has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an area of 361,800 square miles (including 20,650 square miles of water). The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma.

The greater part of Tanganyika is occupied by the Central African Plateau from which rise many mighty mountains, including Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest point in the Continent of Africa (19,340 ft.) and Mt. Meru (14,979 ft.). The Rovuma, Rufiji, Pangani, Wami and Ruvu rivers flow into the Indian Ocean; the Mara and Kagera into Lake Victoria; the Malagarasi into Lake Tanganyika; the Songwe into Nyasa; and the Rungwa and Lupa-Songwe into Lake Rukwa. The Serengeti National Park, which covers an area of 5,000 square miles in the Northern and Lake Provinces, is famous for its variety and number of species of game.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. The estimated population (mid-1959) is 9,077,000, made up of 8,942,000 Africans, 23,100 Europeans and 111,700 other non-Africans, mainly Asians. Swahili, the language of the coastal people, is understood throughout the country, and forms an invaluable *lingua franca*. It has been adopted as the basic standard dialect for literature, both for educational and general purposes.

Estimated expenditure by Government on education in 1960–61 is £4,806,000. Schools for Africans are maintained by Government, the Native authorities and by voluntary agencies, mainly missions, the latter two being subsidized by grants-in-aid paid by Central Government. In 1959 there were 2,681 primary schools, mostly co-educational, with an enrolment of 253,720 boys and 130,103 girls. Of these 742 were maintained by Government and Native authorities and 1,938 by voluntary agencies. There were 292 middle schools for boys and 47 for girls. Government or Native authorities managed 230 of the boys' and 9 of the girls' schools. The enrolments were 32,914 boys and 6,839 girls. There were 12 secondary schools run by Government and 16 by voluntary agencies. The enrolments were 3,791 boys and 421 girls. Five teacher-training centres were maintained by Government and 25 by voluntary agencies. The number of students in training were 1,074 men and 408 women. There are 2 trade schools run by Government, each offering a 3-year course in the various engineering and building trades. Each has 600 boarders.

Educational facilities for Europeans are financed from the European Education Fund, which is controlled by the European Education Authority and derives its revenue from education tax paid by Europeans, fees paid by parents to Government European Schools and a contribution from Government.

There are 8 Government primary schools of which 2 are boarding schools and 13 private schools receiving financial assistance from the fund as well as 10 unassisted private schools. There is also a Government correspondence course for children who cannot attend a school. In 1959 there were 2,092 primary pupils. There is one aided secondary boarding school with 500 pupils, and, in 1959, 132 European Secondary pupils attended other assisted schools, the largest being St. Joseph's Convent, Dar es Salaam, which admits children of all races.

There is also a separate authority for Indian education with its own fund. There are Government primary schools in Dar es Salaam and Tanga with 3,286 pupils and secondary schools in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Moshi, Dodoma, Lindi and Tabore, with 5,600 pupils, but most of the education facilities for Indians are provided by non-Government schools receiving grants in respect of staff, buildings and equipment; in 1958 there were 111 assisted primary schools with 12,536 pupils and 25 assisted schools providing a full or partial secondary course, with 4,216 pupils. A teacher training centre has been opened for training Asian primary school teachers. It is non-residential and provides a 2-year course for about 30 students each year.

There are 3 Mission schools providing primarily for Goans and other non-natives, but also admitting Asians and Europeans, and 1 school run by the Goan community. They all receive grants from the Other Non-Native (including Goan) Education Fund. In 1959 there were 1,440 pupils at these schools. There is also one mission school for half-castes.

The Technical Institute in Dar es Salaam provides technical and commercial education for both sexes of all races. Although all the planned buildings are not yet complete, there were 112 students attending full-time courses during 1959 and students attended part-time evening courses for a total of 54,987 student hours during the year.

There are no institutions for higher education in Tanganyika but facilities are available at the University College of East Africa, Makerere College, at Kampala, Uganda and 196 students from Tanganyika attended the College in 1959. There were 26 students at the Royal Technical College of East Africa in Nairobi in 1959. All these students and many of the increasing number of Africans and Asians from Tanganyika who go to the United Kingdom for higher education receive financial assistance from the Tanganyika Government in the form of bursaries.

Production, etc.—The economy is based mainly on the production and export of primary produce and the growing of foodstuffs for local consumption. The chief commercial crops are sisal, coffee, cotton and oilseeds. The most important minerals are diamonds, gold, lead and mica. Hides and skins are another valuable export. Industry is at present largely concerned with the processing of raw materials for either export or local consumption, but in Dar es Salaam and other towns there is also a healthy growth of secondary manufacturing industries. A factory for the manufacture of leather and rubber footwear was opened in 1959, two knitwear factories are now operating and the production of razor blades has started in Dar es Salaam. A cigarette factory will shortly be completed. A wheat flour mill of large capacity was opened in 1958.

The value of Tanganyika's principal exports in 1959 was: sisal, £13,057,000; coffee, £5,745,000; raw cotton, £6,657,000; diamonds, £4,548,000; cashew nuts, £1,562,000; hides and skins, £1,919,000; meat and meat preparations, £1,512,000. Other exports include beeswax, beans, peas and pulses, animal feeding stuffs, groundnuts, castor and sunflower seeds, wood and timber, lead, gold, tea and unmanufactured tobacco.

Live Stock.—In 1959 there were 7,720 cattle, 2,805,000 sheep, 4,124,000 goats, 17,500 pigs and 240 horses in the Territory.

Minerals.—The provisional value of mineral production in 1959 was £7,176,000. Principal exports were as follows: diamonds, £4,548,000; gold, silver, copper and lead, £2,021,000; sheet mica, £52,000; salt, £251,000; tin concentrates, £50,000: other, £45,000.

Communications.—The Railways in Tanganyika are operated by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. They are metre gauge and comprise the following lines:—*Tanga Line.* Tanga to Moshi, 218 miles, with a branch line 54 miles in length from Moshi to Arusha. There is a connection with the Kenya and Uganda Section at Kahe near Moshi. *Central Line.* Dar es Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, 780 miles, with branch lines from Tabora to Mwanza on Lake Victoria (236 miles); and Kaliuwa to Mpanda (131 miles). *Southern Province Line.* Mtwara to Nachingwea (132 miles) with a branch to Masasi (24 miles). Steamers run on Lakes Victoria (to Uganda and Kenya) and Tanganyika (to Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo). Railway road services operate over 2,200 miles, the main routes being from Morogoro to Korogwe (178 miles), Dodoma to Arusha (273 miles), Dodoma to Mbeya (406 miles), Itigi to Mbeya (305 miles) and Morogoro to Iringa (200 miles). A first-class bitumen-surfaced road, 131 miles long, runs from Namanga (on the Kenya border) to Himo, *viâ* Moshi and Arusha and new roads connect Dar es Salaam-Morogoro-Itinga and Tanga-Korogwe. The Tanganyika section of the Cape to Cairo road, from the Northern Rhodesian border to the Kenya border, is 810 miles in length and a new mountain section of this road, north of Mbeya, has been re-aligned and bitumenized. A section of the East-West road from Morogoro to Dodoma has been improved. A new 132 mile trunk road and a ferry on the 2½ mile crossing of an arm of Lake Victoria complete a direct trunk road route round the Southern half of Lake Victoria from the Kenya border, *viâ* Mwanza, Biharamulo and Bukoba to the Uganda border.

Tanganyika has an extensive telephone and telegraph network consisting of 66 telephone exchanges and 215 telegraph offices. These services are available to Kenya and Uganda. A radio telephone service is also available to most countries of the world and to suitably equipped ships in East African coastal waters within a range of 400 miles. There are 175 Post Offices.

East African Airways Corporation operates 3 Comet IV services weekly from East Africa to London. One is a direct service from Dar es Salaam and for the other two there are connecting services. The Corporation also serves 15 stations in Tanganyika and 10 stations in Southern Africa from Dar es Salaam.

Ψ The chief seaports are Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, Mtwara and Kilwa. Dar es Salaam has three deep-water berths and Mtwara two. Tanga is a lighterage port.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1959–60	1960–61
Estimated Revenue:		
Territorial	£19,926,000	£20,277,000
Development	4,088,000	6,180,000
Estimated Expenditure:		
Territorial	21,260,000	20,718,000
Development	4,088,000	6,180,000
	1958	1959
Total Imports	£33,568,000	£34,456,000
Total Exports	41,730,000	45,287,000
Imports from U.K.	10,093,427	9,418,733
Exports to U.K.	9,973,087	11,456,773

CAPITAL, Ψ Dar es Salaam. Population (1957), Europeans, 4,479; other non-natives, 30,900; Africans, 93,363; total, 128,742.

GOVERNMENT

The Trust Territory of Tanganyika is administered by a Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers. In April 1960, Government announced details of changes in the Executive Government to be implemented after the general elections to be held on August 30. These involved the creation of a post of Chief Minister and the reconstitution of the Council of Ministers to comprise 10 unofficial ministers and two official ministers—the Attorney-General and the Minister of Information Services; abolition of the post of Chief Secretary and the creation of a new post of Deputy Governor, who would sit on the Council of Ministers but not in the Legislature.

The general elections, based on a vastly increased franchise, are for a Legislative Council to comprise 50 "open" seats and 21 reserved seats, 11 for Asians and 10 for Europeans. In addition the Governor retains power to nominate a small number of members whose specialised knowledge and experience would assist the Council in its deliberations.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Richard Gordon Turnbull, K.C.M.G., *assumed office* July, 1958 (*and* £2,500 *duty allowance*) £5,500
Chief Justice, Sir Ralph Windham 3,500
Chief Minister, Julius Nyerere.
Attorney-General, J. S. K. Cole, Q.C.
Financial Secretary and Minister for Finance, Sir Ernest Vasey, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Minister for Education, O. S. Kambona.
Minister for Information, M. J. Davies, O.B.E.
Minister for Lands, Surveys and Water, Chief A. S. Fundikira.
Minister for Health and Labour, D. N. M. Bryceson.
Minister for Home Affairs, C. G. Kahama.
Minister for Communications, Power and Works, A. H. Jamal.
Minister for Agriculture and Co-operative Development, P. Bomani.
Minister for Commerce and Industry, A. Z. N. Swai.
Minister for Local Government and Housing, R. M. Kawawa.
Speaker of the Legislative Council, A. Y. A. Karimjee, O.B.E. 800

Puisne Judges, E. J. E. Law; E. B. Simmons; L. P. Mosdell; R. H. Murphy 2,900
British Council Representative, W. R. Keight, M.B.E..
Trade Enquiry Office in London, The East Africa Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

TONGA

The Tongan or *Friendly Islands* form a self-governing State under the protection of Great Britain, in accordance with the terms of the revised Treaty of Friendship signed at Nuku'alofa on Aug. 26, 1958. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific some 300 miles to the E.S.E. of Fiji, with an area of 270 square miles, and population (September 26, 1956) of 56,838, made up of 55,156 Tongans and 1,682 others, including 277 Europeans. The largest island, Tongatapu, was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most of the islands are of coral formation, but some are volcanic (Tofua, Kao and Niuafoou or "Tin Can" Island). The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30′ S., and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the island of Tongatapu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote Tubou, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., succeeded her father the late King George Tubou II on April 12, 1918. The constitution provides for a Government consisting of the Sovereign, a privy council and cabinet, a legislative assembly and a judiciary. The legislative assembly has 21 members, with a Speaker, and includes the Ministers of the Crown, the two Governors of island groups, and the representatives of the Nobles and of the people (seven of each), who are elected triennially. Soil generally is fertile, the principal export is copra. Revenue 1958–59 £T704,660; expenditure £T786,239. There is no debt. Total imports (1959) £T1,669,063; total exports £T1,860,499. The total shipping cleared in 1959 was 176,372 tons. Tongan currency is on parity with Australian currency in relation to sterling.

British Commissioner and Consul, E. J. Coode (1960) (*and duty allowance* £200) £2,225.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

(*See* WEST INDIES)

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Sudan; on the east, the western boundary of Kenya Colony; on the south, Tanganyika Territory and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; and on the west, the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie Lake Victoria (part), Lake Edward (part), Lake George, Lake Albert (half), Lake Kyoga, Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Total area, 93,981 square miles, including 13,689 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces:—

(1) *Buganda* (East Mengo, West Mengo, Masaka and Mubende).

(2) *Eastern* (Teso, Busoga, Bugisu, Bukedi, Mbale Township).

(3) *Western* (Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole and Kigezi).

(4) *Northern* (Acholi, Lango, West Nile and Karamoja).

The estimated population of Uganda (1959) was 6,538,175, composed as follows: Africans 6,451,117; Asians 71,933; Europeans 10,866; Arabs, 1,946; other races 2,313. About 2,500,000 Africans, who occupy the Central and Southern parts of the Protectorate, speak Bantu languages of which the most important is Luganda (the language of the Baganda tribe, from whom the present name of the Protectorate was originally derived). Ki-Swahili in a debased form is also spoken as a trading language and is used by the Police. The tribes occupying the North of the Protectorate are closely related to various tribes in the South of the Sudan. They speak a series of widely differing languages, now distinguished as belonging to the Sudanian, Nilotic and Nilohamitic clusters.

Development.—A five-year development plan involving the expenditure of approximately £34,000,000, was completed in 1960.

A dam at the Owen Falls on the Nile, near Jinja, provides hydro-electric power for industrial development. An eighth generator was installed in 1959, bringing the generating capacity up to 120,000 kW. The potential generating capacity of the dam is 150,000 kW. Power is now available over a wide area.

Mineral resources are mainly concentrated in two widely separated areas. In the west on the slopes of the Ruwenzori Mountains are found limestone, copper, cobalt and salt whilst around Tororo in the east the Sukulu mineral complex includes limestone, magnetite, apatite (phosphate), and pyrochlore (niobium).

In 1952, the Uganda Development Corporation Limited was established with a capital of £5,000,000 now increased to £8,000,000, of which £6,400,000 has been issued. Its object is to promote and assist the further expansion of the economy of the Protectorate by the establishment of enterprises with the co-operation of private capital wherever possible. The Corporation's Technical Development Division also undertakes research into technical aspects of industrial development and its

services are available not only to its own associated and subsidiary companies but to industry generally. Developments which the Uganda Development Corporation has sponsored in participation with private enterprise include the mining and production of copper and cobalt from Kilembe, in the Ruwenzori Range, plans for the exploitation of the apatite and pyrochlore deposits at Tororo, and the manufacture of textiles at Jinja from locally grown cotton.

A subsidiary of the Corporation, the Uganda Cement Industry Limited, at Tororo, can produce sufficient cement to meet all Uganda's requirements with a surplus for export. The Corporation is also concerned through subsidiaries with fish marketing, building, hotel development, cattle ranching and tea growing.

Education.—Separate schools are provided for members of the African, Asian and European communities, though since 1957 an effort has been made to extend multi-racial schools. The majority of African schools are managed by voluntary agencies, especially by Mission Societies. Substantial grants are provided by Government towards teachers' salaries, boarding and equipment, and there are about 354,500 children in grant-aided primary schools and about 21,000 in post-primary institutions, including training colleges and technical schools. There are 20,180 in Government and grant-aided Asian schools. Over 1,200 European children attend Government and grant-aided schools in the Protectorate, but there are no secondary schools in Uganda for European children and the majority of them attend secondary schools in Kenya or the United Kingdom. Total expenditure by the Protectorate Government in 1959–60 was £5,008,903. Makerere College, the University College of East Africa, is an autonomous inter-territorial foundation. It was granted special relationship with London University in 1949, and London external degrees were awarded for the first time at the end of 1953. In 1959 there were 881 students attending the College, of whom 304 (37 of them women) came from Uganda.

Communications.—The main line of the East African Railways in Kenya and Uganda extends from Mombasa, *viâ* Nairobi, Tororo, Jinja and Kampala to Kasese near the Belgian Congo border. There are branches from Tororo to Soroti, from Jinja through Mbulamuti to Namasagali on Lake Kyoga, and from Kampala to Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The Railway Administration maintains a regular steamer service on Lake Kyoga between Namasagali and Masindi Port; and on Lake Victoria between Port Bell, Entebbe, Kisumu and Tanganyika Ports. A service is maintained on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba and Nimule (connected by motor road with Juba in the Sudan) and between Butiaba and the Belgian Congo port of Kasenyi. A road transport service operates between Masindi Port and Butiaba, and a freight service between Butiaba and Kampala. A through service is thus provided by the Railway Administration from Mombasa to the Sudan and the Belgian Congo. The Uganda Public Works Department maintains 2,964 miles of main roads, of which 520 miles are tarmac; the various African local governments between them maintain a further 8,300 miles of roads of variable standard. There is a joint East African Posts and Telecommunications Service which operates throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Entebbe has a first-class international airport, and is a principal stopping place on the main B.O.A.C. routes through East Africa. Other airlines operating regularly through Entebbe include Alitalia, Sabena, Central African Airways and E.A.A.C. and British United Airways. It is also a stopping point on many charter flights. There are landing grounds at Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Gulu, Soroti, Arua, Lira, Mbarara, Moroto, Murchison Falls, Kisenyi (on Lake George) and Kasese. There are hotels at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tororo, Mbale, Kasese, Masindi, Fort Portal, Kabale, Mbarara, Gulu and Masaka.

Production.—Agricultural production is largely in the hands of Africans, the most important crops being cotton, coffee, tobacco, maize and groundnuts. Sugar, coffee and tea are the main crops on non-African estates. The potential mineral wealth is considerable, tin ore, wolfram and copper being won in the Western Province.

Finance

A. *Revenue Budget:*

	1957–58	1958–59
Revenue	£18,788,478	£20,248,397
Expenditure (excluding loans)	19,227,431	20,285,751
B. *Capital Budget:*		
Revenue	3,652,515	3,857,201
Expenditure	6,290,395	5,398,073

Trade

	1958	1959
Total imports	£27,002,482	£25,534,133
Total exports	45,409,024	42,091,433
Imports from U.K.	6,295,944	4,973,219
Exports to U.K.	6,647,261	5,890,822

The Customs Services of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika are administered jointly by the Customs and Excise Department of the East Africa High Commission. The country's export trade is mainly in raw cotton, coffee, oil seed cake, tea, hides and skins and groundnuts. The chief imports are cotton and rayon fabrics, machinery and transport equipment, base metals and metal manufactures. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, India, Japan and West Germany.

Government

The Executive Council consists of the Governor and 12 members. Of these 12 members, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Minister of Finance are *ex officio* members. The remaining places are filled by the Ministers of Local Government, of Natural Resources, of Education and Social Development, of Commerce and Industry, of Lands and Mineral Development, of Works, of Health and Labour and the present Resident, Buganda, in his personal capacity. The Legislative Council consists of 3 *ex officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Minister of Finance), 11 Ministers, 3 Parliamentary Secretaries and 15 other members (total 32) on the Government side and 30 representative members, of whom 18 are African, 6 Asian and 6 European. The Governor is President of the Council, but the Speaker now normally presides.

The new constitution, which is to come into force in 1962, provides for a Legislature, a largely African elected membership, and an Executive Council with a majority of unofficial members.

The whole territory is under British Administration; but in particular areas local powers are specifically reserved by treaty or "Agreement" to the local tribal government.

There are four "Agreement States," all monarchical in constitution—Buganda, Ankole, Toro and Bunyoro.

Generally throughout the whole country, government has been and still is administered through a system of county, sub-county and parish chiefs, first developed during the latter half of the 19th century in Buganda and extended by British

and Ganda influence to all parts of the country. Chiefs consequently are to be regarded everywhere not as hereditary leaders of the original social groups, but as salaried civil servants selected and promoted by merit. Native courts of varying limited jurisdiction deal with cases, both civil and criminal, involving Africans only, but certain classes of cases are reserved to the Protectorate courts. Such native courts are supervised, in Buganda, by a judicial adviser, and elsewhere by the administrative staff, the High Court having appellate powers in such cases in Buganda and exercising appellate and revisional jurisdiction over such courts elsewhere. There are Protectorate Courts dealing with certain reserved offences, and cases in which a non-African is a party. Appeal from these courts lies to the High Court of Uganda and ultimately to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. During the last twenty years a system of councils extending from the parish through the sub-county and county up to the District Councils has been established; the District Councils are being developed as local government bodies which will gradually take over from the Central Government responsibility for certain local services. The Legislative Council of the Protectorate is representative of all races, and has African members from all Districts.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Frederick Crawford, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (Jan. 1957) (*and £2,500 duty allowance*)	£5,300
Chief Justice, Sir Audley McKisack	3,500
Chief Secretary, G. B. Cartland, C.M.G.	3,400
Speaker, Legislative Council, Sir John Griffin, Q.C.	1,200
Attorney-General, R. L. E. Dreschfield, C.M.G., Q.C.	3,200
Minister of Finance, C. G. F. F. Melmoth, C.M.G.	3,100
Minister of Local Government, C. A. L. Richards, C.M.G.	3,100
Minister of Natural Resources, A. B. Killick, C.M.G.	3,100
Minister of Commerce and Industry, Sir Amar Maini, C.B.E.	3,100
Minister of Lands and Mineral Development, Z. C. K. Mungonya, C.B.E.	3,100
Minister of Education and Social Development, Y. K. Lule	3,100
Minister of Works, A. K. Kironde	3,100
Minister of Health and Labour, H. J. Croot	3,100
Commissioner on Special Duty, C. C. Spencer, C.M.G.	3,100
Chairman, Public Service Commission, Sir Peter Gunning, C.M.G.	3,100
Resident, Buganda, R. E. Stone	2,900
Provincial Commissioners, Sir George Duntze, Bt., C.M.G.; C. Powell Cotton, M.B.E., M.C.; D. Marshall, O.B.E.	2,900
Puisne Judges, K. G. Bennett; I. E. G. Lewis; D. J. Sheridan; R. H. Keatinge; M. D. Lyon; D. J. Jones	each 2,900
Chairman, Public Services Commission, Sir Peter Gunning, C.M.G.	3,100
Permanent Secretary to Ministry of Health and Chief Medical Officer, C. W. Davies	3,000
Director of Agriculture, E. Williams	2,900
Director of Education, C. R. V. Bell, O.B.E.	2,900
Permanent Secretary to Minister of Works and Engineer-in-Chief, J. K. Watson, O.B.E.	2,900
Administrative Secretary, C. P. S. Allen, M.V.O., O.B.E.	2,900
Director of Lands and Surveys, B. B. Whittaker	2,900
Commissioner of Police, M. J. Macoun	£2,900
Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry, R. N. Sanders	2,900
Establishment Secretary, H. E. O. Hughes, O.B.E.	2,700
Solicitor-General, G. B. Slade, Q.C.	2,700
Director of Audit, H. D. D. Wilkinson	2,700
Director of Geological Survey, A. N. Cawley	2,700
Labour Commissioner, M. P. Byers	2,900
Chief Conservator of Forests, W. E. M. Logan	2,700
Director of Information, A. G. Ridley, M.V.O.	2,700
Commissioner of Co-operative Development, J. M. Ross	2,700
Director of Water Development, M. Grehan	2,700
British Council Representative, P. Marsh	
Trade Enquiry Office in London, The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.	

CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs.), ENTEBBE (8,000). Commercial centre, Kampala. Other chief towns are Jinja and Mbale.

THE WEST INDIES

Trade Enquiry Office in London, Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, 6–10 Bruton Street, W.1.

The West Indies are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30′ to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, *Cuba* (44,000 sq. miles) and *Hispaniola* (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) (30,000 sq. miles), Jamaica and Puerto Rico; II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela: the British colonies in the Lesser Antilles are Barbados, Leeward and Windward Islands and Trinidad and Tobago. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are *Independent*, 12,300 *British*, 3,890 *United States*, 1,350 *French*, 430 *Netherlands*, and 90 *Venezuelan*.

The West India Islands that lie nearest the East have been called the *Windward Islands*; the others the *Leeward Islands*, on account of the winds blowing generally from the eastern point in those quarters.

CARIBBEAN ORGANIZATION

A new organization for economic and social co-operation in the Caribbean area, to replace the Caribbean Commission, was devised by agreement between the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and the United States in June, 1960. Membership of the new organization, which was intended to start operations in 1961 from San Juan, Puerto Rico, is open to all Caribbean territories. French Guiana, Guadeloupe and Martinique, which have the status of French Departments, will be represented by France.

FEDERATION OF THE WEST INDIES

The Federation of the West Indies was set up on January 3, 1958, by Order in Council as provided for in the British Caribbean (Federation) Act, 1956, and consists of ten colonies with dependencies.

Area and Population.—The Federation has an area of 8,028 square miles and an estimated total population of 3,153,000.

TERRITORIES

	Area sq. miles	Population
Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda ..	171	57,000
Barbados	166	238,000
Dominica	305	59,000
Grenada	133	87,003
Jamaica	4,706	1,685,000
Montserrat	32	15,000
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	152	59,000
St. Lucia	233	94,000
St. Vincent	150	82,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	801,000

Government.—The Federal Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The executive authority in the Federation is exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General. Legislation by Order in Council may be enacted for the Federation in the United Kingdom on matters relating to defence, foreign relations or the maintenance of financial stability. As to other internal matters, division of legislatory powers between the Federal and Territorial Legislatures is defined in two Legislative Lists, the Exclusive and the Concurrent Legislative Lists. The Federal Government may legislate on matters in either list; Territorial Legislatures have power to make laws for the territory on any subject included in the Concurrent List. In the event of inconsistency between federal and territorial law, the federal law prevails. No federal law is applicable to the Cayman Islands or Turks and Caicos Islands except where explicitly stated.

Governor-General, The Lord Hailes, P.C.

The Senate.—The Governor-General appoints a Senate of 19 members on a basis of 2 members from each Territory except Montserrat (1 member). Senators may not simultaneously be members of the House of Representatives or of the Legislative or Executive Council of a Territory. Bills, other than money bills, may be introduced in the Senate which has a term of 5 years. A quorum of 8 members is required.

President of the Senate, A. S. Cato (*Barbados*).

The House of Representatives.—On March 25, 1958, elections were held in the Federation for the first House of Representatives. The House consists of 45 members elected for a term not exceeding 5 years: from Jamaica, 17; Trinidad and Tobago, 10; other territories, 2 each, except Montserrat (1). An alternate member is elected for Montserrat who does not sit unless the member is absent or the seat vacant. Principal parties contesting the elections were the *Federal Labour Party*, which won 25 seats, and the *Democratic Labour Party* (anti-socialist), 19 seats, the remaining seat being won by the *Barbados National Party*. 26 per cent. of the electorate of 1,500,000 voted. The quorum of the House is 17, of which 4 members must be elected in different territories. The English language is used in the Senate and House of Representatives. On April 20, 1958, Princess Margaret inaugurated the first Federal Parliament at Port of Spain, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen.

Council of State.—The Council of State consists of the Prime Minister and ten other Ministers, of whom at least three must be Senators. The Council is the principal instrument of policy for the Federation and advises the Governor-General in the exercise of his functions. Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Constitution provides for three persons holding office in the public service of the Federation to be nominated by the Governor-General to attend any meetings of the Council of State and to take part in discussions at such meetings.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Prime Minister, Sir Grantley Herbert Adams, C.M.G., Q.C.

Minister of Finance, R. L. Bradshaw (*St. Kitts*).

Trade and Industries, C. D. La Corbiniere (*St. Lucia*).

Natural Resources, F. B. Ricketts (*Jamaica*).

Communications and Works, W. A. Rose (*Trinidad*).

Social Affairs, Mrs. P. Allfrey (*Dominica*).

Ministers without Portfolio, V. B. Vaughan (*Barbados*); N. H. Richards (*Antigua*).

Senators

A. G. Byfield (*Jamaica*); J. L. Charles (*St. Lucia*); J. W. Liburd (*Nevis*).

Judicature.—The Constitution provides for a Federal Supreme Court with jurisdiction *inter alia* in proceedings between the Federation and a territory, or between one territory and another; and for the appointment by the Governor-General of a Chief Justice and three Federal Justices. Responsibility for the initiation and conduct of criminal proceedings is vested in the Attorney-General of the Federation.

Federal Justices, J. F. Marnan; Sir Alfred Rennie.

Finance.—In each calendar year 1958–1962 the Federal Government will derive its revenue from a mandatory levy on the territorial governments, provided that the total amount levied in a year does not exceed $B.W.I.9,120,000. Each territory is required to contribute proportionately.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Port of Spain, Trinidad (pop. 100,950). FLAG.—"Sun and Seas": white wavy lines on a background of Caribbean blue with an orange sun in the centre.

BARBADOS.

the most easterly of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 166 sq. miles, about 68,000 acres being cultivated. The population is estimated (1959) at 238,000. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, margarine, lard and laundry soap, and the imports meat, rice, salted fish, dairy products, flour, corn meal, lumber, textiles, animal foods and chemical fertilizers.

FINANCE

	1958–59	1959–60
Revenue	$23,761,769	$23,158,937
Expenditure	20,723,431	22,253,497
Public debt	23,582,278	22,388,088

TRADE

	1958	1959
Total imports	$73,398,841	$74,429,535
Total exports	39,723,413	46,690,867
Imports from U.K.	£4,932,020	£5,187,419
Exports to U.K.	4,472,230	4,330,898

Barbados $=4s. 2d.

Net tonnage of merchant shipping entered and cleared in 1958, 1,933,361 tons (906,616 tons British).

GOVERNMENT

Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1627. The Crown has a veto on legislation. The Legislature consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council of 15 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected every five years by adult suffrage.

A ministerial system of Government was introduced in 1954 and a cabinet system in Jan. 1958. There are a Premier and five other Ministers, responsible for the executive functions of Government except defence and security, personnel, establishment and external affairs.

Governor, Sir John Montague Stow, K.C.M.G. (1959) (+*duty allowance* $4,800) $14,400

Premier and Minister of Finance and Police, Dr. Hon. H. G. Cummins, C.B.E.
Minister of Social Services, Hon. F. E. Miller.
Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour, Hon. M. E. Cox.
Minister of Communications, Works and Housing, Hon. R. G. Mapp.
Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, Hon. D. D. Garner.
Minister of Education, Hon. L. St. A. Thorne.

Chief Secretary, G. T. Barton, C.M.G., O.B.E. $11,520
Chief Judge, K. S. Stoby 12,000
President of Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Hallam Massiah, C.B.E.
Speaker, House of Assembly, K. N. R. Husbands.
Attorney-General, C. A. Burton, Q.C. 10,320
Solicitor-General, D. E. Malone 8,160
Financial Secretary, E. S. S. Burrowes, C.M.G. 10,320
Accountant-General, M. I. Phillips 7,680
Auditor-General, C. D. Gittens 8,160
Director of Agriculture, A. de K. Frampton, C.M.G. 9,360
Director of Medical Services, Dr. M. A. Byer, O.B.E. 9,360
Comptroller of Customs, (vacant) 7,680
Director of Education, S. Moffett, M.C. 8,640

The CAPITAL and port is ΨBridgetown (estimated pop., 18,850), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay); ΨSpeightstown (pop. 2,600).

JAMAICA,

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′—78° 21′ W. long.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

Area and Population.—It is the largest and most valuable island of the Federation of the West Indies, being 146 miles in length and 51 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,411 square miles (with Dependencies 4,680 sq. miles). The island is divided into 3 counties (Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall) and 14 parishes. The census taken on January 4, 1943, shows a total of 1,237,063 persons resident on the island (598,267 males and 638,796 females). The estimated population at the end of 1959 was 1,685,178. A further census was taken in April, 1960.

The climate attracts many winter visitors, mainly from U.S.A.

Physical Features.—From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascends towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Blue Mountain Peak, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,402 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none is navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft.

Communications.—There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 249 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages. The Palisadoes Airport at Kingston (now capable of handling the largest civil jet aircraft) is used by British West Indian Airways Ltd., British Overseas Airways Corporation, Pan-American Airways, K.L.M., Trans-Canada Air Lines, Avianca, RANSA and Aerovias Panama Airways, which provide air communications with Europe, North, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands. The Montego Bay Airport is also used by many airlines. A number of non-scheduled airlines operate through the Colony for non-traffic purposes in accordance with the provisions of International Air Services Transit Agreement.

Production and Industry.—Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the word, and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains is of fine quality and fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas, with the U.K. Citrus (and juices), cocoa and pimento are important export crops. Jamaica has developed a breed of dairy cattle known as the Jamaica Hope which is being exported to other tropical countries on an increasing scale. Good beef cattle are also raised. Jamaica is now the largest producer of bauxite in the world. The bauxite deposits are worked by one Canadian and two American companies; the Canadian company processes bauxite into alumina. Two new companies are now prospecting for bauxite. In 1959 the production and export of kiln-dried ore was 4,878,703 long tons (4,197,117 tons on dry basis). In addition 928,486 tons of bauxite (dry basis) were converted into alumina. Alumina exports totalled 399,210 tons.

Gypsum is also mined, production for 1959 being 385,567 tons. Cement is manufactured locally, the output of the factory being 193,600 tons in 1959.

There is a textile mill and local factories also manufacture garments, knitted fabrics, shoes, paints, corrugated cardboard containers, small plastic articles, drugs, blankets, aluminium furniture and hollowware, gin, corn meal, soap, condensed milk, beer, baseballs, typewriters, radio sets, brake linings and brake shoes and electric light fittings.

FINANCE

	1959–60	1960–61*
Revenue	£35,130,429	£38,121,321
Expenditure	37,440,192	37,558,375
Public Debt	33,404,198†	37,376,907‡

*Estimated †At March 31, 1959. ‡At March 31, 1960.

TRADE

	1958	1959
Total imports	£64,646,530	£68,608,683
Total exports	47,611,246	43,999,004
Imports from U.K.	22,968,932	21,855,780
Exports to U.K.	20,721,359	19,289,265

Chief exports (1959): bauxite, £11,075,895; sugar, £11,669,811; rum, £1,231,112; bananas, £4,949,128; raw coffee, £360,449; pimento seeds, £857,103; alumina, £9,405,839; fruit juices, £730,519; prepared and preserved fruits, £602,409; prepared cocoa, £361,692.

GOVERNMENT

With the coming into effect of the Jamaica (Constitution) Order in Council, 1959, on July 4, 1959, internal self-government was fully attained.

The House of Representatives, whose normal term is five years, has become a 45-seat chamber. The Premier is appointed by the Governor. The Cabinet is appointed by the Governor on the

recommendation of the Premier and is collectively responsible to the Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Legislative Council. It consists of 12 ministers, including not fewer than 2 or more than 3 from the Legislative Council. Official members are excluded from the Legislative Council. The Council consists of not fewer than 20 or more than 21 members, of whom 2 or 3 are appointed on the advice of the Premier and are available for appointment as Ministers without Portfolio, while the others are appointed by the Governor after consultation with the different political parties. The Legislative Council has no power to delay money bills for longer than one month or other bills for longer than seven months against the wishes of the House of Representatives.

The Governor has no reserved powers save in matters which appear to him to affect the Royal Prerogative, international relations or the constitution itself. Her Majesty retains the power to disallow any law which adversely affects the interests of stockholders in such Jamaican Government stock as, at the request of the Government of Jamaica, is treated as trustee stock in the United Kingdom. In civil service matters, the Governor is required to act on the recommendation of three Commissions—the Judicial Service, Public Service and Police Service Commissions—save in cases of appeals in disciplinary matters, when he acts on the advice of the Privy Council. The Chief Justice, however, is appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Premier and special procedure governs the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court. Of the Privy Council's six members, four may be public officers.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Kenneth William Blackburne, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (*apptd.* Dec. 1957) (*duty allowance £1,500*)	£4,800
Prime Minister and Minister of Development, Hon. Norman Washington Manley, M.M., Q.C.	2,500
Minister of Finance, Hon. V. L. Arnett	2,200
Minister of Trade and Industry, Hon. W. O. Isaacs	2,000
Minister of Health, Dr. Hon. I. S. Lloyd	2,000
Minister of Home Affairs, Hon. W. M. Sievright	2,000
Minister of Communications and Works, Hon. A. G. St. C. Coombs	2,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. J. E. Grant	2,000
Minister of Housing and Social Welfare, Dr. Hon. G. L. Logan	2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Hon. K. Munn	2,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. D. V. Fletcher; Hon. R. A. Burke, C.B.E.	1,500

Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, Hon. Sir Colin MacGregor	3,250
Chief Secretary, H. L. Lindo, C.M.G.	2,800
Financial Secretary, Hon. E. R. Richardson, C.M.G.	2,750
Secretary to Cabinet, J. W. Stewart, D.F.C.	2,200
Under Secretary (Economics), G. I. Phillips	2,400
Director, Central Planning Unit, G. A. Brown	2,400
Permanent Secretaries, V. H. McFarlane, O.B.E. (*Development*); B. W. Lynch (*Agriculture and Lands*); R. E. Mais (*Education*); S. W. Mowatt (*Labour*); V. C. Smith (*Trade and Industry*); A. P. Clerk (*Housing and Social Welfare*); F. E. Degazon, O.B.E. (*Health*); I. H. Clerk (*Home Affairs*); A. R. Abrahams (*Communications and Works*).	2,400
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. A. R. Cools-Lartigue	£2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. H. Semper; Hon. R. H. Small; Hon. H. G. H. Duffus; Hon. G. E. Waddington; Hon. R. R. Phillips, each	2,400
Attorney-General, Hon. J. L. Cundall, C.M.G., Q.C.	2,750
British Council Representative, Kingston, C. Hentschel.	

The principal city is ΨKingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (1959) 179,542.

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 12 days.

The Cayman Islands

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between 79° 44′ and 81° 26′ W. and 19° 15′ and 19° 46′ N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 100 square miles. Population (estimated Dec. 31, 1959), 8,803. The constitution provides for an Administrator, Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Administrator, not less than two nor more than three nominated members, not less than two nor more than three official members and 12 elected members. The Executive Council consists of the Administrator, when the Governor is presiding but not otherwise, two official members appointed by the Governor from among the official members of the Assembly, one nominated member appointed by the Governor from among the nominated members of the Assembly and two elected members, elected by the non-official members of the Assembly from among the elected members of the Assembly. The normal life of the Assembly is three years.

The Governor of Jamaica has a supervisory power over the government of the islands and his assent to the Bills of the Legislature is necessary. Laws passed by the Legislature of Jamaica which are in express terms made applicable to the Cayman Islands have effect there. The Supreme Court of Jamaica has power to hear and determine appeals from the Grand Court of the islands, except in certain matters which lie exclusively within the province of the Federal Supreme Court of the West Indies, or those matters in which the laws of the islands provide that the decision of the Grand Court of the islands shall be final.

The principal town is ΨGeorge Town, in Grand Cayman, population (1943) 1,462.

Finance

	1957–58	1958–59
Revenue	£156,130	£187,167
Expenditure	179,567	183,982
Public Debt	1,520	80,442

Trade

	1958	1959
Total imports	£530,000	£901,528
Total exports	36,526	39,596

Administrator, His Hon. Jack Rose, M.B.E., D.F.C. (+*allce.* £300) £2,000

Stipendiary Magistrate and Judge of the Grand Court, E. M. Robinson. £1,200 to £1,400

Turks and Caicos Islands

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahamas group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 166 square miles, and a population of

about 6,500 of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains about 1,800. ΨGrand Turk is an important cable station. The islands are celebrated for producing some of the finest salt in the world. Other exports are sisal, crawfish and conches. A considerable number of men are employed overseas in the Bahamas. There is a U.S. Air Force base and a Naval facility at Grand Turk, and a government-owned airstrip at South Caicos, at present used mainly for emergency purposes.

FINANCE

	1958	1959
Revenue	£130,334	£94,104
Expenditure	170,724	171,259

TRADE

	1958	1959
Total imports	£162,324	£189,132
Total exports	52,741	55,627

The Constitution provides for an Administrator, a Legislative Assembly and an Executive Council. The Legislative Assembly consists of the Administrator, not less than two nor more than three official members, not less than two nor more than three nominated members and nine elected members. The Executive Council consists of the Administrator, when the Governor is presiding but not otherwise, two official members appointed by the Governor from among the official members of the Assembly, one nominated member appointed by the Governor from among the nominated members of the Assembly and two elected members, elected by the non-official members of the Assembly from among the elected members of the Assembly. The normal life of the Assembly is three years.

The Governor of Jamaica is also the Governor of the islands. He has a supervisory power over the government of the Turks and Caicos Islands and his assent to the Bills of the Legislature is necessary. Laws passed by the Legislature of Jamaica and made applicable to the Turks and Caicos Islands in express terms have effect there. The Supreme Court of Jamaica has been constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Islands. There are, however, certain matters of appeal which lie exclusively within the province of the Federal Supreme Court of the West Indies, and some in which the laws of the islands provide that the decision of the Supreme Court of the islands shall be final.

Administrator, His Hon. Geoffrey Colin Guy, M.B.E. (+ *allce.* £100) £1,700
Assistant Administrator, L. H. Boothe, (+ *overseas allce.* £150) 1,100

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Leeward Islands consist of the four colonies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla; (3) Montserrat; and (4) the British Virgin Islands (*see* p. 769); all having their own Legislature. These colonies are administered by a Governor to whom the Administrators are subordinate. By the Leeward Islands Act, 1956, the federation of the colony of the Leeward Islands was abolished and each of the four presidencies became a colony, and the Federal Executive and General Legislative Councils were dissolved. In each colony there is an elected majority in the Legislature. In Antigua and St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, there is also a ministerial system of Government. The post of Governor of the Leeward Islands was abolished on Dec. 31, 1959. The area of the Leeward Islands is 422 sq. miles, with an estimated population at December 31, 1957, of 135,635.

TRADE WITH U.K.*

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£1,831,017	£2,190,280
Exports to U.K.	3,740,521	2,288,893

*Including British Virgin Islands.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Chief Justice of Leeward and Windward Islands, C. G. X. Henriques, Q.C. £2,280
Puisne Judges (*Leeward and Windward Islands*), J. L. Wills; P. C. Lewis; G. L. Taylor 1,680
Attorney-General, W. E. Jacobs, O.B.E., Q.C. 1,680
Principal Auditor, J. D. Warwick 1,350

(1) ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor of the Leeward Islands. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coast line of about 70 miles. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which one central sugar factory has been erected. Cotton is now planted on a large scale and the island also exports molasses, tomatoes and rum. The population, with Barbuda, is estimated at 57,000.

Finance and Trade

	1954	1955
Revenue	£898,347	£1,270,531
Expenditure	858,063	1,288,171
Public debt	53,427	48,739
Total imports	1,545,224	2,154,375
Total exports	541,323	1,025,208

Government

A new constitution, which came into effect on January 1, 1960, provides for the office of Chief Minister and three other Ministers making the number four in all as against three formerly. All the members of the new Executive Council are unofficials except the Attorney-General, who is an official. The Administrator continues to preside in Executive Council.

Administrator, His Hon. I. G. Turbott (*plus* £300 *allce. and house*) £1,740
Financial Secretary, P. N. Reynolds (*acting*) . . . . . £900 to £1,200
Senior Medical Officer, K. H. Uttley, M.D. . . . 1,500
Labour Commissioner, C. A. Rodgers 1,140
Director of Agriculture, M. Park, O.B.E. . . . 1,600

Barbuda, formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 42′ W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and mostly stony, producing cotton, corn and ground-nuts. Wild deer are found, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Warden, J. H. Joseph (*and quarters*), £660 to £750.

Redonda is uninhabited.

CAPITAL ΨSt. John. Population (1948), 11,000.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS WITH ANGUILLA

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they have a population (1958) of 58,170, and a total area of about 153 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88°.

St. Kitts (population 1958, 37,450), the principal island, was the first possession of the British West Indies to be colonized (1623); it is situated in lat. 17° 18′ N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range, which rises to a height of 3,792 feet (Mount Misery). Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent. The capital, ΨBasseterre, is a port of registry.

Nevis (population 1958, 15,890) is separated from St. Kitts by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 sq. miles. Cotton and coconuts are exported, and cattle and vegetables are raised. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. The chief town. ΨCharlestown, is a port of entry.

Anguilla (population 1958. 4,830) is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. There are no hills. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

Finance and Trade

	1957	1958
Public revenue	£995,555	£1,185,986
Expenditure	1,065,747	1,183,948
Public debt	205,778	343,048
Imports	2,155,391	2,368,282
Exports	2,055,348	1,964,186

Government

The Administrator is assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consists of the Governor of the Leeward Islands (who seldom sits), the Administrator, two official members, one nominated unofficial member and five members chosen by the Legislative Council from among the elected members of that body. The Legislative Council consists of two official members, three nominated members and eight elected members. Since January 19, 1956, three of the five elected members in the Executive Council have held the portfolios of Ministers of Trade and Production, Public Works and Communications and Social Services respectively.

Administrator, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. A. C. Howard, C.M.G. (1957) (+*allee.* $2,000)	$8,640
Accountant-General, C. A. Jacobs	5,760
Financial Secretary, Hon. A. Haley	6,720
Magistrate, D. F. Johnson	4,752
Crown Attorney, Hon. S. H. Graham	6,720
Warden, Nevis (vacant)	4,464
Warden, Anguilla, G. Thomas	4,896
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. G. I. Shaw	7,776
Agricultural Superintendent, S. H. Abbott	5,760

$4.80=£1

CAPITAL, ΨBasseterre (St. Kitts). Estimated population (1958), 18,000.

(3) MONTSERRAT,

is situated in 16° 45′ N. lat. and 62° 15′ W. long., 27 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, estimated population (1959), 14,620. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1783. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The chief exports are sea island cotton, tomatoes, carrots, onions, limes and lime products. There is a wireless station on the island.

Finance and Trade

	1958	1959
Revenue	£359,429	£427,087*
Expenditure	375,522	427,087*
Public debt	44,268	39,437
Total imports	316,020	373,743
Total exports	82,015	100,752

* Estimated

Government

The Administrator is assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council with an elected majority.

Administrator, His Hon. D. A. Wiles, O.B.E. (1960) (+*allowances of £300 and £200 and quarters*)	£2,250
Magistrate and Crown Attorney, D. F. Johnson (*acting*)	1,350
Agricultural Superintendent, S. L. Henry	960
Medical Officers, C. N. Griffin, O.B.E. (*acting*) Z. P. Walczak; D. C. Wooding	1,200 to £900

CHIEF TOWN. ΨPlymouth (2,500).

(4) BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, *see* p. 769.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad, the second largest and most southerly of the West Indian Islands, lies close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between 10° 2′—10° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 55′—61° 56′ W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 1,864 square miles, and a population estimated (1959), at 801,000 (including Tobago). The racial groups at the 1946 census were: African 47 per cent., East Indian 35 per cent., Mixed or Coloured 14 per cent., European 3 per cent., Chinese 1 per cent. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1532 by the Spaniards, capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797, and was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Amiens (March 25, 1802). Two mountain systems, the Northern and Southern Ranges, stretch across almost its entire width and a third, the Central Range, lies somewhat diagonally across its middle portion; otherwise the island is mostly flat. The highest peaks are in the Northern Range (Aripo 3,085 ft., El Tucuche 3,072 ft.). The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 70° to 90°F. and a rainfall ranging from 100 inches in the north east to 50 inches in the west. There is a well-marked dry season from January to May and a wet season from June to December. The nights are invariably cool. The main tourist season is from December to April.

Oil is the principal export. A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake, 114 acres in extent, near the village of La Brea, from which in 1958 133,042 tons of natural asphalt were removed. The soil of Trinidad is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, molasses, rum, cocoa, coconuts and coconut products, citrus and coffee. Agricultural exports totalled $55,048,551 in 1958.

In 1958 there were 67 Government and 347 denominational (assisted) primary and intermediate schools, with an enrolment of 166,845 and average attendance of 141,720.

There are 109 miles of public railway and the total mileage of main and local roads maintained during 1958 was 2,510. There are 188 post offices and postal agencies, 57 of which transact savings bank and money order business. There is an internal telegraph system and two local broadcasting stations.

Trinidad is well served by steamship lines and there are deep water wharf facilities at Port of Spain. Eleven international scheduled airlines operate to and through Trinidad (Piarco), which acts as a focal point for air traffic between the Americas. There were 12,843 movements of aircraft in 1958. A domestic air service between Trinidad and Tobago is operated by B.W.I.A. Flights in 1958 averaged two per day.

Finance

	1957	1958
Revenue	$108,610,026	$129,298,217
Expenditure	90,158,952	139,856,735
Public debt	72,865,032	—

Trade

	1958
Imports	$412,492,692
Exports	393,539,493
Imports from U.K. 1959	£27,471,198
Exports to U.K. 1959	34,794,817

The chief town and port of entry, ΨPort of Spain (pop. 121,150), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, trolley-bus and telephone services. Other towns of importance are ΨSan Fernando (pop. 39,800), about 33 miles south of the capital, and Arima (pop. 12,650).

Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ N. lat. and between 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 19 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.W of Barbados. It was ceded to the British Crown in 1814 and amalgamated with Trinidad in 1888. The island is 26 miles long, and 7½ broad, and has an area of 116 square miles, with a population estimated (1958) at 36,900. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies and a popular tourist resort. The main town is ΨScarborough (estimated pop. 15,000)

Other Islands.—Corozal Point and Icacos Point, the N.W. and S.W. extremities of Trinidad, enclose the Gulf of Paria, and west of Corozal Point lie several islands, of which Chacachacare, Huevos, Monos and Gaspar Grande are the most important. On Chacachacare is a leper settlement, the Medical Superintendent of which appeals for Sunday and weekly editions of British newspapers.

Government

The Colony is administered in accordance with the provisions of the Trinidad and Tobago (Constitution) Order in Council, 1950, as amended in 1956 and 1959, which provides for Executive and Legislative Councils, on which there are unofficial elected majorities. The Cabinet, which is the chief instrument of policy, consists of a Premier, as chairman, 8 Ministers and 2 *ex officio* members. The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker who presides, 2 *ex officio* members, 5 nominated members and 24 elected members.

Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, His Excellency Sir Solomon Hochoy, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (+*allees.* $11,520)	$24,000
Governor's Secretary (vacant)	8,640
Premier and Minister of Finance, Dr. Hon. E. Williams	$10,800
Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. Hon. P. V. J. Solomon	9,600
Minister of Education and Culture, Hon. J. Donaldson	9,600
Minister of Health, Water and Sanitation, Dr. Hon. W. Mahabir	9,600
Minister of Industry, Commerce, Tourism and External Communications, Hon. J. O'Halloran	9,600
Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, Hon. K. Mohammed	9,600
Minister of Housing and Local Government, Hon. G. Montano	9,600
Minister of Labour, Hon. D. Granado	9,600

Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Gomes	13,440
Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. E. M. Duke	7,200
Puisne Judges, Hons. F. J. Camacho; A. H. McShine; M. H. A. Corbin; N. A. M. Peterkin; C. E. G. Phillips; K. P. de la Bastide; I. E. Hyatali	9,600
British Council Representative, J. A. Danford, M.B.E.	

CAPITAL, ΨPort of Spain (pop. 121,150); transit 10 to 12 days to U.K.; 5 days to U.S.A.; by air—36 hours to U.K., 24 hours to U.S.A.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Windward Islands consist of the four colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica with their dependencies; the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 821 square miles, with a population estimated (1958) at 328,625. There is an Administrator in each of the four islands and an elected majority in each of the four Legislative Councils. The ministerial form of government was introduced in 1956.

Trade with U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£2,743,506	£3,065,430
Exports to U.K.	5,695,034	7,609,786

Grenada and the Grenadines

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 13′–11° 58′ N. lat. and 61° 20′–61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 133 square miles: estimated population (including some of the Grenadines), 88,608 (1960). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Colombus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonized by the French, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, sugar cane, cotton, coconuts, limes and fruit are grown. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, wheat flour, dried fish, bread-stuffs, hardware, etc.

ΨSt. George's (population approximately 7,305), on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

Finance

	1958	1959
Public revenue	$5,459,883	$6,917,507
Expenditure	5,877,682	7,096,540
Public debt	10,889,292	10,103,858

Trade

	1957	1958
Total imports	$10,331,616	$11,188,659
Total exports	4,606,796	8,346,705
Imports from U.K.	4,179,025	4,192,283
Exports to U.K.	3,390,446	5,081,615

Government

There is a Legislative Council of 13 members, of whom 2 are nominated and 10 elected and one (the Principal Law Officer) is an *ex officio* member.

Administrator, His Honour J. M. Lloyd (*including allce.*) £3,350
Financial Secretary, G. E. C. Stanford £1,500
Senior Medical Officer and Registrar-General, F. C. Alexis £1,560
Magistrates, J. J. Copland (*S. District*); E. G. Knight, M.B.E. (*acting*) (*W. and N. Districts*); R. G. John (*E. District*) £720 to £1,025
Secretary to Government, H. H. Williams £1,500
Superintendent of Police, J. H. Holley, M.B.E. ..... £1,080 to £1,260

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. 6,431.

ST. LUCIA,

the second largest and the most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 54′ N. lat. and 60° 50′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 238 square miles with an estimated population (1959) of 93,755. It possesses perhaps the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are sugar, bananas, copra, coconuts, cacao, edible oil, lime oil, fresh fruit and vegetables. The chief imports are flour, machinery, cotton-piece goods, sacks and bags.

ΨCastries, the capital (estimated population, 25,000) is recognized as being one of the finest ports in the West Indies on account of its reputation as a safe anchorage in the hurricane season. In 1959, 1,217 vessels with a total gross tonnage of 1,429,493 called at Castries.

Finance and Trade

	1958
Public revenue	$5,259,072
Expenditure	5,509,128
Public debt	3,536,145
Total imports	9,034,106
Total exports	4,459,356

Government

There is an Executive Council over which the Administrator presides, consisting of a Chief Minister, three other ministers, one nominated member and one *ex officio* member, (the Principal Law Officer). There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, (President), 2 *ex officio* members (the Principal Law Officer and the Financial Secretary), 3 nominated members and 8 elected members.

Administrator, The Earl of Oxford and Asquith (+*allce.* $2,880) $12,000
Crown Attorney, W. Macintyre 7,440
Chief Secretary, G. S. Da Breo 7,200
Financial Secretary, Col. A. G. Tubb, O.B.E. 7,200

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (1958) of 81,782. In 1846, a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the three other islands of the group. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, copra, coconuts, rum, sugar, bananas, cassava, cocoa, ground provisions, and spices. Its chief imports are foodstuffs (including canned and pickled meat, salted and pickled fish, butter, rice and flour), cotton and woollen piece goods, hardware, lumber, iron and steel manufactures, cement and fertilizers.

There were 50 primary schools with 19,651 pupils in 1958, and 2 Government secondary schools with an attendence of 467. In addition, there are 2 grant-aided secondary schools with an attendance of 394.

CAPITAL, ΨKingstown. Population (1957), 8,100.

Finance and Trade

	1957	1958
Revenue (incl. Grants)	$4,398,981	$6,013,648
Expenditure (do.)	4,379,287	5,736,334
Public debt	670,558	669,017
Total imports	8,326,928	10,693,760
Total exports	6,041,952	5,766,520

Government

There is a Legislative Council of 2 *ex officio* members, 3 nominated and 8 elected members.

Administrator, A. F. Giles, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1955) (+*allce*, $2,496) $9,936
Crown Attorney, B. F. Dias ..... $4,320 to $5,280
Financial Secretary, B. R. Thomas $4,320 to $5,280
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. A. D. Low ... $6,000
Magistrates, C. A. E. Rawle; K. Lewis $2,880 to $4,080
Registrar and Additional Magistrate, H. M. Squires ..... $2,880 to $4,080

DOMINICA

Dominica, the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, was transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Group on Jan. 1, 1940. It is situated between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad comprising an area of 305 sq. miles, or 195,200 acres, of which about 35,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. The exports consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, principally bananas, lime oil, lime juice, oranges, bay oil, cocoa, copra and vanilla. A census of population was held in 1960 and preliminary figures showed a population of 59,479. The principal towns are ΨRoseau, on the south-west coast, population (1960), 12,415, and Portsmouth, population (1960), 2,209.

Education.—There are 52 elementary schools, of which 49 are Government and 3 assisted. Of the

4 secondary schools, 3 receive a grant-in-aid and one is maintained by the Government.

Finance and Trade

	1958	1959
Revenue (incl. Grants).	£1,008,468	£1,057,850
Expenditure (do.)	1,055,072	1,176,488
Public debt	32,522	17,000
Imports	1,825,201	2,069,969
Exports	1,410,738	1,385,971

Government

There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, four of the latter being members elected by the Legislative Council from among the elected members, and a Legislative Council consisting of 2 *ex officio*, 3 nominated and 8 elected members. Four of the elected members of the Executive Council are styled Ministers and control departments representing the major part of the Government's activity.

Administrator, Col. A. Lovelace, C.M.G., M.B.E., M.C. (1960) (*with £400 'duty allowance*) £1,550
Chief Secretary, L. A. Roberts (*acting*) .. £600 to 800
Clerk of Executive and Legislative Council, C. A. Sorhaindo ..... £540 to 600
Financial Secretary, Hon. A. D. W. Johnson ..... £900 to 1,100
Crown Attorney and Additional Magistrate, Hon. N. A. Berridge ..... £900 to 1,100
Magistrates, R. A. Crane; A. B. Marie; V. A. Winston ..... £600 to 850
Education Officer, O. A. Walker ..... £900 to 1,150
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. G. W. Moore. £1,250
Director of Works, T. H. Shillingford £1,500

ZANZIBAR

(*The Zanzibar Protectorate*)

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *born* Aug. 26, 1879; *succeeded* Dec. 9, 1911.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north to Warskeikh; but they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Ras Kiamboni (Dick's Head) and the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siu.

Zanzibar has an area of 640 square miles with a population of 165,253 (1958 Census); Pemba (380 square miles) population, 133,858; total area, 1,020 square miles; total population, 299,111.

Production, etc.—The islands produce a large percentage of the world's supply of cloves and clove oil (cloves exported in 1959 were valued at £2,657,767 and clove oil at £107,225). They also exported £170,800 of coconut oil, £557,931 of copra, and £122,388 of coconuts in 1959. Other important products are chillies, oil cake, coir fibre, sea shells, seaweed and frozen lobsters. Rice and cassava are grown extensively for local consumption.

Education.—In 1959 there were 78 primary schools, out of which 63 were government schools, 10 government-aided and 4 private. Six secondary schools are open to all pupils from all communities. There are government training colleges for men and women primary teachers in Zanzibar. The total enrolment in all government and grant aided primary and secondary and assisted schools in November, 1959 was 19,798. The total expenditure from local revenue in 1959 was £393,956.

Communications.—There are 339 miles of road suitable for motor traffic in Zanzibar and 107 miles in Pemba. Radio telephone communication is available from Zanzibar to the three mainland territories. The town of ΨZanzibar, on the island of the same name, has a population of 45,284. It possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally.

A civil aerodrome is situated 4 miles south-east of the town, linked with Tanganyika and Kenya by charter and daily scheduled services. There is also a civil aerodrome in Pemba linking the island with Zanzibar, Kenya and Tanganyika by regular services with the East African Airways Corporation.

FINANCE

	1958	1959
Revenue	£2,382,408	£2,254,691
Expenditure	2,530,527	3,674,263

TRADE

The principal imports are rice, grain, groceries, sugar, tobacco, ivory, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves, copra, marine products, clove oil, coconut oil, oil cakes and coir fibre in addition to re-exports of previously imported ivory and piece-goods.

	1958	1959
Imports	£5,346,755	£5,509,128
Exports	5,203,100	4,775,596
	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£1,113,711	£791,174
Exports to U.K.	177,500	228,432

GOVERNMENT

The government is administered by a British Resident. His Highness the Sultan presides over a Privy Council, and the British Resident presides over the Executive Council, on which there are 4 *ex officio*, 3 official and 5 representative members, and the Legislative Council of 25 members (4 *ex officio*, 9 official and 12 representative members). In 1957 the first general election for 6 of the representative members was held in the Protectorate.

British Resident, Sir George Mooring, C.M.G. (1959) (*and duty allowance £1,250*) £3,600
Chief Justice, G. M. Mahon 3,000
Chief Secretary, P. A. P. Robertson, C.M.G. 2,900
Attorney-General, P. N. Dalton 2,800
Senior Commissioner, J. D. Stringer, C.M.G. 2,700
Financial Secretary, G. L. Lawrence, O.B.E. 2,700
Director of Agriculture, A. K. Briant, O.B.E. 2,500
Director of Education, S. F. Hann, O.B.E. 2,500
Director of Medical Services, I. W. Mac-Kichan 2,500
Director of Public Works and Land Survey, J. M. Jackson 2,500
Commissioner of Police, R. V. H. Biles 2,500
Comptroller of Customs, A. Bishop 2,300
Administrator General, E. J. Stiven 2,400

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days by sea; 2 days by air.

Ireland

See also Northern Ireland, pp. 687–690; Republic of Ireland, pp. 806–8.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,408 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 26′ and 55° 21′ N. latitude and from 5° 25′ to 10° 30′ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Annagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of *Achill Island* (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Islands, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coastline. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.); the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland); and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Harbour, and the *Suir*, *Barrow* and *Nore*, to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough *Neagh* (150 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Boderg*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the Erne Chain of *Gowna*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne*, and *Erne*; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara* and *Conn* in the north-west; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the west. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, the extreme range of temperature readings being from 2° F. to 90° F. (compared with −17° F. to 100° F. over Great Britain). The average annual rainfall varies from 27 inches at Dublin to more than 100 inches in the mountains of Connemara. The rainfall is also more uniform from year to year than in Great Britain.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island; a grave containing a polished stone axehead assigned to 2,500 B.C. was found at Linkardstown, Co. Carlow, in 1944, and the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

History.—According to Irish legends, the island of Ierne was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Hibernia was visited by Roman merchants but never by Roman legions, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as Findgaill (White Strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (Ulaids-tir, Laigins-tir, Mumans-tir and Kunnak-tir). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermod MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidhri O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermod enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermod's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland. He received homage from the Irish kings and established his capital at Dublin. The invaders subsequently conquered most of the island and a feudal government was created. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Irish recovered most of their lands, while many Anglo-Irish lords became virtually independent, royal authority being confined to the "Pale," a small district round Dublin. Though under Henry VII., Sir Edward Poynings, as Lord Deputy had passed at the *Parliament of Drogheda* (1494) the act later known as *Poynings' Law*, subordinating the Irish Legislature to the Crown, the Earls of Kildare retained effective power until, in 1534, Henry VIII. began the reconquest of Ireland. Parliament in 1541 recognized him as King of Ireland and by 1603 English authority was supreme.

Christianity.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. *St. Patrick* was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organize the Christian religion throughout the island.

Republic of Ireland

Area and Population.—The Republic has a land area of 26,600 sq. miles, divided into the four Provinces of LEINSTER (Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, Leix, Longford, Louth, Meath, Offaly, Westmeath, Wexford and Wicklow); MUNSTER (Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford); CONNACHT (Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo); and part of ULSTER (Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan). Total population of the Republic at the last Census (1956) was 2,898,264, a density of 109 persons per sq. mile. Provisional figures showed 60,189 births, 15,255 marriages and 34,245 deaths in the year 1959.

THE PRESIDENT

Uachtaran na hÉireann (President of Eire), Éamon de Valéra, *assumed office* June 25, 1959.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

Taoiseach, Seán F. Lemass	£3,000
Tánaiste, Minister for Health and Minister for Social Welfare, Seán Mac an tSaoi (Seán MacEntee)	2,000
Finance, An Dr. Séamas ó Riain (Dr. James Ryan)	2,000
External Affairs, Proinsias Mac Aogáin (Frank Aiken)	2,000
Justice, Oscar Mac Tréinfhir (Oscar Traynor)	2,000
Agriculture, Pádraig Mac Gabhann (Patrick Smith)	2,000
Transport and Power, Erskine H. Childers	2,000
Industry and Commerce, Seán ó Loinsigh (John Lynch)	2,000
Local Government, Niall Bléine (Neil T. Blaney)	2,000
Defence, Caoimhghin ó Beoláin (Kevin Boland)	2,000
Lands, Michael Ó Móráin (Michael Moran)	2,000
Posts and Telegraphs, Micheál Hilliard (Michael Hilliard)	2,000
Education, An Dr. Padraig ó hIrighile (Dr. Patrick J. Hillery)	2,000
Gaeltacht, Gearóid Mac Pharthaláin (Gerald Bartley)	2,000

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution.—The Constitution of Ireland, approved by a plebiscite on July 1, 1937, came into operation on December 29, 1937.

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign independent democratic State and affirms the right of the Irish Nation to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions. The national territory is declared to be the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas. Pending the re-integration of the national territory, and without prejudice to the right of the Parliament and the Government established by the Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the national territory, the laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State, which did not include the six counties of Northern Ireland. The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange. The Irish language, being the national language, is the first official language. The English language is recognized as a second official language.

The President.—The President—*Uachtarán na hÉireann*—is elected by direct vote of the people for a period of seven years. A former or retiring President is eligible for a second term. The President summons and dissolves Dáil Éireann on the advice of the *Taoiseach* (Head of the Government). He signs and promulgates laws. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law. He has the power of pardon. The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his constitutional powers and functions, is aided and advised by a Council of State.

The Legislature.—The Parliament—*Oireachtas*—consists of the President and two Houses: a House of Representatives—*Dáil Éireann*—and a Senate—*Seanad Éireann*.

Dáil Éireann is composed of 147 members elected by adult suffrage on a basis of proportional representation.

Seanad Éireann is composed of 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the Taoiseach and 49 are elected; three by the National University of Ireland, three by the University of Dublin, and 43 from panels of candidates, established on a vocational basis.

The Executive.—The executive authority is exercised by the Government subject to the Constitution. The Government is responsible to Dáil Éireann, meets and acts as a collective authority, and is collectively responsible for the Departments of State administered by the Ministers.

The Taoiseach is appointed by the President on the nomination of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the Government are appointed by the President on the nomination of the Taoiseach with the previous approval of Dáil Éireann. The Taoiseach appoints a member of the Government to be the *Tánaiste* who acts for all purposes in the place of the Taoiseach in the event of the death, permanent incapacitation, or temporary absence of the Taoiseach. The Taoiseach, the Tánaiste and the Minister for Finance must be members of Dáil Éireann. The other members of the Government must be members of Dáil Éireann or Seanad Éireann, but not more than two may be members of Seanad Éireann.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of the President and two Houses—a House of Representatives (*Dáil Éireann*) and a Senate (*Seanad Éireann*). Dáil Éireann is composed of 147 Members, elected on the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. All citizens who have reached the age of 21 years and are not disqualified by law have the right to vote. The same Dáil does not continue for a longer period than seven years, but a shorter period of five years has been fixed by existing legislation. The present (16th) Dail was elected on March 5, 1957, and met on March 20, 1957.

Party Strength (Dáil Éireann)

	1958	1959	1960
Fianna Fáil	78	75	78
Fine Gael	40	40	40
Labour	11	11	11
Farmers (Clann na Talmhan)	3	3	3
Independent	7	7	7
Clann na Poblachta	1	1	1
Sinn Féin	4	4	4
National Progressive Democrats	2	2	2
Speaker	1	1	1
Vacancies	—	3	—
Total	147	147	147

*** Members of Dáil Éireann are paid an allowance of £1,000 per annum (and members of Seanad Éireann £750) and are allowed free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Taoiseach and to the Minister for Defence, Donnchadh Ó Briain.
Do. to Minister for Social Welfare, Micheal S. Ó. Cinnéide (Michael J. Kennedy).
Do. to the Minister for Finance (vacant).
Do. to the Minister for Justice, Cathal Ó hEochaidh (Charles Haughey).

Attorney-General, Aindrias Ó Caoimh, A.S.
Secretary to the Government, Muiris Ó Muimhneacháin (Maurice Moynihan).
Assistant Secretary to the Government, Nioclás Ó Nualláin, Ph.D. (Nicholas G. Nolan).

United Kingdom Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland

H. E. Sir Ian Maclennan, K.C.M.G., 39 Merrion Square, Dublin.
Counsellor, G. D. Anderson.
First Secretary (vacant).
Military Attaché, Brig. R. N. Thicknesse.
Trade Commissioner, G. L. Pearson, M.C.

Diplomatic Representatives Abroad

The Holy See: L. T. McCauley (*Ambassador*).
Argentina: W. B. Butler (*Minister*).
Australia: S. Kennan (*Chargé d'Affaires*).
Austria: (*Minister*) (vacant).
Belgium: D. R. McDonald (*Ambassador*).
Canada: T. J. Kiernan (*Ambassador*).
France: W. P. Fay (*Ambassador*).
Federal Republic of Germany: W. Warnock (*Minister*).
Great Britain: H. J. McCann (*Ambassador*), 17 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. 1.
Italy: T. V. Commins (*Ambassador*).
Netherlands: B. Gallagher (*Ambassador*).
Norway: J. A. Belton (*Minister*).
Portugal: F. Biggar (*Minister*).
Spain: M. Rynne (*Ambassador*).
Sweden: J. A. Belton (*Ambassador*).
Switzerland: T. J. Horan (*Minister*).
Turkey: (*Minister*) (vacant).
U.S.A.: J. J. Hearne (*Ambassador*).

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary consists of Courts of First Instance and a Court of Final Appeal called the Supreme Court—*Cúirt Uachtarach*. The Courts of First Instance include a High Court—*Ard-Chúirt*—invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions, whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction, with a right of appeal as determined by law. The High Court alone has original jurisdiction to entertain the question of the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court, subject to exceptions and regulations prescribed by law. No law may, however, be enacted excepting the question of the validity of any law from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Conor Maguire	£4,850
President of the High Court, Hon. Cahir Davitt	3,700
Judges, Supreme Court, Hon. Martin C. Maguire; Hon. Cecil Lavery; Hon. T. C. Kingsmill Moore; Hon. C. O'Daly, each	3,700
Judges, High Court, Hon. Kevin Haugh; Hon. Kevin J. Dixon; Hon. F. G. O. Budd; Hon. R. McLoughlin; Hon. Thomas Teevan; Hon. George Murnaghan; Hon. W. G. Shannon (*ex officio*) each	£3,250
Master of the High Court, John O. Leary, S.C.	

DEFENCE

Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the Defence Act, 1954, the military command of the Defence Forces is exercised by the Government through the Minister for Defence. To aid and counsel the Minister for Defence on all matters in relation to the business of the Department of Defence on which he may consult it, there is a Council of Defence consisting of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister, the Secretary of the Department of Defence, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General. Establishments provide at present for a Permanent Defence Force of approximately 13,000 all ranks, including the Air Corps and the Naval Service. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1961, provide for approximately 25,500 all ranks of the Reserve Defence Force. Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. Minimum term of enlistment for the Army is three years in the Permanent Defence Force with, in most cases, nine years in the Reserve Defence Force. Suitable men may complete twenty-one years service in the Permanent Defence Force. For the Naval Service, enlistment is for six years in the Permanent Defence Force and six years in the Reserve Defence Force. The Naval Service comprises three corvettes and auxiliary vessels. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1961, provide for an expenditure of £7,472,740.

FINANCE

	1959–60 (Actual)	1960–61 (Estimated)
Revenue	£129,855,000	£136,633,000
Expenditure	146,793,000	154,210,000

The expenditure figures include certain services of a capital nature regarded as proper to be met from borrowing. Issues for these services in 1959–60 amounted to £18,111,000 and for 1960–61 are estimated at £17,577,000.

The estimated *Revenue* for 1960–61 includes: Customs and Special Import Levy, £40,675,000; Excise, £30,465,000; Estate, etc., Duties, £2,750,000; Income Tax, Sur-tax and Super-tax, £26,085,000; Corporation Profits Tax, etc., £3,300,000; Motor Vehicle Duties, £6,000,000; Stamp Duties, £2,800,000; Post Office Services, £9,650,000.

The principal items of estimated *Expenditure* for 1960–61 are Debt Service, £28,240,000: Agriculture, land division, etc., £23,723,000: Army, £7,473,000: Police, £4,537,000: Education, £15,470,000: Social Insurance, £4,410,000: Social Assistance, £21,804,000: Health Services £8,817,000; Postal Services, £8,199,000: Superannuation, £6,116,000.

The *Gross Debt* on March 31, 1960, was £465,000,000 with *Assets* £250,000,000, leaving the *net* total of the debt at £215,000,000.

RELIGION

(Census of 1946)

Catholics	2,786,033
Protestant Episcopalians	124,839
Presbyterians	23,870
Methodists	8,355
Others	12,020
Total	2,955,107

EDUCATION

Primary Education is directed by the State (4,878 schools with an enrolment of 505,363, and average daily attendance 86·2 per cent.). Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders (511 recognized schools with 73,392 pupils 12–20 years of age). Vocational (Continuation and Technical) Education is conducted by 38 local Committees in 272 permanent schools (excluding 12 residential schools of domestic training and one day trades preparatory school) and a large number of temporary centres (24,604 whole-time day students and 64,055 other students). There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Dublin, Cork and Galway) with 533 professors, etc., and 6,832 students; and Trinity College, Dublin with 196 Professors, etc., and 2,567 students in the academic year 1958–59. The estimated State expenditure on education in 1960 61, excluding administration and inspection, is Primary £10,478,240; Secondary £2,629,490; Vocational £1,478,440; Science and Art £244,320. The vote for Universities and Colleges for 1960–61 amounts to £986,630, while in addition grants of £121,284 are provided in respect of the Faculties of General Agricultural and Dairy Science.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1959 there were 1,084,000 acres under corn crops, 557,400 under root and green crops, 200 under flax, 12,400 under fruit, and 1,880,600 under hay, a total of 3,534,600 acres. The principal produce in 1959 was: oats, 474,800 tons: wheat, 363,600 tons: barley, 452,400 tons: turnips, 1,923,900 tons: potatoes, 2,592,400 tons: mangolds, 1,210,600 tons: sugar beet, 927,600 tons: and hay, 3,707,900 tons. The *Live Stock* included 4,683,800 cattle, 4,411,900 sheep, 852,200 pigs, and 233,600 horses.

Minerals.—1,396 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1958 and 201,000 tons of coal won.

Sea Fisheries.—6,173 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1959, the total value of all fish (excluding salmon) landed being £1,609,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—There were (1959) 2,192 miles of railway of which 2,003 miles are of standard (5ft. 3 in.) gauge. 12,631,000 passengers and 2,406,323 tons of merchandise were conveyed. The gross receipts (1958) were £16,296,519* and the net loss £409,340.*

* Figures relate to the year ended March 31, 1959 for *Córas Iompair Eireann*, to the calandar year 1958 for other railways.

These figures include receipts from road transport services, canals, etc., operated by the railway companies.

Road Motor Services.—In 1959 road motor vehicles carried 296,939,223 passengers, the gross receipts being approximately £6,234,962.

Shipping.—In 1959 the number of ships with cargoes and in ballast entered at the various Ψ ports, Dublin, Cobh (Queenstown), Dún Laoghaire (Kingstown), Cork, Galway, Waterford, Rosslare, Limerick and Foynes, Dundalk, etc., was 9,299 of 9,582,000 tons, of which 1,456 (1,270,000 tons) were Republic of Ireland flag, and 4,522 (5,302,000 tons) British.

CIVIL AVIATION

Shannon Airport, 15 miles W. of Limerick, is on the main transatlantic air route. In 1959 the airport handled 407,495 passengers and 45,149,636 lbs. of cargo.

Dublin Airport, 6 miles N. of Dublin, serves the cross-channel and European services operated by the Irish national airline *Aer Lingus* and other airlines. During 1959 the airport handled 646,836 passengers and 20,591,151 lbs. of cargo.

Licensed private aerodromes include: Weston, 9 miles W. of Dublin; Dunmore East, 10 miles S.E. of Waterford; Coonagh, 2 miles W. of Limerick; Oranmore, 5 miles E. of Galway; Killarney Racecourse, 1 mile S. of Killarney; Farmers' Cross, 4 miles S.W. of Cork; Rosapenna Strand, 16 miles N. of Letterkenny.

OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
	£	£	£
1949	130,231,623	60,552,381	— 69,679,242
1950	159,393,975	72,390,761	— 87,003,214
1951	204,595,585	81,520,383	— 123,075,202
1952	172,309,040	101,599,437	— 70,709,603
1953	182,480,351	114,097,405	— 68,382,946
1954	179,890,195	115,341,682	— 64,548,513
1955	207,663,264	110,851,440	— 96,811,824
1956	182,848,621	108,126,933	— 74,721,688
1957	184,171,966	131,340,964	— 52,831,002
1958	198,957,116	131,393,044	— 67,664,072
1959	212,515,331	130,735,764	— 81,779,567

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Imports (1959)

The principal groups were food £31,496,799; vehicles £20,486,761; machinery and electrical goods £21,838,107; oils, fats, resins and gums £20,143,335; textiles (excluding clothing) £19,367,587; non-metalliferous mine and quarry products £11,283,007; iron and steel £9,128,954; live animals £9,565,512; chemicals, perfumery, dyes and colours £11,169,959; paper and cardboard £6,398,689; fertilizers £6,360,916.

Domestic Exports (1959)

Principally, live animals £39,128,056; food £36,684,097; textiles (excluding clothing) £9,811,114; drink £6,825,648.

CAPITAL

Dublin (*Baile Átha Cliath*) is a City and County Borough on the River Liffey at the head of Dublin Bay. In April, 1956, its population was 539,476. There are many notable public buildings in the City, among them the two Cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the House of Parliament) and Trinity College (the only constituent College of the University of Dublin). University College is a constituent college of the National University of Ireland. A large export trade of agricultural products passes through the city and there is a considerable brewing industry, while there is an increasing amount of light manufacturing.

Other cities and towns are Cork (pop. 80,011), Dún Laoghaire, formerly Kingstown (47,553), Limerick (50,886), Waterford (28,878), Galway (21,219), Dundalk (20,154), Drogheda (17,008), Sligo (12,947), Wexford (10,838), Bray (10,856), Kilkenny (10,607), Tralee (10,928), Clonmel (10,697) and Athlone (9,393).

ARMS OF IRELAND

Azure a harp *or* stringed *argent*.

The United States of America

Divisions	Land Area, 1960 (sq. miles)	Population‡	
		Census 1950	Census 1960*
Continental United States	2,974,726	150,697,361	177,718,621
Alaska	571,065	128,643	224,094
Guam	206	59,498	66,910
Hawaii	6,412	499,794	620,346
Panama Canal Zone	553	52,822	41,684
Puerto Rico	3,435	2,210,703	2,353,297
American Samoa	76	18,937	20,040
Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.	133	26,665	31,904
Total	3,556,606	153,699,269	181,076,896

*Preliminary Figures.

†Includes Midway, Wake, Canton, Enderbury, Johnston, Sand, Swan, Corn, Navassa, Baker, Howland and Jarvis Islands. ‡Figures for military, &c. abroad and for small islands, are excluded.

The former Japanese Mandates in the Pacific (*Mariana, Caroline* and *Marshall* Islands) are a trust territory of the United Nations, administered by the U.S.A. The land area of these islands is 687 sq. miles and their population was estimated at 70,594 in 1958.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—The following figures, based on preliminary figures of the 1960 census, were published on Aug. 1, 1960: The 50 States, 50 persons per sq. mile; the 48 conterminous States 57 persons per sq. mile; Hawaii only, 97 persons per sq. mile; Alaska only, 1 person to each 2½ sq. miles. The figure is that of population divided by number of square miles of *land* area.

REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Calendar Year	Live Births		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1950	3,554,149	23·6	1,452,454	9·6
*1951	3,750,850	24·5	1,482,099	9·7
*1952	3 846,986	24·7	1,496,838	9·6
*1953	3,902,120	24 6	1,517,541	9 6
*1954	4,017 362	24 9	1,461 091	9·2
1955	4,047 295	24 6	1,528,717	9·3
*1956	4,163 009	24·9	1,564,476	9·4
*1957	4,254 784	25·0	1,633 128	9·6
*1958	4,203,812	24·3	1,647,886	9·5
§1959	4,240,000	24·1	1,660,000	9 4

* Births based on 50 per cent. sample. § Estimated. Includes data for Alaska.

Note—Continental United States only. Deaths exclude fœtal death and deaths among armed forces overseas. Birth and death rates for 1950 are based on the population at census of April 1; for other years as estimated on July 1. Birth rates exclude armed forces overseas.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

From 1820 to 1959, 41,575,563 immigrants were admitted to the United States. Of those admitted in 1959, 20,954 were born in the United Kingdom; 33,777 in Germany and Austria; 6,702 in Scandinavia; 16,251 in Italy; 4,487 in France; 30,098 in Hungary; 24,312 in Asia; 23,082 in Canada; and 23,061 in Mexico. The total number of immigrants admitted in 1959, was 260,686. 103,932 alien residents of the United States became naturalized citizens during that year.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Laws of marriage and of divorce are within the exclusive jurisdiction of each State. Each State legislature enacts its own laws prescribing rules and qualifications pertaining to marriage and its dissolutions.

Year	Marriages	Per 1,000 Pop.	Estimated Divorces	Per 1,000 Pop.
1950	1,667,000	11·1	385,000	2·6
1951	1,595,000	10·4	381.000	2·5
1952	1,539,000	9·9	392,000	2·5
1953	1,546,000	9·8	390.000	2·5
1954	1,490,000	9·2	379.000	2·4
1955	1,531,000	9·3	377.000	2·3
1956	1.585,000	9·5	382,000	2·3
1957	1,518,000	8·9	381.000	2·2
1958	1,451,000	8·4	368,000	2·1
*1959	1,494,000	8 5	397.000	2·3

* Preliminary figures. Includes data for Alaska.

Note.—Marriage and divorce rates for 1950 are based on the population at census of April 1; for other years as estimated on July 1. Rates are based on population excluding armed forces overseas.

Increase of the People—*Continental U.S. only.*

Year of Census	Total Population				Increase over preceding census	Inter-Censal Immigrants*
	White	Negro	Other Races	Total		
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	50,155,783	10,337,334	2,812, 191
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,571	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811
1930	110,280,740	11,891,143	597,163	122,775,046	17,064,420	4,107,209
1940	118,214,870	12,865,518	588,887	131,669,275	8,894,229	528,431
1950	134,942,028	15,042,286	713,047	150,697,361	19,028,086	1,035,039

* Includes immigrants to territorial possessions, etc.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1950.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Austria	408,785	Finland	95,506	Italy	1,427,145	Roumania	84,050
Belgium	52,891	France	107,624	Lithuania.....	147,765	Scotland	244,200
Canada—		Germany	584,331	Mexico	450,562	Spain	45,565
French	238,409	Greece	169,083	Netherlands ..	102,133	Sweden	324,944
Other	756,153	Hungary	268,022	Norway	202,294	Switzerland...	71,515
Czechoslovakia	278,268	Ireland—		Poland	861,184	U.S.S.R.....	894,844
Denmark	107,897	N. Ireland..	15,398	Portugal	54,337	Yugoslavia ...	143,956
England and Wales	584,615[1]	I. Republic	504,961				

The total number, including countries not specified, was 10,161,168 in 1950 compared with 11,419,138 in 1940. 1950 figures include a total of 180,024 from all Asian countries, 120,297 from countries in America other than Canada and Mexico and 86,375 from European countries not listed above.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The conterminous States of the Republic occupy nearly all that portion of the North American Continent between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25° 07′-49° 23′ North and longitude 66° 57′-124° 44′ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico. The separate State of Alaska reaches a latitude of 71° 32′ N., at Point Barrow, a distance of 2,502 miles from the geographic centre of the United States.

Its coast-line has an estimated length of about 3,651 miles on the Atlantic, 1,672 miles on the Pacific, 2,908 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and 2,470 miles on the Great Lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 3,860 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Platte, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, James, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Albana and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high tableland, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Appalachian Highlands, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense prairies. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, etc., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium, the non-metallic minerals include immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, mined chiefly in Colorado, California, Montana, Utah, and Idaho. The highest point is Mount McKinley (Alaska), 20,320 feet above sea level, and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley (Inyo, California), 282 feet below sea-level. The mean elevation of the United States is approximately 2,500 feet.

GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 50 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organization as Territories, and 30 were admitted after such organization), and of 1 organized Territory. Hawaii formally entered the Union as the 50th State on Aug. 21, 1959, from which date the flag of the United States has 13 stripes and 50 stars in 9 horizontal rows of six and five alternately.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to twenty-second Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 16, 1920, Aug. 26, 1920, Feb. 6, 1933, Dec. 5, 1933 and Feb. 26, 1951), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election to one additional term. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the *first Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet in their respective States on the *first Monday after the second Wednesday in December* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *sixth day of January* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the highest on the list (not exceeding three) the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the

representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice President, who, on the death of the President, becomes President for the remainder of the term. Under the XXth Amendment to the Constitution the terms of the President and Vice President end at noon on the 20th day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if the Amendment had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors then begin. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice President, a statute provides for the succession.

The President must be at least 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a taxable salary of $100,000 with a taxable expense allowance of $50,000 and a non-taxable travelling allowance of not exceeding $40,000. Under the XXIInd Amendment to the Constitution, the tenure of the Presidency is limited to two terms. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT

President of the United States (January 20, 1953, to January 20, 1961), DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, *born* Oct. 14, 1890, *sworn in as President* (in succession to Harry S. Truman) Jan. 20 1953, *Republican.*

Vice-President, Richard Milhous Nixon, of California, *born* Jan. 9, 1913, *elected* Nov. 4, 1952. *Republican.*

THE CABINET

(Each $22,500).

Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter, of Boston (*born* Mar. 28, 1895), *appointed* April 22, 1959.

Secretary of the Treasury, Robert B. Anderson, of Texas (*born* June 4, 1910), *appointed* July, 29, 1957.

Secretary of Defence, Thomas S. Gates, Jr., of Pennsylvania (*born* April 10, 1906), *appointed* Dec. 1, 1959.

Attorney-General, William P. Rogers, of Maryland (*born* June 23, 1913), *appointed* Nov. 8, 1957.

Postmaster-General, Arthur E. Summerfield, of Michigan (*born* Mar. 17, 1899), *appointed*, Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of the Interior, Fred. A. Seaton of Nebraska (*born* Dec. 11, 1909), *appointed* May 28, 1956.

Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, of Utah (*born* Aug. 4, 1899), *appointed* Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of Commerce, Frederick H. Mueller, of Michigan (*born* Nov. 22, 1893), *appointed* Aug. 10, 1959.

Secretary of Labour, James Paul Mitchell, of New Jersey (*born* Nov. 12, 1900), *appointed* Oct. 8, 1953.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, of Ohio (*born* June, 12. 1905), *appointed* Aug. 1, 1958.

THE CONGRESS

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 301,164. The *Senate* consists of 100 members. The salary of a Senator is $22,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 437 Representatives, and a resident commissioner from Puerto Rico. The salary of a Representative is $22,500 per annum with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment, sex is no disqualification for the franchise. On July 1, 1950, there were 47,860,228 men and 49,556,137 women of voting age, excluding members of the armed forces overseas.

The Eighty-Sixth Congress

Noon of Jan. 3, 1959, to Noon of Jan. 3, 1961.

President of the Senate, Richard M. Nixon, *Calif.* $30,000

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sam Rayburn, *Tex* $30,000

Secretary of the Senate, Felton M. Johnston, *Miss.*

Clerk of the House of Representatives, Ralph R. Roberts, *Ind.*

Members of the 86th Congress were elected on Nov. 4, 1958.

The 86th Congress is constituted as follows:

Senate.—Democrats, 65; Republicans, 35. Total, 100.

House of Representatives.—Democrats, 280; Republicans, 153. Four vacancies. Total 437.

CAPITAL OF THE U.S.

In 1790 Congress ratified the cession of 100 sq. miles by the States of Maryland and Virginia as a site for a Federal City to be the national capital of the United States. In 1791 it was decided to name the capital *Washington* and in 1793 the foundation-stone of the Capital building was laid. In 1800 the seat of government was removed to Washington, which was chartered as a city in 1802. In 1846 the Virginia portion was retroceded and the present area of the *District of Columbia* (with which the City of Washington is considered co-extensive) is 69.245 square miles, with a population at the Census of 1960 of 746,958 (preliminary figure).

The District of Columbia is ruled directly by the President and Congress through a Board of Commissioners appointed by the President.

The *City of Washington*, the Capital of the United States, is considered co-extensive with the District of Columbia. It is situated on the west central edge of Maryland, opposite the State of Virginia, on the left bank of the Potomac at its confluence with the Anacostia, 107 miles from Chesapeake Bay and 186 from the Atlantic Ocean.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

(National Library),

Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, Congress purchased Thomas Jefferson's library of some 6,000 volumes as the basis for a new collection, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1851. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges. The collection is the largest in the Western Hemisphere and one of the largest in the world. Exclusive of unbound newspapers and parts of serials awaiting binding, its collections contained, on June 30, 1960, more than 38,863,000 items. These included more than 12,075,000 volumes and pamphlets; 167,000 bound newspaper volumes; 16,219,000 manuscripts; 2,563,000 maps and views; 46,000 microcards; 63,000 reels and strips of newspapers on microfilm; 127,000 reels and strips of microfilm; 126,000 reels of motion pictures; 2,049,000 pieces of music; 109,000 phonograph records; 445,000 "talking books" for the blind; 3,024,000 photographic negatives, prints, and slides; 584,000 fine prints and reproductions and 956,000 other items such as broadsides, photostats, posters, etc. The main building was first occupied in 1897. Considerable additions, including an annex completed in 1939, have brought the total cost to approximately $18,880,000 and the floor space to 1,563,189 square feet (nearly 36 acres) with more than 250 miles of shelving. During the fiscal year 1960, $21,534,975 was available for use by the Library. Of this sum $14,346,663 was appropriated directly by Congress; $5,081,680 was transferred from other Government agencies and $2,106,630 was derived from gifts. During the fiscal year 1960, the Library registered copyright claims for 243,926 works and received $975,192 as earned fees. The sale of 32,037,490 catalogue cards to approximately 10,000 subscribers and the sale of other library publications produced $2,171,284. Receipts from these fees and sales are transferred to the U.S. Treasury. As the national library, the Library of Congress serves other Government agencies, other libraries throughout the world, scholars, and the general public as well as the Congress. In addition to providing reference service on the materials in its collections and publishing catalogues and other guides, the Library administers a national programme to provide books for the blind, participates in international professional and cultural activities, and (through gift funds) sponsors music concerts, literary readings, and other cultural affairs.

Librarian of Congress, L. Quincy Mumford.
Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, Rutherford D. Rogers.
Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian, Lucile M. Morsch.
Assistant Librarian for Public Affairs, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hamer.
Assistant Librarian for the American Collections, David C. Mearns.
Director, Administrative Department, Robert C. Gooch.
Director, Legislative Reference Service, Hugh L. Elsbree.
Director, Processing Department, John W. Cronin.
Director, Reference Department, Roy P. Basler.
Law Librarian, W. Lawrence Keitt.
Register of Copyrights, Arthur Fisher.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Mall, Washington, 25 D.C.

Secretary, Leonard Carmichael.
Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Kellogg; J. C. Bradley (*acting*).
Administrative Assistant, Louise M. Pearson.
Treasurer, E. L. Roy.
Chief, Editorial and Publications Division, P. H. Oehser.
Librarian, Ruth E. Blanchard.

Board of Regents

Chancellor, The Chief Justice of the U.S.
Chairman, Executive Committee, R. V. Fleming.

Directors of Bureaux

National Museum, A. K. Kellog.
Museum of Natural History, A. C. Smith.
Museum of History and Technology, F. A. Taylor.
Bureau of American Ethnology, F. H. H. Roberts, Jr.
Astrophysical Observatory, F. L. Whipple.
National Gallery of Art, J. Walker.
National Collection of Fine Arts, T. M. Beggs.
Freer Gallery of Art, A. G. Wenley.
National Zoological Park, T. H. Reed.
International Exchange Service, J. A. Collins.
National Air Museum, P. S. Hopkins.
Canal Zone Biological Area, M. H. Moynihan.
Chairman, National Cultural Center, A. S. Fleming.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Act of Congress on May 17, 1910, to advise upon the selection of designs and locations for statues, fountains and monuments in the District of Columbia; and to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any Committee of the Congress. Subsequent Executive Orders require contracting officers to request the advice of the Commission on the merits of designs for all important plans for parks and for all public buildings, which in any essential way affect the appearance of the City of Washington and the District of Columbia. The Advice of the Commission is also given on essential matters relating to the design of medals, insignia and coins produced by the Executive Departments of the Federal Government. The seven members of the Commission are appointed by the President of the United States for terms of four years, and they serve without remuneration, receiving only travel expenses and subsistence while attending meetings. Traditionally, the membership consists of three architects, one landscape architect, one sculptor, one painter, and a layman qualified in the arts.

Chairman, David E. Finley.
Members, Felix W. de Weldon; Peter Hurd; Douglas W. Orr; William G. Perry; Michael Rapuano; Ralph Walker.
Secretary and Administrative Officer, L. R. Wilson.

THE JUDICATURE

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts and from the decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (2) The *United States Courts of*

Appeals, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The 93 *District Courts*, served by 199 District Court Judges.

THE SUPREME COURT

(U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.)

Chief Justice, Earl Warren, *Cal.*, *born* March 19, 1891, *appointed* Sept. 30, 1953 ..... $35,500

Associate Justices (each $35,000)

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Hugo L. Black, *Ala.*	1886	1937
Felix Frankfurter, *Mass.*	1882	1939
Wm. O. Douglas, *Conn.*	1898	1939
Tom C. Clark, *Texas*	1899	1949
John M. Harlan, *N.Y.*	1899	1955
William J. Brennan, Jr., *N.J.*	1906	1956
Charles E. Whittaker, *Missouri*	1901	1957
Potter Stewart, *Ohio*	1915	1958

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, James R. Browning.
Deputy Clerks, Edmund P. Cullinan; Richard J. Blanchard.
Marshal, T. Perry Lippitt.
Reporter of Decisions, Walter Wyatt.
Librarian, Helen Newman.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, U.S.

(Crime Index, 1958)

Crime	No. of Offences 1957	1958
Murder	8,027	8,182
Rape	12,886	14,561
Robbery	66,843	75,347
Aggravated Assault	11 ,672	113,530
Burglary	603,707	679,787
Larceny (over $50)	354,972	391,550
Thefts of Automobiles	265,178	270,965
Total	1,422,285	1,553,922

DEFENCE

Department of Defence.

Secretary of Defence (*in the Cabinet*), Thomas S. Gates, Jr. (Dec. 2, 1959).
Secretary of the Army (*not in the Cabinet*), Wilbur M. Brucker.
Secretary of the Navy (*not in the Cabinet*), William B. Franke.
Secretary of the Air Force (*not in the Cabinet*), Dudley C. Sharp.

The Defence Reorganization Act, making important changes in the organization of the United States armed forces, came into effect on Jan. 1, 1959. It provided for unified command of the three services and their central control by the Defence Department, which also became responsible for research and development of new weapons. The Secretary of each service, Army, Navy and Air Force, became responsible to the Secretary of Defence for the operation and efficiency of his department. Existing practice by which service chiefs and individual departments might approach Congress on their own initiative was, however, continued. The Secretary of Defence assumed powers under the Act to abolish, merge or transfer functions of the individual services, provision being made for proposals of this kind to be laid before Congress and the Senate for thirty days, with the possibility of a veto if objections were raised.

Unified Defence Commands

U.S. European Command, Paris.—*Cdr.*, Gen. Lauris Norstad (concurrently *NATO Supreme Allied Commander*).
Caribbean, Panama Canal Zone.—*Cdr.*, Lt.-Gen. Ridgely Gaither (*U.S. Army*).
Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia—*Cdr.*, Adm. R. L. Dennison (*U.S. Navy*) (concurrently *NATO Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic*).
Pacific, Hawaii.—*Cdr.*, Vice-Adm. Herbert R. Riley (*U.S. Navy*).
E. Atlantic and Mediterranean, London.—*Cdr.*, Adm. H. L. Smith (*U.S. Navy*).
Continental Air Defence Command, Colorado Springs, —*Cdr.*, Gen. Lawrence S. Kuter (*U.S.A.F.*).
Strategic Air Command, Omaha.—*Cdr.*, Gen. Thomas S. Power (*U.S.A.F.*).
Alaska Command, Elmendorff Air Base, Alaska.—*Cdr.*, Lt.-Gen. Frank A. Armstrong, Jr. (*U.S.A.F.*)

Army.—The Army of U.S. had a strength of 8,291,336 on V.E. Day, reduced by June 30, 1959, to 591,700 (excluding Air Corps). The strength on April 30, 1960 was 870,244. *Strategic Army Corps* (STRAC).—It was announced in May, 1958, that a force of over 150,000 paratroopers and infantry ready to deal with "limited war" situations in any part of the world had been created. Organized in two airborne and one infantry divisions, it is trained and equipped for combat in jungle, arctic or any other conditions and is operationally ready at all times. A new standard rifle, the M-14, will be issued to troops. It is capable of automatic fire at a rate of about 750 rounds per minute or semi-automatic fire, using the standard NATO 7·62 mm. cartridge. A new standard machine gun, the M-60, also using the standard NATO cartridge, is on order as a replacement for three existing machine guns.

Navy.—The peak strength of the Navy (including Marine Corps) in the summer of 1945 was 3,855,497. The strength on June 30, 1950, was 454,800, and on April 30, 1960, it was 784,651.

SHIPS OF U.S. NAVY

	1940	1945 Aug. 31	1960 May
Attack Carriers	4	28	14
Support Carriers	8	71	9
Cruisers	37	73	15
Destroyers and Destroyer-type craft	220	737	229
Submarines	94	234	116

In May, 1960, there were also 81 minecraft, 45 patrol craft, 110 amphibians and 198 auxiliary vessels.

A nuclear-powered submarine, the *George Washington*, designed to fire ballistic missiles either from the surface or submerged, was launched by President Eisenhower on July 9, 1959. With a displacement of 5,400 tons, length 380 feet, the new submarine cost about $100,000,000 and carries 16 vertical tubes of *Polaris* missiles.

A further nuclear submarine, the *Skipjack* of 2,830 tons, capable of submersion to 400 feet and a speed of at least 20 knots was commissioned in April, 1959.

Aircraft Carriers.—4 of the *Forrestal* Class of aircraft carrier (60,000 tons) have now been commissioned—*Forrestal* (1955), *Saratoga* (1956), *Ranger* (1957) and *Independence* (1959). The last vessel of this class, *Constellation*, was under construction in 1960. Each has a crew of 3,000 to 4,000 men and can carry 100 jet aircraft. They are powered by conventional engines. A contract was placed in 1957 for an atomic-powered carrier with a displacement of 75–85,000 tons and a length of 1,088 feet. *Guided Missile Carriers.* A nuclear powered cruiser, *Long Beach* (14,000 tons), designed to carry *Talos* and *Terrier* guided missiles was launched on July 14, 1959. Powered by two nuclear reactors

the new cruiser will have a speed of over 30 knots and almost unlimited cruising range. The cruisers *Boston* and *Canberra* (13,600 tons) have been converted to carry guided missiles and recommissioned. The *Gyatt*, a destroyer of 2,250 tons, has been converted to carry *Terrier* missiles and two conventional powered submarines *Growler* and *Grayback* to carry *Regulus* missiles. New atomic depth charges have been successfully tested and a rocket-assisted anti-submarine torpedo has been adopted for operational use.

Air.—The U.S. Air Force was formerly the Army Air Corps and directly under command of the War Department. In 1947 an independent Department of the Air Force was established under a Secretary of the Air Force. The Navy and Marine Corps retained separate air organizations. Strength of the Air Force (April, 30 1960), 817,224.

On June 27, 1958, a nation-wide radar screen against possible air attack came into effect on a 24-hour basis; known as SAGE (*Semi-automatic ground environment*) it includes radar equipment in towers built off the coast. Information gathered is collated and interpreted electronically. It has been stated that, by the ultra-long-range radar system, instant warning can be given of inter-continental ballistic missiles at a range of 3,000 miles.

FINANCE

Estimated revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1960 showed a surplus of $217,000,000, compared with the actual deficit of $12,427,000,000 in 1959.

(Fiscal year)

Budget Receipts	1959 Actual	1960 Estimated*
Budget Receipts:—		
Individual Income Taxes	$36,719,000,000	$40,306,000,000
Corporation Income Taxes	17,309,000,000	22,200,000,000
Excise Taxes	8,504,000,000	9,100,000,000
Employment Taxes	321,000,000	333,000,000
Estate and Gift Taxes	1,333,000,000	1,470,000,000
Customs	925,000,000	1,176,000,000
All other Receipts (net)	3,160,000,000	4,015,000,000
Net Budget Receipts	$68,270,000,000	$78,600,000,000
Budget Expenditure	**1959 Actual**	**1960 Estimated***
Major National Security	$46,426,000,000	$45,650,000,000
International Affairs and Finance	3,780,000,000	2,066,000,000
Veterans Service and Benefits	5,174,000,000	5,157,000,000
Labour and Welfare	4,421,000,000	4,441,000,000
Agriculture and Agricultural Resources	6,529,000,000	5,113,000,000
Natural Resources	1,669,000,000	1,785,000,000
Commerce and Housing	3,421,000,000	3,002,000,000
General Government	1,606,000,000	1,711,000,000
Interest	7,671,000,000	9,385,000,000
Allowance for Contingencies	—	75,000,000
Net Budget Expenditure	$80,697,000,000	$78,383,000,000

* Represent Budget estimates released January 18, 1960.

GOLD AND SILVER MOVEMENTS

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports $	Exports $	Imports $	Exports $
1956	132,667,000	26,562,000	129,068,000	7,049,000
1957	272,641,000	168,332,000	158,354,000	11,163,000
1958	290,585,000	31,022,000	138,046,000	3,719,000
1959	304,378,000	1,933,000	62,743,000	9,935,000

PUBLIC DEBT

On June 30, 1959, the *Federal Public Debt* of the United States stood at $284,706,000,000; the level at the end of the fiscal year 1958 was $276,343,000,000.

COST OF LIVING IN U.S.A.

The Consumer Price Index (for city wage-earner and clerical worker families in 46 cities representative of all cities in the United States) showed a monthly average during the calendar year 1959 of 124.6 (the basic figure of 100 being the 1947–49 average). The average of consumer prices for the first four months of 1960 was: January, 125.4, February, 125.6, March, 125.7 and April, 126.2.

According to figures prepared by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, the index of consumer prices (all items) rose from 123.7 to 125.5 during the calendar year 1959, displaying a persistent upward movement. Most groups increased. In the year to April, 1960, transportation rose from 145.4 to 146.1, medical care from 150.2 to 155.5, and food from 117.7 to 119.5. Personal care rose from 130.7 to 132.9, apparel from 107.3 to 108.9, rent from 139.3 to 141.4, and reading and recreation from 117.8 to 121.1. During the first four months of 1960, the consumer price index for transportation fell from 147.6 to 146.1, but all other major groups increased.

The wholesale price index of all commodities

showed a monthly average during 1957 of 117·6 (the average for the years 1947–49=100). The monthly average rose to 119·5 in 1959 and rose further to 119·6 in June, 1960. Wholesale prices for farm products rose from 90·9 in 1957, to 94·9 in 1958, but declined to 89·1 in June, 1960. Industrial prices rose from 125·6 in 1957 to 126·0 in 1959 and further to 128·3 in June, 1960.

PERSONAL INCOMES IN U.S.A.

Personal incomes in the United States rose from $350·6 billion in 1957 to $359 billion in 1958 and further to $380·2 billion in 1959. In the year 1959–60, labour income rose by $19·1 billion, business and professional income by $2·1 billion and personal interest income by $2 billion. Non-agricultural personal income rose by $23,3 billion. Other main groups of personal income rose slightly, but farm proprietors' income declined by $2·4 billion. Preliminary estimates for May, 1960 (seasonally adjusted annual rate) showed personal income at $399·4 billion, an increase of $23·2 billion over the 1959 level. Labour income rose from $267·8 billion in 1959 to $282·6 billion in May, 1960, an increase of $14·8 billion. Transfer payments rose from $26·8 billion in 1959 to $28·0 billion in May, 1960, business and professional incomes rose from $34·5 billion in 1959 to $35·8 billion in May, 1960, and personal interest income rose from $22·4 billion in 1958 to $25·2 billion in May, 1960. All other types of personal income also rose from 1959 to May, 1960, except farm proprietors' income, which fell from $11·8 billion to $11·6 billion.

PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,824,640 acres of which about 61 per cent. is in farms. The total number of farms in 1954 (1954 Census of Agriculture) was 4,782,416. The cash income from crops in 1953 was $14,193,000,000; in 1954, $13,669,000,000; in 1955, $13,676,000,000; in 1956, $14,252,000,000; in 1957, $12,461,000,000; in 1958, $14,259,000,000 and in 1959, $14,441,000,000. Cash income from livestock and livestock products in 1952, $18,252,000,000; 1953, $16,933,000,000; in 1954, $16,284,000,000; in 1955, $15,880,000,000; in 1956, $16,304,000,000; in 1957, $17,376,000,000 and in 1958, $18,846,000,000.

Another good crop season maintained output of crops in 1959 at the record level of 1958. The all crop production index was 118 per cent. of the 1947–49 base. The effects of lower yields for many crops were offset by higher production of corn and cotton on sharply expanded acreages. The composite yield per acre index was 135 compared to the record 143 in 1958. Acreage of crops planted for 1959 harvest was 338,000,000 acres, slightly above 1957 and 1958 but otherwise the lowest since 1917.

Live Stock on Farms, Jan. 1.

	1958	1959	1960*
All cattle...	93,350,000	96,650,000	101,520,000
Cows.....	22,233,000	21,488,000	21,331,000
Hogs.....	50,980,000	56,924,000	58,464,000
Sheep.....	31,337,000	32,945,000	33,621,000
Stock Sheep	27,327,000	28,497,000	29,481,000
Horses &Mules	3,354,000	3,142,000	3,089,000
Chickens...	370,884,000	383,529,000	366,859,000
Turkeys....	5,542,000	5,923,000	5,673,000

* Preliminary figures.

The index of livestock and poultry numbers on farms and ranches on January 1, 1960 increased 4 per cent. from a year earlier. Meat animal numbers were up 4 per cent., poultry was down 4 per cent., while cattle kept for milk were unchanged and horses and mules down 2 per cent.

MINERALS

The value of mineral production in continental United States in 1959 totalled an estimated $17·1

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1958

(Adjusted)

Group	No. of Employees	Payroll	Value added by Manufacture
Food and kindred products.....	1,688,000	$7,470,000,000	$17,151,000,000
Tobacco manufactures.....	86,000	303,000,000	1,424,000,000
Textile mill products.....	922,000	3,027,000,000	4,968,000,000
Apparel, etc.....	1,185,000	3,578,000,000	6,289,000,000
Lumber and wood products.....	586,000	1,997,000,000	3,089,000,000
Furniture and fixtures.....	363,000	1,447,000,000	2,474,000,000
Pulp, paper, etc.....	559,000	2,787,000,000	5,855,000,000
Printing and publishing.....	864,000	4,479,000,000	7,795,000,000
Chemicals and products.....	743,000	4,171,000,000	12,623,000,000
Petroleum and coal products.....	181,000	1,127,000,000	2,576,000,000
Rubber products.....	232,000	1,213,000,000	2,345,000,000
Leather and products.....	350,000	1,148,000,000	1,913,000,000
Stone, clay and glass products.....	559,000	2,616,000,000	5,522,000,000
Primary metal products	1,073,000	6,178,000,000	11,265,000,000
Fabricated metal products.....	1,044,000	5,274,000,000	9,153,000,000
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,553,000	8,412,000,000	14,103,000,000
Electrical machinery.....	1,016,000	5,046,000,000	9,362,000,000
Transportation equipment.....	1,626,000	9,664,000,000	16,397,000,000
Instruments, etc.....	299,000	1,539,000,000	2,932,000,000
Miscellaneous.....	603,000	2,706,000,000	4,767,000,000
Administration and Auxiliary.....	492,000	3,627,000,000	—
Total.....	16,015,000	$77,809,000,000	$142,093,000,000

billion. The comparable value for 1958 was $16·5 billion and for 1957 was $18·1 billion.

Nearly 70 per cent. of the mineral production of the United States (in value) consists of fuels. In 1959 U.S. production of crude petroleum amounted to 2,575 million barrels, 126,000 barrels more than in 1958.

Bituminous coal and lignite produced in 1959 totalled 410 million tons, the same as for 1958. The average value of soft coal at the mine was estimated at $4·86 a ton, unchanged from 1958.

MANUFACTURES

The leading five States according to value added by manufacture (unadjusted) at the 1958 Annual Survey were: New York ($16,092,000,000) California ($12,102,000,000), Pennsylvania ($11,510,000,000), Ohio ($11,162,000,000), and Illinois ($10,759,000,000).

The average number of employees in 1958 for the United States as a whole was 16,126,000, salaries and wages totalling $65,977,000,000. The value added by manufacture (value of output less cost of materials and supplies) was $116,913,000,000.

LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

Organized Labour.—On December 5, 1955, the American Federation of Labour (AFL), founded in 1881, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), formerly established in 1938, merged into an organization called the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The combined membership is now 15,000,000 (including 1,050,000 members in Canada). There are also 3,090,000 members of unions not affiliated to the AFL–CIO.

Approximately one-third of the non-agricultural labour force of the United States is estimated to be organized.

Work Stoppages.—There were 3,708 stoppages recorded in 1959, involving 1,880,000 workers. There were 69,000,000 man-days of idleness, representing 0·61 per cent. of estimated working time of all workers.

Employment and Unemployment.—The civilian labour force (working population) was 70,667,000 in May, 1960. This includes self-employed, wage and salary-earners, employed and unemployed. Unemployment was estimated at 3,459,000 (4·9 per cent.). In addition there were 2,086,000 temporarily stopped, and 12,396,000 working fewer than 35 hours a week.

Wages.—In March, 1960, gross average weekly earnings by industry ranged from $146,69 per week in electrical work to $40·1 in the manufacture of workshirts (33·7 hours and $1·19 average hourly earnings). The average for all manufacturing was $90·91, almost a four-fold increase since 1939 but in terms of 1947–49 purchasing power, the increase was 1¾ times.

March 1960	Average Weekly Earnings	Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
Manufacturing	$90·91	39·7	$2·29
Durable	98·74	40·3	2·45
Non-durable	79·93	38·8	2·06
Coal Mining:			
Anthracite	99·91	36·2	2·76
Bituminous	127·26	38·8	3·28
Building construction	115·60	34·2	3·38
Electrical work	146·69	38·1	3·85
Gas and Electricity	108·26	40·7	2·66
Wholesale trade	91·37	39·9	2·29
Retail trade except eating and drinking places)	66·95	37·4	1·79
Laundries	46·68	38·9	1·20

A minimum wage of $1 an hour is set by federal law for employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, or in activities directly essential to such production. The act requires time and a half for all hours over 40 a week. While national averages by industry are generally above the minimum, rates for individuals in some occupations are close to the minimum.

In addition to cash wages, most workers receive some type of "fringe" benefits—the most common forms being paid vacations, and public holidays, various types of insurance and health funds financed by the employer or by employer and employees jointly.

RECLAMATION

Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Interior Building, 18th and 19th Streets (between C and E streets), N.W., Washington, D.C. *Commissioner*, Floyd E. Dominy.

The Bureau of Reclamation constructs and operates irrigation, power and other multiple-purpose projects in the area west of the 97th meridian and is the Federal agency with principal responsibility for water conservation in this region. Eight million acres of lands in the arid and semi-arid west can be irrigated by works constructed by the Bureau. In June, 1959, the Bureau had in operation, under construction or authorized, 129 irrigation and multiple-purpose projects. Among them is the *Missouri River Basin* project, authorized by the Flood Control Acts of 1944 and 1946. In 1956 construction started on the *Colorado River Storage Project* which will permit economic expansion in five Western States—Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, and New Mexico—in an area of rich resources now virtually untapped. The total harvest from all reclamation projects in 1958 was valued at $987,441,504, increasing the cumulative value of all reclamation harvests since 1902 to $14,265,102,495.

Grand Coulee Dam, on the Columbia River in the State of Washington, the largest concrete structure in the world by volume (10,585,000 cubic yards), and with the greatest hydro-electric power-plant capacity in the U.S., began operating in March, 1941; its installed capacity is 1,974,000 kW.

Hoover Dam (Arizona and Nevada), on the Colorado River, is the highest dam in the United States (726 ft.), and has an operating power plant with a capacity of 1,344,800 kW.

Shasta Dam (602 ft. high), on the Sacramento River in California, is the second highest in the United States. It was completed in 1944, and the power plant has a rated capacity of 379,000 kW.

Hungry Horse Dam, completed in 1952, on the Flathead River in Montana, is 564 ft. high, the third highest in the United States. It has a power capacity of 285,000 kW.

Glen Canyon Dam, just south of the Utah-Arizona line on the Colorado River, was started in October, 1956. It is a concrete arch structure, 710 feet high, and when completed in 1965 its power plant will have a capacity of 900,000 kW.

POST, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

On June 30, 1959, there were 35,750 post offices and postal branches and several thousand stations in the U.S., handling 61,247,219,801 "pieces" of mail matter. The postal revenue was $3,050,259,335, and the expenditure $3,640,368,053 for the fiscal year of 1959. The telegraphs and telephones are operated by private companies.

On June 30, 1959, the postal savings deposits amounted to $1,041,971,528, compared with $1,212,671,942 on June 30, 1958.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

MERCHANDISE.

From the figures of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Year	General Imports	Total Exports and Re-exports	Excess of Exports
1951	$ 10,967,000,000	$ 15,032,000,000	+ $4,065,000,000
1952	10,717,000,000	15,201,000,000	+ 4,484,000,000
1953	10,873,000,000	15,774 000,000	+ 4,901,000,000
1954	10,215,000,000	15,110,000,000	+ 4,895,000,000
1955	11,384,000,000	15,550,000,000	+ 4,166,000,000
1956	12,615,000,000	19,090,000,000	+ 6,475,000,000
1957	12,982 000,000	20,850,000,000	+ 7,868,000,000
1958	12,834,000,000	17,893,000,000	+ 5,059,000,000
1959	15,212 000,000	17,566,000,000	+ 2,354,000,000

EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF DOMESTIC ORIGIN, 1959

Commodity	Value
Animals and animal products	$639,100,000
Vegetable food products	2,060,200,000
Wheat	714,300,000
Coarse grains	553,600,000
Vegetables	145,300,000
Fruits	240,100,000
Vegetable products (inedible)	1,278,000,000
Rubber and manufactures	326,500,000
Synthetic rubber	170,000,000
Tobacco	440,600,000
Raw Cotton	455,500,000
Textile manufactures	634,300,000
Wood and paper	507,800,000
Coal and products	387,600,000
Petroleum and products	402,200,000
Metals and manufactures	1,318,300,000
Machinery and vehicles	5,184,900,000
Electrical apparatus	772,900,000
Industrial machinery	2,207,100,000
Automobiles, parts, etc.	1,136,400,000
Aircraft and engines	160,300,000
Chemicals and related products	1,475,700,000
Miscellaneous	925,600,000

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1959

Commodity	Value
Cocoa	$165,000,000
Coffee	1,096,600,000
Cane sugar	495,800,000
Whisky	201,100,000
Crude rubber	$382,500,000
Vegetable oils	162,200,000
Tobacco	111,400,000
Wool, unmanufactured	224,300,000
Wood	436,200,000
Paper	1,089,400,000
Newsprint	665,700,000
Petroleum and Products	1,528,600,000
Diamonds	243,200,000
Iron Ore, etc.	312,400,000
Iron and Steel Mill products	578,000,000
Iron and Steel Manufactures	111,500,000
Non-ferrous metals	1,118,900,000
Aluminium	238,800,000
Copper	297,600,000
Lead	102,500,000
Nickel	150,100,000
Tin	126,600,000
Machinery and vehicles	1,622,000,000
Miscellaneous	785,500,000

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY ECONOMIC CLASS, 1958

Class	Imports (1)	Exports (2)
Crude materials	$3,092,800,000	$1,914,400,000
Crude foodstuffs	1,822,800,000	1,443,830,000
Manufactured do.	1,598,500,000	1,076,400,000
Semi-manufactures	3,304,800,000	2,461,900,000
Finished manuf.	5,168,100,000	10,486,500,000
Total	$14,987,000,000	$17,383,000,000

(1) Imports for consumption.
(2) Exports of United States merchandise, including civilian supplies sent to occupied areas.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1959

Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from
Argentina	$230,600,000	$126,300,000
Australia	265,800,000	196,400,000
Belgium and Luxemburg	349,600,000	416,000,000
Brazil	406,200,000	629,300,000
Canada	3,726,500,000	3,041,000,000
Chile	136,800,000	212,100,000
Colombia	205,700,000	339,600,000
Cuba	436,700,000	474,400,000
Formosa	107,200,000	14,100,000
France	338,800,000	462,000,000
Germany, West	748,600,000	918,500,000
India	336,200,000	207,400,000
Israel	116,500,000	27,500,000
Italy	407,500,000	387,600,000
Japan	$935,200,000	$1,028,700,000
Korea	136,700,000	4,000,000
Mexico	731,000,000	437,100,000
Netherlands	546,500,000	217,400,000
Pakistan	103,700,000	35,400,000
Persia	113,500,000	50,900,000
Peru	121,900,000	118,900,000
Philippines	275,200,000	311,700,000
Spain	153,000,000	77,600,000
Sweden	207,100,000	184,300,000
Switzerland	187,700,000	195,800,000
Turkey	123,600,000	82,200,000
Union of S. Afr.	220,700,000	218,700,000
Un. Arab Repub.	117,700,000	26,300,000
United Kingdom	884,400,000	1,137,900,000
Venezuela	737,500,000	890,200,000
Yugoslavia	121,500,000	37,100,000

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways

Data pertaining to Class I and II Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries:—

	1958
Capital Stock outstanding	$7,508,783,635
Funded Debt outstanding	9,093,753,378
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	16,602,537,013
Dividends declared	444,982,037
Interest accrued	398,848,096
Total dividends and interest	843,830,133
Railway operating revenues	9,686,288,852
Railway operating expenses	7,631,341,410
Number of passengers carried earning revenue	*Number* 381,623,376
Number of passenger-train cars in service	28,992
Number of freight-train cars in service	1,761,024
Number of railway employees	853,196
Miles operated	231,494

Roads

In 1958 there were 3,478,787 miles of roads and streets in the United States, of which 3,074,193 miles were in rural areas and 404,594 miles were in urban areas. Surfaced roads and streets account for 2,447,559 miles of the total; 1,031,228 miles are unimproved and graded and drained. State primary roads, including extensions in urban areas, total 434,357 miles (429,741 surfaced). Other roads under State control total 255,798 miles (216,143 surfaced); 2,687,806 miles are under local control (1,778,012 surfaced); and 100,826 miles (23,633 surfaced) are under Federal control (in National forests and parks).

An estimated total of $10,321,000,000 was spent in 1959 for roads and streets in the United States. Of this total $6,743,000,000 was spent for State highways, $1,769,000,000 was spent for county and local rural roads, $1,580,000,000 was spent for city streets, and $229,000,000 was spent on roads in Federal areas. Capital outlay accounted for 65·9 per cent. of the total expenditures; 23·1 per cent. was spent for maintenance; 5·2 per cent for administration; 2·1 per cent. for highway police and safety; and 3·7 per cent. for interest on highway bonds.

Motor Vehicles and Taxation.*—The number of motor vehicles registered in 1959 in the United States was 71,502,394, an increase of 4·3 per cent. over the 1958 total of 68,554,103. In 1941 the registrations in the U.S.A. were 34,894,134. The State Governments received $1,468,554,000 in 1941 and $5,090,916,000 in 1959, respectively, from motor-fuel, motor-vehicle and motor-carrier taxes. In 1959 the Federal Government received $3,873,029,000 from excise taxes on motor vehicles and parts, tyres and tubes, gasoline, diesel and special fuels and lubricating oil.

Accidents.—In 1958 there were 37,800 deaths caused by motor vehicle accidents. The death rate per 100,000,000 miles of travel was 5·4 in 1959. compared with 5·6 in 1958.

* Including data for the new States of Alaska and Hawaii, 1958 and 1959.

Shipping

The active ocean-going Merchant Marine of the U.S. on June 1, 1960, consisted of 959 vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, of which 920 were privately owned and 39 were government-owned ships under charter or general agency agreement with private companies. There were 1,991 government-owned vessels in the reserve fleets. Of the active vessels, 630 were dry cargo ships, 37 were combination passenger and cargo and 292 were tankers.

Air Transport

United States domestic and international scheduled airlines in 1959 were estimated to have carried 56,002,000 passengers over 36,370,952,000 passenger miles. The combined express and freight flown by the scheduled airliners during 1959 totalled 646,143,000 ton-miles. In addition, the airlines flew 200,284,000 tons-miles of mail.

Nine principal classes of commercial air carriers can be distinguished in the United States, (*a*) The Domestic Trunk Lines (12); (*b*) Local Service Lines, operating the low-density traffic routes between the smaller traffic centres and between small and large centres (13); (*c*) The International and Overseas Group, including all U.S. flag air carriers authorized to operate between the U.S.A. and foreign countries, between foreign countries and into Mexico and the Caribbean (19); (*d*) Intra-Hawaiian Air Carriers, operating in Hawaii (2); (*e*) Alaskan Carriers, providing service between the continental United States and Alaska and within Alaska (15); other classes are (*f*) Certified All Cargo Lines (6); (*g*) Helicopter Airmail Operators (3); (*h*) Supplemental transport carriers (23); and (i) air freight forwarders (72), air taxi operators and Alaskan pilot owners and air carriers.

721 stations of the United States are served by domestic trunk and local service airlines. In 1959, 162,029 persons were employed by the domestic and international airlines.

The Federal Aviation Act, 1958, set up the Federal Aviation Agency to provide for the safe and efficient use of the airspace by both civil and military operations, and to provide for the regulation and promotion of civil aviation in such manner as to foster its development and safety. The new Agency incorporates the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Airways Modernization Board and the safety-rules authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The Administrator has authority to regulate and operate air navigation facilities; to prescribe air traffic rules; and to conduct related research and development.

U.S. Scheduled Airline Industry Statistics, 1959 (Thousands)

	Domestic Trunk Lines	Local Service Airlines	Intra-Hawaiian Airlines	Helicopter Airlines	Int. Overseas Airlines	Alaskan Airlines	All Cargo Carriers
Revenue passengers	44,489	5,214	755	366	4,704	347	—
Revenue passenger miles	28,127,200	1,023,500	110,900	7,478	6,894,200	183,000	—
Air mail ton-miles	116,414	2,196	75	87	71,586	3,631	6,290
Express ton-miles	53,106	2,209	—	41	—	—	1,250
Freight ton-miles	282,473	3,123	1,625	7	153,956	7,486	140,817
Revenue ton-miles	3,168,800	108,900	12,700	855	1,026,400	43,200	332,700
Revenue plane-miles	743,500	85,400	5,300	1,899	164,500	12,400	16,200

EDUCATION

State School Systems

Almost every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 16 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or be lawfully employed. In the States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

In 1957–58 the total number of children in the United States of 5 to 17 years of age was 40,164,000, of whom 33,528,591 were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 29,722,275, the average length of school term was estimated at 177.6 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled at 157. In 1957–58, 1,260,000 teachers were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was $4,702.

The total revenue receipts for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was about $12,181,513,000. Of this amount, about $486,484,000 was received from Federal sources, $1,824,620,000 from Statesources and $6,833,557,000 from county and local sources. Current expenditure was $10,374,494,000. $2,852,747,000 was expended for sites, buildings, furniture and equipment and $341,922,000 for interest.

Institutions of Higher Education

In the autumn of 1959 enrolment in institutions of higher education numbered 3,402,299.

Institutions of higher education include universities, colleges, professional schools, teachers' colleges and normal schools, and junior colleges. The 1959 survey of enrolments covered 1,952 institutions classified as follows: 1,440 universities, colleges and professional schools enrolling 2,990,802 students; and 512 junior colleges enrolling 411,595 students. There are 106 institutions of higher education attended predominantly by Negroes, enrolling 90,097 students included in the foregoing figures.

During the school year 1958–59, 385,151 bachelor's degrees were conferred, 254,868 to men and 130,283 to women; 69,497 masters' degrees, 47,321 to men and 22,176 to women; and 9,360 doctor's degrees, 8,371 to men and 989 to women. Education, Business and Commerce, and Engineering, were, in that order, the fields in which most students received baccalaureate degrees. There were 87,877 bachelor's degrees in Education, 53,108 in Business and Commerce, and 38,134 in Engineering. The three leading fields of study for the master's degree were Education (31,569), Engineering (6,753) and Business and Commerce (4,436). The most popular fields of study on the doctorate level were Education (1,614), Chemistry (1,009) and Engineering (714).

Particulars of some of the Universities are: Harvard (11,213 students, including 325 women in 1959), founded at Cambridge, Mass., on Oct. 28, 1636, and named after John Harvard of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, who bequeathed to it his library and a sum of money in 1638; Yale (7,868 students, including 603 women, in 1959), founded at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1701; Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me. (founded 1794) (810 men); Brown, Providence, R.I. (founded 1764; 3,791 students, including 1,030 women, in 1959); Columbia, New York, N.Y. (founded 1754; 25,523 students, including 9,903 women, in 1959); Cornell (founded at Ithaca, N.Y., 1865; 11,171 students, including 2,709 women, in 1959); Dartmouth, Hanover, N.H. (founded 1769, 3,137 students including 1 woman in 1959); Georgetown, Washington, D.C. (founded 1789); 6,017 students, including 820 women, in 1959); North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. (founded in 1789; 8,169 students, including 1,758 women, in 1959); Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (founded 1740; 17,839 students, including 4,782 women, in 1959); Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (founded 1787; 14,410 students, including 3,888 women in 1959); Princeton, Princeton N.J. (founded 1746; 3,842 men); Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. (founded 1794; 15,944 students, including 5,280 women, in 1959); William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. (founded 1693; 9,025 students, including 3,678 women, in 1959); New York University, founded in 1831 at New York, had 32,631 students, including 7,842 women, in 1959.

Private Schools and Colleges

In 1957–58 it was estimated that there were about 4,466,000 pupils in private kindergarten and elementary schools, 942,000 pupils in private high schools and academies, an estimated 35,000 pupils in elementary and secondary departments of private universities and colleges, and 1,407,000 students in privately controlled institutions of higher education. In addition there were some 10,000 pupils enrolled in privately controlled elementary and secondary schools for exceptional children.

RELIGIONS IN U.S.

	Year	Members
Adventist	1958	302,000
Baptist	1957	23,525,000
Congregationalist	1958	1,381,000
Disciples of Christ	1958	1,944,000
Lutheran	1957	8,417,000
Methodist	1957	16,676,000
Presbyterian	1957	6,656,000
Protestant Episcopal	1958	3,042,000
Jewish	1959	5,255,000
Roman Catholic	1958	39,510,000
Latter Day Saints	1958	1,541,000
Eastern Orthodox	1958	2,454,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY

The *Weights and Measures* in the United States in common use are of British origin and in the case of weights and linear units correspond in large part with those now employed in Great Britain. The *short ton* of 2,000 pounds (20 hundred weight of 100 pounds each) is generally used instead of the *long ton* of 2,240 pounds. The old "Winchester" bushel and the wine gallon and their subdivisions are used instead of the British Imperial units of capacity; 1 U.S. bushel=0.9689 British bushel, and 1 U.S. gallon=0.83268 British gallon. The U.S. *liquid quart* is divided into 32 fluid ounces. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is not extensively used except in scientific and pharmaceutical work. The unit of currency is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*. The rate of exchange with sterling will be found on p. 84.

INDIAN POPULATION

On January 1, 1959, the estimated Indian population of the United States exclusive of Alaska, was 524,301. There are many persons of Indian blood who are not enrolled with any recognized tribe, have no rights in tribal property, and receive no services from the Government. The States with the largest estimated number of Indians still residing in reservation areas and receiving some services from the Government are: Arizona, 73,000; Oklahoma, 57,800; New Mexico, 52,200; South Dakota, 23,500; Montana, 18,750.

THE UNITED STATES

State (with date and *order* of admission)	Area Sq. M.‡	Census Population 1960§	Capital	Governor (term of office in yrs. and date of completion*)	
Alabama (Ala.) (1819) (*22*)	51,609	3,244,386	Montgomery	John Patterson *D.* (4—1963)	$12,000
Alaska (1959) (*50*)	586,400	224,383	Juneau	William A. Egan, *D.* (4—1963)	19,000
Arizona (Ariz.) (1912) (*48*)	113,909	1,281,357	Phoenix	Paul Fannin, *R.* (2—1961)	18,500
Arkansas (Ark.) (1836) (*25*)	53,104	1,772,428	Little Rock	Orval E. Faubus, *D.* (2—1961)	10,000
California (Cal.) (1850) (*31*)	158,693	15,530,973	Sacramento	Edmund G. Brown, *D.* (4—1963)	40,000
Colorado (Colo.) (1876) (*38*)	104,247	1,735,807	Denver	Stephen L. R. McNichols,*D.*(4—1963)	20,000
Connecticut (Conn.) § (1788) (*5*)	5,009	2,514,397	Hartford	Abraham A. Ribicoff, *D.* (4—1963)	15,000
Delaware (Del.) § (1787) (*1*)	2,057	443,310	Dover	J. Caleb Boggs, *R.* (4—1961)	17,500
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.) (1791)	69	746,958	†	†	
Florida (Fla.) (1845) (*27*)	58,560	4,890,001	Tallahassee	Le Roy Collins, *D.* (4—1961)	22,500
Georgia (Ga.) § (1788) (*4*)	58,876	3,917,390	Atlanta	S. Ernest Vandiver, *D.* (4—1963)	12,000
Hawaii (1959) (*50*)	6,423	620,385	Honolulu	William F. Quinn, *R.* (4—1963, Dec.)	19,000
Idaho (1890) (*43*)	83,557	663,606	Boise	Robert E. Smylie, *R.* (4—1963) (*c*)	10,000
Illinois (Ill.) (1818) (*21*)	56,400	10,012,612	Springfield	William G. Stratton, *R.* (4—1961)	25,000
Indiana (Ind.) (1816) (*19*)	36,291	4,636,800	Indianapolis	Harold W. Handley, *R.* (4—1961)	15,000
Iowa (1846) (*29*)	56,290	2,736,408	Des Moines	Herschel C. Loveless, *D.* (2—1961)	12,500
Kansas (Kan.) (1861) (*34*)	82,276	2,161,421	Topeka	George Docking, *D.* (2—1961)	15,000
Kentucky (Ky.) (1792) (*15*)	40,395	3,012,051	Frankfort	Bert Combs, *D.* (4—1963, Dec.)	15,000
Louisiana (La.) (1812) (*18*)	48,523	3,231,738	Baton Rouge	Jimmie H. Davis, *D.* (4—1964, May)	18,000
Maine (Me.) (1820) (*23*)	33,215	964,235	Augusta	(*Election*, Nov., 1960) (4—1963)	10,000
Maryland (Md.) § (1788) (*7*)	10,577	3,073,878	Annapolis	J. Millard Tawes, *D.* (4—1963)	15,000
Massachusetts (Mass.) § (1788) (*6*)	8,257	5,114,750	Boston	Foster Furcolo, *D.* (4—1961)	20,000
Michigan (Mich.) (1837) (*26*)	58,216	7,774,787	Lansing	G. Mennen Williams, *D.* (2—1961)	22,500
Minnesota (Minn.) (1858) (*32*)	84,068	3,395,081	St. Paul	Orville L. Freeman, *D.-FL.* (2—1961)	19,000
Mississippi (Miss.) (1817) (*20*)	47,716	2,162,422	Jackson	Ross R. Barnett, *D.* (4—1964)	15,000
Missouri (Mo.) (1821) (*24*)	69,674	4,273,174	Jefferson City	James T. Blair, Jr., *D.* (4—1961)	25,000
Montana (Mont.) (1889) (*41*)	141,138	668,022	Helena	J. Hugo Aronson, *R.* (4—1961)	12,500
Nebraska (Nebr.) (1867) (*37*)	77,227	1,398,875	Lincoln	Ralph G. Brooks, *D.* (2—1961)	11,000
Nevada (Nev.) (1863) (*36*)	110,540	281,378	Carson City	Grant Sawyer, *D.* (4—1963)	15,000
New Hampshire (N.H.)§ (1788)(*9*)	9,304	599,533	Concord	Wesley Powell, *R.* (2—1961)	10,000
New Jersey (N.J.) § (1787) (*3*)	7,836	6,018,570	Trenton	Robert B. Meyner, *D.* (4—1962)	30,000
New Mexico (N.Mex.) (1912) (*47*)	121,666	951,348	Santa Fe	John Burroughs, *D.* (2—1961)	17,500
New York (N.Y.) § (1788) (*11*)	49,576	16,596,507	Albany	Nelson A. Rockefeller, *R.* (4—1963)	50,000
North Carolina (N.C.) § (1789) (*12*)	52,712	4,523,617	Raleigh	Luther H. Hodges, *D.* (4—1961)	15,000
North Dakota (N.Dak.) (1889)(*39*)	70,665	626,976	Bismarck	John E. Davis, *R.* (2—1961)	10,000
Ohio (1803) (*17*)	41,222	9,637,371	Columbus	Michael V. DiSalle, *D.* (4—1963)	15,000
Oklahoma (Okla.) (1907) (*46*)	69,919	2,301,426	Oklahoma City	J. Howard Edmondson, *D.* (4—1963)	15,000
Oregon (Oreg.) (1859) (*33*)	96,981	1,756,366	Salem	Mark O. Hatfield, *R.* (4—1963)...(*a*)	17,500
Pennsylvania (Pa.)§(1787)(*2*)	45,333	11,219,034	Harrisburg	David L. Lawrence, *D.* (4—1963)	35,000
Rhode Island (R.I.)§(1790)(*13*)	1,214	845,019	Providence	Christopher Del Sesto, *R.* (2—1961)	15,000
South Carolina (S.C.) § (1788) (*8*)	31,055	2,358,251	Columbia	Ernest F. Hollings, *D.* (4—1963) (*c*)	15,000
South Dakota (S.Dak.) (1889) (*40*)	77,047	677,584	Pierre	Ralph Herseth, *D.* (2—1961)	13,000
Tennessee (Tenn.) (1796) (*16*)	42,244	3,531,179	Nashville	Buford Ellington, *D.* (4—1963) (*c*)	12,000
Texas (Tex.) (1845) (*28*)	267,339	9,503,035	Austin	Price Daniel, *D.* (2—1961) (*c*)	25,000
Utah (1896) (*45*)	84,916	886,485	Salt Lake City	George D. Clyde, *R.* (4—1961)	12,000
Vermont (Vt.) (1791) (*14*)	9,609	387,081	Montpelier	Robert T. Stafford, *R.* (2—1961)	12,500
Virginia (Va.) § (1788) (*10*)	40,815	3,898,778	Richmond	J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., *D.* (4—1962)	20,000
Washington (Wash.) (1889) (*42*)	68,192	2,825,222	Olympia	Albert D. Rosellini, *D.* (4—1961)	15,000
West Virginia (W.Va.) (1863)(*35*)	24,181	1,847,082	Charleston	Cecil H. Underwood, *R.* (4—1961)	17,500
Wisconsin (Wis.) (1848) (*30*)	56,154	3,925,854	Madison	Gaylord A. Nelson, *D.* (2—1961)	20,000
Wyoming (Wyo.) (1890) (*44*)	97,914	326,578	Cheyenne	J. J. Hickey, *D.* (4—1963)	15,000
OUTLYING TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS					
Puerto Rico (1899)	3,435	2,353,297	San Juan	L.Muñoz-Marin, *Pop.Dem.*(4—1961)(*b*)	10,000
Guam (1899)	206	66,910	Agaña	Joseph Flores (4—1964)	19,000
Panama Canal Zone (1904)	553	41,684	Balboa Heights	Maj-Gen. W. E. Potter (*Pres. and Gov.*)	..
Samoa (1900)	76	20,040	Pago Pago	Peter T. Coleman (1956) (*e*)	..
Virgin Islands (1917)	133	31,904	Charlotte Amalie	John D. Merwin, *R.* (1958)(*e*)	19,000

D.—Democratic Party. *D-FL.*—Democratic–Farmer–Labor: the legal name of the Democratic Party in Minnesota. *R.*—Republican Party. § Census Preliminary figures, July, 1960.

* Term expires on January of the year unless otherwise stated. § The 13 Original States. † The capital territory is governed by Congress through a three-member Commission (see p. 818). ‡ Gross area, including water.

(*a*) plus expenses $9,000. (*b*) plus expenses $4,800. (*c*) plus residence. (*e*) term appointed by the President.

Largest Cities

With populations from the Census of 1960 (preliminary figures)

Ψ New York, N.Y.	7,710,346	San Antonio, Texas	583,690	Ψ Oakland, Calif.	361,057
Chicago, Ill.	3,511,648	Ψ Seattle, Wash.	551,539	Fort Worth, Texas	347,368
Ψ Los Angeles, Calif.	2,450,603	Ψ San Diego, Calif.	544,496	Ψ Birmingham, Ala.	339,211
Ψ Philadelphia, Pa.	1,971,239	Buffalo, N.Y.	529,646	Ψ Long Beach, Calif.	329,443
Detroit, Mich.	1,654,125	Cincinnati, Ohio	494,883	Oklahoma City, Okla.	321,599
Ψ Houston, Texas	932,630	Memphis, Tenn.	491,710	Rochester, N.Y.	316,083
Ψ Baltimore, Md.	922,244	Denver, Colo.	490,969	Toledo, Ohio	315,957
Cleveland, Ohio	869,728	Atlanta, Ga.	484,825	St. Paul, Minn.	313,209
St. Louis, Mo.	747,127	Minneapolis, Minn.	477,884	Omaha, Nebr.	300,050
WASHINGTON, D.C.	763,956	Ψ Kansas City, Mo.	475,539	Ψ Honolulu, Hawaii	294,194
Milwaukee, Wis.	741,324	Indianapolis, Ind.	476,035	Akron, Ohio	290,030
Ψ San Francisco, Calif.	732,637	Columbus, Ohio	469,037	Ψ Miami, Fla.	287,695
Ψ Boston, Mass.	716,276	Phoenix, Ariz.	439,170	Ψ Norfolk, Va.	284,492
Dallas, Texas	679,684	Newark, N.J.	438,776	Jersey City, N.J.	276,897
Ψ New Orleans, La.	627,525	Louisville, Ky.	390,639	El Paso, Texas	274,050
Pittsburgh, Pa.	604,332	Ψ Portland, Ore.	372,676	Tampa, Fla.	274,233
			371,042		270,685

Ψ Seaport.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Name	Party	Born	Inaug.	Died	Age
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Va.*	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	1799, Dec. 14	67
2. John Adams, *Mass.*	,,	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3. Thomas Jefferson, *Va.*	Rep.	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4. James Madison, *Va.*	,,	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836, June 28	85
5. James Monroe, *Va.*	,,	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6. John Quincy Adams, *Mass.*	,,	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7. Andrew Jackson, *Tenn.*	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June 8	78
8. Martin Van Buren, *N.Y.*	,,	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9. William Henry Harrison†, *Ohio*	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10. John Tyler (*a*), *Va.*	,,	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11. James Knox Polk, *Tenn.*	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	1849, June 15	53
12. Zachary Taylor†, *La.*	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July 9	65
13. Millard Fillmore (*a*), *N.Y.*	,,	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14. Franklin Pierce, *N.H.*	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. 8	64
15. James Buchanan, *Pa.*	,,	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†§, *Ill.*	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17. Andrew Johnson (*a*), *Tenn.*	,,	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, July 31	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant, *Ill.*	,,	1822, April 27	1869	1885, July 23	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, *Ohio*	,,	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20. James Abram Garfield†§, *Ohio*	,,	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (*a*), *N.Y.*	,,	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22. Grover Cleveland, *N.Y.*	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1908, June 24	71
23. Benjamin Harrison, *Ind.*	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
Grover Cleveland, *N.Y.*	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1908, June 24	71
24. William McKinley†§, *Ohio*	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
25. Theodore Roosevelt (*a*), *N.Y.*	,,	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 6	60
26. William Howard Taft, *Ohio*	,,	1857, Sept. 8	1909	1930, Mar. 8	72
27. Woodrow Wilson, *N.J.*	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	1924, Feb. 3	67
28. Warren Gamaliel Harding†, *Ohio*	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	1921	1923, Aug. 2	57
29. Calvin Coolidge (*a*), *Mass.*	,,	1872, July 4	1923	1933, Jan. 5	60
30. Herbert C. Hoover, *Iowa*	,,	1874, Aug. 10	1929	.. ..	..
31. Franklin Delano Roosevelt†‡, *N.Y.*	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	1945, April 12	63
32. Harry S. Truman, (*a*), *Missouri*	,,	1884, May 8	1945	.. ..	..
33. Dwight D. Eisenhower*	Rep.	1890, Oct. 14	1953	.. ..	..

* Re-elected Nov. 6, 1956. † Died in office. § Assassinated. (*a*) Elected as Vice-President.
‡ Re-elected Nov. 5, 1940, the first case of a third term; re-elected for a fourth term Nov. 7, 1944.

TERRITORIES AND PRINCIPAL ISLAND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

The territories and the principal islands and island groups under the sovereignty of the United States of America comprise: Palmyra Island; Kingman Reef (about 1 sq. mile); Johnston (or Cornwallis) Island and Sand Island (about 1 sq. mile in all); Canton and Enderbury Islands (jointly administered with Great Britain); Midway Islands; Wake Island; Guam; Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands (about 3 sq. miles in all); American Samoa (including the island of Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and all other Islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich together with Swains Island); the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Navassa Island (2 sq. miles).

The Canal Zone is under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is under the jurisdiction of the United States pursuant to a trusteeship agreement between the U.S. Government and the Security Council of the United Nations. It consists of the Mariana (except Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands, with a land area of 687 square miles and a population of 73,052 in 1959. Nine individual languages are spoken in the Territory. Copra is the principal export of importance.

There are certain small guano islands, rocks, or keys which, in pursuance of action taken under the Act of Congress, August 18, 1856, subsequently embodied in Sections 5570–5578 of the Revised Statutes, are considered as appertaining to the United States. Responsibility for territorial affairs generally is centred in the Office of Territories, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

CANTON AND ENDERBURY

Under the Anglo-American Pact of Aug. 10, 1938, Canton and Enderbury (of the Phoenix Island Group in the Central Pacific) were declared to be for the common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications. The islands, which are about midway between Hawaii and Australia, extend to a total of 27 sq. miles with a population of 272 (Census, 1950).

On April 6, 1939, the U.S. and Great Britain agreed to set up a joint regime for Canton and Enderbury Islands. Provision for the joint control of these islands was made by exchange of notes between the two Governments on April 6, 1939.

GUAM

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 25′ N. lat. and 144° 39′ E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila. The area of the island is estimated at 206 square miles, with a population of 66,910 in April, 1960 (Census preliminary figure). The Guamanians are of Chamorro stock mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The Chamorro language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family, but has had considerable admixture of Spanish. English is the language used throughout the island, although Chamorro is also used in Guamanian homes.

Guam was occupied by Japanese in Dec., 1941, but was recaptured and occupied throughout by U.S. forces before the end of August, 1944. Under the Organic Act of Guam of August 1, 1950 (Public Law 630 of the 81st Congress), Guam has

statutory powers of self-government, and Guamanians are United States citizens. A governor is appointed for a four-year term. A 21-member unicameral legislature is elected biennially. There is also a District Court of Guam, with original jurisdiction in cases under federal law.

Governor, Joseph Flores.
Secretary, Marcellus Boss.
CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Ψ Apra.

WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS

Wake Island, annexed in 1898, has an area of about 3 sq. miles and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,300 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong. Wake Island was occupied by Japanese Dec. 27, 1941: it was re-occupied by U.S. on Sept. 15, 1945. Population (1950), 349.

Midway Islands, with a total area of 28 sq. miles and a population (1950) of 416, lie in the N. Pacific about 1,300 miles from Hawaii. There is no indigenous population. The group is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico (Rich Port) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50′–18° 30′ N. lat. and 65° 30′–67° 15′ W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 2,353,297 (1960 Census, preliminary). The majority of the inhabitants are of Spanish descent and Spanish and English are the official languages. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,399 miles distant from New York, and 963 miles from Key West. Puerto Rico was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 18, 1898, when the United States took formal possession as a result of the Spanish-American War. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty ratified on April 11, 1899. Sugar is grown along the coastal plain and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. 4,536 miles of paved roads were in use in 1958. There are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The Constitution approved by the Congress and the President of the United States, which came into force on July 25, 1952, establishes the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with full powers of local self-government. Legislation functions are vested in the Legislative Assembly, which consists of 2 elected houses; the Senate of 27 members (2 from each of 8 senatorial districts and 11 at large) and the House of Representatives of 51 members (1 from each of 40 representative districts and 11 at large). Membership of each house may be increased slightly to accommodate minority representatives. The term of the Legislative Assembly is 4 years. The Governor is popularly elected for a term of 4 years. A Supreme Court of 7 members is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are 8 similarly appointed Secretaries at the head of permanent departments, but the selection of the Secretary of State must be approved also by the House of Representatives. The Governor appoints all judges. Puerto Rico is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner, elected for a term of 4 years, who has a seat in the House of Representatives, but not a vote. Great improvement has been made in the progress, industrialization and welfare of the Island during the present century. A programme of tax exemption has raised income from industry to a level higher than that from agriculture. Public schools are established throughout—enrolment in 1958 reached 717,871. The capital, Ψ San Juan, had 448,500 inhabitants in 1959, other major towns being Ψ Ponce 177,000, Ψ Mayaguez 86,000, Caguas 61,400, Ψ Arecibo 78,700 and Bayamón 62,600.

FINANCE	1959
Receipts	$224,150,000
Expenditure	249,000,000

TRADE	1959
Total Imports	$808,722,885
Total Exports	503,234,777

Governor, Luis Muñoz Marín, *elected* 1948; *re-elected* 1952 and 1956.
Resident Commissioner, Antonio Fernós Isern.

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, Rose and Swains Islands, with a total area of 76·5 square miles and a population of 20,154 in 1956, distributed as follows:—Tutuila and Aunu'u 17,307; Rose Island, uninhabited; Manu'a Group (Ofu and Ta'u Islands) 2,767; and Swain's Island (annexed May 13, 1925) 80. Total population (1960 Census, preliminary), 20,040.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at ΨPago Pago (pop. 1950, 3,531), the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 30 square miles. Tuna and copra are the chief exports.

Under an Executive Order of the President, which became effective on July 1, 1951, civilian administration under the Department of the Interior replaced the Naval administration which had existed since 1900. At present the Government consists of an executive, an advisory bicameral legislature and a judiciary. Most of the Samoans are U.S. nationals, but some have acquired citizenship through service in the United States armed forces.

Governor, Peter T. Coleman.
Secretary, Alan M. MacQuarrie.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of the Mariana (excluding Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands which extend from latitude 1° to 20° north and from longitude 130° to 172° east. They cover an ocean area of 3,000,000 square miles but have a total land area of only 687 square miles. There are 96 separate islands and island groups in the Trust Territory. The population in 1959 was 73,052. The inhabitants of the Trust Territory are broadly classed as Micronesians. The native cultures vary markedly among island groups and even more among islands and atolls in the same geographic area. Nine mutually unintelligible languages are spoken in the territory.

The Trust Territory is administered by the United States pursuant to a Trusteeship Agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations of July 18, 1947. From the cessation of hostilities to that date, the area was administered under United States Military Government. On July 18, 1947, the islands were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy. On July 1, 1951, civilian government was established with the transfer of responsibility for the Trust Territory to the Secretary of the Interior. By July 17, 1953, responsibility for the administration of all the islands in the Northern Marianas, except Rota, had been retransferred to the Secretary of the Navy.

Ψ Seaport.

For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into seven districts: Saipan, Rota, Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape and the Marshalls. Local governments exist within each district.

High Commissioner, Delmas H. Nucker.
Deputy High Commissioner, Joseph C. Putnam.
Temporary seat of government: Agaña, Guam.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of $25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 133 sq. miles, with a population of 31,904 (1960 Census, preliminary). *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 16,388; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a population of 14,023; *St. John* (20 sq. miles) has a population of 839. St. Croix exports sugar and rum; ΨSt. Thomas is famous for its harbour.

CAPITAL, ΨCharlotte Amalie contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station. The climate of the Virgin Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.

Governor, John D. Merwin.
Government Secretary, Roy W. Bornn.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal and its adjuncts, including the related commercial enterprises in the Canal Zone, are operated by the Panama Canal Company, which was formed on July 1, 1951, under the provisions of the Panama Canal Company Act. The Canal Zone is governed by the Canal Zone Government, which was established simultaneously with the new Canal Company. Both organizations are headed by Major-General W. A. Carter, U.S.A., who holds the joint title of Governor of the Canal Zone and President of the Panama Canal Company.

In 1523, Charles V of Spain ordered an investigation as to the possibility of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama. From then until 1904, the principal maritime nations of the world gave earnest consideration to the project. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and resulted in the failure of the company, a receiver being appointed in 1889. A new company was formed to carry on the work, and excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government acquired the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorized the President in 1902 to purchase the rights and property of the French company for $40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of $10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognized by the United States, and a treaty was ratified on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The U.S. guaranteed the Republic of Panama's independence and agreed to pay it $10,000,000 and an annuity which was to begin nine years after the ratification of the treaty. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. Under the terms of a treaty between Panama and the United States, signed at Panama in January, 1955, the United States increased its annual annuity to Panama from $430,000 to $1,930,000 and agreed to hand over to the Republic land and railroad yards valued at $25,000,000, to construct a high-level bridge over the Pacific entrance to the Canal at a cost of about $25,000,000 and to extend various commercial and other privileges to the Republic. The Canal Zone has an area of 533 sq. miles and a population of 42,684 (Census 1960, preliminary).

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44·08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks in twin flights; 3 steps at Gatun on the Atlantic side, 1 step at Pedro Miguel and 2 at Miraflores on the Pacific side. Each lock chamber is 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide. Transit from sea to sea usually takes 8 hours. The least width is in Gaillard Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The Panama Canal Company is engaged in a $26,000,000 Canal Improvement programme. Gatun Lake is 85 feet above sea-level. The Canal's channel through all parts of the Lake including Gaillard (Culebra) Cut is 42 feet.

Including only ocean-going commercial vessels, 300 Panama Canal net tons measurement or over, against which tolls were collected, the volume of commercial traffic passing through the Canal during each of the last 23 fiscal years is shown below:—

Fiscal Year	No. of Transits	Canal Net Tons *	Cargo Tons
1937	5,387	25,430,000	28,108,373
1938	5,524	25,950,000	27,385,921
1939	5,903	27,170,007	27,866,627
1940	5,370	24,144,366	27,299,013
1941	4,727	20,642,736	24,950,791
1942	2,688	11,010,004	13,607,444
1943	1,822	8,233,999	10,599,965
1944	1,561	6,073,457	7,003,487
1945	1,939	8,380,959	8,603,607
1946	3,747	17,516,517	14,977,940
1947	4,260	20,233,043	21,670,513
1948	4,673	22,902,064	24,117,788
1949	4,793	23,473,236	25,305,158
1950	5,448	28,013,236	28,872,293
1951	5,593	27,180,425	30,073,022
1952	6,524	30,674,302	33,610,509
1953	7,410	36,678,636	36,095,349
1954	7,784	38,027,812	39,095,067
1955	7,997	38,643,797	40,646,301
1956	8,209	41,273,020	45,119,043
1957	8,579	43,714,264	49,702,200
1958	9,187	47,968,018	48,124,809
1959	9,718	52,216,061	51,153,096

* Net Tonnage figures 1935–1938 are estimated figures based on revised measurement rules which became effective March 1, 1938.

Ψ Seaport.

Distance from New York to Various Points
(Nautical Miles.)

	Via Panama	*Via* Suez	*Via* Cape Town
Yokohama	9,699	13,056	15,099
Manila	11,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong	11,691	11,605	—
Melbourne	9,945	12,933	13,162
Sydney	9,691	13,437	13,402
Wellington	8,522	14,355 (*a*)	14,129
Colon	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso	4,633 (*b*)	—	—
San Francisco	5,262	—	—
Seattle	6,038	—	—

(*a*) *Via* Strait of Magellan 11,344.
(*b*) *Via* Strait of Magellan 8,380.

Distance from Liverpool to Various Points
(Nautical Miles.)

	Via Panama	*Via* Suez	*Via* Cape Town
Colon	4,548	—	—
Valparaiso	7,207	—	—
Sydney	12,385	12,201	—
Wellington	11,096	12,461	13,353
Melbourne	12,519	11,084	12,157
Yokohama	12,273	11,536	—
Manila	14,129	9,649	—
Hong Kong	13,764	9,743	—

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

BRITISH EMBASSY

3100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington 8, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Harold Caccia, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. £7,000

Minister, The Viscount Hood, K.C.M.G.

Minister (Economic), The Earl of Cromer, M.B.E.

Minister (Commercial), O. Rennie, C.M.G.

Minister (Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs), H. W. Jeffreys.

Minister (Information), L. C. Glass, C.M.G.

Defence and NATO Adviser, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.D.C.

Naval Attaché, Vice Adm. W. G. Crawford, C.B., D.S.O.

Military Attaché, Maj-Gen. J. M. McNeill, C.B.E.

Air Attaché, Air Vice Marshal W. C. Sheen, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Attaché for Defence Research, L. T. D. Williams.

Counsellors, D. A. Greenhill, C.M.G., O.B.E.; T. Brimelow, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. T. D. Ledward; J. A. Briance; P. L. Carter; C. P. Scott, O.B.E.; M. Gale, M.B.E. (*Commercial*); J. A. McCall-Judson; P. S. Rankine; H. F. B. Fane, O.B.E. (*Labour*); W. E. Taylor, C.B.E. (*Commercial*); R. B. N. Wetmore, M.B.E. (*Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs*); K. H. Huggins, C.M.G. (*Commercial*); N.M.P. Reilly, C.M.G.

1st Secretaries, P. J. E. Male, M.C. (*Commercial*); H. C. M. Stone; C. D. Wiggin, D. F. C., A.F.C.; D. J. Spears; Miss G. G. Brown; The Hon. R. J. M. Wilson; Miss P. M. Hutchinson (*Commercial*); M. S. Weir; S. E. D. Barff, O.B.E.; F. A. de Moleyns (*Commercial*); J. B. Denson; R. W. H. Du Boulay; J. A. Thompson; J. L. B. Garcia (*Labour*); R. W. Morris; H. S. H. Stanley; M. C. Kennedy; R. A. G. Clark.

2nd Secretaries, Lord Nicholas Gordon Lennox, M.V.O.; G. F. Anderson, M.B.E., D.F.C.; D. J. Graybrook; B. Oattes (*Commercial*); Miss A. M. Wood; D. M. Harrison; G. T. Burgess (*Commercial*); D. G. Madgett (*Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs*).

Attachés, R. L. Mathews, M.B.E.; G. M. Wilson (*Financial*); Col. E. J. Younson, O.B.E.; E. I. R. MacGregor (*Civil Air*); W. C. C. Rose, C.B.E. (*Petroleum*); Col. H. B. Somerville, C.B.E., T.D. (*Telecommunications*); G. R. W. Brigstocke (*Shipping*); J. E. Poulden, C.B.E.; J. D. Hennings (*Colonial*); Dr. H. T. Hookway, (*Scientific*); Dr. D. G. Avery (*Atomic Energy*); Miss J. Trower.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN GREAT BRITAIN

EMBASSY
(1 Grosvenor Square, W.1)
(GROsvenor 9000)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency John Hay Whitney (1957).

Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission, Hon. Walworth Barbour.

Minister for Economic Affairs, Hon. Wilson T. M. Beale, Jr.

Counsellors, Brewster H. Morris (*Political*); Donald W. Smith (*Consular*); William L. Clark (*Public Affairs*); Clinton L. Olson (*Administration*),.

1st Secretaries, Harold Shullaw; Ralph N. Clough; Thomas T. Carter (*Economic*); John W. Evans; William C. Trueheart; Fred L. Hadsel; Daniel F. Margolies; Francis J. Galbraith; John F. Correll (*Labour*); Albert E. Irving; Edward T. Lampson; George R. Jacobs; William O. Webb; Robert Klaber (*Administration*); Edward N. Cooper; John T. Sinclair (*Administration*); Edgar L. McGinnis, Jr.; James H. Sherrerd; Carleton B. Swift, Jr.; Joseph A. Greenwald (*Commercial*); Robert O. Waring (*Administration*); Grant V. McClanahan; Hugh W. Wolff; Sam L. Yates.

2nd Secretaries, Rockwood H. Foster; Paul J. Campbell (*Administration*); John B. Penfold; Catherine A. Rock; Mary E. Lyddane; Jack L. Vrooman (*Administration*); F. Willard Caldwell; Lillie Levine; Thomas J. Hunt; Gertrude M. Meyers; Robert J. Ballantyne; Malcolm Lawrence; Paul J. Hoylen; Marjorie L. Scott; Raymond J. Swanson; Calvin E. Mehlert; Frazier Meade; Arthur E. Breisky (*Administration*); James O. Belden; Bernice M. Kelly.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Rear-Admiral Robert W. Cavenagh, U.S.N.

Senior Assistant Naval Attaché for Air and Assistant Naval Attaché for Air, Captain William A. Sullivan, U.S.N.

Air Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Grover C. Brown, U.S.A.F.

Deputy Air Attaché, Col. John F. Splain, U.S.A.F.

Army Attaché, Brig.-Gen. James O. Boswell, G.S., U.S.A.

Deputy Army Attaché, Lt.-Col. Benjamin B. Maxwell, G.S., U.S.A.

Attachés, Frank G. Wisner; Robert N. Anderson (*Agriculture*); Robert W. Bean (*Financial*); Emil A. Kekich (*Commercial*); Dr. S. Everett Gleason (*Cultural*); Dr. Thomas H. Osgood (*Scientific*); Harry O. Swanson; Donald K. Taylor (*Information*); William E. Weld (*Public Affairs*); Ernest J. Warlow (*Administration*); Gordon O. Harrison (*Public Affairs*); Elmer O. Hallowell (*Agriculture*).

The United Nations

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The foundations of the Charter of the United Nations were laid at the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow in 1943, and upon those foundations a structure was built at the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21–Oct. 7, 1944. The design was discussed and criticized at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, on which date representatives of 50 Allied Nations appended their signatures to the Charter.

The United Nations formally came into existence on October 24, 1945. It was later decided that its seat should be in the United States. Permanent headquarters have been erected at Manhattan, New York.

The following States are members of the United Nations:—

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxemburg, Malaya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

By August 24, 1960, 25 further States had been recommended for membership—12 in West and Central Africa; Somalia and Madagascar in East Africa; and the Republic of Cyprus—and all were admitted in September, 1960. The Federation of Mali, also recommended, has since been dissolved.

The principal organs of the United Nations are:—(1) The General Assembly; (2) The Security Council; (3) The Economic and Social Council; (4) The Trusteeship Council; (5) The International Court of Justice; (6) The Secretariat.

1. The General Assembly

The General Assembly consists of all the Members of the United Nations. Each Member is entitled to be represented at its meetings by five representatives, but has only one vote. The General Assembly meets once a year in regular session normally beginning on the third Tuesday in September. Special Sessions may also be held.

The work of the General Assembly is divided between seven Main Committees, on each of which every Member has the right to be represented:—(1) Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments); (2) Economic and Financial; (3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural; (4) Trusteeship (including Non-Self Governing Territories); (5) Administrative and Budgetary; (6) Legal. There is also a Special Political Committee, to relieve the burden on the first Committee.

The Main Committees consider items referred to them by the General Assembly and recommend draft resolutions for submission to the Assembly's plenary meetings.

The Assembly has two procedural committees—a General Committee and a Credentials Committee; and two standing committees—an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and a Committee on Contributions.

The General Assembly appoints such *ad hoc* committees as may be required from time to time for special purposes. The Assembly is also assisted in its work by subsidiary bodies such as a Board of Auditors, an Investments Committee, a United Nations Staff Benefit Committee, and an International Law Commission.

2. The Security Council

The Security Council consists of eleven Members, each of which has one representative and one vote. There are five *permanent Members* (China, France, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.) and six non-permanent Members elected for a two-year term.

The Security Council bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of seven Members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of seven Members must include the concurring votes of the *permanent Members*, and it is this clause which makes the *Veto* possible. The only exception to this rule is that in regard to measures for peaceful settlement a party to a dispute must refrain from voting.

Until 1952 two separate Commissions, the *Atomic Energy Commission* and the *Commission for Conventional Armaments*, reporting to the Security Council, dealt with different aspects of the armaments problem. On January 11, 1952, the General Assembly approved the establishment of a new *Disarmament Commission*, bringing atomic and conventional armaments under one body. A subcommittee of the Disarmament Commission, consisting of representatives of Canada, France, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., held its fourth session in London in 1957. During the first half of 1958, the Disarmament Commission and its sub-committee were virtually inactive, owing to the refusal of the U.S.S.R. to take part in their work in their present form.

A *Committee on the Admission of New Members* was set up by the Security Council on May 17, 1946, for the purpose of examining applications for admission to membership in the United Nations which may be referred to it by the Security Council. It is composed of a representative of each of the members of the Security Council.

The Security Council also establishes *ad hoc* committees and commissions which may be required from time to time for special purposes.

3. The Economic and Social Council

This body is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the functions of the United Nations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.

It has established the following Commissions: Statistical, Human Rights, Social, Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs, Population, International Commodity Trade, Regional Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa. The Council also supervises and co-ordinates the work of twelve specialized agencies established to cover the main fields of international co-operation.

United Nations Children's Fund (*UNICEF*), London Office, 14–15 Stratford Place, W.1.—Established by the United Nations in 1946, to meet the emergency needs of children, particularly in war-devastated countries. In 1950 emphasis was

shifted to long-range needs of children in underdeveloped areas. In 1953 the United Nations General Assembly approved unanimously the indefinite extension of the Fund's mandate. UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and from the public, which amounted to £8,500,000 in 1959 and assisted 387 projects in 105 countries and territories.

4. Trusteeship Council

The establishment of a Trusteeship Council in connection with territories placed under United Nations supervision through individual Trusteeship Agreements was made possible after the General Assembly on December 13, 1946, approved the following eight Trusteeship Agreements: *New Guinea* (with Australia); *Ruanda-Urundi* (Belgium); *French Cameroons and French Togoland* (France); *Western Samoa* (New Zealand); *British Cameroons, British Togoland*, and *Tanganyika* (the United Kingdom); a ninth agreement was afterwards approved concerning *Nauru* (administered by Australia on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and U.K.). The Trusteeship Agreement for British Togoland ceased to have effect in March, 1957, when that country was united with Ghana. The trusteeships in the French Cameroons and French Togoland came to an end in 1960 with the achievement of full independence by these States.

A Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese mandated islands, the *Marshalls, Marianas* and *Carolinas*, was submitted by the United States to the United Nations, and after approval by the Security Council, came into force on July 18, 1947.

A Trusteeship Agreement for the former Italian Colony of *Somaliland*, in force from Dec. 2, 1950, ended on July 1, 1960, with the establishment of the Somali Republic.

The Trusteeship Council is composed of countries administering Trust Territories, permanent members of the Security Council, and enough other countries (elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms) to make an equal division between countries which administer Trust Territories and countries which do not.

The Trusteeship Council considers reports from administering authorities; examines petitions in consultation with the administering authority; makes periodic inspection visits; and checks conditions with an annual questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories.

5. International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Statute of the court is an integral part of the Charter and all Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to it. The Court is composed of 15 judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and meets at The Hague.

If any party to a case fails to adhere to the judgment of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council.

THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat is composed of the Secretary-General, who is the chief administrative officer of the Organization, and an international staff appointed by him under regulations established by the General Assembly. The Secretary-General is appointed for a term of five years.

Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld (*Sweden*).
Executive Assistant to Secretary-General, Andrew W. Cordier (*U.S.A.*).
Under Secretaries, Ralph J. Bunche (*U.S.A.*) (*Special Political Affairs*).
Do. (*Conference Services*), Victor Hoo (*China*).
Do. (*Economic and Social Affairs*), Philippe de Seynes (*France*).
Do. (*Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories*), Dragoslav Protitch (*Yugoslavia*).
Do. (*Political and Security Council Affairs*), G. P. Arkadev (*U.S.S.R.*).
Do. (*Public Information*), H. Tavares de Sa (*Brazil*).
Director of Personnel, W. A. B. Hamilton (*U.K.*).
Commissioner for Technical Assistance, Roberto M. Heurtematte (*Panama*).
U.N. Special Fund, Director-General, Paul G. Hoffman (*U.S.A.*); *Deputy Director-General*, C. V. Narasimhan (*India*).
Executive Chairman, Technical Assistance Board, David Owen (*U.K.*).
U.N. European Office, Pier P. Spinelli (*Italy*).
U.N. Information Centre, 14–15, Stratford Place, W1.

BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The financial year coincides with the calendar year. On February 13, 1946, the General Assembly established a Working Capital Fund of $25,000,000 (U.S.).

For the year 1960, the gross appropriation was $61,823,000 (£22,000,000). The scale of assessments for the 1960 budget for British Commonwealth countries was: Australia, 1·79 per cent.; Canada, 3·11 per cent.; Ghana, 0·07 per cent.; India, 2·46 per cent.; Malaya, 0·17 per cent.; New Zealand, 0·42 per cent.; Pakistan, 0·40 per cent.; Union of South Africa, 0·56 per cent.; United Kingdom, 7·78 per cent. The United States contribution was 32·51 per cent.; U.S.S.R. was 13·62 per cent.; France was 6·40 per cent.; and China was 5·01 per cent. The contribution of Guinea for each year 1959–1961 was fixed at 0·04 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Kärntnerring 11–13, Vienna I.

Set up on July 29, 1957, to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and to ensure that assistance provided by it is not used to further any military purpose. Agreements have been reached concerning the Agency's working relationship with the United Nations and its international agencies. In 1960, 70 states were in membership.

A General Conference of all members meets in regular annual session and in such special session as may be necessary. A Board of Governors (23 members) carries out the functions of the Agency.
Director-General, Sterling Cole (*U.S.A.*).

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

Twelve other international organizations, having wide responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational and other related fields, carry out their functions in co-operation with the United Nations under agreements made with a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) Geneva (London Office, 38–39 Parliament Street, S.W.1).—Established in 1919 as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations and recognized in 1946 by the United Nations as a special agency, the ILO exists to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice and by international action to improve labour conditions and living standards, and to promote economic and social stability.

A *General Conference*, composed of national delegations of two government delegates, one delegate representing management and a fourth representing labour, meets annually and formulates international social standards.

A 40-member *Governing Body*, composed of the representatives of 20 Governments, ten worker members and ten employer members, supervises the work of the *International Labour Office* and of the various committees and commissions. Ten Governments hold seats on the Governing Body because of their industrial importance. These are at present Canada, China, France, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

The International Labour Office provides the Secretariat of the Organization, collects and distributes information, assists governments upon request in drafting legislation on the basis of decisions of the Conference and issues publications.

Director-General, David A. Morse (*U.S.A.*).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.—Established on October 16, 1945, to advance the raising of levels of nutrition and standards of living, to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products and by bettering the condition of rural populations to contribute towards an expanding world economy. FAO collects, analyses, interprets and disseminates information relating to nutrition, agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Among its many activities the Organization promotes the global exchange of new types of plants, combats epidemics of animal diseases in many countries and provides technical assistance in such fields as nutrition and food management, soil erosion control, re-afforestation, irrigation engineering, control of infestation of stored foods and production of fertilizers. The 1959 Conference approved a budget of $18,980,050 for 1960–61 biennium. In addition to these funds, FAO receives a share of the UN Special Fund for the Expanded Technical Program (ETAP). For 1960 this amounted to $8,004,686.

The policy of the Organization is directed by a two-yearly Conference of the 87 members and associates. A council (25 members) acts for the Conference between its sessions.

Director-General, B. R. Sen (*India*).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 9 Place de Fontenoy, Paris, 7 éme.—Unesco was established on Nov. 4, 1946, to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations; to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, . . . to give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture, . . . to maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge.

The three main bodies of the Organization are: a *General Conference* which meets every two years to approve the programme and budget, an *Executive Board* of 24 members and the *Secretariat*. In addition, National Commissions are set up in Member States to serve as a link with Unesco and carry out the programme of the Organization.

This programme is essentially designed to stimulate and expand international co-operation and national efforts in the fields of education, natural sciences, social sciences, cultural activities, mass communication and exchange of persons for study and educational travel abroad. Current activities of the Organization focus on development of international co-operation among specialists and non-governmental organizations, the collection and dissemination of information and the preparation of international agreements related to Unesco's interests.

Director-General, Vittorino Veronese (*Italy*).

World Health Organization (WHO), Palais des Nations, Geneva. Established on April 7, 1948, the World Health Organization exists to forward the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Its services are of two kinds—advisory, to spread knowledge and help to train personnel on such subjects as malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, and environmental sanitation—and technical, including such services as biological standardization and unification of pharmacopœias, collection and dissemination of epidemiological intelligence, special international research projects on parasitic and virus diseases, and publication of technical and scientific works. Expenditure in 1960 was estimated at $16,918,700 and at $18,975,354 for 1961. Membership (June, 1960), 101, including 11 Associate Members.

Organs are a *World Health Assembly* meeting annually to frame policy, an *Executive Board* (18 members), meeting at least twice a year, and a *Secretariat*.

Director-General, Dr. M. G. Candau (*Brazil*).

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1818 H Street, Washington, 25 D.C.—Established on Dec. 27, 1945, to assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment and, when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other resources; and to promote the balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of the International Bank's members. Loans made by the Bank since its inception to June 30, 1960, totalled $5,070,000,000. Subscribed capital, Sept. 16, 1959, $18,358,000,000.

The *Board of Governors* consists of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each of the 68 member countries.

Eighteen *Executive Directors* exercise all powers of the Bank except those reserved to the Board of Governors. The *President*, selected by the Executive Directors, conducts the business of the Bank, with the assistance of an international staff.

President, Eugene R. Black (*U.S.A.*).

International Finance Corporation (IFC), 1818 H Street, Washington 25, D.C.—Established in 1956, and a special agency in relationship with the United Nations since Feb. 20, 1957, IFC exists to encourage the growth of production private enterprise in its member countries, particularly the less developed areas. It invests in private enterprises, in association with private investors and without government guarantee of repayment, in cases where sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms; serves as a clearing house to bring together investment opportunities, private capital and experienced management; and helps to stimulate the production investment of private capital both domestic and foreign. Total authorized capital $100,000,000.

IFC is controlled by a *Board of Directors* consisting of the President (*Chairman*) and those Executive Directors of the International Bank who represent

at least one government which is a member of IFC. A President is selected by the Board of Directors.

President, Robert L. Garner (*U.S.A.*).

International Monetary Fund, 19 and H Streets, Washington 25, D.C.—Established on Dec. 27, 1945, the Fund exists to promote international monetary co-operation and the expansion of international trade; to promote exchange stability, maintain orderly exchange arrangements and avoid competitive exchange depreciations; and to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper world trade. Total transactions of the Fund up to April 30, 1960, amounted to $3·4 billion.

Managing Director, Per Jacobsson (*Sweden*).

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 1080 University Street, Montreal, 3—Established on April 4, 1947, to study problems of international civil aviation and the establishment of international standards and regulations for civil aviation. ICAO encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations for operation, and simpler procedures at international borders. It promotes the use of new technical methods and equipment. With the co-operation of members, it has evolved a pattern for meteorological services, traffic control, communications, radio beacons and ranges, search and rescue organization, and other facilities required for safe international flight. It has secured much simplification of government customs, immigration, and public health regulations as they apply to international air transport. 78 states are now members of ICAO. The net budget for 1960 was $3,865,000 (Canadian).

An *Assembly* of delegates from member states meets annually. A *Council* of 21 members is elected by the Assembly, taking into account the countries of chief importance in air transport and the need for representation of the main geographical areas of the world. The Council is the executive body, working through subsidiary committees.

Secretary-General, R. M. Macdonnell (*Canada*).

Universal Postal Union (UPU), Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne.—Established on July 1, 1875, UPU exists to form a single postal territory of all the countries, members of the Union, for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence in order to secure the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. Every member agrees to transmit the mail of all other members by the best means used for its own mail. The Union comprises all the countries of the world with the exception of the Maldive and Laccadive Islands. Budget, 1960, about $600,000.

A *Universal Postal Congress* meets at five-yearly intervals.

Secretary-General, Dr. Fritz Hess (*Switzerland*).

International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Palais Wilson, Geneva.—Founded at Paris in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union, ITU was re-organized in 1947 and since 1954 has been governed by the Convention adopted by the Buenos Aires Conference held in 1952. The Convention signed at Geneva in 1959 will enter into force on Jan. 1, 1961. ITU exists to set up international regulations for telegraph, telephone, and radio services to further their development and extend their utilization by the public, at the lowest possible rates; to promote international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds; the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation. ITU allocates the radio frequency spectrum and registers radio frequency assignments. It studies, recommends, and collects and publishes information on telecommunication matters. The budget for 1960 was $1,759,827.

Secretary-General, Gerald C. Gross (*U.S.A.*).

World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Geneva.—Established on March 23, 1950. WMO exists to facilitate world-wide co-operation in establishing networks of stations making observations related to meteorology, and to promote the establishment and maintenance of centres providing meteorological services; to promote the establishment of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standarization of meteorological observations and to ensure their uniform publication; to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and other human activities; to encourage research and training in meteorology and to coordinate their international aspects. The budget for 1960–63 is $2,649,484.

A *World Meteorological Congress* meets at least once every four years. An *Executive Committee* (18 members), meeting at least annually, carries out the resolutions of the Congress, initiates studies and makes recommendations on matters requiring international action. Other organs are six *Regional Meteorological Associations* (Africa, Asia, S. America, N. and Central America, Europe and South-West Pacific), technical commissions and a Secretariat.

Secretary-General, D. A. Davies (*U.K.*).

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.—Established on March 17, 1958, to provide machinery for cooperation among governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters, including those concerning safety at sea; to encourage the removal of discriminatory action and of unnecessary restrictions by governments; to consider matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns; to consider any matters concerning shipping that might be referred to it by any organ or specialized agency of the United Nations; and to provide for the exchange of information among governments. In June, 1960, membership consisted of 39 nations. Budget, 1959–61, $726,000.

An *Assembly* of all members meets every two years. A *Council* (16 members) acts for the Assembly between sessions.

Secretary-General, Ove Nielsen (*Denmark*).

International Trade.—A draft charter for an international trade organization was completed in 1948, but it became clear that the leading trading powers would not ratify it without considerable delay. The organization has not yet been established.

An international treaty to which 37 countries are parties, the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade* (GATT) was signed in 1947, with the object of lowering and stabilizing tariffs, expanding international trade and promoting economic development. Four tariff conferences have since been held at which members have reduced or frozen their tariffs on various items. In 1955 the basic objectives of the Agreement were adapted to meet changed conditions, particularly the expectation of convertibility of major currencies; validity of tariff schedules was extended. At present GATT is administered at Geneva by a small secretariat.

Executive Secretary, E. W. White (*U.K.*).

Foreign Countries

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

Salaries and Allowances.

The Salaries of Officers of Branch "A" of H.M. Foreign Service are shown below. In addition foreign allowances and furnished accommodation (or rent allowances in lieu thereof) are assigned to Officers serving abroad:—

Grade I—£7,000.
Grade II—£5,000.
Grade III—£4,100.
Grade IV—£3,800.
Grade V—£3,000.
Grade VI—£2,400 to £3,000.
Grade VII—£1,700 to £2,375.
Grade VIII—£1,233 to £1,460 (under revision, July, 1960)
Grade IX—£730 to £1,205.

NOTE.—Salaries of Ambassadors and of Ministers Plenipotentiary at British Embassies and Legations abroad shown in the following articles are in each case the maximum salary for the post and exclude *Frais de Représentation*.

ABYSSINIA. *See* Ethiopia.

AFGHANISTAN

(Afghānistān)

King of Afghanistan, H.M. Zahir Shah, *born* Oct. 15, 1914, *acceded* Nov. 8, 1933 (on the assassination of his father, Nadir Shah); *married* Nov. 7, 1931, Humaira, daughter of Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, and has surviving issue four sons and two daughters: H.R.H. Prince Ahmed Shah Khan, *b.* Sept. 23, 1934; H.R.H. Prince Mohammad Nadir, *b.* 1941; H.R.H. Prince Daud, *b.* 1949; H.R.H. Prince Mir Wais, *b.* 1957; and H.R.H. Princess Bilqis, *b.* 1931; H.R.H. Princess Maryam, *b.* 1936.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
31 Princes Gate, S.W.7.
[Kensington: 8891.]

Ambassador in London, Mohammed Kabir Ludin.
1st Secretary, Mohammed Ebrahim Nouri.
2nd Secretary, Mohammed Aziz Rahim.

Afghanistan lies to the N. and W. of Western Pakistan. Its ancient name was Aryana, by which title it is referred to by Strabo, the Greek geographer who lived in the 1st century B.C. The estimated area is 250,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated (1946) at about 10 to 12 millions. The population is very mixed. The most numerous race is the Pathan which predominates in the South and West, the main divisions being the Durranis, from whom the Royal family springs, and the Ghilzais. Then come the Tajiks, an Iranian people mainly cultivators and small traders. There are also Uzbeks and Turkomen in the North, Hazaras in the centre, Baluchis in the South-West and the Kafirs who live near the Chitral border. All are Sunni Moslems, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shia sect.

Afghanistan is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (now W. Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1896–7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886–7 and 1893–5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (now W. Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus, to the Oxus (or Amu Darya, "Mother of Rivers") which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Russo-Afghan frontier was demarcated by the Tashkent Boundary Commission in 1948. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who have a strong tradition of independence and are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures.

Afghanistan is divided into seven major provinces, Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahar, Herat, Nengrahar (formerly Eastern), Paktya (formerly Southern) and Qataghan, and eight minor provinces, Parwan, Ghazni, Farah-Chakhansur, Girishk, Maimana, Badakhshan, Shibarghan and Ghore. Each province is under a Governor (called in major provinces *Naib-ul-Hakumah*, and in minor provinces *Hakim-i-Ala*).

Government.—Amir Abdurrahman (1880–1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organization, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. The Army has been reorganized and is recruited by annual calls; service is for two years with the colours and eight with the reserve. The peace strength is about 64,000. A military academy and military colleges are located in Kabul; and provision is made for training of regular officers abroad. A small Air Force is maintained. All military and air force equipment is now of Russian pattern. Factories for munitions and for various commercial products have been erected in Kabul and elsewhere.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5, the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, 1919, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by King Amanulla of Afghanistan and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left formally free and independent. By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921 (renewed in 1930), Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognize boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; and to establish Legations and consular offices. As successor state to the British Government, Pakistan has agreed that her relations with Afghanistan shall be based on the 1921 treaty.

Under the Constitution of Oct. 31, 1931, there is a Senate of 43 nominated members and a National Council of 171 elected members, with a Grand Assembly (*Loe Jirgeh*) which is summoned on important occasions. The administration is entrusted to a Council of Ministers.

The laws of Afghanistan are based on the "Shariat," or Islamic law, and tribal custom.

Production.—Agriculture and sheep raising are the principal industries. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Sugar beet and cotton are grown. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep, including the Karakuli, and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, gold, chrome and talc are found.

The following main roads are open to motor traffic. (*a*) Internal: Kabul–Kandahar (310 miles); Kandahar–Farrah–Herat (400 miles); Herat–Maimana to Mazar–i–Sharif (500 miles); Mazar-i-Sharif–Kabul (380 miles). Also Kabul–Khanabad–Faizabad (450 miles); Kabul–Gardez (80 miles); Kabul–Bamian (140 miles). The road from Kabul to the North is being shortened by cutting through the Salang pass. (*b*) Roads to the frontiers: Kabul–Khyber (175 miles); Kandahar–Chaman (70 miles) and roads from Herat to the Russian and Persian borders. Work on the metalling of the Kabul–Khyber road by American engineers has begun and a new metalled road from Kabul to Kandahar and Spin Baldock is shortly to be constructed under an I.C.A. contract. The Pakistan North-Western Rly. is to extend a spur from Chaman to Spin Baldak. An agreement has recently been signed with the Soviet Government for the construction of a road from the Russian border at Kushk to Herat and Kandahar. Otherwise roads are unmetalled. A network of minor roads fit for motor traffic in fine weather links up all important towns and districts.

Goods are still conveyed by pack animals, but motor transport is rapidly taking the place of pack transport as the chief means of conveyance. The chief trade routes to Pakistan and India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (190 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles).

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Persian and Pushtu and Turki (spoken by Uzbeks and Turkoman tribes in the North). The Turki language is unwritten in Afghanistan. All schoolchildren learn both Persian and Pushtu. The Government is encouraging the spread of Pushtu, the language of the Pathans. Education is free and nominally compulsory, elementary schools having been established in most centres; there are secondary schools in large urban areas and a university (established in 1932) at the capital.

FINANCE.	*Afghanis.*
National Income	2,000,000,000

The annual revenue consists largely of payments in kind. There are taxes on land, sales of animals, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories and mining royalties; in addition certain businesses and individuals have now become eligible for income-tax.

There are various official rates of exchange for the Afghani which apply mainly to government departments trading in certain commodities. The free rates fluctuate as much as 20 per cent. or more but in June, 1960, were approximately as follows:

700 *Afghanis* = 100 Indian *Rupees*.
550 *Afghanis* = 100 Pakistani *Rupees*.
106 *Afghanis* = £1.
38 *Afghanis* = $.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£430,483	£481,316
Exports to U.K.	3,502,295	2,498,035

Exports are mainly Persian lambskins (Karakuli), fruits, cotton, raw wool, carpets and piece goods, while the imports are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, sugar, jute manufactures, paper and cement.

CAPITAL, Kabul (about 300,000). The chief commercial centres are Kabul and Kandahar (77,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (75,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (42,000), Jalalabad (22,000) and Khanabad (18,000).

FLAG; Green, red and black, with white device in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Kabul)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Michael Cavenagh Gillett, C.M.G. (1957)..... £3,800
1st Secretary, H. J. Downing.
Military Attaché, Col. W. H. R. Clifford, M.B.E.
2nd Secretaries, W. M. Sadler, M.C., M.M.; T. Grady
3rd Secretary, N. J. Barrington.

Kabul is distant 7,500 miles from London, transit 21 days; by air 2–4 days.

ALBANIA

Head of the State, Hadji Lechi, *assumed office*, July 24, 1953.
Prime Minister, General Enver Hodja, *recognized* by Gt. Britain, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., Nov. 10, 1945.

Situated on the Adriatic Sea, Albania is bounded on the north and east by Yugoslavia and on the south by Greece. The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,700 sq. miles, with a population (1955) of 1,394,000.

On Nov. 10, 1945, the British, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. governments decided to recognize the Albanian administration under Colonel-General Enver Hodja as the provisional government of Albania on the understanding that free elections would be held at an early date, in order that a truly representative government could be formed. Elections were held in December, 1945, on Jan. 11, 1946, the Constituent Assembly declared Albania an independent Republic, and on Aug. 7, 1946, Albania applied for admission to the United Nations, but its entry was vetoed by Great Britain and the U.S.A. It was admitted in 1955. United Kingdom diplomatic relations with Albania ceased in 1946.

Albania is almost entirely an agricultural country and the staple crops are wheat and maize.

CAPITAL: Tirana (pop. 50,000).

ANDORRA

A small, neutral principality situated on the southern slopes of the Pyrenees, between Spain and France, with an approximate area of 180 square miles and population of approximately 6,000. It is surrounded by mountains which attain an altitude of from 6,500 to 10,000 feet. Historians place the origin between the eighth and ninth centuries. Andorra is divided into six Parishes each of which has four Councillors elected by vote to the Valleys of Andorra Council of Twenty-four (Heads of families only may vote). The nominal heads of the state are the Bishop of Urgel, Spain, and the President of the French Republic. These two

"co-princes" can veto certain decisions of the Council of the Valleys but cannot impose their own decisions without the consent of the Council. Each co-prince nominates his own representative and has a Permanent Delegation and a Supreme Tribune for the hearing of civil causes. These two Tribunes together form the Supreme Courts. The official language of the country is Catalan. Spanish *pesetas* and French *francs* are the accepted currency. A good road crossing the Valleys from Spain to France is open between May and November. Andorra has deposits of iron and quantities of alum and lead, stone quarries, granite, jasper and marble. Slate is abundant. Timber includes pine, fir, oak, birch and box-tree. Potatoes and cereals are produced in the highlands and tobacco in the plains. The climate is naturally cold for six months, but mild in spring and summer. The mountain slopes are suitable for skiing, and it is estimated that 400,000 tourists visit the Valleys during the year. The imports from U.K. during 1959 were £14,089.

CAPITAL: Andorra la Vella (population 2,200).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red; Andorran coat of arms frequently imposed on central (yellow) band but not essential.

ARABIA

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30′—60° E. long. and 12° 45′—34° 50′ N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, Dahana, and Rub Al Khali deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 10,000,000.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is spoken not only in Arabia, but in many other countries, either as the principal or auxiliary tongue, notably in Egypt and the Sudan, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon; and to some extent also in Nigeria, Madagascar and Zanzibar. Owing to Moorish incursions it was formerly spoken in Spain, the Balearic Islands and Sicily. There are anthologies of pre- and post-Islamic poetry and a considerable prose literature, including popular romances and story cycles (such as "The Thousand Nights and One Night"), historical and biographical studies, and resulting from the westernizing movement, there is a general revival of learning among Arabic speaking peoples. Many daily newspapers are published in Arabic and there is a native Arabic drama.

See also.—BAHRAIN; KUWAIT; MUSCAT AND OMAN; QATAR; SAUDI ARABIA; TRUCIAL STATES; YEMEN.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

(República Argentina.)

President, Dr. Arturo Frondizi, G.C.M.G.; *born* October 28, 1908; *elected* February 23, 1958; *assumed office*, May 1, 1958.

CABINET

(July 1, 1958)

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Alberto R. Vitolo.
Foreign Affairs and Worship, Dr. Diógenes Taboada.
Economy, Ing. Alvaro Alsogaray.
Education and Justice, Dr. Luis R. MacKay.
National Defence, Dr. Justo P. Villar.
Social Assistance and Public Health, Dr. Hector V. Noblía.
Labour and Social Security, Ing. Alvaro Alsogaray (*acting*).
Public Works and Service, Ing. Alberto R. Constantini.

Secretaries of State (*Subordinate to the Minister of Economy*):
Agriculture and Livestock, Dr. Malaccorto.
Treasury and (*interim*) *Finance*, Dr. Guillermo W. Klein.
Commerce and (*interim*) *Industry and Mining and Fuel and Power*, Dr. Cartos Alberto Juni.
(*Subordinate to the Minister of National Defence*):
War, Gen. Rodolfo A. Larcher.
Marine, Rear-Adm. Gastón Clement.
Air, Brig. (R.) Ramon A. Abrahin.
(*Subordinate to the Minister of Public Works and Services*):
Public Works, Ing. Pascual Palazzo.
Communications, Dr. Miguel F. Mujica.
Transport, Ing. Manuel F. Castello.

EMBASSY IN LONDON,
9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.
[Belgravia: 3717.]

Ambassador, Rear-Admiral Teodoro Hartung (1958).
Counsellors, Dr. Juan Angel Peña Gaona; Luis Francisco Bengolea.
Military and Air Attaché, Comodore Alberto Ricardo Sola Claret.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Carlos A. Sánchez Sañudo.
Economic Counsellor, Raúl E. Dejean del Castillo.
Financial Counsellor, Dr. Manuel Aris.
First Secretary, Andreas E. Ceustermans.
Second Secretary, Santos Néstor Martínez.
Third Secretary, Vicente Guillermo Arnaudu.
Attachés, Roberto Dellepiane Rawson; Guillermo Jorge McGough.
Commercial Attaché, Dr. Alfredo Louro.
Consul-General, Raúl Eduardo Sidders.
Consulate-General, 53 Hans Place, S.W. 1 (Knightsbridge: 1701).

There are also Consulates in *Liverpool* and *Cardiff*.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaux, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries: on the east are the great plains. Those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless

pampas extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Río Negro; and south of the Río Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the south-ern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahia Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course in Argentina; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their con-fluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Río Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic. The climate ranges from sub-tropical to cold temperate.

The Republic consists of 23 provinces and one federal district (Buenos Aires), comprising in all an area of 1,079,965 square miles, with an estimated population of 20,775,200 (December, 1959).

In 1959 births numbered 467,300 and deaths 165,100.

Immigration is encouraged. In 1959 the number of passengers travelling by sea was: arriving 849,300, departing 841,300.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was dis-covered in 1515 by Juan Díaz de Solís, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. This city was abandoned and later founded once more by Don Juan de Garay in 1580. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9), after a long campaign of liberation conducted by General José de San Martín, the independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. A revolt in September, 1955, overthrew the Government under the presi-dency of General Juan D. Perón and an interim Provisional Government was formed by the late General Eduardo Lonardi. This Provisional presi-dency passed to General Pedro Aramburu in Nov-ember, 1955.

A Constituent Assembly, elected on July 28, 1957, decided that the country should revert to the 1853 Constitution, in accordance with which, on February 23, 1958, general elections were held and Dr. Arturo Frondizi was elected President and Dr. Alejandro F. Gomez, Vice-President, for the normal period of six years. They assumed office on May 1, 1958, but several months later, owing to dissensions, Dr. Alejandro Gomez, the Vice-President, was forced to resign. The vice-presi-dency has not since been filled. In June, 1959, a series of sharp political crises forced the President to make wide changes in his Cabinet, which is now constituted according to the list given above. Partial elections held in March, 1960, in accordance with the constitution, did not affect the President, though the results weakened the Government party in the Chamber of Deputies and in several provincial legislatures.

Agriculture.—Of a total land area of approxi-mately 700,000,000 acres, farms occupy about 425,000,000. About 60 per cent. of the farmland is in pasture, 10 per cent. in annual crops, 5 per cent. in permanent crops and the remaining 25 per cent. in forest and wasteland. A large proportion of the land is still held in large estates devoted to cattle raising but the number of small farms is increasing. The principal crops are wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye, linseed, sunflowerseed, alfalfa, sugar and cotton. Argentina is pre-eminent in the production of beef, mutton and wool, being self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs and conducting a large export trade in many others. Pastoral and agricultural products provide more than 90 per cent. of Argen-tina's exports and they originate mainly from the pampas or rich central plain which embraces the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Entre Ríos, Córdoba and La Pampa.

The following table shows the yield of the more important crops:

Crop	1958–59 Metric Tons	1959–60 Metric Tons
Wheat	6,720,000	5,380,000
Maize	4,932,000	—
Linseed	620,000	708,000
Oats	850,000	825,000
Barley	1,050,000	982,000
Rye	817,000	840,000
Sunflowerseed	758,000	387,000
Cotton	309,000	—
Groundnuts	248,000	283,000
Sugar cane	12,860,000	11,522,000
Tea	43,606	46,100
Tobacco	27,000	—

Livestock.—Livestock population (in millions) in 1959 was: cattle, 41; sheep, 46; pigs, 4; horses, 5.5; and goats, 5. Meat production from 12,200,000 cattle slaughtered in 1958 totalled 972,000 tons; from 9,200,000 sheep, 105,700 tons; and from 2,230,000 pigs, 106,000 tons. Cattle stocks declined from 46,000,000 in 1956 to 40,000,000 in 1958, but are again increasing and the former level is expected to be reached in 1961. Meat exports to U.K. in 1959 were 258,000 tons, compared with 310,000 in 1958; total meat exports fell from 428,000 tons in 1958 to 383,000 tons in 1959.

Mineral Production.—Oil is found in various parts of the Republic and is obtained to a considerable extent at Comodoro Rivadavia (Chubut), Mendoza, Plaza Huincul (Neuquen), Tartagal (Salta) and in other districts. A natural gas pipeline between Comodoro Rivadavia and Buenos Aires has been in operation since 1949. An oil pipeline from Campo Duran (Salta) to a refinery in San Lorenzo (Santa Fé) was put in service in March, 1960, as was also a natural gas pipeline from the same source to the outskirts of Buenos Aires.

The production of oil is of first importance to Argentina's rapidly expanding industries and, to some extent, to her economic and financial develop-ment. The crude oil output in 1959 increased by 1,400,000 cubic metres (or 25 per cent.) as com-pared with 1958.

	1958	1959
	Cubic Metres	
State	4,500,000	6,120,000
Private companies	1,168,100	973,000
Total	5,668,100	7,093,000

Coal, lead, zinc, tungsten, iron ore, sulphur, mica and salt are the other chief minerals being exploited. There are small worked deposits of beryllium, manganese, bismuth, uranium, antimony, copper, kaolin, arsenate, gold and silver. Coal production is approximately 300,000 tons per year; this is produced at the Río Turbio mine in the province of Santa Cruz. The output of other minerals is not large but greater attention is now being paid to the development of these natural resources.

Industries.—Meat-packing is one of the principal industries; flour-milling, sugar-refining, and the

wine industry are also important. In recent years great strides have been made by the textile industry. Manufacture of agricultural machinery and vehicles is increasing.

Communications.—There are 27,874 miles of railways of which 15,604 miles are broad gauge (5′ 6″), 1,940 miles standard (4′ 8½″), 9,664 miles of 1 metre, 537 miles of 0.75 metre and 129 miles of 0.60 metre. They are all State property. The combined national and provincial road network totals approximately 91,500 miles of which 7,500 miles are surfaced. There are air services between Argentina and all the neighbouring Republics, Europe, Canada and the U.S.A.

The tonnage of vessels entering Argentine ports was 12,243,300 in 1958 and 11,978,400 in 1959. Of the latter figure, 1,689,400 tons were Argentine, 2,147,800 British, 1,126,100 Norwegian, 688,500 U.S.A., 928,500 Liberian, 826,800 Netherlands, 675,600 Italian, 485,800 French, 624,500 German, 213,300 Brazilian, 220,500 Danish and 515,000 Swedish (1959 provisional figures).

There are 75 radio broadcasting stations of which 12 are short-wave and 63 medium-wave (55 commercial and 8 official). Two television stations were operating from Buenos Aires in 1960 and it was expected that a further 2 stations would open by 1961. Television receivers numbered 460,000 at the end of 1959.

Defence.—The Army is organized in 5 infantry, 1 motorised, 1 armoured and 3 cavalry divisions and 3 mountain groups, and numbers about 5,000 officers, 15,000 N.C.O.s and 65–70,000 men on a peace footing.

The Navy consists of 2 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 1 training cruiser, 9 destroyers, 7 frigates, 1 ice-breaker, 8 minesweepers, 9 motor torpedo boats, 2 submarines, 23 landing craft, 7 oilers, 8 transports, 2 survey ships and auxiliary vessels; 4 squadrons Naval Air Arm. Strength about 2,000 officers and 25,000 men.

The Air Force consists of 5 brigades and a training force, with a strength of about 1,500 officers and 35,000 other ranks. The aircraft include Meteor IV., Lincoln, Lancaster, Viking, Bristol 170 and Dove.

Education.—*Primary* Education is free and compulsory for four years between the ages of 6 and 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitutes a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. Illiteracy of adults has fallen in the last 20 years; it is now almost non-existent except in the north and far south, where it is still about 42 per cent. *Secondary* Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, in Normal Schools, and in Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are *National Universities* at Córdoba, Buenos Aires, San Miguel de Tucumán, Santa Fé, Mendoza, La Plata and Bahia Blanca.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic and the literature of Spain is accepted as an inheritance by the people. There is little indigenous literature before the break from Spain, but all branches have flourished since the latter half of the nineteenth century, particularly journalism. Under the Perón régime many newspapers and reviews were closed down and others turned into Government mouthpieces. Since the 1955 revolution the traditional freedoms have been restored. Over 400 daily newspapers are published in Argentina, including 64 in the city of Buenos Aires. The English language newspapers are the *Buenos Aires Herald* (daily) and *Standard* (weekly). There are numerous other foreign language newspapers.

Finance.—The budget for 1959–60 showed a deficit of paper *pesos* 27,216,000,000, on a total expenditure estimated at 209,304,000,000.

TRADE

	1958 Paper *pesos*	1959 Paper *pesos*
Total Imports....	34,951,700,000	72,521,700,000
Total Exports....	28,604,900,000	78,376,900,000

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£32,448,081	£40,217,778
Exports to U.K.	104,350,233	105,509,896

For Exchange Rates *see* p. 84.

Capital, ΨBuenos Aires, Pop. (Dec. 1958), 4,500,000. Other large towns are: ΨRosario de Santa Fé (720,000), Cordoba (635,000), ΨLa Plata (410,000), Avellaneda (380,000), San Miguel de Tucuman (251,000), Santa Fé (275,000), ΨMar del Plata (270,000) and Mendoza (165,000).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

NATIONAL DAYS.—May 25, July 9 and July 20.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio Británico, Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir John Guthrie Ward, K.C.M.G. (1957)..... £5,000
Minister, J. E. Chadwick, C.M.G.
Counsellor, R. M. Saner, O.B.E.
Minister and Consul General, F. C. Ogden, C.B.E.
1st Secretaries, D. I. Dunnett (*Commercial*); A. J. Williams; G. S. MacWilliam (*Information*); E. H. Van Maurik (*Visa Section*); J. M. Carlin (*Labour*); N. M. Hallett (*Consular*); H. J. Griffiths (*Commercial*).
2nd Secretaries, M. A. Cafferty (*Commercial*); C. W. M. Wilson (*Admin.*); Miss I. Illman (*Commercial*).
3rd Secretaries, J. W. G. Ridd; H. C. L. Fassnidge.
Junior Attaché, R. P. Breakspear.
Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. F. D. Holford, D.S.C., R.N.
Air Attaché, Gp. Capt. D. J. Devitt.
Agricultural and Food Attaché, A. G. Mill.
Veterinary Attaché, P. D. Baylis.
Vice-Consuls, V. E. Crowe; B. Kelly, M.B.E.
Pro-Consul, A. G. A. Spiller.
Press Officer, G. H. Gibbs, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Buenos Aires*, *Bahia Blanca*, *Comodoro Rivadavia*, *Córdoba*, *La Plata*, *Puerto Deseado*, *Rio Gallegos*, *Rio Grande*, *Rosario de Santa Fé* (*Salta*) and *Trelew*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Argentina, Dr. N. A. R. Mackay, Lavalle 190, Buenos Aires.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Calle Bartolomé Mitre 441. (6 Piso), Buenos Aires; and (affiliated) British Chamber of Commerce in Rosario.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 19 days by steamship; 1 day by air.

AUSTRIA

President of the Austrian Republic, Dr. Adolf Schaerf, *born* 1890; *elected* May 5, 1957.

CABINET.

(June 29, 1956.)

Chancellor, Ing. Julius Raab (*Austrian People's Party*).

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Bruno Pittermann (*Socialist*).
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Bruno Kreisky (*Socialist*).
Interior, Josef Afritsch (*Socialist*).
Justice, Dr. Christian Broda (*Socialist*).
Defence, Ferdinand Graf (*Austrian People's Party*).
Finance, Eduard Heilingsetzer (*Austrian People's Party*).
Education, Dr. Heinrich Drimmel (*Austrian People's Party*).
Commerce and Reconstruction, Dr. Bock (*Austrian People's Party*).
Agriculture and Forestry, Ing. Eduard Hartmann (*Austrian People's Party*).
Transport and Electricity Industry, Ing. Karl Waldbrunner (*Socialist*).
Social Welfare, Karl Prokosch (*Socialist*).

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.
18 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
[Belgravia: 3731]

Ambassador in London, Dr. Johannes Schwarzenberg (1955).
Counsellor, Dr. Friedrich Kudernatsch.
2nd Secretary, Dr. Egon Libsch.
Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Franz Attems-Petzenstein.
Attachés, Dr. Christoph Cornaro; Dr. Wolfgang Seifert.
Press Attaché, Otto Seiffert.

Austria is a country of Central Europe bounded on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the south by Italy and Yugoslavia, on the east by Hungary, on the north-west by Germany and on the west by Switzerland. Its area is 34,064 square miles and its population 6,968,500 (1954).

Government.—The Austrian Federal Republic comprises nine States (Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland) and was established in 1918 on the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. On March 13, 1938, as a result of the *Anschluss*, Austria (*Oesterreich*) was incorporated into the German *Reich* under the name *Ostmark*. After the liberation of Vienna in 1945, the Austrian Republic was reconstituted within the frontiers of 1937 and, after a period of provisional government, a freely elected Government took office on December 20, 1945. The country was divided at this time into four zones occupied respectively by the U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and France, while Vienna was jointly occupied by the four Powers. On May 15, 1955, the Austrian State Treaty was signed in Vienna by the Foreign Ministers of the four Powers and of Austria. This Treaty recognized the re-establishment of Austria as a sovereign, independent and democratic state, having the same frontiers as on January 1, 1938. It entered into force on July 27, 1955.

There is a National Assembly of 165 Deputies. At the last general elections in May, 1959, the Government Coalition of Austrian People's and Socialist Parties increased its large majority by one seat. The present state of the parties is as follows:

Austrian People's Party	79
Socialist Party	78
Freedom Party (right wing)	8

Religion and Education.—The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, and there are good facilities for secondary, technical and professional education. There are Universities at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck.

Language and Literature.—The language of Austria is German, but the rights of the Slovene- and Croat-speaking minorities in Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland are protected. The press is free. There are now 11 daily papers in Vienna and 23 in the provinces, as well as numerous weeklies and monthlies.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important industry, the arable land producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnips, and miscellaneous crops. Many varieties of fruit trees flourish and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The pastures support horses, cattle and pigs. Timber forms a valuable source of Austria's indigenous wealth with about 35 per cent. of the total land area consisting of forest areas. Coniferous species predominate and account for more than 80 per cent. of the timber under cultivation. Hard-wood trees are mainly confined to Lower Austria. Spruce is the most common among the conifers (about 60 per cent. of the total) and beech is the most prevalent of the broad leaf trees.

Austria has important heavy industries. Production figures for 1959 include (in thousands of metric tons): pig iron 1,837, crude steel 2,512, rolled products 1,721, pressed and forged products 52. Raw magnesite, nitrogenous fertilizers, paper and chemical pulp are produced in quantity. In addition motor cycles and motor-scooters, tractors and motor lorries are produced.

Hydro-electric power offers great possibilities in Austria. Much has already been done to develop it, and a long-term plan has been evolved for further development including greater export of electric current to surrounding countries. Production in 1959 was 14,750 million kWh.

Minerals.—There are large iron ore deposits and, in Eastern Austria, large oil deposits. In addition there are useful deposits of brown coal, magnesite, salt and lead. There are also limited deposits of copper.

FINANCE.

	Budget 1959 (*Schillings*)
Ordinary Budget:	
Expenditure	37,458,104,000
Revenue	36,467,050,000
Extraordinary Budget:	
Expenditure	2,968,670,000
Revenue	4,000

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£15,546,147	£16,133,262
Exports to U.K.	8,145,264	9,112,394

Currency.—The unit of currency is the *Schilling* of 100 *Groschen*, reintroduced in December, 1945. The official rate of exchange was fixed in May, 1953, at 72·80 Austrian schillings = £1, for all purposes.

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the Danube, population 1,614,287. Other towns are Graz (226,453), Linz (185,218), Salzburg (105,439), Innsbruck (102,759) and Klagenfurt (66,336).

FLAG. Red, white, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY.
Vienna.

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary, Sir (Reginald) James Bowker, K.C.M.G. (1958) £7,000
Minister Counsellor, J. Y. Mackenzie.
Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul-General, C. G. Harris.

There are British Consular Offices at *Vienna* and *Innsbruck*.

British Council Representative, C. R. Hewer, O.B.E., Freyung 1, Vienna 1.

BAHRAIN

Ruler, H. H. Shaikh Sulman bin Hamad Al Khalifah, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., *born* 1895; *acceded* February 3, 1942.

Bahrain consists of a group of low-lying islands situated halfway down the Persian Gulf some 20 miles off the east coast of Arabia. The largest of these, Bahrain Island itself, is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide at its broadest. The two most important towns are Manama (61,726) and Muharraq (32,302). The latter is situated on a separate island of the same name which is connected with Bahrain Island by a causeway two miles long. The population of the islands at the Census held in 1959 was 143,135, of whom about half are the original inhabitants belonging to the Shia Sect, the remainder, including the ruling family, being Sunnis. There are 2,815 Europeans and Americans (about 75 per cent. of whom live at the Bahrain Petroleum Company's town of Awali) and 21,586 non-Bahrainis of whom a considerable number are Iranians, Indians and Pakistanis. The standard of living is high among the large and influential merchant class and steadily rising among the lower social groups.

The ruling family (Al Khalifah) came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait and occupied Bahrain, which was then in the hands of the Persians, in 1782. The state is administered under the Ruler by a number of departmental heads whose activities are co-ordinated by the Secretariat. A small Administration Council consisting of members of the ruling family and heads of departments has been created by the Ruler to consider and advise on general matters; Health, Education, Agriculture and Water Committees exist to advise the relative departments. Local government is the responsibility of six municipalities and the Rural Affairs Department which cares for the villages. Half of the members of four of the municipal councils (Manama, Muharraq, Rifaa and Hidd) are elected by the public and half nominated by the Government; all the members of the other two, which have been recently created (Sitra and Jidhafs) are nominated by the Government. In addition to the Department of Rural Affairs, there is a Department of Social Affairs and a Labour Department. There is free primary and secondary education and free medical treatment.

In earlier days the only industry was the pearl trade, of which Bahrain was an important centre, but this has now declined and petroleum dominates the scene. Oil was discovered in 1932 and The Bahrain Petroleum Company, Limited (BAPCO), has its headquarters in Awali, some eleven miles from Manama. The company also operates a refinery and about 80 per cent. of the oil refined is piped from nearby Saudi Arabia.

The second source of revenue is that of Bahrain's traditional *entrepôt* trade. The island is conveniently situated to handle goods in transit to the mainland and it is estimated that not less than 70 per cent. of the imports unloaded at Bahrain were, up to a few years ago, destined for onward movement. A decline in this *entrepôt* trade has, however, occurred as there is a growing tendency, as new developments occur, for eastern Saudi Arabia, Qatar and other places in the Gulf to import direct. (In 1957 Bahrain re-exported 35·8 per cent. of its imports and in 1958, 36·79 per cent.) To counteract this trend and to encourage the *entrepôt* trade, free transit facilities were introduced in the port of Bahrain on January 1, 1958.

The principal imports and re-exports are household goods, foodstuffs, piece-goods, timber and building materials, vehicles and machinery.

Manama, the capital and commercial centre, extends for two miles along the northern shore of Bahrain Island and is a regular port of call for thirty steamship lines. Bahrain is also a port of call for B.O.A.C. and other international airlines. Banking services are provided by the Bank of Bahrain and by branches of the Eastern Bank and of the British Bank of the Middle East. There is a radio-telephone service to the United Kingdom and many other parts of the world. The electricity supply system is being extended over the island and piped water supplies are being introduced into the principal towns and villages.

The principal coin in use is a rupee introduced especially by the Reserve Bank of India for circulation in the Persian Gulf States. The value of this special rupee is the same as that of the Indian rupee (Rs. 13·285 = £1).

FLAG: Red, with vertical white bar next to staff.

CAPITAL, Ψ Manama; population, 55,541.

Secretary to the Government, G. W. R. Smith, M.B.E.

H.M. Political Agent, E. P. Wiltshire (1959).

Bahrain is the headquarters of H.M. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Sir George Middleton, K.C.M.G.

BELGIUM

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, H.M. King Baudouin, *born* Sept. 7, 1930; *succeeded* July 17, 1951, on the abdication of his father, King Leopold III, after having acted as Head of the State since August 11, 1950.

Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Albert, *born* June 6, 1934, *brother* of the King; *married* July 2, 1959, Donna Paola Ruffo di Calabria, and has *issue* Prince Philippe Léopold Louis Marie, *b.* April 15, 1960.

CABINET.

(November 6, 1958)

Prime Minister, M. Gaston Eyskens (*CS*).
Assistant Prime Minister and Interior, M. René Lefebvre (*L*).
Minister for National Defence, M. Arthur Gilson (*CS*).
Foreign Affairs, M. Pierre Wigny (*CS*).
Economic Affairs, M. Jacques Van der Schveren (*L*).
Economic Co-ordination, M. Dequae (*CS*).
Agriculture, Baron Albert de Vleeschauwer (*CS*).
Communications, M. Paul-Willem Segers (*CS*).
African Affairs, Count Harold d'Aspremont Lynden (*CS*).
Labour and Employment, M. Urbain *CS*).
Social Security, M. Léon Servais (*CS*).
Public Function, M. Pierre Harmel (*CS*).
Justice, M. Albert Lilar (*L*).
Public Health, M. Paul Meyers (*CS*).
Finance, M. Jean Van Houtte (*CS*).
Education, M. Charles Moureaux (*L*).
Public Works, M. Omer Van Audenhove (*L*).
Foreign Trade, M. Jacques Van Offelen (*L*).
Middle Classes, M. Paul Vanden Boeynants (*CS*).
Constitutional Reforms, M. Vreven (*L*).

CS = Christian Social Party.
L = Liberal.

BELGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Chancery and Passport Office, 103 Eaton Square, S.W.1.
[Sloane: 9271.]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur René van Meerbeke (1957).
Minister Counsellor, M. Charles Pigault de Beaupré.

Counsellor (Commercial), M. Jacques Graeffe.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Col. Léon Tancré.
Counsellors, M. Jacques Boon; M. André Domus.
1st Secretaries, MM. George Elliott; Daniel Massonet.
Shipping Counsellor, Baron Philippe de Gerlache de Gomery.
Asst. Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Comdt. Georges Cuissart de Grelle, M.B.E.
Agricultural Attaché, M. Maurice Cammaerts.
Attachés, M. Jean Coene; M. Maurice Carmen; Mlle. F. van Haelewyck.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11,775 square miles and a population, Dec. 31, 1959 (including Eupen and Malmedy) of 9,128,824. The Kingdom of Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary, the Sambre, divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, while the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dykes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 526 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 49° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races, the Flemish, of Germanic stock, and the Walloons, of Latin stock. Since 1938 there has been an increase in the Flemish population of almost 517,000 and in the Walloon population of about 100,000. Nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

GOVERNMENT.—The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty.

The Kingdom was again invaded by Germany on May 10, 1940. The whole Kingdom eventually fell into enemy hands and was occupied by Nazi troops until the victorious advance of the Allies in September, 1944. A monument at Hertain in the province of Hainault (where British forces crossed the frontier on Sept. 3, 1944), set up by the Anglo-Belgian Union, was unveiled on St. George's Day, 1949.

According to the Constitution of 1831 the form of government is a constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy with a bicameral legislature, consisting of the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. The Senate is partly directly and partly indirectly elected (or co-opted) for 4 years. 106 members out of 175 are directly elected. The Chamber of Representatives consists of not more than 1 per 40,000 inhabitants and is elected directly by all adult nationals.

The elections of June 1, 1958, returned to the Senate 90 Social Christians (Catholics), 65 Socialists, 18 Liberals, 1 Communist and 1 other, total, 175; and to the Chamber of Representatives 104 Social Christians (Catholics), 81 Socialists, 22 Liberals, 2 Communists and 3 others, total 212.

PRODUCTION.—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country. With no natural resources except coal, annual production of which formerly averaged some 30,000,000 tons but which dropped to less than 23,000,000 tons in 1959 following the closing of uneconomic pits, industry is based largely on the processing for re-export of imported raw materials. A large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture and forestry, the former supplying four-fifths of the population's needs. Principal industries are coal, steel and metal products (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainault, Brabant and Limburg), textiles (Ghent, Bruges, Courtrai, Verviers, etc.), glass, nitrogen, heavy chemicals, sugar, breweries, etc. Steel output in 1959 was 6,502,566 metric tons.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 261 State grammar and high schools. In addition there are 83 elementary schools under the control of the State and 296 under the control of local government authorities. There are 1,037 private colleges and secondary schools. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are independent institutions. After considerable opposition, Ghent University was in 1930 turned into a purely Flemish institution.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Flemish is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainault, Namur, Luxemburg, Liège and the southern half of Brabant. The town of Brussels is bilingual. The official languages are both Flemish and French, and also German in the districts acquired after the 1914–18 war. The literature of France and the Netherlands is supplemented by a current of indigenous Belgian literary activity, in both French and Flemish. Maurice Maeterlinck (1862–1949) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1911. Louvain library, which ranked among the great libraries of the world, was destroyed by German invaders in the war of 1914–18; reconstructed, mainly by American funds, after peace was declared, it was again destroyed in May, 1940, by German invaders. There are about 58 daily newspapers (French, Flemish and some German) in Belgium.

FINANCE.

	Francs
Revenue (1960) Ordinary Budget estimate)	110,604,000,000
Expenditure (1960 Ordinary Budget estimate)	110,604,000,000
Extraordinary Expenditure (1960 Extraordinary Budget estimate)	24,990,000,000
Debt (March 31, 1960)	381,851,000,000

The unit of currency is the Belgian *franc*. On July 1, 1960, the Bank of England official rate of exchange was 140 *francs* = £1. (*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE.

	1958	1959
Total Imports	*Fr.* 156,447,237,000	*Fr.* 172,090,197,000
Total Exports	152,285,980,000	164,757,344,000

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£59,314,607	£61,060,319
Exports to U.K.	60,154,156	57,538,973

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Dec. 31, 1959, there were 4,713 kilometres of normal gauge railways operated by the Belgian National Railways, of which 887 kilometres were electrified; the length of

light railways operated in 1959 was 1,234 kilometres (of which 874 were electrified). Belgian National Railways also operate 9,325 kilometres of regular bus routes. On Dec. 31, 1959, there were 741,042 telephone subscribers in Belgium.

Ship canals include *Ghent-Terneuzen* (18 miles, of which half is in Belgium and half in the Netherlands; constructed 1825–27) which, under the terms of an agreement recently signed by the Belgian and Netherlands Governments is to be improved to permit the passage to Ghent of ships up to 50,000 tons; *Roupel* (20 miles, by which ships drawing 18 ft. reach Brussels from the sea; opened in 1922); and *Bruges* (from Zeebrugge on the North Sea to Bruges, 6¼ miles; opened in 1922). The *Albert Canal* (79 miles), which figured prominently in the fighting (Sept. 1944), for the relief of Belgium and the Netherlands and for the invasion of Germany, links Liège with Antwerp; it was completed in 1939 at the cost of £13,500,000, and accommodates barges up to 1,350 tons. Plans for the expansion and modernization of the port of Antwerp were announced in June, 1956. The estimated cost of the project is £36,000,000, of which the State will contribute £31,000,000, and work is expected to be complete by 1963. Inland waterway approaches to Antwerp are also to be improved. The river Meuse from the Dutch to the French frontiers, the river Sambre between Namur and Monceau, the river Scheldt from Antwerp-Ghent and the Brussels–Charleroi Canal will be widened or deepened to take barges up to 1,350 tons. These improvements are expected to be completed in 1966 and to cost £78,500,000. There are 10,046 kilometres of State roads and 1,309 kilometres of provincial roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting (1959) of 98 vessels (629,052 tons), in addition to which there are 451 fishing boats (28,207 tons).

The Belgian National Airline operates regular services between Brussels and London, Manchester and many continental centres, as well as overseas services to the United States, the Congo and the U.S.S.R. A passenger and mail-carrying helicopter service, the first of its kind in the world, was inaugurated in 1953. Many foreign air-lines call at Brussels.

Cities and Towns.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1959) of 1,003,937 (with suburbs). Other towns are ΨAntwerp, the chief port (632,771); ΨGhent (230,240), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; Liège (451,232), the centre of the iron industry, and Charleroi (284,402), the important coal-mining and metallurgical centre; Mechlin or Malines (64,015); ΨOstend (55,446); ΨBruges (52,465). Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, by rail and sea, 8 hrs.; by air, 1 hr.

NATIONAL FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY—July 21.

British Embassy.

2 Rue de Spa, Brussels.

Consular Section, 44 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.
Visa Section, 48 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Walter Nicholls, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960) £5,000
Counsellor, G. M. Warr.
Military and Naval Attaché, Brig. A. R. J. Villiers.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. P. Halford, A.F.C.
Commercial Counsellor, J. R. Cotton, C.M.G., O.B.E.
1st Secretaries, K. D. Jamieson; E. Pope.
1st Secretary (Commercial), L. S. Ross.
1st Secretary and Consul, Miss C. J. Polak, M.B.E.
1st Secretary (Information), Dr. C. G. Thornton, M.V.O., O.B.E.
1st Secretary and Labour Attaché, W. H. Marsh, O.B.E.
Cultural Attaché, A. C. Hawkins.
2nd Secretaries, G. L. Bullard; W. M. Ogilvie.
Junior Attachés, D. A. Lowe; T. A. Duncan; K. O. Kenneth; A. H. B. Tyrrell.
Archivist, Miss E. M. Broome.

British Chamber of Commerce.

204 Rue Royale, Brussels.

British Consular Offices.

There are British Consular Offices at *Brussels*, *Antwerp* and *Ostend*.

British Council.

23 Avenue Marnix, Brussels.

Representative (vacant)

BELGIAN TRUSTEE TERRITORY

Ruanda and Urandi (Mandated July, 1919, now a Belgian Trust Territory), formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of Uganda and have an area of about 20,540 square miles, with a total native population (1957) of 4,630,089, 7,257 Europeans and 2,856 Asiastics. The territories lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The chief crop is coffee, which forms one of the territories' most important exports. Other exports are livestock and hides derived from the large herds maintained by the African population. The administrative capitals are Nianza (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urandi). There are 4,870 miles of roads and no railways.

The Resident-General announced on Aug. 5, 1960, that the Territory would become autonomous in 1961 and would achieve independence shortly afterwards.

BHUTAN

Bhutan (area, about 18,000 sq. miles; pop. about 700,000, mainly Buddhists) is an independent State bounded on the North and East by Tibet, on the South by India, and on the West by Sikkim, which is now a Protectorate of the Republic of India. In 1949, a treaty was concluded with the Government of India under which the Kingdom of Bhutan agreed to be guided by the Government of India in regard to its external relations, but it still retains complete independence, issues its own passports and has diplomatic representatives in Tibet as well as in India. It also receives from the Government of India an annual payment of about £35,000 as compensation for portions of its territory annexed by the British Government in India in 1864. The principal cottage industries are weaving, metal works and crafts, and the main exports are timber, rice and wheat. The present Ruler is Maharaja Jigme Dorji Wangchuk who was born in 1929 and succeeded his father in March, 1952. The Government of India has a diplomatic representative whose headquarters are situated at Gangtok, capital of the neighbouring State of Sikkim.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

BOKHARA. *See* U.S.S.R.

BOLIVIA

(República de Bolivia)

President of the Republic, Señor Victor Paz Estenssoro, *assumed office*, August 6, 1960.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.
106 Eaton Square, S.W.1
[Sloane: 3231.]

Ambassador, Sr. Don Manuel Barrau Pelaez (1959).
Chargé d'Affaires, Sr. Jorge H. Sanchez Peña.
Consulate, 106 Eccleston Mews, S.W.1.
Consul-General, Señor Jorge H. Sanchez Peña.

There are Bolivian Consular Offices in *Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Cardiff* and *Glasgow*.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 10° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 69° 45′ W., and its area is estimated at 415,000 square miles with an estimated population (1960) of 3,462,002. The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830).

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years by direct popular vote. A President is incligible for re-election for a further term until 4 years have elapsed after a former term has ended. A Vice-President is elected for four years and is ineligible for re-election either as President or Vice-President. In May, 1951, a military *coup d'état* took place and a *junta* of senior officers was formed under the leadership of General Ballivian. In April, 1952, after three days of heavy fighting, the National Revolutionary Movement took over the government of the country.

The National Congress consists of a Senate of 18 members elected for 6 years, with one-third renewable every two years and a Chamber of Deputies of 68 members elected for four years, one-half renewable every two years.

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (65,000 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,500 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu, Illimani, and Sajama, three of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamore, and Madre de Dios.

Mining, petroleum and agriculture are the principal industries. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked chiefly for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after those of Malaya and Indonesia, the largest in the world, 24,193 metric tons being exported in 1959: copper, antimony, lead, zinc, asbestos, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are also found, and petroleum is being produced in growing quantities. The Republic has been self-supporting in most petroleum products since January, 1954, and crude petroleum exports in 1959 to neighbouring countries, mainly Argentina, were valued at $U.S. 3,000,000. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, sugar-cane, maize, cotton, indigo, rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, brazil nuts, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state, but the Government plans to encourage their development under a policy of "diversification of the economy". There are 1,454 miles of railways in operation. New lines are under construction from Corumbá to Santa Cruz (405 miles) and from Yacuiba to Santa Cruz (312), both of which are virtually completed. Work on a third new line, from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, was suspended some years ago. Another railway project from La Paz to Coroico is partially completed. There are about 10,950 miles of telegraphs, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (32 hours), Arica (10 hours), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (3½ days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosi, and from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital. The principal railway line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (749 miles), which is British owned. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno.

Commercial Aviation in Bolivia is conducted by Pan American-Grace Airways and Braniff International Airways (American) and Lloyd Aereo Boliviano (Bolivian), the two former providing international connections with U.S.A., West coast South American countries, Canal Zone, Brazil and Argentina; Lloyd Aereo Boliviano, attending to local flights, links La Paz with Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Trinidad, &c., and connects with LAN of Chile, Argentine Airlines and Cruzeiro do Sul of Brazil. There is a new line from La Paz to Asuncion and Buenos Aires, also operated by Lloyd Aereo Boliviano.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879–1882. The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000 all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish, but the Indian inhabitants (about two-thirds of the population) speak either Quechua or Aymará, the two races being more or less equal in numbers.

The Roman Catholic religion is established and subsidized. Elementary education is compulsory and free and there are secondary schools in urban centres. The high percentage of illiterates is yielding to modern methods; all illiterates under 21 are nominally compelled to attend school. Provision is also made for higher education; in addition to St. Francisco Xavier's University at Sucre, founded in 1624, there are seven other universities, the largest being the University of San Andres at La Paz. Bolivian literature has not yet produced authors of world-wide renown. There are seven principal daily newspapers in Bolivia, with an estimated daily circulation of 80,000–100,000.

FINANCE.

The 1960 figures for estimated revenue and expenditure are *Bs.* 414,620,677,800 and *Bs.* 425,458,105,732 respectively.

On December 15, 1956, a number of decrees were issued to introduce a programme to stabilise the currency, in support of which the International Monetary Fund and the U.S. Government provided a fund of U.S. $25,000,000. Artificial rates of exchange, import licensing and price subsidies and controls were abolished. The *Boliviano* was made freely convertible for all purposes without restriction. After this policy was introduced, the rate was *Bs.* 7·500=U.S. $1, and by October, 1958, it had fallen to *Bs.* 11,865=U.S. $1, at which rate it remained in July, 1960. (*See also* p. 84).

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£1,171,903	£878,334
Exports to U.K...	13,259,265	13,631,749

The principal exports are tin (almost all of which is exported to the U.K.), lead and antimony ores, silver, copper, wolfram, zinc, gold, nuts, hides and skins, vicuña wool and coffee; Bolivia also ranks as the second rubber-exporting country in South America after Brazil. The chief imports are wheat and flour, sugar, iron and steel products, machinery, vehicles and textiles.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Population (estimated 1960) 347,394. Other large centres are Cochabamba (90,037), Oruro (81,553), Santa Cruz (66,548), Sucre, the legal capital and seat of the judiciary (60,092), Potosí (53,528), and Tarija (20,127).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands; Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(2732, 2740 and 2754 Avenida Arce, La Paz.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Leonard Gibson Holliday, C.M.G. (1960) £3,800
1st Secretary and Consul, M. A. Wenner.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. J. M. Morgan, D.F.C. (*resident in Lima, Peru*).
2nd Secretary (*Commercial*), D. G. Allen.
Archivist and Vice-Consul, Miss E. G. Le Fresne.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *La Paz*, *Cochabamba* and *Santa Cruz*.

BRAZIL

(República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil.)

President, Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (*assumed office* Jan. 31, 1956).
Vice-President, Sr. João Belchior Marques Goulart.

MINISTRY

Foreign Affairs, Sr. Horacio Lafer.
Justice and Interior, Dr. Armando Falcão.
Labour, Industry and Commerce, Sr. Batista Ramos.
Transport and Public Works, Admiral Amaral Peixoto.
Finance, Dr. Paes de Almeida.
Agriculture, Sr. Carvalho Barros Carvalho.
Education, Sr. Pedro Penido.
War, Marshal Odylio Denys.
Marine, Admiral do Paço Mattoso Maia.
Air, Air Marshal Francisco Assis Correa de Mello.
Health (vacant).

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

54 Mount Street, W.1.
[Mayfair: 0155]

Ambassador, His Excellency Sr. Francisco de Assis Chateaubriand Bandeira de Mello (1957).
Minister-Counsellor, Senhor A. B. L. Castello Branco.
Minister for Economic Affairs, Sr. Paula de T. F. Nonato da Silva.
Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. Luiz Gonzaga Doring.
Air Attaché, Col. Alcides Moitinho Neiva.
Assistant Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. José Paulo Pereira Pinto.
First Secretaries, Sr. Lauro Müller Neto; Sr. Jatyr de Almeida Rodrigues.
Second Secretary, Sr. Braulino Botelho Barbosa.
Third Secretary, Sr. Rodrigo Amaro de Azeredo Coutinho.
Commercial Attaché, Sr. Antonio Marinho.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Consul-General, Sr. Hygas Chagas Pereira.
Consuls, Senhora Maria de Lourdes Castro Silva de Vincenzi; Sra. Maria José Monteiro de Carvalho.

There are also Brazilian Consular offices at *Liverpool*, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, *Southampton*, *Cardiff* and *Glasgow*.

POSITION AND EXTENT.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Brazil extends between lat. 5° 16′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 45′ and 73° 59′ 22″ W., being 2,685 miles from north to south, and 2,690 from west to east, with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 4,604 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,289,440 square miles with a population (estimated July, 1958) of 63,101,627.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Matto Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra Geral* (Caparao 9,393 feet) between Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo, the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaco* (Itacolumi, 5,748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Gerais; the *Serra do Paranán*, between Goiaz and Minas Gerais, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Gerais; and the *Serra do Gurgueia*, *Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauí.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The River *Amazon* has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajos*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goias to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnaiba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Gerais and traverses Bahia on its way to the eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, flows through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the *Iguassu*, which unites with the Upper Parana at the Brazil-Argentine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguassu* (200 ft.), and on the *São Francisco* are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Affonso* (260 ft.).

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonized by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. Constitutional Government, under the Constitution of 1891, was suspended after the revolution of 1930. Dr. Getulio Vargas, who had been Chief of the Provisional Government since 1930, was elected President and assumed office on July 20, 1934. By a *coup d'état* of Nov. 10, 1937, he closed Congress, abolished the old political parties and issued a new Constitution. On Sept. 18, 1946, the *Estado Novo* established by Vargas was superseded by a new constitution, limiting the Presidential term to 5 years (in place of 7) and restoring a Congress of two chambers. In October, 1955, elections took place in which Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek was elected the new President.

PRODUCTION.—There are large and valuable mineral deposits including among others, iron ore (hematite), manganese, bauxite, beryllium, chrome,

nickel, tungsten, cassiterite, lead, gold, monazite (containing rare earths and thorium) and zirconium. Diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones are also found. The mineral wealth is still exploited to only a very limited extent. Production is increasing, but is capable of great further development. The iron ore deposits are particularly rich. The estimated production of iron ore in 1959 was 6,000,000 metric tons. Oil production in 1959 was estimated at 23,590,000 barrels. Coal production in 1959 was estimated at 2,200,000 metric tons. 1,359,527 metric tons of steel ingots were produced in 1958 and 54,369,000 barrels of refined petroleum products in 1959.

Foreign investments without exchange cover totalled U.S.$465,827,000 in 1959. These investments were in a variety of industries, although the vast majority went into the automobile industry, especially for the manufacture of components. The chemical and pharmaceutical industry was next in importance. Other products now being manufactured in Brazil include trolley buses, diesel engines, powered milk, electrolytic tin, calculating machines and travelling cranes.

Brazil's agricultural and vegetable produce is abundant, coffee, cotton, maize, sugar, cocoa, rice, citrus fruits and bananas being the main agricultural products, and rubber, carnauba wax, maté, jute and other fibres being the main vegetable extracts. Timber is also important.

The main exports of agricultural produce in 1959 were:—

	Metric Tons	Value $U.S.
Coffee	1,046,173	733,040,000
Cotton	77,594	35,541,000
Cocoa	79,577	59,447,000

Coffee is grown mainly in the States of São Paulo and Paraná and to a lesser extent in Minas Gerais and Espirito Santo.

DEFENCE.—The peace-time strength of the Army is 100,000, with an immediate reserve of 250,000. The Navy consists of 1 aircraft carrier, 2 cruisers, 19 destroyers and escorts, 11 corvettes, 3 submarines, 15 submarine chasers, 1 sail training ship, 3 ocean-going tugs, 3 survey vessels, 2 river monitors and various auxiliaries. The strength of the Navy is about 25,000 all ranks. The Air Force is the largest in South America, with 650 aircraft and a strength of 35,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION.—*Primary* education is carried out by State governments and municipalities and private initiative, in some cases with a Federal subsidy. In 1958 there were 82,953 primary schools (not including kindergartens) with an enrolment at the beginning of the school year (March) of 5,775,000 pupils. There were 182,602 teachers in the primary schools.

Secondary education is carried out by the Federal Government, State and Municipal Governments and by private schools. In 1959, there were 3,435 schools and 794,690 pupils. Other establishments classified at an intermediate level are: 1,256 commercial schools with an enrolment of 171,994 pupils; 1,149 normal schools with 81,526 scholars; 420 industrial training schools with 22,312 pupils; 88 agricultural schools with 5,679 students.

A total of 89,586 students attended 20 Federal and State Universities and other establishments offering courses at a university level in 1959. There were 544 faculties in all the universities of Brazil, and also 502 isolated faculties. Of this total (1,046), there were 331 federal, 138 State, 23 municipal and 554 private faculties.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Portuguese is the language of the country, but Italian, Spanish, German, Japanese and Arabic are spoken by immigrant minorities, and newspapers of considerable circulation are produced in those languages. English and French are currently spoken by educated Brazilians.

Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Brazilian literature was dominated by Portugal. French influence is traceable for the next half century, since when a national school has come into existence and there are many modern authors of high standing. Public libraries have been established in urban centres and there is a flourishing national press with widely circulated daily and weekly newspapers; 25 daily newspapers are published at Rio de Janeiro.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1958 there were about 38,000 kilometres of railways in service, largely of 1 metre gauge, but including some 4,000 kilometres of other gauges. Traffic carried in 1958 was—Passengers 381,703,000, Freight 43,818,000 tons, Livestock 5,020,000 head. During 1959 the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos together were used by 8,419 vessels representing 25,352,000 registered tons.

Nine foreign airlines, Air France, B.O.A.C., SAS, KLM, Aerolinas Argentinas, Swissair, Iberia, Alitalia and Lufthansa (in addition to Panir do Brasil) operate services between Brazil and Europe. Pan American World Airways, Braniff, Varig and Real Aerovias Brazil operate services between Brazil and U.S.A., and there are connections with all Latin American countries. Eight major domestic airlines, as well as the Brazilian Air Force, maintain services throughout the country. During 1959 the airports of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo alone recorded 165,719 aircraft arrivals and departures resulting in a movement of 3,006,736 passengers and 65,606 tons of cargo.

Postal facilities in Brazil include approximately 5,750 post offices and 50,000 miles of telegraph. In 1958, 874,000 telephones were in use, of which a large proportion are dial operated.

FINANCE.

	1959 (millions of Cruzeiros)	1960* (millions of Cruzeiros)
Revenue.....	*Cr.*157,827,000	*Cr.*179,694,000
Expenditure...	*Cr.*183,913,000	*Cr.*194,528,000

*Estimated

The total external debt of Brazil on December 31, 1959, was $U.S.2,250,052,000. Internal debt, December 31, 1957, amounted to: Union *Cr.* 10,700,000,000; States, *Cr.*37,000,000,000.

The unit of currency is the *Cruzeiro* of 100 *Centavos*. The average for the year 1959 of the official selling rates of the Bank of Brazil was *Crs.* 52·792 = £1. *Crs.* 18·92 = $U.S. 1. The free exchange market for the year 1959 gave an average of *Cr.*434·56 = £1 and *Cr.*159·83 = $U.S.1.

TRADE (1959)

Total Imports..... $U.S.1,374,473,271*
Total Exports..... $U.S.1,281,968,543*

*Converted at official exchange rate.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K...	£19,149,420	£13,090,253
Exports to U.K.....	26,705,550	37,254,087

The principal imports are fuel oils, machinery, wheat, chemicals, industrial raw materials and newsprint. The principal exports are coffee (over 70 per cent. of the total value of exports), cocoa, timber, iron ore, sugar, fruit, tobacco, wax, hides and skins and fibre.

CAPITAL.—Brasília (inaugurated on April 21, 1960). No accurate figure exists for the population of the new capital, the construction of which remains to be completed. Other important centres are the former capital ΨRio de Janeiro, with a population (est. 1957 of 2,940,045); São Paulo 3,149,504; ΨSalvador (Bahia), 532,619; ΨRecife (Pernambuco), 703,726; ΨBelém (Pará), 260,608; ΨBelo Horizonte (Minas Gerais), 501,428; ΨFortaleza (Ceará), 280,084; ΨNiterol (Rio de Janeiro), 221,628; Curitiba (Paraná), 231,628; ΨPorto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul), 512,915; Santos (São Paulo), 253,629.

FLAG: Green, with yellow lozenge in centre; blue sphere with white band and stars in centre of lozenge.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Rio de Janeiro

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Arnold Wallinger, K.C.M.G. (1958).....£5,000
Residence, Rua São Clemente 360.
Chancery, Praia do Flamengo 284, 2° andar.
Counsellor, C. O. I. Ramsden.
1st Secretary, C. de Salis.
2nd Secretary, The Hon. E. H. B. Gibbs.
Minister (Commercial), R. S. Isaacson, C.M.G.
1st Secretary (Commercial), The Hon. T. E. Bridges.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), M. Elliott.
1st Secretary (Labour), R. L. Morris.
1st Secretary (Information), G. S. Littlejohn Cook.
2nd Secretary (Information), Miss A. J. Wingate.
Administration Officer, K. H. Jones.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Group Capt. J. A. Crockett.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Belém (Para), Belo Horizonte, Vitoria, Salvador (Bahia), Manaus, Fortaleza, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Curitiba, Santos* and *Recife*.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—*Representative of the British Council in Brazil*, J. A. Cayton, O.B.E., Avenida Churchill 129, 10th Floor, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, Rua da Conceição 105, 22nd Floor, Caixa Postal 56, Rio de Janeiro. (Representatives at *Bahia, Pernambuco* and *Para*.)

BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SÃO PAULO, Rua Barão de Itapetininga 275, Caixa Postal 1621, São Paulo. (Correspondents at *Santos* and *Porto Alegre*.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant from London: transit, 15 days.

BULGARIA

(Bulgariya.)

President of the Presidium of the National Assembly, Dimiter Ganev.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS (1960)

President, Anton Yugov.
First Vice-Presidents, Georgi Traikov; Raiko Damyanov.
Vice-Presidents, Vulko Chervenkov; Ivan Mihailov (*Army General*); Zhivko Zhivkov; Kimon Georgiev; Stanko Todorov.
Minister of Education and Culture, Nacho Papazov.
National Defence, Ivan Mihailov (*Army General*).
Internal Trade, Rusi Hristozov.
Foreign Trade, Georgi Kumbiliev.
Transport and Communications, Dancho Dimitrov.
Foreign Affairs, Karlo Lukanov.
Interior, Georgi Tsankov.
Agriculture, Ivan Prumov.
Health and Social Welfare, Dr. Peter Kolarov.
Finance, Kiril Lazarov.
Justice, Radi Naidenov.
President of the State Planning Commission, Stanko Todorov.
President of the Committee for State Control, Ninko Stefanov.
Industry, Atanas Dimitrov.
Labour and Prices, Stoyan Tonchev.
Building, Stoyan Giurov.
Technical Progress, Stoyan Karadzhov.
Architecture and Public Works, Marin Grashnov.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

12 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7.
[Knightsbridge: 9400]

Minister, His Excellency Georgi Petrov Zenguilekov (1958).

The Republic of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Yugoslavia, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece and Turkey. The total area is approximately 43,000 square miles, with a population (Dec., 1956) of 7,629,254. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Eastern Orthodox Church (83 per cent.); Moslems (Turks and Pomaks) (14 per cent.) and various others (3 per cent.). For secular purposes the Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912–13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of Southern Dobrudja to Roumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

Nazi troops entered the country on March 3, 1941, and occupied Black Sea ports, but Bulgaria was not officially at war with the Soviet Union. On August 26, 1944, the government declared Bulgaria to be "neutral in the Russo-German war" and delegates to Cairo sought terms of peace from Great Britain and the United States. The Soviet Union refused to recognize the so-called "neutrality" and called upon Bulgaria to declare war against Germany, and no satisfactory reply being received on Sept. 5, 1944, the U.S.S.R. declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria then asked for an armistice and on Sept. 7 declared war on Germany, hostilities with U.S.S.R. ending on Sept. 10. The armistice with the Allies was signed in Moscow, Oct. 28. On Sept. 9 a *coup d'état* gave power to the Fatherland Front, a coalition of Communists, Agrarians, Social Democrats and Republican officers and intellectuals. In August, 1945, the main body of Agrarians and Social Democrats left the Government. The Peace Treaty with Bulgaria was signed on Feb. 22, 1947, and came into force on Sept. 15, 1947. It recognized the return of Southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

GOVERNMENT.—On Sept. 8, 1946, a referendum was held, at which, according to the published

results, an overwhelming majority declared for the abolition of the Monarchy and the setting up of a Republic. On Oct. 27, a general election to a Grand National Assembly (with power to make a constitution) was held; the Opposition won 101 seats out of 465. According to the new Constitution the legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Subranie* elected by adult suffrage on the basis of one deputy to every 30,000 inhabitants for a maximum term of four years. The opposition Agrarian Party was suppressed on Aug. 24, 1947, following the pronouncement of the death sentence on its leader, Nikola Petkov. The opposition newspapers ceased to appear after April, 1947. Nine opposition Social Democrats continued to sit in the National Assembly until they were placed under restraint in July, 1948. The Government Social Democratic Party fused with the Workers' (Communist) Party on Aug. 11, 1948.

Bulgaria linked herself to the other countries of Eastern Europe by a series of treaties of friendship, collaboration and mutual aid, the first of which was signed with Yugoslavia on November 27, 1947. This was followed by similar treaties with Roumania (January 16, 1948), the Soviet Union (March 18), Czechoslovakia (April 26), Poland (May 30) and Hungary (July 6). The treaty with Yugoslavia was abrogated in 1949.

PRODUCTION.—Bulgaria is essentially an agricultural country, but is engaged upon an elaborate programme of industrialization. Some 90 per cent. of the country's agriculture has been collectivized, and a much smaller proportion mechanized. The principal crops are wheat, maize, beet, tomatoes, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, fruit, vegetables and cotton. Several of the basic crops were adversely affected by bad weather in 1956, and Bulgaria has continued to import considerable quantities of wheat from the U.S.S.R. The live-stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses, mules and water buffaloes.

In 1959 electricity generating capacity totalled 3,869 million kWh., compared with 3,024 million kWh. in 1957. Much of this increase is from hydro-electric stations. The considerable progress which has been made in the exploitation of Bulgaria's mineral resources, is shown by the following production figures:—

	Production 1959	Percentage increase over 1958
Coal	15,341,000	28
Lead	126,000	26
Zinc	110,000	10
Copper concentrate	137,000	37
Pig Iron	117,000	46
Steel	230,000	9

There are other mineral deposits of varying importance, but no production figures are available. There are also a number of thermal and mineral springs, several of which have been modernized. Bulgaria's newly acquired heavy industry includes an iron and steel works which inaugurated its first blast furnace in 1957, a nitrogenous fertilizer plant and other chemical works.

DEFENCE.—Under the Peace Treaty signed between Bulgaria and the Allies, the Bulgarian Army is limited to 55,000 men, but it is believed at present to be at least 200,000 strong.

EDUCATION.—Free basic education is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years inclusive. The Bulgarian educational system was reorganized on Soviet lines in September, 1950, and in 1956 there were 6,803 general education and evening schools, 359 gymnasia (general) for day and evening classes, and 506 gymnasia for technical schools; with 1,129,000 students and schoolchildren and 47,013 teachers.

There are 20 universities (known as Higher Educational Establishments and including universities proper and Academies of Music, Science, etc.), including those of Sofia, Plovdiv and Varna. In 1959 there were stated to be 42,900 students at Bulgarian universities.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Bulgarian is a Southern Slavonic tongue, closely allied to Russian (*see* U.S.S.R.) with local admixtures of modern Greek, Albanian and Turkish words. There is a modern literature, chiefly educational and popular. The alphabet is Cyrillic, as in Russia. In 1958 there were 6 daily newspapers in Sofia.

FINANCE.	1960 *leva*
Budget revenue (estimated)	31,247,278,000
Budget expenditure (estimated)	30,926,913,000

TRADE.

The principal imports are wool, industrial and agricultural machinery, metals, tools, chemicals, dyestuffs, drugs, rubber, paper. The principal exports are cereals, tobacco, fruit, vegetables, oil seeds, oils, fats, textiles, eggs, chemicals, essential oils including attar of roses, hardwoods, non-ferrous metals, and livestock. Approximately 50 per cent. of Bulgaria's foreign trade is with the U.S.S.R., and this was planned to increase substantially in 1957. In 1955 trade with the Soviet bloc represented some 88 per cent of all Bulgarian trade.

Trade with U.K., 1959.—Imports, £1,903,942; Exports to U.K., £1,580,975.

CAPITAL, Sofia. Pop. (1956), 725,756, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, the capital and commercial centre, is on the main railway line to Istanbul, 338 miles from the Black Sea port of ΨVarna (119,769) and 125 miles from Lom (23,015), on the Danube; ΨBurgas (72,795) is also a Black Sea Port, those on the Danube being ΨRusé (83,472), ΨSvishtov (18,537), ΨVidin (23,984). Other important trading and industrial centres are Plovdiv (162,518) and Pleven (57,758).

FLAG: 3 horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Residence, 69 Boulevard Tolbuhin, Sofia.
British Minister, His Excellency Anthony Handley Lincoln, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1960) £3,800
1st Secretary, and Consul, D. N. Jackson.
Military Attaché, Col. A. H. Henderson.
2nd Secretary (Consular and Commercial), D. W. Partridge.
Attaché, J. M. Lessey.

BURMA

(Republic of the Union of Burma.)

President (from March 13, 1957), U Win Maung.
Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Home Affairs, Information, Local Administrations and Relief and Resettlement, U Nu (April 4, 1960).

BURMESE EMBASSY IN LONDON
19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.1.

Ambassador, His Excellency U Aung Soe (1957).

Area and Population.—Burma forms the western portion of the Indo-Chinese district of the continent of Asia, lying between 9° 58′ and 28° N. latitude and 92° 11′ and 101° 9′ E. longitude, with an extreme length of approximately 1,200 miles and an extreme width of 575 miles. In the north the frontier with Tibet and China has not yet been demarcated, but in March, 1960, an agreement with China laid down certain general principles and set up a joint commission to decide on demarcation; the north-west frontier touches Pakistan and the

Republic of India; the Bay of Bengal forms the western frontier and on the north-east and east Burma marches with the Chinese province of Yunnan, Laos and Thailand. The area of the Union includes Burma proper with the Chin and Kachin Hills (192,158 sq. miles), the Shan State (57,816 sq. miles) and the Kayah State (4,519 sq. miles) making a total of 254,493 sq. miles. The population of the Union is probably about 19,000,000 showing an estimated density of 75 persons to the square mile.

Physical Features.—Burma falls into four natural divisions, Arakan (with the Chin Hills region), the Irrawaddy basin, the old Province of Tenasserim, including the Salween basin and extending southwards to the Burma-Siam peninsula, and the elevated plateau on the east made up of the Shan States. Mountains enclose Burma on three sides, the highest point being Hka-kabo Razi (19,296 ft.) in the northern Kachin hills. Mt. Popa, 4,981 ft., in the Myingyan district is an extinct volcano and a well-known landmark in Central Burma. The principal river systems are the Kaladan-Lemro in Arakan, the Irrawaddy-Chindwin and the Sittang in Central Burma, and the Salween which flows through the Shan Plateau.

Races, Language and Religions.—The indigenous inhabitants who entered Burma from the north and east are of similar racial types and speak languages of the Tibeto-Burman, Mon-Khmer and Tai groups. The three important non-indigenous elements are Indians and Pakistanis (about 800,000), Chinese (about 300,000), with Europeans and Anglo-Burmans numbering in all about 10,000. Burmese, Shan, Karen, Kachin and Chin are the chief languages. Buddhism is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people, with 5 per cent. Animists, 4 per cent. Moslems, 4 per cent. Hindus and rather less than 3 per cent. Christians.

Government.—Burma formed part of British India until April 1, 1937, when it became a separate territory with a considerable measure of self-government. The country was invaded by the Japanese in December, 1941, and until October, 1945, the Civil Government functioned in India.

The Treaty which made Burma an independent State outside the British Commonwealth was signed in London on Oct. 17, 1947, and came into force on Jan. 4, 1948. For the first three years of its existence the Republic was torn by insurrection, mutiny and disorder. By 1951 the Union Government had recovered control of most of the country, though Papun, the capital of the Karen rebels, was not recovered till 1955.

The first general election under the new Constitution, during 1951, resulted in the return to power of the "Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League." At the second general election in April, 1956, the A.F.P.F.L. was returned with a reduced majority (171 out of 250 seats). In April, 1958, U Nu quarrelled with his principal supporters and in September invited General Ne Win and a caretaker Government to take office. In February, 1959, this arrangement was prolonged for another year. Elections were held in February, 1960, resulting in overwhelming victory for the "Clean" faction of the A.F.P.F.L. led by U Nu, now renamed the Union Party. U Nu's Government took office on April 4, 1960.

Defence.—Burma has an army of fair strength and quality, but the navy and air force are small. The British Services Mission was withdrawn in 1954.

Education.—The literacy rate is high compared with other Asiatic countries, there is no caste system and women engage freely in social intercourse and play an important part in agriculture. The University of Rangoon was founded in 1920 with a Medical College, an Engineering College and a Teachers' Training College attached. The Intermediate College at Mandalay was granted full university status in 1958; there are also intermediate colleges at Moulmein, Bassein, Magwe, and Kyaukpyu (in Arakan). Good progress is being made in re-organization and extension of the educational system. An important feature of this programme is a "Mass Education" scheme aimed at the adult population of the rural areas.

Finance.—The chief sources of revenue are profits on state trading, income-tax, customs duties, commercial taxes and excise duties; the chief heads of expenditure are general administration, defence, education, police and development. The budget estimates for 1959–60 were (in terms of sterling): receipts £98,455,000; expenditure £98,598,000.

Production, Industry and Commerce.—Two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture; the chief products are rice, oilseeds (sesamum and groundnut), maize, millet, cotton, beans, wheat and grain. Rice is the mainstay of Burma's economy; before the war Burma was the world's largest exporter of rice, her total production of over 7,000,000 tons a year being derived from 12,000,000 acres or 70 per cent. of the country's total cropped area. The pre-war yearly average of rice exports was over 3,000,000 tons. In 1958 exports were 1,481,000 tons. The net area sown to all crops in 1956–57 was 15,100,000 acres. Reserved forests covered 22,200,000 acres in 1956; 1,360,000 acres were irrigated in 1955–56. The principal export after rice is teak of which some 200,000 tons were exported annually before the war. The 1958 figure was 61,000 tons. Burma is rich in minerals including petroleum, lead, silver, tungsten, zinc, tin and gemstones. Of these, petroleum is the most important. Production in 1958 was 121,000,000 gallons. A refinery has been built at the main oilfield, Chauk, and the Syriam refinery near Rangoon partly rehabilitated. Their combined output of petroleum products is sufficient for most of Burma's needs. The main production of petroleum is handled by a joint venture between the Burma Oil Company and the Union Government.

Under the Government's development plan, a steel rolling mill, a jute bag and twine mill, a pharmaceutical plant, a large hydro-electric scheme and a sugar factory are in production.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£11,488,856	£14,518,919
Exports to U.K.	6,926,400	7,968,530

Burma joined the Colombo Plan in 1952 and is now receiving important assistance from member countries.

Communications.—The Irrawaddy and its chief tributary, the Chindwin, form important waterways, the main stream being navigable beyond Bhamo (900 miles from its mouth) and carrying much traffic.

Ψ The chief seaports are Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein.

The Burma Railways had a total length in 1940 of 2,300 miles, extending to Mytikyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy. The first diesel locomotives were introduced in 1958. There are about 5,472 miles of main roads. Since the war a considerable network of internal air services has come into being. The airport at Mingaladon, about 9 miles north of Rangoon, has been reconstructed and handles much international traffic.

Chief Towns.—The chief city of Lower Burma, and the seat of the government of the Union is Rangoon, on the left bank of the Rangoon river,

about 21 miles from the sea. The city contains the Shwe Dagon pagoda, much venerated by Burmese Buddhists. Population (1953), about 740,000. Mandalay, the chief city of Upper Burma had a population of (1953) 186,000, Moulmein one of 103,000 and Bassein 78,000. Pagan, on the Irrawaddy, S.W. of Mandalay, contains many sacred buildings of interest to antiquaries.

NATIONAL FLAG.

The Union flag is red, with a canton of blue bearing a large white five-pointed star surrounded by 5 smaller stars.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(80 Strand Road, Rangoon.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Richard Hugh Sedley Allen, K.C.M.G. (1956)..... £3,800
Counsellor, R. M. K. Slater.
Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul-General, A. H. B. Hermann.

Transit from London to Rangoon: by sea, 26–35 days; by air, 1 day.

Representative of British Council, R. W. McAlpine, 67–69 Lewis Street, Rangoon.

CAMBODIA

(Kampuchea)

Queen-Dowager (symbol of the Throne), Her Majesty Kossamak Nearirat, widow of King Norodom Suramarit (*died* April, 1960).
Head of State, H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, *assumed office* June, 1960.

CABINET

(April 18, 1960)

Prime Minister, Pho Proeung.
Vice-Premier and Minister of Planning, Production, Public Works and Communications, Nhiek Tioulong.
Vice-Premier and Foreign Affairs, Tep Phan.
National Defence, Major General Lon Nol.
Education, Chea Chinkoc.
Surface Defence and Security, Kou Roun.
Justice, Lim Kry.
Finance, Touch Kim.
Information, Chau Seng.

ROYAL CAMBODIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

24, Phillimore Gardens, W.8.

[Western: 4354.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Au Chheun.
1st Secretary, Chea San.
3rd Secretary, Limhoeur Limtouch.
Attaché, Meas Sonn.

AREA AND POPULATION.—A kingdom with an area of some 70,000 square miles and a population of 5,000,000 (estimated), Cambodia is situated between Thailand to the west and South Vietnam to the east. It is bordered on the north and south respectively by Laos and the Gulf of Siam.

HISTORY.—Once a powerful kingdom, which, as the Khmer Empire, flourished between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, Cambodia became a French protectorate in 1863 and was granted independence within the French Union as an Associate State in 1949. Two years earlier Prince (then King) Norodom Sihanouk had promulgated a constitution providing for parliamentary government. The Geneva Conference of 1954 took Cambodia further along the road to independence by ensuring the withdrawal of French and Vietminh forces from the country, and the process was completed when, in January, 1955, Cambodia became financially and economically independent not only from France but also from Laos and Vietnam. The present Government is drawn from the Popular Socialist Community, a movement formed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk who abdicated from the throne in March, 1955, in favour of his parents, King Norodom Suramarit and Queen Kossamak. The community holds all 61 seats in the National Assembly as a result of the last general elections which were held in March, 1958. Following the death of King Norodom Suramarit in April, 1960, a Council of Regency was in being until June, when Prince Norodom Sihanouk assumed office as Head of State.

GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMY AND COMMUNICATIONS.—Cambodia is largely underdeveloped and underpopulated with an economy based on agriculture, fishing and forestry, the bulk of its people being rice-growing farmers living in the basins of the Mekong and Tonlé Sap rivers. In addition to rice, which is the staple crop, the major products are rubber, livestock, maize, timber, pepper, palm sugar, fresh and dried fish, kapok, beans, soya and tobacco. Rice and rubber are the main exports. Seventy-five per cent. of the total land area is virgin forest abounding in wild life of all kinds, including big game. The climate is tropical monsoon with a rainy season from May to October.

The country has some 4,000 kilometres of roads, of which about a third are hard-surfaced and passable in the rainy season. There is one railway which runs from Phnom-Penh to the Thai border, where it connects with the Thai railway system. Phnom-Penh is a river port capable of receiving ships of up to 2,500 tons all the year round. The main installations of a deep water port at Sihanoukville (Kompong Som) on the Gulf of Thailand have been completed and can receive ships up to 10,000 tons. The port is linked to Phnom-Penh by a modern highway. There is as yet no large-scale industry but various small industrial plants, including a textile mill, and cement, paper and plywood factories and a jute mill are scheduled for construction under the Five Year Plan (1960–64). Cambodia receives substantial foreign aid, notably from the U.S.A., China, France, the Soviet Union, the Colombo Plan countries and Japan. Since 1956, Cambodia has sought to increase her foreign trade by the conclusion of trade exchange and payments agreements with several countries, including China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, North Vietnam, Yugoslavia, the United Arab Republic, Laos and Japan.

The Cambodian airline, Royal Air Cambodge, operates services with Air Vietnam and Thai International between Phnom-Penh and Saigon and Bangkok, and with Cathay Pacific Airways between Phnom-Penh and Hong Kong. There are flights also to Siemreap where the famous ruins of Ankgor Wat are situated. Cargo boats from Singapore and Hong Kong visit Phnom-Penh regularly.

CULTURE AND EDUCATION. Cambodian culture is predominantly Indo-Siamese and is distinct from Annamite culture which is largely derived from China. The state religion is Buddhism of the "Little Vehicle". There are fairly large Chinese (300,000) and Vietnamese (400,000) minorities. The national language is Cambodian, although French is widely spoken and is still largely the official language of government and commerce. Considerable efforts are now being devoted to the development of education and new schools, colleges and technical institutes have been established. A Buddhist University has been inaugurated in Phnom-Penh, where there are also Faculties of Medicine and Law. A residential teachers' training college is now in operation.

The official rate of exchange in 1958–59 varied between 98 and 98½ *riels* = £1.

Trade with U.K.—Imports from U.K. in 1959 were valued at £267,814; exports to U.K., £9,684.

CAPITAL, Phnom-Penh. Population (estimated, 1958), 550,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(96 Boulevard Préah Bat Norodom, Phnom-Penh).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul General, His Excellency Frederick Francis Garner, C.M.G. (1958) £3,000

1st Secretaries, D. J. Swan (*Head of Chancery and Consul*); D. G. Selves.

2nd Secretaries, T. Empson (*Commercial*); D. F. Elliott (*Information*).

Vice-Consul, W. E. Watterson.

CAMEROON REPUBLIC

President, Ahmadou Ahidjo, *elected for 5 years*, May 5, 1960.

The Cameroon Republic lies on the Gulf of Guinea between Nigeria and the Central African Republic. It has an area of 143,415 sq. miles and a population estimated at 3,187,000. Principal products are cassava, bananas, millet, sorghum, ground-nuts and cocoa. Bananas and cocoa are the principal exports.

Formerly part of the German colony of Kamerun, the territory was administered by France from 1916 until 1959 as a trusteeship, latterly under the auspices of the United Nations Organization. Agreement regarding independence for the territory was reached between the Prime Minister of the Cameroons and the French Government in October, 1958, and from December of that year the Cameroonian Government assumed responsibility for all matters except defence, external relations and currency which were reserved to France. Cancellation of the French trusteeship on Jan. 1, 1960, was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and on that date the territory became independent under the name of the Cameroon Republic. A constitution for the new Republic, modelled on that of France, was approved at a referendum held on February 21, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Yaoundé (32,000). ΨDouala (119,000), is an important commercial centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Yaoundé.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Patrick Murdoch Johnston (1960).

CHILE

(República de Chile.)

President (1958–64), Jorge Alessandri Rodriguez, *assumed office*, Nov. 4, 1958.

CABINET.

Minister of the Interior and Public Health, Sotero del Río Gundian.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, German Vergara.

Minister of Finance, Economy and Mines, Roberto Vergara.

Education, Francisco Cereceda.

National Defence, Carlos Vial.

Public Works, Pablo Perez.

Agriculture, Jorge Saelzar.

Labour and Social Security, Eduardo Gomien.

Land and Colonization and Justice, Julio Phillippi.

Minister Secretary General of the Government, (vacant).

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

3, Hamilton Place, W.1.

[Mayfair: 8382.]

Ambassador in London, Sr. Victor Santa Cruz (1959).

Minister-Counsellor, Señor Don Rafael Vergara.

Commercial Counsellor, Señor Don Harold E. Biggs.

2nd Secretary, Señor Don Juan José Fernández.

Naval Attaché, Captain Arturo Oxley.

3rd Secretary, Señor Don Mario Valenzuela.

Consul, Señor Don Santiago Rogers.

Consulate, 3 Hamilton Place, W.1.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from just north of Arica to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15′ and 55° 59′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 48′ W. Extreme length of the country is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 42°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a greater height. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of the pass where the international road from Chile to Argentina crosses the frontier, has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer*, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them is of much service as a navigable highway. In the north the country is arid.

Among the island possessions of Chile are the *Juan Fernandez group* (3 islands) about 360 miles distant from Valparaiso, where a wireless station has been erected. One of these islands is the reputed scene of Alexander Selkirk's (Robinson Crusoe) shipwreck. *Easter Island* (27° 8′ S. and 109° 28′ W.), about 2,000 miles distant in the South Pacific Ocean, contains stone platforms and hundreds of stone figures, the origin of which has not yet been determined. The area of the island is about 45 sq. miles.

Chile is divided into 25 provinces and the total area of the Republic is estimated at 290,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 7,440,000 (April 1959). In 1929 Chile signed a treaty ceding the province of Tacna to Peru but retained the province of Arica in return for a payment to Peru of £1,200,000. Included in the total are four racial divisions: (*a*) Spanish settlers and their descendants; (*b*) indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (*c*) mixed Spanish Indians; and (*d*) European immigrants.

In 1958 the registered births per thousand inhabitants numbered 29·5; marriages 6·0; and deaths 10·1.

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1820, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipú* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. Under the present Constitution (Aug. 30, 1925), the President is elected by direct choice of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of 147 Deputies. There is universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21, can read and write, and are on the electoral roll. Chilean women obtained equal voting rights with men on Dec. 21, 1948, before which they only participated in municipal elections.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations, though industrial development is being actively encouraged by the Government. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, chili-pepper, potatoes, onions and melons are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish in the central zone and fruit is an important export item. Excellent wines are produced and exported and are becoming more widely known in world

markets. There are large timber tracts in the central and southern zones of Chile, some types of which were exported to Europe and the Argentine, but high production costs have caused serious difficulties to this export trade. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being particularly rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and nitrate. Uranium is also said to have been discovered in small quantities. The production of refined copper in 1959 was 512,506 metric tons. The rainless north is the scene of the only commercial production of nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) from natural sources in the world. Production in 1959 (including potassium nitrate) was 1,263,862 metric tons. Chile also produces iodine, manganese ore, coal, and a small quantity of gold. 1,999,397 metric tons of coal and 3,633,355 metric tons of iron ores were produced in 1958. The country has also large deposits of high grade sulphur, but mostly around high extinct volcanoes in the Andes Cordillera, difficult of access. Production of refined sulphur has hitherto been in relatively small quantities Annual production is between 45,000 and 50,000 metric tons. Oil was struck in Magallanes (Tierra del Fuego) in December, 1945, and the industry is now self-supporting. Production in 1959 was 1,021,989 cubic metres. An oleoduct 70 kilometres long now joins the principal field in Cerro Manantiales with Clarence Bay. The total production is now being refined at Concon, a few miles north of Valparaiso. A large steel plant was completed and started operation during 1950 at Huachipato, near Concepcion. In 1958–59 the output of steel billets from Huachipato totalled 385,951 metric tons; rolling mill products totalled 254,310 metric tons.

In recent years a considerable cotton and woollen textile industry has developed. Minor industries include tanning, flour milling, lumbering, distilling, fish canning and whaling, brewing, and the manufacture of starch, soap, biscuits, rope, glassware, plastic goods, pottery, paint, boots and shoes, hosiery, millinery, cheese, furniture, matches, brushes, cordage, paper and newsprint, radio receivers and valves, rubber products, synthetic detergents, motor vehicle tyres and cigarettes. Domestic industries include weaving and embroidery.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Most of the country's commerce is distributed along its lengthy sea-board in Chilean ships, which have a virtual monopoly of cabotage. Foreign trade continues to be carried on mostly by foreign steamship lines operating either directly to the West Coasts of North and South America, or *viâ* the Panama Canal to Europe or *viâ* the Straits of Magellan. Chilean vessels have also been participating for many years in foreign trade with North America and Europe. The Chilean mercantile marine in 1955 numbered 122 vessels of a total gross tonnage of 213,317. Under a new law promulgated in June, 1956, 50 per cent. of Chile's foreign trade must be carried by Chilean vessels.

The first railway was opened in 1851 and there are now 6,100 miles of track, of which 3,859 miles are State owned. A metre-gauge line runs from Pisagua to La Calera, just north of Santiago. From La Calera to Puerto Montt runs the wide-gauge (1·676 metre) main line of the State railways.

With the completion of a section of 435 miles from Corumba, Brazil, to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, the Trans-Continental Line will link the Chilean Pacific port of Arica with Rio de janeiro on the Atlantic. Another line from Antofagasta to Salta (Argentine) was opened in 1948. Further south, the Trans-Andine Railway connects Valparaiso on the Pacific with Buenos Aires, crossing the Andes at 11,500 ft.

Chile's road system is about 55,000 kilometres in length, but only an estimated 3,000 kilometres are first-class paved highways. At the end of 1959 there were registered 61,391 cars and taxis, 65,478 goods vehicles, 8,429 buses and 16,918 motor cycles and scooters.

The country had 183,363 telephone subscribers at the end of 1959. Telegrams are handled by 607 telegraph offices, mostly owned by the State.

DEFENCE.—Military service is compulsory, but not all those who are liable are required. Recruitment for the Navy is voluntary. In 1959 the Army had 6 infantry and 1 cavalry divisions with a total strength of 11,250 officers, 9,000 regular other ranks plus about 25,000 conscripts annually. In addition there is a police force of "Carabineros" of 1,400 officers and 16,000 men. The Air Force had 620 officers and 5,000 other ranks plus 500 conscripts with a strength of 180 aircraft. The Navy consisted of 2 cruisers, 4 destroyers, 3 frigates, 3 corvettes, 1 submarine depot ship, all operational. There is a logistic support force of 3 tankers and ancillary small craft. The strength of the Navy is 1,050 officers and 14,000 men, plus a Marine Force for coastal defence of 150 officers and 2,000 men.

EDUCATION is free, elementary education being compulsory since 1920; there were (in 1958) 26,042 pupils at infant schools, 752,275 at primary, and 164,019 at secondary schools. There are 8 Universities (3 in Santiago, 2 in Valparaiso, 1 in Antofagasta, 1 in Concepcion and 1 in Valdivia). The religion is Roman Catholic.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Spanish is the language of the country, with admixtures of local words of Indian origin. Recent efforts have reduced illiteracy and have thus afforded access to the literature of Spain, to supplement the vigorous national output. The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded in 1945 to Señorita Gabriela Mistral, for Chilean verse and prose. There are over 100 newspapers and a large number of periodicals, including some devoted to professional, scientific and social subjects.

FINANCE.

	1958 *Chilean pesos*
Revenue (Financial Year)	377,926,385,000
Expenditure (Financial Year)	413,187,959,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1958):—	
Direct—Long Term	53,256,854,208
Short Term	3,767,311,311
	$U.S.23,071,781
Indirect	1,250,637,756
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1958):—	
Long Term:—	
Sterling	£14,831,628
U.S.	$91,586,000
Swiss Francs	*Fr.*74,280,100
Short Term:—	
Sterling	£400,021
U.S.	$835,809

Chile's official exchange rate registered with the International Monetary Fund is Ch. $1,049 = U.S. $1. The official rate of exchange in May, 1960, was about Ch. $2,950 = £1.

A new monetary unit, the *Escudo* (E°), equivalent to 1,000 *pesos*, was introduced on January 1, 1960. It is subdivided into *centésimos* and *milésimos*.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

	1958 *Gold Pesos*
Total imports	$2,012,295,000
Total exports	$1,885,826,000
Imports from U.K., 1959	£6,443,680
Exports to U.K., 1959	£26,252,900

Since 1949 the gold *peso* has been worth about 1*s.* 6*d.*

The principal exports are metallic and non-metallic minerals (refined copper, ingots and bars, nitrates, etc.), cereals, vegetables, fruit and wool. The principal imports are industrial oils, raw cotton, chemicals, machinery, tools, electrical and transport equipment and sugar.

CAPITAL, Santiago (December, 1956) 1,627,962 (Greater Santiago). Other large towns are:—ΨValparaíso (267,684), ΨConcepción (158,941), Temuco (109,141), Viña del Mar (107,563), Chillán (79,461), Talca (75,354), ΨAntofagasta (74,050), ΨValdivia (72,988), ΨTalcahuano (75,643), ΨIquique (47,906), ΨPunta Arenas (44,597). Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, is the southernmost city in the world.

FLAG: 2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top sixth a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3° Santiago (Casilla 72D).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Ivor Thomas Montague Pink, C.M.G. (1958) £3,800

Chancery, Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3°, Santiago.

First Secretary, R. A. Sykes, M.C.

Naval Attaché, Capt. D. K. Buchanan-Dunlop D.S.C., R.N.

First Secretary (Commercial), G. G. Simpson.

First Secretary (Information), A. W. D. Eves.

First Secretary and Consul, L. Borax, M.B.E.

First Secretary (Labour), J. M. Carlin, D.F.C.

Second Secretary (Commercial), R. C. Robinson.

Third Secretary (Information), N. L. Shearman.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Santiago*, *Antofagasta*, *Arica*, *Tocopilla*, *Iquique*, *Valparaiso*, *Concepción*, *Coquimbo*, *Valdivia*, *Osorno* and *Punta Arenas*.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—*Representative of the British Council in Chile*, R. A. H. Duke, Teatinos 307, Santiago.

There are Anglophil Societies at Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepción.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Calle Bandera 227 (Piso 4°) Casilla 4087, *Santiago* and Calle Blanco 689, Casilla 1676, *Valparaiso* (Branches at *Concepción*, *Talcahuano* and *Punta Arenas*).

Valparaiso is distant from London 9,000 miles *viâ* Panama, and 11,000 *viâ* the Strait; transit 28 to 45 days.

CHINA

(Ta Chung-Hua Jen-Min Kung-Ho Kuo—The People's Republic of China.)

Chairman of the Central People's Government Council, Liu Shao-Chi, *elected* April, 1959.

Vice-Chairman, Gen. Chu Teh.

Prime Minister, Chou En-Lai.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, Gen. Chen Yi.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Lin Piao.

LONDON OFFICE.

49 Portland Place, W.1.

Chargé d'Affaires, Huan Hsiang.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Estimates of population vary considerably. A census was carried out in June, 1953, and on Nov. 1, 1954, the National Bureau of Statistics, Peking, announced a final figure of 582,603,417 for the population of mainland China. 11,743,320 Chinese were estimated to be resident or studying abroad. The Bureau stated that 51·82 per cent. of the mainland population were males and 48·18 per cent. females; the birth rate averaged 37 per 1,000 and the death rate 17 per thousand. Distribution of the population by nationalities was:—

Chinese.....	547,283,057	Mongolians ..	1,462,956
Tibetans....	2,775,622	*Tribal peoples	20,824,421
Manchus....	2,418,931	Other	6,778,025

* Incl. many aboriginal or primitive tribes in remote western districts of Western China. The total area has been stated as approximately 4,300,000 sq. miles.

The population of China was estimated by the United Nations in 1959 at 640,000,000.

THE PROVINCES OF CHINA.

The National Bureau of Statistics, Peking, published in 1954 the results of the 1953 Census of Population. Populations of the Chinese provinces, including Tibet and Inner Mongolia, are shown below. The Provinces of Jehol and Sikang were abolished on July 19, 1955, their territories being divided up; those of Jehol among Hopei, Liaoning and the Inner Mongolian Region; those of Sikang being absorbed by Szechwan Province.

Population Census of 1953.

†Anhwei	30,343,637
†Chekiang	22,865,747
Chinghai	1,676,534
Fukien	13,142,721
*Heilungkiang	11,897,309
Honan	44,214,594
Hopei	35,984,044
Hunan	33,226,954
Hupeh	27,789,693
*Jehol	5,160,821
§Kansu	12,928,102
Kiangsi	16,772,865
†Kiangsu	41,252,194
*Kirin	11,290,073
Kwangsi	19,560,821
Kwangtung	34,770,059
Kweichow	15,037,310
Liaoning	18,545,147
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region	6.100.104
Shansi	14,314,485
†Shantung	48,876,548
§Shensi	15,881,281
Sikang	3,381,064
§Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan)	4,873,608
Szechwan	62,303,999
‡Taiwan (Formosa)	7,591,293
Tibet	1,273,969
Yunnan	17,472,737

* *Manchuria.*

† These 4 Eastern Provinces constitute the "East China People's Government" set up by the Communist Central Government in January, 1950. This regional régime includes the large centres of Shanghai, Nanking, Tsingtao and Foochow.

‡ The population of Formosa was estimated at approximately 11,000,000 at the end of 1959.

§ These 3 Provinces constitute the "North-Western China People's Government."

§ Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) was converted into Sinkiang-Uigur Autonomous Region in July, 1955. Autonomous local governments were set up by the various nationalities in the area—Uigurs, Kazakhs, Tadjikhs, etc. Sinkiang is the largest province of China, about one-sixth of the whole area of the country. Some 80 per cent. of its population are Uigurs, of the Moslem religion.

GOVERNMENT.—On October 10, 1911, the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed at Wuchang.

Many years of internal dissension followed the establishment of the Republic, but in 1928 the *Kuomintang* (Nationalist Party) achieved supremacy and established a one-party government in Nanking which was accorded recognition by the Foreign Powers. After more than seven years of war with Japan (July 7, 1937, to Aug. 5, 1945), disputes arose between the Central Government and the Chinese Communists. There were hopes of a peaceful settlement in January, 1946, when, as a result of mediation by General George C. Marshall (then President Truman's special Envoy in China), an armistice was signed at Chungking and an all-party Consultative Conference was convened to resolve the disputed issues. These hopes of agreement were disappointed and hostilities broke out again.

On April 18, 1947, President Chiang Kai-shek attempted to unite the country by declaring one-party rule in China at an end and by announcing the formation of a new State Council to include representatives of the main political parties. The Communists declined to co-operate in the formation of this body and the Central Government's offer to reserve a number of seats for Communist representatives was later withdrawn.

A National Assembly was elected on Nov. 21, 1947, for six years. It had the power to elect and recall the President and Vice-President of the Republic, to amend the Constitution and to ratify amendments thereto proposed by the Legislative Yuan.

The year 1949 was marked by a rising tide of Communist successes. In January, 1949, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek resigned office as President and the authority of the Nationalist Government rapidly declined as province after province was occupied by Communist forces. The Nationalist Government abandoned Nanking on April 23, 1949, and headquarters were removed to Chungking. In August, the Communist forces advanced into South China, and by January, 1950, the Nationalists retained control only in the islands of Formosa (Taiwan) and Hainan, and in some remote parts of Western China. Taipeh, in Formosa, is now the Nationalist capital.

On Sept. 30, 1949, the "People's Political Consultative Conference" of 636 Delegates meeting at Peking elected a council of 56 members and a National Committee of 180 members to make proposals and recommendations to the Council. On October 1, Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government, proclaimed at Peking the inauguration of the People's Republic of China.

The U.S.S.R. broke off negotiations with the Nationalist Government on October 2, 1949, and established diplomatic relations with the Central People's Government. The régime was recognized by all the Communist-dominated countries, by Great Britain on Jan. 6, 1950, and by a number of other countries.

DEFENCE.—An order introducing compulsory military service for all men between the ages of 18 and 40 was passed by the Chinese Parliament in 1955. Regulations were also approved for the creation of an officer corps with ranks similar to those of the Russian Army. Nearly 80,000,000 men were made liable for service in the Army (3 years), the Navy (5 years) or the Air Force (4 years). It was announced that the new Army would be organized in 14 combat and supporting corps, including a "political" division to serve with front-line troops.

RELIGION.—The indigenous religions of China are Confucianism (which includes ancestor worship), Taoism (originally a philosophy rather than a religion) and, since its introduction in the first century of the Christian era, Buddhism. All three are professed and practised by Chinese other than Moslems, Christians and Jews.

EDUCATION.—Under the Nationalist Government education was compulsory from the age of 6 to 12. This policy is stated to have been continued by the Communists. In 1952 there were about 550,000 primary schools in operation with about 45,000,000 pupils. There were also 5,100 secondary schools, with about 2,000,000 pupils. The majority of the 35 provinces have provincial universities in addition to national and private institutions. In August, 1950, the Communist Government took over all schools supported by foreign missions, and in October, 1950, closed the Roman Catholic University in Peking.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Chinese language has many dialects, Cantonese, Hakka, Swatow, Foochow, Wenchow, Ning-po and Wu, and, most important, Mandarin (of which the standard form is Pekinese). There are many sub-dialects of Mandarin, some of which are closely allied while others diverge so much as to be almost separate dialects. Chinese literature is among the richest in the world and paper has been employed for writing and printing for nearly 2,000 years, movable wooden blocks having superseded carved wooden slabs many centuries ago. Confucian books of religion, histories, works dealing with philosophy and the arts, poetry, and literary criticism, novels and romances are abundant and many have been translated into other tongues. In 1937 there were 337 daily newspapers and 1,881 periodicals published at Nanking, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and other large centres. All English-language newspapers in China had been closed down by March, 1951. As from Jan. 1, 1956, all Chinese newspapers appeared with characters printed horizontally, instead of in vertical form, and reading from left to right. Official approval was given in February, 1956, to a 30-letter Latin alphabet to replace some 30,000 ideographic characters at present used in written Chinese. The new alphabet has been introduced for trial in a Government campaign to modernize Chinese writing and eradicate illiteracy.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.—The *yuan* was revalued with effect from March 1, 1955, on the basis of 10,000 old *yuan* for one new *yuan*. From the same date the official exchange rates for sterling and dollars were altered to:

6·893 *yuan* = £1; 2·46 *yuan* = $1.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—China is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are grown in the northern provinces, and rice and sugar in the south. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants. Cotton (mostly in valleys of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers), tea (in the west and south), with hemp, jute and flax, are the most important crops. In June, 1950, an Agrarian Reform Law, redistributing the land, was passed.

Livestock is raised in large numbers. Silkworm culture is one of the oldest industries. Cottons, woollens and silks are manufactured in large quantities, and flour and rice milling have grown important in late years. The mineral wealth of the country is very great, coal of excellent quality being produced; iron ore, tin, antimony, wolfram, bismuth and molybdenum are also abundantly found. Oil is produced in the province of Kansu and in South Manchuria.

TRADE.

The value of the Special Trade of China (Imports retained for home consumption and Exports of merchandise of home produce or manufacture) is shown below for a series of years in Standard Dollars.

Year	Imports	Exports
1939.....	$1,333,654,000	$1,027,247,000
1940.....	2,027,143,000	1,970,121,000
1942.....	1,444,340,000	191,700,000
1943.....	3,114,320,000	164,460,000
1946.....	1,501,160,000	412,110,000
1947.....	10,681,326,570	6,376,504,300

The principal articles of export were animals and animal products; oils; textiles fibres; ores and metals and tea. The principal imports were raw cotton, cotton yarn and thread; oils, fats and soap; motor cars and ships; books, paper and paper-making materials; chemicals; metals and ores; and dyes, paints and varnishes.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K..	£26,639,611	£24,373,972
Exports to U.K.....	18,540,490	19,715,401

COMMUNICATIONS.—Of the total area of China about half consists of table lands and mountainous districts where communications and travel are generally difficult and dangerous, the highest point being *Minyaa Konka* (24,900 ft.) about 150 miles west of Chungking. To open up sea communications from the south-west the *Burma Road*, over 770 miles in length from Lashio, Burma, to Kunming in Yunnan, was constructed in 1937–39. The road was the chief highway for war supplies to China, until cut by the japanese in 1942; the success of the Allies in Burma in 1945 restored the use of the road and of communication between Yunnan and Burmese ports. Motor lorries perform the journey in seven days, in contrast with the difficult and lengthy pack-mule transit before the road was constructed. There is motor road and railway connexion between Chungking and French Indo-China. In districts not served by roads the principal means of communication from E. to W. is afforded by the rivers, of which the principal are the Yangtse (3,400 miles), Hoangho or Yellow (2,600) and the West River (1,650), and from N. to S. by the Grand Canal.

Railways.—The length of the railways is less than 8,000 miles, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, or less than one-fifth (per 100 sq. miles) of those available in Turkey It was announced on June 23, 1955, that a 200-mile railway linking Litang with the port of Tsamkong, on the Liuchow Peninsula off Hainan Island, had been completed. Major railway projects now under construction are two new lines across Mongolia and Sinkiang and a line linking Lanchow with Kunming.

Telegraphs connect Peking with Europe and Tibet. There are about 97,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations. Telephones, municipal and long-distance, are in general use in the settled and trade areas, and wireless telephony has been installed in the large centres.

SPECIAL TERRITORY

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly demarcated), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. The area is estimated at 463,000 square miles with a population of 1,273,969 (1953 Census.) About one-fifth of the male population are monks and polyandry is common. There is an army with an establishment of 10,000 all ranks, consisting of infantry serving on a militia basis and armed with modern weapons. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk; musk, horn and herbs are sent to China. The imports are chiefly cotton and woollen goods, grain, hardware, glass, sugar, biscuits, dried fruits and tobacco, with silver bullion and coined rupees to balance the excess of exports. The present currency is reckoned in *sangs* (mostly paper). The 1939 value was about 8 *sangs*= 1 rupee, which has risen in favour of Tibet to about 33 *sangs*= 1 rupee (1946). Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Between the 7th and 9th centuries A.D. Tibet was a successful military power whose boundaries extended far into Shensi (China) and for a time to the kingdom of Magadha (India). Later, the influence of Buddhism softened earlier military aggressiveness and Tibet remained in contact with, and was influenced (but not dominated) by, its Mongolian and Chinese neighbours until early in the 18th century when the Manchu Emperor of China, K'Anghsi, taking advantage of internal dissensions in Tibet, invaded the country and established officers at Lhasa. Manchu authority in Tibet appears to have been always loose and by the end of the 19th century was merely nominal.

In 1918 Chinese aggression on the border led to successful retaliation by Tibet in which the Chinese were driven beyond the upper waters of the Yangtse, but from 1931 to 1933 there was confused fighting on the China-Tibet border, as a result of which the Tibetans lost their hold on most of the territory to the East of the Upper Yangtse which they reoccupied in 1918. Since then the Upper Yantgse has remained roughly the *de facto* frontier between Tibet and China.

In October, 1950, Chinese Communist forces invaded Eastern Tibet. The Dalai Lama later left Lhasa and set up his Government at Yatung, near the Sikkim frontier. On May 23, 1951, an agreement was reached whereby Tibet accepted Chinese suzerainty. The Communist army was allowed entry into Tibet and a Communist military and administrative headquarters set up.

A series of revolts against Chinese rule over several years culminated on March 17, 1959, in a rising in Lhasa. Heavy fighting continued for several days before the rebellion was suppressed by Chinese troops and military rule imposed. The Dalai Lama fled to India where he and his followers were granted political asylum. On May 4, the Indian Government announced that an estimated 9,000 Tibetans had entered India or the Himalayan hill states. The 7,000 refugees who had entered Assam would be settled in a suitable region of India. On March 28, 1959, the Chinese Prime Minister issued an order dissolving the Tibetan Government and setting up a 16-member Preparatory Committee for the Tibetan Autonomous Region, with the Panchen Lama as Chairman and including 4 Chinese officials.

PRINCIPAL CHINESE CITIES.—The Communist Government has reinstated Peiping as the National capital, under its old name of Peking. From 1928 to 1949 the capital was Nanking. Peking had a population of 2,768,149 at the 1953 Census. The population of the principal Ψports and trade marts is estimated as follows: Nanking, 1,020,000; Ψ Amoy, 240,000; Ψ Antung, 200,000; Ψ Canton, 1,496,000; Changsha, 700,000; Ψ Chefoo, 250,000; Chinkiang, 220,000; Chungking, 1,110,000; Ψ Foochow, 400,000; Ψ Hangchow, 600,000; Hankow (including Wuchang and Hanyang), 800,000; Harbin, 638,000; Hsinking, 420,000; Ichang, 110,000; Kirin, 150,000; Mengtsz, 200,000; Mukden, 1,551,000; Newchwang, 170,000; Ψ Ningpo, 300,000; Ψ Shanghai, (1953) 6,204,417; Shasi,

150,000; Soochow, 300,000; ΨSwatow, 200,000; Tientsin, (1953) 2,693,831; ΨTsingtao, 756,000.

FLAG OF "PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC."—The "Gate of Heavenly Peace" at Peking, superimposed on the national flag, with a large star and four small stars at the top, and a wheel at the base. The whole is encircled by ears of wheat and rice.

BRITISH EMBASSY.
5 Kuang Hua Lu,
Chien Kuo Men Wai, Peking.

Ambassador (vacant).
Minister and Chargé d'Affaires, M. N. F. Stewart, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1959) £3,800
Counsellor, A. C. Maby.
1st Secretaries, T. A. K. Elliott; M. H. Morgan; K. G. Ritchie (*Commercial*).
2nd Secretary, J. A. L. Morgan.
3rd Secretaries, C. Wilson; G. C. Warner.
Attaché, E. T. Davies.

There is a British Consular Office at *Shanghai*.

COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia.)

President, Dr. Alberto Lleras Comargo, *elected* May 4, 1958.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.
3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
[Kensington: 9177]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (vacant).
Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Dr. Pablo Samper.
1st Secretary, Dr. Jaime Canal Rivas.
Consulate-General, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Consul-General, Señor Pablo Uribe Grajales.

There are Colombian Consular Offices at *Liverpool* and *Glasgow*.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population (1955 estimate) of 13,000,000.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by *Christopher Columbus*, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Jiménez de Quesada penetrated to the interior and established on the site of the present capital a government which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811–1824. In 1819 *Simon Bolivar* (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829–1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

Following a period of dictatorship and government by decree from 1953, a military junta was established on May 10, 1957. Congressional elections were held on March 16, 1958, which yielded a Liberal majority of votes. A plebiscite voted on December 1, 1957, had made constitutional changes by which the office of president would during the next sixteen years alternate between candidates of the Liberal and Conservative parties who would hold office for terms of four years, while the two parties would have equal representation in Congress and in the national and departmental governments. On May 4, 1958, presidential elections returned the Liberal Señor Alberto Lleras Comargo, supported by Liberal and Conservative votes.

There are three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast tablelands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Magdalena, Cauca, Atrato, Caquetá, Meta, Putumayo and Patia. The Patia flows through the famous *Minima Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guiatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Rio Bogotá is the Great *Fall of Tequendama*, 482 feet in height.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; in 1956 some 44 million barrels of petroleum were produced and prospecting for new sources of production is in progress in many parts of the Republic. The principal agricultural products are coffee (which accounts for 80 per cent. of total exports by value), cotton, bananas, rice, cocoa, sugar, tobacco, maize, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, mainly for home consumption, consist of woollen, cotton and artificial silk textiles, leather goods, chemicals, asbestos-cement goods, many pharmaceutical products, rubber goods, including motor tyres, furniture, boots and shoes, confectionery, cigarettes, beer, cement, glass containers and, since the latter part of 1954, steel. Successive foreign exchange crises have led to the encouragement by the Government of the rapid development of new industries, including the local assembly and partial manufacture of motor vehicles, radio sets and office machinery.

The Navy consists of 4 destroyers, 3 frigates, some gunboats and some other small craft, with personnel about 4,500, including one battalion of marines; a battalion of the Colombian army served with the United Nations forces in Korea. The first railway was opened in 1855, about 1,914 miles being open in 1949. A new railway is at present being constructed in the Magdalena Valley, which will link the departmental lines running down to the river, and is planned to reach the Atlantic coast. The Dorada Railway, 70 miles of 3 ft. gauge connecting La Dorada and Ambalena, was bought from its British owners by the Colombian Government in July, 1956, together with a 44 mile aerial ropeway connected to the railway, for $1,000,000. There are about 2,200 miles of rail in use at present. There were also (1955) some 13,125 miles of metalled roads, of which 8,440 miles are national highways and the remainder departmental and municipal highways; this excludes "dirt" roads (passable by motors in dry weather only). Colombia was granted loans totalling $47,300,000 (118,500,000 *pesos*) by the International Bank, towards the total of 515,000,000 *pesos* expected to be required to complete the rehabilitation of highways which is now in progress. The national telephone and telegraph system consists primarily of wireless links between the more important centres. Large appropriations have been made for modernization of the country's telecommunication system. A large volume of traffic is carried on the River Magdalena, which is navigable for 900 miles. Until 1958 the main port for Bogotá was ΨLa Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla, but in 1958 the railhead was extended to Puerto Berrio, 250 miles further down the river. There are daily passenger and cargo air services between Bogotá and Barranquilla, Bogotá and Medellin and Bogotá

and Cali. There are also subsidiary services to Cartagena. Santa Marta, Manizales, Pereira, Armenia, Pasto, Buenaventura, Barrancabermeja, Popayan, Ipiales, Bucaramanga, Cúcuta and Villavicencio. There are daily services to the U.S.A., frequent services to other countries in South America, a direct B.O.A.C. *Britannia* service once a week to London, and other services to London daily *viâ* New York, three times a week *viâ* Jamaica and twice a week *viâ* Paris, and air mail is delivered to the United Kingdom 3 to 5 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations in the main cities, and a television station in Bogotá with relays to Manizales, Medellin, Cali and Tunja.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country and education has been free since 1870. Great efforts have been made in reducing illiteracy and it is estimated that about 60 per cent. of those over 10 years of age can read and write. In addition to the National University at Bogotá (founded in 1572) there are universities in the towns of Medellin, Cartagena, Popoyan and Manizales and the department of Nariño. There is a flourishing press in urban areas and a national literature supplements the rich inheritance from the time of Spanish rule.

FINANCE.	*pesos*
Actual budget revenue, 1959	2,086,103,000
Actual budget expenditure, 1959	1,874,643,000
Debt, December 31, 1959:—	
Internal	716,257,000
External	$U.S. 104,647,000

Peso = 15 cents U.S. approx. (June 30, 1960). (*See also* p. 84).

TRADE.	1958 *pesos*	1959 *pesos*
Total imports	2,461,241,000	2,534,031,500
Total exports	2,750,521,000	2,406,090,130
Imports from U.K.	£5,100,432	£5,999,190
Exports to U.K.	3,268,953	11,685,077

CAPITAL, Bogotá, pop. (1958 estimate), 1,064,740. Bogotá is an inland city in the Eastern Cordilleras, at an elevation of 8,600 to 9,000 feet above sea-level. Other centres are Medellin (545,360), Cali (503,530), Barranquilla (392,330), Bucaramanga (173,740) ΨCartagena (162,610), and Manizales (156,270).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Carrera 8, No. 15–46, Bogotá.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alfred Stanley Fordham, C.M.G. (1960) £3,800
1st Secretary, D. P. S. Cape.
Naval Attaché, Capt. D. K. Buchanan-Dunlop, D.S.C., R.N.
Military and Air Attaché, Group Capt. J. M. Morgan, D.F.C. (*resident at Lima, Peru*).
1st Secretary (*Commercial*), A. C. Buxton.
2nd Secretary (*Commercial*), H. F. Franks.
1st Secretary (*Information*), L. Boas.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Bogotá, Barranquilla, Medellin, Cali* and *Cartagena*.

BRITISH COUNCIL—*Representative in Colombia*, G. F. de Sausmarez, Calle 22, No. 6–21, Bogotá.

Distant from London 6,200 miles; sea and local air transit, to Bogotá (*viâ* Cartagena or Barranquilla), 22 days. Also *viâ* New York, minimum 12 days. By air, direct or *viâ* New York, Paris or Jamaica, 1 day.

THE CONGOLESE REPUBLIC

The State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908, and was administered by Belgium until June 30, 1960, when it was proclaimed independent. Situated between long. 12°–31° E. and lat. 5° N. 13° S., the Congolese Republic comprises an area of 905,582 sq. miles, with a native population (Dec. 31, 1958) of 13,540,182 and a non-native population of 112,759. About three-quarters of the latter were Belgians, many of whom have since left the country.

Government.—A provisional constitution was agreed upon for the Congolese Republic at a round-table conference held in Brussels early in 1960, and a Congolese cabinet took office on June 24, 1960, headed by Patrice Lumumba. Later the same day the two chambers of Parliament elected Joseph Kasavubu as President of the Republic. Even before the date fixed for independence, however, difficulties were arising in the formation of cabinets for the provincial governments. In four provinces, —Leopoldville, Katanga, Kasai and Equator— there were proposals for the establishment of autonomous states of various kinds and threats of rival governments being set up. Following the assumption of independence on July 1, 1960, serious rioting occured in many parts of the Congo and there was an immediate mutiny in the Force Publique which, under its Belgian officers, had been expected to keep order. Belgian troops were brought in by air in an attempt to protect Belgian lives and property and large numbers of Belgian citizens were evacuated by air. Order was partially restored upon the arrival of United Nations forces from Sweden, Ghana, Canada, Tunisia and the Federation of Mali. For details of recent events in the Congo, *see* Events of the Year.

Climate.—Apart from the coastal district in the West which is fairly dry, the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches. The average temperature is about 80° F., but in the South the winter temperature can fall nearly to freezing point. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing, and malaria is under control in Leopoldville and Matadi.

Extensive forest cover the central districts.

Production.—Oil palms are plentiful, and supply an increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Cotton, cocoa, rubber and coffee are successfully planted. The Colony is rich in minerals. The metallic mineral output in 1958 was: copper, 237,562 tons; raw zinc concentrates, 200,017 tons; coal, 29,323 tons; manganese ore, 338,145 tons; cobalt (alloys), 4,342 tons; (granulated), 4,263 tons; cassiterite, 11,783 tons and smelted tin, 2,684 tons. Refined gold amounted in 1958 to 10,957 kg.; diamonds (Lubilash) 16,004,145 carats and (Kasai) 669,329 carats. Extensive radium deposits exist in the Elisabethville Province, where there are enormous deposits of copper. Bukama is the centre of an extensive tin-belt, and alluvial and reef gold are found in the North-eastern Congo. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the South. There are important secondary industries, the main products being: cotton fabrics, blankets, sacks, footwear, clothing, beer, cigarettes, paint, cement and sugar. There are very large reserves of hydro-electric power.

Language, Religion and Education.—The people are mainly of Bantu-Negro stock, divided into semi-autonomous tribes, each speaking a Bantu tongue. Swahili, a Bantu dialect with an admixture of Arabic, is the nearest approach to a common

language in the East and South, and Lingala along the river. It is estimated there are 5,000,000 African Christians in the Colony (Roman Catholic 4,200,000, Protestant 800,000).

CAPITAL, Leopoldville (pop. 389,547; 21,568 whites). Principal towns, ΨMatadi (59,184); Elisabethville (182,638); Jadotville (74,478); Stanleyville (79,941); Luluabourg (59,935); Coquilhatville (37,587); Kolwezi (47,712) and ΨBoma (31,598).

The chief exports are copper, palm-kernels and palm oil, coffee, diamonds, cotton and ores (manganese, wolfram, etc.).

BRITISH EMBASSY
Leopoldville.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Ian Dixon Scott, C.M.G., C.I.E. (1960).

There is a British Consulate at *Elisabethville*.

COSTA RICA

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1958–62), Señor Mario Echandi Jimenez, *elected* February 1958.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

3 Zetland House, Marloes Road, W.8.

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Alfredo Alfaro-Sotela.

1st Secretary, Señor Franz Heck-Prestinary Gotay, *Consul-General*.

Cultural Attaché, Señor Don Alex de Soto-Montenegro.

Consulate-General, 3 Zetland House, Marloes Road, W.8.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus between 8° 17′ and 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and an estimated population (Jan., 1960) of 1,148,440. The rate of increase is about 4 per cent., one of the highest in the world. The population is basically of European stock in which Costa Rica differs from most Latin American countries. The Republic lies between Nicaragua and Panama and between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

For nearly three centuries (1530–1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824–1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

On Dec. 1, 1948, the Army was abolished, the President declaring it unnecessary, as the country loved peace.

The coastal lowlands by the Caribbean Sea and Pacific have a tropical climate but the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of 4,000 feet, enjoys a temperate climate. The capital is 103 miles from the Atlantic and 72 miles from the Pacific.

The principal agricultural products are coffee (of a high quality), bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa beans and hemp, the soil being extremely fertile. Increasing attention is being paid to cattle raising.

The chief ports are Limón, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes most of the coffee exported, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. Bananas are principally exported from Golfito, a port which has been developed on the Pacific Coast by the United Fruit Co. In 1959, 1,055 ships of a gross tonnage of 3,445,686 entered at Costa Rican ports. About 400 miles of railroad are open. The country is well provided with airways, and Pan-American Airways, K.L.M., LACSA and TACA call at San José, while feeder services link the main centres of population with the capital.

Spanish is the language of the country. Education is compulsory and free. The literacy rate is the highest in Latin America. In post-war years there has been a big advance in the provision of social services.

FINANCE.	1959
Revenue	*Colones* 351,713,982
Expenditure	351,540,071
Public debt (Dec. 1959):—	
External	155,222,129
Internal	301,956,369

Exchange rates. Official rate, 5·60 *Colones* to U.S.$ and 15·60 *Colones* to £ Sterling. Free rate. *Colones* 6·63 = U.S.$1. *Colones* 18·56 = £1 Sterling (*see also* p. 84).

TRADE.	1958	1959
Total imports	$ U.S. 99,325,473	$ U.S. 102,653,827
Total exports	96,900,850	79,680,879
	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£1,687,658	£1,831,575
Exports to U.K.	399,316	495,148

The chief exports (1956) were coffee, bananas, cocoa beans, hemp, tunny fish, sugar, timber and rice. The imports, 49 per cent. from U.S.A. and 6 per cent. from U.K., consisted of flour, copper sulphate, textiles, mineral oils, motor vehicles, chemical products, fertilizers, lard, powdered milk, cement, bicycles, chinaware, etc.

CAPITAL, San José, pop. (1959), 144,454; Alajuela, 50,736; ΨPuntarenas, 49,870; Cartago, 41,960; Ψ Limón, 32,607; Heredia, 28,365 and Liberia, 16,437.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

San José.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency David Jarvis Mill Irving, C.B.E. (1956) £3,000

1st Secretary and Consul, J. D. Atkinson.

Attaché and Vice-Consul, E. S. A. Baker.

There is also a British Consular Office at *Port Limon*.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; sea transit direct 18 days; *viâ* New York, 20 days; Air Mails *viâ* New York), 3 to 10 days from London. Ocean Mail, 4 to 10 weeks.

CUBA

(Republica de Cuba.)

President, Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado, *appointed* July 17, 1959.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(January 5, 1959)

Prime Minister, Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz.

Minister of State (Foreign Affairs), Dr. Raul Roa y Garcia.

Armed Forces, Major Raúl Castro Ruz.

Justice, Dr. Alfredo Yabur Maluf.

Treasury, Capt. Rolando Díaz Aztarain.

Interior, Dr. José Alberto Naranho.

Communications, Eng. Enrique Oltuski Ozecki.

Public Works, Arch. Osmani Cienfuegos.

Commerce, Raul Cepero Bonilla.

Agriculture, Pedro Miret.

Public Health, Dr. J. Ramón Machado Ventura.

Social Welfare, Dra. Raquel Perez de Miret.

Education, Armando Hart Dávalos.

Labour, Augusto R. Martinez Sanchez.

National Economy, Dr. Regino Boti.

Transport, Julio Camacho Aguilera.

CUBAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

22 Mount Street, W.1.
[Mayfair: 6636]

Ambassador in London (vacant).
Consul, Señor Julio del Castillo, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.

Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1955) of 6,125,000.

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. [The island was under British rule for one year, 1762–1763, when it was returned to Spain in exchange for Florida.] Separatist agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and blood-thirsty war. In 1898 the government of the United States intervened and despatched the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which remains an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from Aug. to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated. In 1933 a revolution was followed by provisional government until May, 1936, when a constitutional government was elected. A new Constitution was promulgated in 1940, but its operation was suspended for various periods until February 24, 1955, when the Government elected on November 1, 1954, took office. A revolution led by Dr. Fidel Castro overthrew the Government of General Batista on January 1, 1959. A provisional government was set up and elections were promised within four years.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, there were (1953), about 5,750,000 acres under cultivation, of which 61 per cent. was under sugar. Tobacco, sweet potatoes, bananas, rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are sugar and tobacco; sugar crop (1959) 5,790,600 Spanish long tons; tobacco crop (1959) 40,500 metric tons; the chief product of the forests is mahogany. White cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The estimated livestock figures include (1955) 4,500,000 cattle and 400,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

11,256 route miles of railroad are open (public service 3,677; private lines on plantations and in mining areas 7,579) and about 12,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 8,291 miles of roads. The island forms an important stopping place for many international airlines.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the island, but English is widely understood. Education is compulsory and free. The University of Havana was founded in 1728 but until its enlargement under American auspices in the first quarter of the twentieth century no great progress was made in secondary or higher education. Public libraries have been established and there is a flourishing daily press with wide circulations.

FINANCE.

Public revenue in 1958 was estimated at $365,247,946 and in 1959 at $460,287,219. The public debt stood at $760,300,000 at the end of 1958.

Nominally $=U.S. $1. U.S. currency ceased to be legal tender in Cuba on June 30, 1951 (*see also* p. 84).

TRADE.

Imports, 1959	$600,000,000
Exports, 1959	638,000,000
Imports from U.K., 1959	£15,223,870
Exports to U.K., 1959	10,182,739

The exports are principally sugar, molasses and tobacco; the imports are food and beverages, textiles and machinery.

CAPITAL, Ψ Havana (pop., Census 1953, 783,162); other towns are Ψ Santiago (166,565), Holgüin (226,644), Camagüey (204,254), Santa Clara (144,630), and Ψ Cienfuegos (99,000).

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Chancery: Edif. Bolívar, Capdevila No. 102, 9th Floor. Postal address: Apartado 1069, Havana.)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
His Excellency Herbert Stanley Marchant, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960) £3,000
Head of Chancery and 1st Secretary (*Commercial*) I. J. M. Sutherland.
1st Secretary, A. S. Clark.
2nd Secretary and Consul, L. J. A. Parish.
2nd Secretary (*Commercial*), M. D. W. McCann.
3rd Secretary (*Commercial*) *and Vice-Consul*, J. G. MacDonald.
Naval and Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. W. Wootten, D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Resident at Caracas*).
Labour Attaché (*Resident in Mexico City*), J. S. Rew.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Havana*, *Camagüey* and *Santiago de Cuba*.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Československá Socialistická Republika.)

President, Antonin Novotný, *born* December 10, 1904, *elected* November 19, 1957.

CABINET.

(March 21, 1953.)

Prime Minister, Viliam Široký.
First Vice Premier, Dr. Jaromír Dolanský.
Vice Premiers, Václav Kopecky; Ludmila Jankovcova; Rudolf Barak; Otakar Simunek; Rudolf Strechaj.
Agriculture, Forestry and Water Conservancy, Lubomir Strougal.
State Control, Josef Krosnar.
Heavy Engineering, Josef Reitmayer.
Consumer Goods Industry, Mme. Bozena Machacova-Dostalova.
General Engineering, Karel Poláček.
Finance, Julius Duriš.
Justice, Dr. Alois Neuman.
National Defence, Gen. Bohumír Lomsky.
Internal Trade, Ladislav Brabec.
Interior, Rudolf Barak.
Health, Dr. Josef Plojhar.

Construction, Oldrich Beran.
Food Industry, Jindrich Uher.
Education and Culture, Dr. František Kahuda.
Foreign Trade, František Krajčir.
Fuel and Power, Oldřich Černík.
State Committee for Technology (vacant).
Foundries and Ore Mines, Miroslav Šmok.
Chemical Industry, Josef Pucik.
Foreign Affairs, Václav David.
Planning, Otakar Simunek.
Transport and Communications, Dr. František Vlasak.
Without Portfolio, Vasil Bilak; Stanislav Ulna; Pavol Majling; Dr. Zdenek Nejedly.

CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY IN LONDON.
6–7 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.
[Bayswater: 9291.]

Ambassador, His Excellency Miroslav Galuška (1958).
Counsellor, Miroslav Jiráska.
Military and Air Attaché, Maj. Bohumil Suchý (*acting*).
Commercial Counsellor, Ladislav Malý.
Commercial Attaché, Bohuslav Fremr.
1st Secretaries, Dr. Jan Šnobl; Dr. Zdenek Jodas.
2nd Secretaries, Stanislav Kroupa; Jiří Sobotka.
3rd Secretaries, Pavel Džunda; Vladimír Koudelka; Ludvík Olšovský.
Attachés, Viktor Bačík; Dr. Zdenek Hazlbauer; Přemysl Holan.

Area and Population.—Czechoslovakia, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918 (Czechoslovak Independence Day), the territory thus affected having an area of 53,700 square miles.

Since the War of 1939–45 the territory and population of the Republic have undergone change. By a treaty with the Soviet Union (June 29, 1945) Ruthenia was ceded to U.S.S.R., thus reducing the area by over 4,000 square miles and the population by over 750,000. In addition, the Sudeten German minority was expelled as sanctioned at the Potsdam Conference and the latest estimate of the population (Dec. 8, 1958) is 13,518,021.

Government.—In September, 1938, Adolf Hitler demanded the cession of the Sudeten districts. On Sept. 29, 1938, a Four Power Conference at Munich acquiesced in the annexation of the territory on the understanding that no further demands would be made, but on March 14, 1939, Nazi troops invaded Czechoslovakia, in flagrant violation of the terms of the Munich Conference, and two days later Adolf Hitler proclaimed that Czechoslovakia had "ceased to exist"; a "Slovak State" was established and Bohemia and Moravia were declared a Protectorate of the Reich.

On July 22, 1940, Great Britain recognized the Czechoslovak National Committee set up in London as a provisional Czechoslovak Government, and on July 18, 1941, Great Britain fully recognized the Czechoslovak Government headed by President Benés.

Following the liberation of Eastern Slovakia by Soviet forces in 1945, President Benés and most of the members of his Government left London for Moscow for discussions with the Czechoslovak *émigré* movement in the Soviet Union on the formation of a new Government which would have its seat on Czechoslovak territory. The composition and programme of this Government, which was headed by M. Z. Fierlinger, were announced at Kosice in Slovakia on April 4, 1945. The Kosice Government included equal representation of four Czech parties (Czech Socialists, Social Democrats, Communists and Popular Party) and two Slovak parties (Democrats and Communists).

The first elections in the liberated Republic were held on May 26, 1946, the Communists emerging as the leading party with 38 per cent. of the votes cast. On July 3, 1946, K. Gottwald, the Communist leader, formed a Government of parties participating in a National Front. The uneasy alliance between the parties was terminated by a crisis precipitated by the mass resignation on February 20, 1948, of Ministers representing parties opposed to the Communists in protest against the widespread introduction of Communists into the police force by the Communist Minister of the Interior. The Communist Party, with the aid of Action Committees, seized power, and on February 25 a new Government, predominantly Communist, was formed. On May 30, 1948, new elections were held, the choice lying between a single joint election list of parties in the National Front, and a blank vote. The Communist control of the country is now unqualified. On July 11, 1960, a new constitution was proclaimed, replacing that of 1948. Its purpose was to express the fact that Czechoslovakia is now deemed to have completed the construction of Socialism and to be on the road to true Communism. The official title of the State was accordingly changed to "The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic".

The first Five-Year plan which came to an end in December, 1953, was largely concerned with extending heavy industry and industrializing Slovakia. It was officially claimed that production had doubled during the plan, but it was also admitted that the economy had been thrown out of balance by poor progress in the development of ore reserves, fuel, power and agricultural production. The second Five-Year plan began on Jan. 1, 1956, after two interim years (1954 and 1955) devoted to correcting these faults. Gross industrial production is said to be expanding at a rate of 10–11 per cent. per annum, the emphasis remaining on heavy industry. Progress in hard coal production and in increasing power generating capacity, however, has been less good, and agricultural production has remained virtually stagnant in spite of the continued formation of agricultural co-operatives.

Language and Literature.—Czech and Slovak are the official languages but the literature is mainly Czech in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. The Reformation gave a widespread impulse to Czech literature, the writings of Jan Hus (who was martyred in 1415) familiarizing the people with Wyclif's teaching. This impulse endured to the close of the seventeenth century when Amos Komensky, or Comenius (1592–1670) was expelled from the country. Under Austrian repression, and with the outlawing of the national language, there was a period of stagnation until the national revival in the early nineteenth century. Modern prose drama and fiction are represented by several authors of international reputation, notably K. M. Capek-Chod (1860–1927), F. X. Svoboda (1860–1943), Jaroslav Hilbert (1871–1936), Viktor Dyk (1877–1931), Arnost Dvorák (1880–1933), Ivan Olbracht (*b.* 1882), K. Capek (1890–1938), and Vladimír Vancura (1891–1942). Liberty of the press ceased with the violation of independence in 1939. It was temporarily restored on the liberation of the country. After the Communist coup of February 25, 1948, however, freedom of the press was "curtailed." All papers and periodicals were forced to follow the party line and a number of publications were banned.

Education.—In 1958–59 the number of pupils in general (primary and secondary) schools was given

as 2,011,232. In addition there were, in 1958–59, 192,116 pupils at technical schools, and a further 51,539 adults studying extra-murally. Education is compulsory and free for all children from the ages of 6 to 14. There are four universities in Czechoslovakia of which the most famous is Charles University in Prague (founded 1348), the others being situated at Bratislava, Brno and Olomouc. In 1958–59 the number of university students was said to be 74,896, with another 20,903 extra-mural students.

Finance.—The Czechoslovak currency is the Czechoslovak *Koruna* (*Kčs.*=Czechoslovak crown) of 100 *heller*. From the devaluation of the pound in 1949 up to May 30, 1953, the exchange rate was *Kčs.* 139·58=£1. On June 1, 1953, the official rate was changed to *Kčs.* 20·16=£1, but a bonus of 100 per cent. was added to certain non-commercial transfers including the encashment of travellers' cheques. This change took place as the result of an internal currency reform when a new currency was issued at a basic exchange rate of *Kčs.* 1·00 of the new currency for *Kčs.* 5·00 of the old. The present rate is *Kčs.* 20·10=£1. The 100 per cent. bonus still applies. The Budget estimates for 1960 total *Kčs.* 103,406,000,000 for expenditure and *Kčs.* 103,593,000,000 for revenue.

Trade with U.K., 1959: Imports, £6,156,235; Exports to U.K., £9,068,848.

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia with a population (1957) of 978,634. Other towns are Brno (Brunn), capital of Moravia (306,371), Bratislava (Pressburg), capital of Slovakia (246,695), Ostrava (199,206) and Plzen (Pilsen) (134,273).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Thunovská ulice 14, Prague I.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Cecil Cuthbert Parrott, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960) £3,800
1st Secretaries, D. S. L. Dodson, M.C.; A. Harrington.
1st Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, Miss R. H. V. Benson.
Vice Consul, P. Kinsella.
3rd Secretaries, N. H. Marshall; D. J. E. Ratford.
Military Attaché, Col. P. J. Kent, O.B.E.
Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. J. Moore.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. L. T. Bryant-Fenn, O.B.E., D.F.C.
Administrative Officer, J. Easton.

DENMARK

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Frederik IX, K.G., elder son of King Christian X, *born* March 11, 1899; *suc.* April 20, 1947; *married* May 24, 1935, Princess Ingrid (born March 28, 1910), daughter of H.M. King Gustav VI Adolf, King of Sweden; and has issue Princess Margrethe, *born* April 16, 1940 (*Heir Presumptive*), Princess Benedikte, *born* April 29, 1944, and Princess Anne-Marie, *born* Aug. 30, 1946.

CABINET.

(February 21, 1960.)

Prime Minister, Viggo Kampmann.
Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Viggo Starcke.
Finance, Prof. Kjeld Philip.
Foreign Affairs, J. O. Krag.
Interior, Sören Olesen.
Public Works and Greenland, Kaj Lindberg.
Social Affairs, Julius Bomholt.
Fisheries, Oluf Pedersen.
Defence, Poul Hansen.
Agriculture. Karl Skytte.
Labour, Kai Bundvad.
Education, Jörgen Jörgensen.
Ecclesiastical Affairs, Mrs. Bodil Koch.
Commerce, Handicrafts, Industry and Shipping, Lars P. Jensen.
Justice, Hans Hækkerup.
Economic and Nordic Affairs, Bertel Dahlgaard.
Housing, Carl P. Jensen.

ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON.

29 Pont Street, S.W.1

[Sloane: 9891.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Vincens de Steensen-Leth, G.C.V.O. (1954).
Counsellor, Birger Kronmann.
Secretary, Mogens Prehn.
Attaché, Lars Blinkenberg.
Naval and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Jens Børge Danielsen.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H.H. Prince Georg of Denmark, C.V.O.
Agricultural Counsellor, P. A. Moltesen.
Asst. Agricultural Attaché, Peter Meldgaard-Jensen.
Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, H. Agerbak.
Asst. Press and Cultural Attaché, S. S. Ostergaard.
Fisheries Attaché, J. C. Bogstad.
Consulate-General, 67 Pont St., S.W.1. [Kensington: 6656.]
Consul-General, Henning Hjorth-Nielsen (*Commercial Counsellor*).
Consul, Hans Adolf Biering (*Commercial Secretary*).
Vice-Consuls, Bent Christensen (*Commercial Secretary*); Erik Andersen (*Commercial Secretary*).
Consul, C. Jacobsen.
Vice-Consul, T. F. Germer.

AREA AND POPULATION.—A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Funen, Lolland, etc., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′–57° 45′ N. lat., and 8° 5′–15° 12′ E. long., with an area of 16,603 square miles, and a population estimated (January 1, 1960) at 4,531,860. In 1959 there were 73,928 births, 42,159 deaths and 34,414 marriages.

GOVERNMENT.—Under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark Act of June 5, 1953, the legislature consists of one chamber, the *Folketing*, of not more than 179 members, including 2 for the Faröe and 2 for Greenland. The voting age is 23 years. In the 1957 elections the Social Democrats obtained 70 seats; Venstre 45; Conservatives 30; Radicals 14; Single Tax Party 9; Communists 6; Faröe 2; Greenlanders 2; Slesvig Party (German Minority) 1.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by taxation. Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen (founded in 1478) and Aarhus (1933).

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Danish language is akin to Swedish and Norwegian. Danish literature, ancient and modern, embraces all forms of expression, familiar names being Hans Christian Andersen (1805–1875), Söeren Kierkegaard (1813–1855) and Georg Brandes (1842–1927), with Henrik Pontoppidan (1857–1943) and Karl Gjellerup (1857–1919), who shared the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1917, and Johannes V. Jensen (1873–1950), who received the same award in 1945. Over 200 newspapers are published in Denmark; 11 daily papers are published in Copenhagen.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Twenty-one per cent. of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and about 48 per cent. by manufactures and trade. The chief products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, seeds, cattle, horses, pigs and dairy

produce; manufactures based on imported raw material cover most of the home consumption.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Mercantile marine (ships above 100 gross tonnage) (December, 1958) 853 ships, with a gross tonnage of 2,112,311. in 1959 there were 4,343 kilometres of railway and 499.733 kilometres of telegraph and telephone lines.

FINANCE	1960–61
Revenue (*Budget estimate*)	*Kr.* 6,797,000,000
Expenditure (*Budget estimate*)	6,005,000,000

Government Debt (March 31, 1959):—

Internal	7,838,000,000
External	1,089,000,000

Rate of Exchange—Kr. 19.36 = £1 (*see also* p. 84).

TRADE	1959
Total Imports	*Kr.*11,013,000,000
Total Exports	9,494,000,000

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£76,728,389	£87,699,943
Exports to U.K.	115,479,200	134,308,594

The principal imports are solid and liquid fuels, pulp, paper and cardboard; wood and cork, fertilizers, textiles, iron and steel, machinery, vehicles, food and feeding-stuffs. The chief exports are agricultural produce, butter, bacon, eggs, meat and livestock, ships, machinery, pharmaceuticals and ready made clothing.

CAPITAL, ΨCopenhagen. Population (1955), 560,319. Other centres are ΨAarhus, 118,943; ΨAalborg 83,210; ΨOdense, 105,915; ΨHorsens, 36,567; ΨRanders, 41,720; ΨEsbjerg, 50,921; ΨFredericia 27,910; ΨKolding, 33,169; ΨVejle, 30,758 and Roskilde 28,878.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

Copenhagen, distant from London 728 miles; transit 36 hours by sea.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Offices, Kastelsvej 38–40, Copenhagen.

Residence, Bredgade 26, Copenhagen.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir William Montagu-Pollock, K.C.M.G. (1960) £4,100

Counsellor, R. W. Selby.

Commercial Counsellor (*and H.M. Consul-General*), A. H. Ballantyne, C.V.O.

1st Secretaries, R. A. Noakes (*H.M. Consul*); M. A. C. Cope; J. Mellon (*Agricultural and Food Attaché*); G. H. Greenhalgh (*Scientific Attaché*) (*Resident in Stockholm*); Miss M. I. Mackie (*Information*).

2nd Secretaries, R. T. Higgins; D. R. Collard.

3rd Secretary, Major C. L. Bayliss.

Naval and Military Attaché, Cdr. Hon. D. W. E. Chubb, R.N.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. H. G. Jenks. (*Resident in Stockholm*).

Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. R. B. Lord, A.F.C.

Assistant Air Attaché, Sqn.-Ldr. D. P. Roberts (*Resident in Stockholm*).

Chaplain, Rev. I. A. Cardell-Oliver.

There are also Vice-Consulates at *Aabenraa, Aalborg, Aarhus, Esbjerg* and *Odense*; and at *Thorshavn* (Faroë). There is a Consular Agent at *Klaksvig* (Faroë).

BRITISH COUNCIL.

Representative, M. W. Blake (*Cultural Attaché*), c/o The British Embassy.

Outlying Parts of the Kingdom

The outlying parts of Denmark have about 55,000 inhabitants. The FAROË, or Sheep Islands (540 sq. m. pop. (1955) 32,456), capital, Thorshavn, are governed by a *Lagting* of 25 members, and send 2 representatives to the *Folketing* at Copenhagen. On September 14, 1946, the Lagting, with the consent of the Danish Government, for its own guidance held a plebiscite on the Faroe. About one-third of the electors did not, however, take part in the voting: of the rest a little more than half the votes cast were in favour of separation from Denmark and the establishment of a republic. At a subsequent general election for the Lagting a great majority voted in favour of remaining a part of the Kingdom of Denmark with a certain extent of home rule. In 1948 the Faroe received a certain measure of home rule. Special Faroese affairs are administered by a council of 3 members. Trade with U.K. in 1959 totalled: Imports, £530,552; Exports, £906,980. GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 132,000 sq. m., total area about 840,000 sq. m., population, Dec. 31, 1955, 27,101), is divided into 3 provinces (West, North and East). West Greenland (capital, Godthaab) has a *Landsraad* of 14 members and sends 2 representatives to the *Folketing* at Copenhagen. The trade of Greenland is mainly under the management of the Royal Greenland Trade Department; discoveries of lead were made in 1948. Imports from U.K. (1959), £195,642. The United States of America has acquired certain rights to maintain air bases in Greenland.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(República Dominicana.)

President, Dr. Joaquin Balaguere, *assumed office* Aug. 3, 1960.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

37 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 6149; 6140]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, Dr. Héctor García-Godoy (1959).

Consulate-General

Flat 2, Colette Court, 126 Sloane Street, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 5321]

Consul-General, Señorita Maria Perdomo.

There are also Consular Offices at *Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, Grimsby, Sheffield, Southampton, Plymouth, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow* and *Belfast*.

The Dominican Republic, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hispaniola, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America.

The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December, 1492, who named it "La Española" or "Little Spain." In 1496 he ordered his brother, Bartholomew Columbus, to found the capital at the mouth of the Ozama River, on the south of the island, which city he called Santo Domingo. The island immediately became the objective for adventurous Spanish colonists, who exploited the native Indians for the sake of the gold found in the streams. African negroes were imported for the sugar and other plantations both in Santo Domingo and Haiti.

In 1821 Santo Domingo broke away from Spain and declared itself independent, but in 1822 it was invaded and subjugated by its negro neighbours from the west, the Haitians. The latter were driven out on Feb. 27, 1844, when the Dominican Republic was definitely proclaimed by the natives.

The country was occupied by American marines from 1916 until the adoption of a new Constitution in 1924. In July, 1924, a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the Customs and the redemption of foreign obligations,

which continued to be administered by an American official. On Sept. 24, 1940, a new convention was signed at Washington; this provided for the withdrawal of the U.S. Receiver-General, the Customs to be collected by the Dominican Government, and the whole public revenue to be deposited in an agreed bank, the service of the debt being recognized as a first charge on the deposit. Congress consists of a Senate of 26 members, elected for 6 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies of 64 members, also elected for 5 years.

The Dominican Republic lies between Cuba on the west and Puerto Rico on the east and covers an area of about 19,322 square miles, with a population of 2,703,656 (July 1957). The climate is tropical in the low lands and semi-tropical to temperate in the higher altitudes. According to local classification there are 1,289 miles of first class and 1,412 miles of second class and inter-communal roads in the Republic. There is a direct road from Ciudad Trujillo to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, enabling the journey to be made in one day. There are about 80 miles (Sánchez–La Vega) of public railway, and a telephone system connects practically all the principal towns of the republic. The Dirección General de Comunicaciones, All American Cables and Radio Corporation of America maintain an efficient telegraph service with all parts of the world. There are 28 commercial broadcasting stations and there is a television station operated by La Voz Dominicana, which with the help of relay stations provides reception of its programmes throughout the Republic. A second television station in Ciudad Trujillo-Rahintel transmits to the Ciudad Trujillo area.

Spanish is the language of the Republic and education has made considerable progress.

Sugar, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco are the most important crops. Other products are peanuts, maize, rice, bananas, molasses, salt, cement, timber, cattle, iron ore, sisal products, honey and chocolate. There are several light industries producing sisal bags and rope, glass products, cotton textiles, shoes, paper, rum, matches, peanut oil and other products.

The Republic is served by five airlines, Pan-American, Caribair, Delta Air Lines, Compania Brasileina de Aviacion (VARIG) and the Compania Dominicana de Aviacion. The new international airport 18 miles to the east of Ciudad Trujillo is now in full operation.

FINANCE

	1959	1960†
Revenue	$152,469,000	$138,427,740
Expenditure	151,365,969	134,170,730

† Estimated.

One *Dominican Peso* = $1·00 U.S. (*see also* p. 84).

TRADE

	1958	1959
Imports	$124,797,453	$117,538,338
Exports	133,656,761	130,135,772
Imports from U.K.	£1,871,885	£1,579,329
Exports to U.K.	11,807,029	7,451,157

The chief imports are machinery, foodstuffs, iron and steel, cotton textiles and yarns, mineral oils (including petrol), cars and other motor vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, electrical equipment and accessories, construction material, paper and paper products, and rubber and rubber products; the chief exports are sugar, coffee, cocoa, chocolate and molasses.

The principal export to U.K. over a number of years has been sugar.

CAPITAL, Ciudad Trujillo (formerly called Santo Domingo), population (estimated 1959) 327,958. Other centres are Santiago de los Caballeros (69,060); San Pedro de Macoris (22,071); San Francisco de Macoris (22,979) ΨPuerto Plata (17,412); Barahona (18,043); La Vega (17,911) and La Romana (20,416). A census was conducted in August, 1960.

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Avenida Independencia, 84, Ciudad Trujillo.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Wilfred Wolters McVittie, C.M.G. (1958).

1st Secretary and Consul, D. Reis, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Ciudad Trujillo*, *Puerto Plata* and *San Pedro de Macoris*.

ECUADOR

(Republica del Ecuador)

President of the Republic, Dr. José Maria Velasco Ibarra, *elected* June 5, 1960; *assumed office*, Sept. 1, 1960.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1

[Knightsbridge: 1367]

Ambassador in London, Major Don Leonidas Plaza (1957).

Counsellor (vacant).

Air Attaché, Gen. Bolivar Pico.

Military Attaché, Col. Arrata.

3rd Secretary, Miss L. Guerrero.

Consuls at *Liverpool*, *Birmingham* and *Glasgow*.

Area and Population.—Ecuador is an equatorial State of South America, the mainland extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 4° 50′ S., and between 75° 20′ and 81° W. long., comprising an area reduced by boundary settlements with Peru (Jan. 29, 1942) to about 226,000 sq. miles.

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 20 provinces and one territory. It has a population estimated (June, 1959) at 4,169,204, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peak of which is Aconcagua, in the Chilean sector (22,976 ft.), the highest peaks in Ecuador being Chimborazo (20,498 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Carihuairazo (16,515 ft.); Cotocachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayas, Mira, Santiago, Chone, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) *Islands* forming the province of Colon, were annexed by Ecuador in 1832. The archipelago lies in the Pacific, about 500 miles from Saint Elena peninsula, the most westerly point of the mainland. There are 12 large and several hundred smaller islands with a total area of about 3,000 sq. miles and an estimated population (1959) of 1,790. The capital is San Cristobal, on Chatham Island. Although the archipelago lies on the equator, the temperature of the surrounding water is well below equatorial average owing to the *Antarctic Humboldt Current*. The islands export guano and orchilla moss. There is an increasing amount of fishing, mainly for the North American market.

Government.—The former *Kingdom of Quito* was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part

of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822). A new constitution was issued on Dec. 31, 1946.

Production and Industry.—The chief products are bananas, cocoa, coffee, rice, petroleum, straw hats, vegetable ivory and balsa wood. The petroleum, like the products of Ecuador's farm lands and cotton industry, which are extensive, is almost wholly consumed internally. Small amounts of gold, silver and lead are mined, and emeralds and rubies are occasionally found.

Communications.—There are about 2,000 miles of permanent roads and 2,500 miles of roads which are only open during the dry season. There are about 750 miles of railway, including the railway from Quito to Guayaquil. The laying of a new track from Ibarra to San Lorenzo has now been completed. Seven commercial airlines (Panagra, Area, Braniff, K.L.M., Avianca, Equatoriana de Aviación and Air France), operate international flights, linking Ecuador with New York, Miami, Lima, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, etc. Area and other Ecuadorian companies operate internal services between all important towns.

Defence.—The standing Army has a strength of about 8,000. There is an Air Force of some 40 front line aircraft and a small Navy. All are being advised by U.S. missions.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. The electorate of Congress is confined to adult male and female citizens who can read and write, and in recent years considerable headway has been made in reducing the high figure of illiteracy. 3 daily newspapers are published at Quito and 6 at Guayaquil. Elementary education is free and compulsory. In 1957–58 there were 501,622 pupils at the 4,661 primary schools and 53,840 pupils at the 249 High Schools. The 6 Universities (at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Loja and Portoviejo) and the Polytechnic School at Quito had 6,646 students in the same year.

FINANCE	1960
Revenue (*Budget Estimates*) ... *Sucres*	1,550,403,590
Expenditure (*Budget Estimates*) .	1,550,403,590
Internal Debt (Sept. 30, 1959) .	715,914,000
External Debt (do.)	$U.S.25,836,000

Official rate of Exchange: *Sucres* 42·42 = £1. (*See also* p. 84.)

As from Jan. 1, 1954, imports were classified under two headings. List I contains essential and semi-essential items which are payable at the official rate of exchange. List II contains luxuries and semi-luxuries which are payable at the free rate of exchange (*Sucres* 47–50 = £1). Import licences are required for all merchandise and these are issued by the Central Bank of Ecuador.

TRADE	1958	1959
Imports.....	$U.S. 96,382,896	$U.S. 97,245,975
Exports.....	87,243,879	92,164,473
Imports from U.K., 1959		£2,105,420
Exports to U.K., 1959.....		325,394

In 1959 the United States sent about 51·2 per cent. of Ecuadorean imports and received about 63 per cent. of her exports.

The chief exports are cocoa, coffee, bananas, rice, caoutchouc, vegetable, ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats and coffee; the chief imports are textiles, machinery, foodstuffs, and manufactured goods.

CAPITAL, Quito. Population (1959), 267,798. ΨGuavaquil (338,812) is the chief port; other centres are Cuenca (57,338); and Riobamba (34,268).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Calle G. Suarez (P.O. Box No. 314), Quito (*from* Mar., 1961).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Charles Alan Gerald Meade, C.M.G. (1959)..... £3,800
1st Secretary and Consul, J. E. Cable.
3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, B. T. Holmes.

There are British Consular Offices at *Quito* and *Guayaquil*.

EGYPT. *See* United Arab Republic

ETHIOPIA

(Ya Ityopia Nigusa Nagast Mangist)

Emperor of Ethiopia, His Imperial Majesty Hailé Selassié I, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., son of the late Ras Makonnen, Governor of Hara; *born* July 23, 1892; *married in* July, 1911, Waizero (*Lady*) Manen, daughter of Dejazmatch Asfau Mikael, son of Negus (*King*) Mikael of Wollo; *crowned as Negus* Oct., 1928; *proclaimed Emperor* April 2, 1930; *crowned as Emperor* Nov. 2, 1930; *in exile* 1936–1940; *led his patriot army* 1940–41; *returned to his capital* May 5, 1941.

Crown Prince, H.I.H. Prince Asfa Wossen, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., eldest son of the Emperor, *born* July 27, 1916; *married* May 9, 1932, Walatta Israel daughter of Ras Siyum, whom he divorced in 1945, when he married Waizero Madferiash Worq, daughter of Major-General Ababa Damtaw.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
17 Princes Gate, S.W.7
[Kensington: 7212]

Ambassador, His Excellency Lij Endalkatchew Makonnen, C.V.O.
Counsellor (vacant).
2nd Secretaries, Ato Ghetachew Tadesse; Ato Kebede Makonnen.
3rd Secretary, Miss K. Makonnen.
Cultural Attaché, Ato Abebe Kebede.

Position and Extent.—Ethiopia (or Abyssinia) is an inland country in North-Eastern Africa, bounded on the north by the former Italian Colony of Eritrea, which was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown in September, 1952, in accordance with the United Nations Resolution of Dec. 2, 1950; on the south by Kenya; on the west by the Sudan; and on the east by French Somaliland and the Republic of Somalia. The area is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with a population officially estimated at 18,000,000, of whom about one-third are of the ruling race of Amharas and the remainder mainly Gallas, Guraghi, Sidama, Agao, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakil and Somalis on the east.

Ethiopia is mainly a mountainous country, volcanic in origin, with several peaks of about 14,000 ft., notably in the centre and in the Simien range in the north; many other mountains exceed 10,000 ft. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaux are well watered, with a genial climate. On the high plateau there are two main seasons in the year, a dry winter, October to May, and a rainy summer from June to September, with a season of "small rains" occurring generally in March. The chief river is

the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also rise in the Ethiopian highlands.

The Amharas, who inhabit the provinces of Tigre, Begemdir, Gojjam, parts of Shoa, and many of the Gallas, are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church). The head of the Coptic Church is the Coptic Patriarch at Alexandria. Since 1950 Bishops have, however, been appointed by the local Metropolitan Bishop, without direct recourse to Alexandria. Moslems predominate in some areas, notably Harar and Jimma and Arussi, the Moslem centre being at Harar. The province of Gamu Gofa and parts of Sidamo and Arussi have considerable pagan elements.

Government.—On the basis of the 1955 Constitution, elections were held in 1957 and the Chamber of Deputies met for the first time at the end of that year. The Chamber enjoys greater fiscal control than the past Assembly and there is a limited degree of ministerial responsibility to Parliament. The Senate continues to be nominated by the Emperor.

Production and Industry.—The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, &c., flourish: in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, coffee, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes and oil seeds are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. Coffee provided approximately 55 per cent. of the country's total exports by value in 1959. The forests are a potential source of wealth. Horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

Communications.—A railway links Addis Ababa, the capital, *via* Dire-Dawa, with Jibuti, 486 miles away. Several roads were constructed before and during the Italian occupation; the principal road runs from Addis Ababa to Dessie and on to Asmara in Eritrea, with a branch from Dessie to Assab on the Red Sea Coast. Ethiopia has access to the Red Sea at Massawa and Assab, ports being a federal responsibility. Gondar is linked to Asmara by a road through Axum and Adua. Others run from Addis Ababa west to Lekemti, south-west to Jimma, Gore and Gambela, south to the Kenya frontier, and in the East from Dire Dawa to Harar and British Somaliland. Partly financed by large loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, much further improvement and extension of roads is being undertaken. The Ethiopian Air Lines maintain regular services from Addis Ababa to most of the provincial towns. External services are operated to Jibuti, Taiz, Hodeida, Port Sudan, Cairo, Khartoum, Nairobi, Athens and Frankfurt. Further links with other cities in Africa are being planned.

Defence.—A Ministry of Defence has been instituted. The armed forces comprise the Imperial Army, the Imperial Bodyguard, the Imperial Air Force and the Imperial Navy. The Army consists of infantry, artillery, engineers, signals, ordnance, and supply services, and has an armoured squadron of light tanks and armoured cars. The Imperial Bodyguard consists of infantry, with some artillery and armoured cars. An American Military Mission trains the Army, and Swedish officers are employed in the Ministry of Defence. There is now a military academy at Harar. The Imperial Air Force comprises three attack squadrons and a flying training school. The aircraft are of British and Swedish manufacture and the training staff is Swedish.

The Imperial Navy, which has been started with the formation of a Naval School at Massawa with Norwegian instructors, has two coastal cutters.

Education.—Elementary education is provided without religious discrimination by Government schools in the main centres of population; there are also Mission schools. In or near the capital are several secondary schools, a university college, a technical school, an agricultural school, a theological college, commercial school, and a teacher-training college; also cadet-schools for the Army, Imperial Guard, Air Force, and Police. Schools of higher grade than elementary are also to be found in some of the provincial capitals. Amharic is the official language of instruction, with English as the first foreign language. Arabic is taught in Koran Schools; and Ge'ez (the ancient Ethiopic) in Christian Church Schools, which abound. Adult education is met to some extent by institutes which provide evening classes in Addis Ababa.

Finance

	1958–59 Ordinary	Extraordinary
Revenue	£28,800,000	£7,100,000
Expenditure	26,200,000	9,700,000

Currency.—The Ethiopian dollar has a value of 5·52 grains of fine gold and is divided into 100 cents. It was first issued by the State Bank of Ethiopia in July, 1945, at an exchange rate of Ethiopian $10 = £1, backed almost entirely by sterling securities. Ethiopia did not devalue her currency in line with sterling in September, 1949, and a rate of E$7 = £1 has been maintained since that date.

Trade

Total Imports (Yr. to Dec. 10, 1958)	£27,657,143
Total Exports (Yr. to Dec. 10, 1958)	22,400,000
Imports from U.K., 1959	2,663,904
Exports to U.K., 1959	1,545,340

The chief imports by value are cottons, petroleum products, machinery, motor vehicles and parts; the principal exports by value being coffee, oilseeds, hides and skins, cereals and pulses.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (estimated population 400,000), also capital of the province of Shoa; other provincial capitals are Makale (Tigré), Gondar (Begemdir), Dessie (Wallo), Debra Markos (Gojjam), Lekemti (Wallega), Goré (Ilubbabor), Jimma (Kaffa), Chencha (Gamu-Gofa), Yirgalem (Sidamo), Aselle (Arusi), and Harar (Harar). Besides these, Dire-Dawa, Gambela, and Aduwa are towns of some importance. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, Lalibela and elsewhere.

ETHIOPIAN FLAG: Three horizontal bands; green, yellow, red.

ERITREA

A former colony of Italy, Eritrea extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2′ N., to Ras Demoira, 12° 42′ N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Sudan, on S. by Ethiopia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a high, mountainous hogsback interposed between the Red Sea and the Sudan, flanked on east and west by flatter territory. The mountains range up to 10,000 ft. and Asmara, the capital (pop. 120,000, 7,000 Italians), stands at 7,800 ft. above mean sea level. Total area, 48,350 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000, of whom about 12,000 are Europeans. Of the population about half are Coptic Christians and the remaining half are Moslems.

Eritrea was administered by Great Britain from the end of the Second World War until September 15, 1952, when in accordance with a resolution of the United Nations Assembly of December 2, 1950, it was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown. A new Constitution for Eritrea, drawn up by the U.N. Commissioner, and approved by

the Eritrean Constituent Assembly, was ratified by the Emperor Haile Selassié on August 11, 1952. The Government of Eritrea has legislative, executive and judicial powers in domestic affairs, and its jurisdiction extends to all matters not vested in the Federal Government, including health, education, welfare, law and order, the levying of taxes and adoption of a budget. Defence, currency, foreign affairs, finance, foreign trade and communications (including ports) are within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The Federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia was ratified by the Emperor Haile Selassié on September 11, 1952, and came into effect with the final handing over of authority by the British Administration at midnight on September 15, 1952.

Full executive power is, subject to certain safeguards, in the hands of a Chief Executive elected by the Assembly to hold office during its own term, but not responsible to the Assembly. The single chamber Assembly is elected by all adult males of federal nationality. There is also in Eritrea a representative of the Emperor who has certain formal rights and prerogatives not affecting Eritrea's autonomy. English was adopted as the official language of the Eritrean Assembly.

Chief Executive of Eritrea, Dejasmach Asfeha Welde Mikael, *appointed* 1955.

ΨMassawa (pop. 27,000) is the chief port, where there is a good harbour, other centres being Keren (10,000), Decamere (9,000), Adi Ugri, Agordat and Tessenei. A railway from Massowa runs to Asmara and thence inland to Keren and Agordat, with projected extensions towards the S.E. boundary.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Addis Ababa)

Ambassador, His Excellency Denis Arthur Hepworth Wright, C.M.G. (1959)..... £3,800
Counsellor, M. G. L. Joy, M.C.
Naval Attaché, Captain R. K. N. Emden, R.N.
Military Attaché, Colonel K. Nurk, M.C.
Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. G. W. Buckland, D.F.C.
Attaché, Dr. H. F. Mooney, C.B.E.
Second Secretary, E. A. J. Fergusson.
First Secretary (Commercial), M. B. Eaden.
First Secretary and Consul, R. G. Peel, M.B.E.
Second Secretary (Commercial), J. G. Dixon.
Second Secretary (Information Officer), J. A. MacLeod.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Addis Ababa*, *Asmara*, *Harar* and *Meza*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, P. G. Lloyd.

FINLAND
(Suomi)

President, Dr. Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, *born* 1900, *elected* Feb. 15, 1956, for term of six years.

CABINET
(January 14, 1959)

Prime Minister, V. J. Sukselainen.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister, Ralf Törngren.
Communications and Public Works, Kauno Kleemola.
Associate Minister of Communications and Public Works, Arvo Korsimo.
Social Affairs, Vieno Simonen.
Associate Minister of Social Affairs, Eeli Erkkilä.
Interior, Eemil Luukka.
Finance, Wiljam Sarjala.
Associate Minister of Finance, Pauli Lehtosalo.
Commerce and Industry, Ahti Karjalainen.
Justice, Antti Hannikainen.
Education, Heikki Hosia.
Agriculture, Einari Jaakkola.
Associate Minister of Agriculture, Toivo Antilo.
Defence, Leo Häppölä.

FINNISH EMBASSY IN LONDON
66 Chester Square, S.W.1
[Sloane: 0771]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Leo Tuominen (1957).

Area and Population.—A country situated on the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, with a total area of 130,127 square miles, of which 70 per cent. is forest, 9 per cent. cultivated, 9 per cent. lakes and 12 per cent. waste and other land, population (Jan. 1, 1959) 4,412,631. In 1957 the birth rate was 19·9 per 1,000, death rate 9·4 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate is 28·1 per 1,000 live births. 96 per cent. of the people are Lutherans, 1·7 per cent. Greek Orthodox and 2·3 per cent. belong to other religious bodies. The loss of Karelia meant resettling about 480,000 refugees mainly on some 46,000 new farms provided by the Government, partly from holdings exceeding 62 acres and partly by purchase.

The Aland Archipelago (Ahvenanmaa), a group of small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, covers about 572 square miles, with a population (1954) of 21,486 (97 per cent. Swedish-speaking). The islands have a semi-autonomous status.

Government.—Under the Constitution there is a single Chamber (*Eduskunta*) for which women are eligible, now composed of 200 members, elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. The legislative power is vested in the Chamber and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President who is elected for a period of 6 years.

After the last general election in July, 1958, 10 Social Democrat Deputies who had been elected on official party lists joined the Social Democrat opposition group in the Diet. The present state of the parties, therefore, is as follows:—Finnish People's Democratic League (Communist), 50; Agrarian Union, 47; Social Democrat Party, 38; Conservatives, 29; Swedish People's Party, 14; Social Democrat Opposition, 13; Finnish People's Party (Liberal), 8; Small Farmers' Party, 1.

Defence.—By the terms of the Peace Treaty (Feb. 10, 1947) with U.K. and U.S.S.R., the army is limited to a force not exceeding 34,000. The Navy is limited to a total of 10,000 tons displacement with personnel not exceeding 4,500. The Air Force, including naval air arm, is limited to 60 machines with a personnel not exceeding 3,000. Bombers or aircraft with bomb-carrying facilities are expressly forbidden. The Defence Forces contain a cadre of regular officers and N.C.O.'s, but their bulk is provided by conscripts who serve for 8–11 months. None of the defence forces has the full complement permitted.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free for all children from 7 to 15 years, and in 1951–52 there were 492,000 in attendance at primary schools, with 101,000 in secondary schools and 31,000 in colleges for vocational training. There are 11 Higher Schools with 4,400 students, and 4 universities: the State University of Helsinki (about 9,000 students); 2 at Turku (one Swedish-speaking); and a new university (300 students) at Oulu.

Language and Literature.—Most Finns are bilingual. 91·2 per cent. speak Finnish as their first language, 8·6 Swedish and the remaining 0·2 per cent. other languages (mainly Lapps living a

nomadic life in the North). Since 1883 Finnish has been on an equal footing with Swedish as the official language of Finland, but since independence in 1919 Finnish has slowly been displacing Swedish. In literature also, until the close of the eighteenth century, Swedish was dominant, but awakening Finnish nationalism in the early years of the nineteenth century and the establishment of an association for the promotion of Finnish literature in 1831 gave Finnish the status of a literary language. There is a vigorous modern literature. Eemil Sillanpää was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1939. There are 65 daily newspapers in Finland.

Production and Industry.—Finland has a greater area covered in forest than any other European country except the Soviet Union. Consequently the national economy is based on the timber, pulp and paper industries. These industries employ a large proportion of the working population and accounted in 1959 for 74 per cent. of Finland's foreign exchange earnings. The metal and metal working industries, producing 17 per cent. of Finland's export income in 1959, form the second important group. In the agricultural field, production is relatively low and the tendency is towards dairy farming. Exports of agricultural and dairy products amounted to 6 per cent. of total exports in 1959. The remaining export revenue came from the glass, ceramics and furniture industries. To a large extent domestic requirements in the textile, rubber, plastics, chemical and pharmaceutical, footwear and foodstuff trades, are met by local factories.

Communications.—There are 3,700 miles of railroad and a well-developed telegraph and telephone system. There is railway connection with Sweden and U.S.S.R., passenger boat connection with most of the countries of Western Europe, and telephone communication with most countries of the world. External civil air services are maintained by BEAC (as far as Stockholm), Aero Oy (Finnish Airlines), Scandinavian Airlines System and Pan American Airways. Aero Oy and Aero Flot each maintain a service with Moscow twice a week. Aero Oy maintains an extensive internal air service. Aero Flot maintains a service twice a week with Leningrad and Czech State Airlines twice a week with Prague. The merchant fleet (April, 1959) consists of 246 steamships (355,000 tons gross), 188 motor vessels (403,000 tons gross), and 108 sailing ships with auxiliary engine (11,000 tons gross).

FINANCE	1959
Revenue (*Budget*)..... *Marks*	308,718,641,800
Expenditure (*do.*).....	321,604,356,700
Debt (March 1959).....	155,000,000,000
Finnish Mark 892 (approx.) = £1 *(see also* p. 84).	

TRADE	1958	1959
Total Imports..... *Marks*	233,132,294,000	
Total Exports.....	247,865,676,000	
Imports from U.K.	£31,796,840	£37,687,123
Exports to U.K...	67,949,073	77,630,281

The principal imports are raw materials, foodstuffs, machinery and manufactured goods. The exports are principally the output of the timber mills (timber, cellulose and paper).

CAPITAL, ΨHelsinki (Helsingfors). Population (1959), 441,678; other towns are Tampere (Tammerfors), 122,836; ΨTurku (Abo), 120,987; Lahti, 48,000; Pori (Björneborg), 46,500; Oulu (Uleaborg), 44,500; ΨVaasa (Vasa), 38,500; and Kuopio 36,500.

FLAG: White with blue cross.

NATIONAL DAY: December 6.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Helsinki

British Ambassador's Residence, It. Kaivopuisto 8B.
Chancery Offices, Korkeavuorenkatu 34.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Hon. Con Douglas Walter O'Neill, C.M.G. (1960)..... £3,800
1st Secretaries, W. N. Montieth; J. H. Bowman; H. Atkin (*Labour*); P. D. Stobart (*Commercial*); R. E. Gamble (*Information*).
Naval Attaché, Cdr. J. N. Elliott.
Military Attaché, Col. C. P. Cooke.
Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. J. F. Pinnington.
2nd Secretaries, P. Maxey; R. Carter.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), A. H. Grey.
3rd Secretary (Commercial), N. H. Young.
2nd Secretary and Consul, O. J. Tate.
3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, R. W. Irving.

There are British Consular offices at *Helsinki, Tampere, Turku, Pori, Kotka, Oulu, Hamina* and *Vaasa*.

British Council Representative, R. P. H. Davies, Eerikinkatu, 24, Helsinki.

FRANCE

(La République Française)

President of the French Republic (1959–66), General Charles de Gaulle, *born* 1890, *elected* Dec. 21, 1958, *assumed office*, Jan. 8, 1959.

CABINET

(Jan. 8, 1959)

Prime Minister, M. Michel Debré (*U.N.R.*).
Ministers of State, M. Louis Jacquinot (*Ind.*) (*Scientific Research*); M. Robert Lecourt (*M.R.P.*) (*Relations with French Community*); M. André Malraux (*Cultural Affairs*).
Justice, M. Edmond Michelet (*U.N.R.*).
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Maurice Couve de Murville.
Interior, M. Pierre Chatenet (*U.N.R.*).
Armed Forces, M. Pierre Messmer.
Finance and Economic Affairs, M. Wilfrid Baumgartner (*Ind.*).
Education, M. Louis Joxe.
Industry and Commerce, M. Jean-Marcel Jeanneney.
Public Works and Transport, M. Robert Buron (*M.R.P.*).
Agriculture, M. Henri Rochereau.
Labour, M. Paul Bacon (*M.R.P.*).
Health and Population, M. Bernard Chenot.
War Veterans, M. Raymond Triboulet (*U.N.R.*).
Housing, M. Pierre Sudreau.
Posts and Telegraphs, M. Maurice-Bokanowski, (*U.N.R.*)
Information, M. Louis Terrenoire. (*U.N.R.*).
Ex-Servicemen, M. Raymond Triboulet (*U.N.R.*).

Secretaries of State, Mlle. Nafissa Sid-Cara (*Moslem Affairs*); M. Joseph Fontanet (*M.R.P.*) (*Internal Trade*); M. Valery Giscard d'Estaing (*Ind.*) (*Finance*); M. Jean Foyer (*U.N.R.*) (*French Community*).

M.R.P.—Popular Republican Movement; *U.N.R.*—Union for the New Republic. *Ind.*—Independent Party.

FRENCH EMBASSY IN LONDON

Residence: 11 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8. [Bayswater: 9411]

Chancery: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. [Belgravia: 8080].

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur Jean Chauvel, G.C.V.O. (1955).
Minister-Counsellor, M. Arnauld Wapler, K.C.V.O.
1st Counsellor, M. Jacques Tiné, C.V.O.
2nd Counsellors, M. Gerard André, C.V.O.; M. Jacques de Folin.
1st Secretaries, M. Luc La Barre de Nanteuil; Paul Henry Manière.
2nd Secretaries, MM. André Baeyens, M.V.O.; Michel Huriet.
Attachés, MM. Paul Guyomard, M.V.O.; Emmanuel Arnauld d'Andilly.
Consul-Attaché, M. Charles Nupied, M.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Contre Amiral Victor Marchal, K.C.V.O.
Assistant Naval Attaché, Capitaine de Corvette Francois Rondenay.
Military Attaché, Col Gabriel Favreau, M.C.
Assistant Military Attachés, Lt.-Col Guy de Barbot; Lt.-Col. André Gille.
Air Attaché, Col Frédéric Baugnies de Paul de Saint Marceaux, C.V.O.
Assistant Air Attaché, Commandant Jean Humbert.
Labour Counsellor, M. Henry Hauck (*Minister Plenipotentiary*).
Financial Counsellor, M. Phillippe Huet.
Financial Attaché, M. Daniel Deguen.
Commercial Counsellors, M. Georges Libersart (*Minister Plenipotentiary*); M. François Gaudefroy-Demonbynes.
Commercial Attachés, M. Jehan Dior; M. Corentin Kérouédan; M. Georges Lacombe; M. François Mouton.
Press Counsellor, M. Yves Barbier.
Press Attaché, M. Georges Egal, O.B.E.
Cultural Counsellor, M. Cyrille Arnavon.
Cultural Attaché, M. Denis Girard.

POPULATION OF FRENCH DEPARTMENTS

(Census of 1954)

Ain	311,941	Garonne, Haute	525,669
Aisne	487,068	Gers	185,111
Allier	372,689	Gironde	896,517
Alpes, Basses	84,335	Hérault	471,429
Alpes Hautes	85,067	Ille-et-Vilaine	586,812
Alpes Maritimes	515,484	Indre	247,436
Ardèche	249,077	Indre-et-Loire	364,706
Ardennes	280,490	Isère	626,116
Ariège	140,010	Jura	220,202
Aube	240,797	Landes	248,943
Aude	268,254	Loir-et-Cher	239,824
Aveyron	292,727	Loire	654,482
Belfort	99,427	Loire, Haute	215,577
Bouches du Rhône	1,048,762	Loire-Atlantique	733,575
Calvados	442,991	Loirct	360,523
Cantal	177,065	Lot	147,751
Charente	313,635	Lot et Garonne	265,549
Charente-Maritime	447,973	Lozère	82,391
Cher	284,376	Maine-et-Loire	518,241
Corrèze	242,798	Manche	446,860
Corse	244,266	Marne	415,141
Côte d'Or	356,839	Marne, Haute	197,147
Côtes du Nord	503,178	Mayenne	251,522
Creuse	172,702	Meurthe-et-Moselle	607,022
Dordogne	377,870	Meuse	207,105
Doubs	327,187	Morbihan	520,973
Drôme	275,280	Moselle (*a*)	769,383
Eure	332,514	Nièvre	240,078
Eure-et-Loir	261,035	Nord	2,098,545
Finistère	727,847	Oise	435,303
Gard	396,742	Orne	274,862
		Pas-de-Calais	1,276,833
		Puy-de-Dome	481,380
Pyrénées, Basses	420,019	Seine-et-Marne	453,438
Pyrénées, Hautes	203,544	Seine-et-Oise	1,708,791
Pyrénées Orientales	230,285	Sèvres, Deux	312,843
Rhin, Bas (*b*)	707,934	Somme	464,153
Rhin, Haut (*c*)	509,617	Tarn	308,197
Rhône	966,782	Tarn-et-Garonne	172,379
Saône, Haute	209,303	Var	413,012
Saône-et-Loire	511,182	Vaucluse	268,318
Sarthe	420,393	Vendeé	395,641
Savoie	252,192	Vienne	319,208
Savoie, Haute	293,852	Vienne, Haute	324,429
Seine	5,154,834	Vosges	372,523
Seine-Inférieure	941,681	Yonne	266,412

(*a*), (*b*), (*c*). These Departments correspond with the districts of Alsace and Lorraine.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1939) at 212,805 square miles (excluding Algeria) divided into 90 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The population of Metropolitan France on Jan. 1, 1960, was estimated at 45,355,000 by the French National Institute of Statistics. During 1956 there were 804,000 live births, 542,000 deaths and 294,000 marriages.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789–1793), and the *First Republic* endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1815), until the *Second Republic* of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the *Third Republic* was set up. The constitution of the Third Republic vested the legislative power in a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. The executive was vested in the President, who was elected for 7 years by the Senate and Chamber assembled in Congress.

On Sept. 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, which had (March 31, 1939) given an open pledge to support Poland against aggression.

On June 17, 1940, the late Maréchal Pétain sought terms of surrender from the Germans. A number of French troops had reached British ports after the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk and St. Valéry, and on June 23, 1940, after stating that the French Government had capitulated before all means of resistance had been exhausted, General de Gaulle announced the formation of a Provisional National Committee "to defend that part of the French Empire which has not yet been conquered by Germany and to free that part of France still under the yoke of the invader."

On June 3, 1943, after prolonged negotiation, there was set up a *French Committee of National Liberation*, which was recognized by the allied nations on August 26, 1943.

Paris was liberated on August 25, 1944, and on October 13, 1944, the de Gaulle administration was recognized by the allied nations as the government of France.

Under the de Gaulle administration there was

a single chamber legislature (The National Consultative Assembly) which met at Algiers until France was liberated. The enlarged Consultative Assembly met in the Luxemburg Palace (Paris), formerly the Senate House, on Nov. 7, 1944.

Following a national referendum on Oct. 21, 1945, a Constituent Assembly was elected with the task of drafting a new constitution. This was duly drawn up and adopted at a further referendum on Oct. 13, 1946. A National Assembly and Council of the Republic, elected on a territorial basis, were set up. With amendments made in 1954, the Constitution of the Fourth Republic was in force from 1946 until Oct. 5, 1958. From the liberation of Paris in 1944 until the Fourth Republic came to an end in 1958, 26 Cabinets were formed with an average life of 5½ months. The Government of M. Mollet for 16 months in 1956–57 was the longest in office, that of M. Queuille in 1950 the shortest, being in office for only three days.

Insurrections took place in Algeria and in the Metropolitan Department of Corsica in May, 1958, and, faced by a threat of imminent insurrection among the armed forces at home, President Coty warned the nation that it was on the brink of civil war and invited General de Gaulle to form a Government. M. Pflimlin formally resigned the office of Prime Minister on May 31. On June 1, by 329 votes to 224, Gen. de Gaulle was invested in the National Assembly as Prime Minister, with power to govern by decree for a period of six months during which time proposals for constitutional reform would be submitted to a national referendum.

The Fifth Republic.—The Constitution of the Fifth Republic, embodying important changes, was adopted by an overwhelming majority at a referendum held on Sept. 28 in Metropolitan France and all overseas departments and territories. (*See also* French Community *below*).

The *President* is elected for a term of 7 years by an electoral college consisting of both Houses of Parliament, the departmental general councils, overseas assemblies and elected representatives of the municipal councils. He is also eligible for re-election. The President appoints the Prime Minister. He may dissolve the National Assembly after consultation with the Prime Minister and Presidents of both Houses, but may not do so more than once in twelve months. He may submit disputed legislation to a national referendum at the request of the Government or of both Houses of Parliament. The President may assume special powers in an emergency. At the presidential elections held on Dec. 21, 1958, General de Gaulle was elected President by an overwhelming majority and took office on Jan. 8, 1959, as first President of the Fifth French Republic.

Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the Senate. Bills may be presented in either House, except money bills, which must originate in the National Assembly. The normal session of Parliament is confined to 5½ months each year and it may also meet in extraordinary session for 12 days at the request of the Prime Minister or a majority of the Assembly. Voting rights are personal and can only be delegated in special circumstances.

The *Prime Minister* and the Cabinet are responsible only to Parliament. The Prime Minister is assumed to have the Assembly's confidence unless the Opposition moves a censure motion signed by not less than one-tenth of the deputies; such motion must be approved by an absolute majority; if defeated, its sponsors must not introduce another no-confidence motion in the same session. Ministers relinquish Parliamentary seats on joining the Cabinet.

A *Constitutional Council* is responsible for supervising all elections and referenda and must be consulted on all constitutional matters and before the President of the Republic assumes emergency powers. At the request of the Government, the *Economic and Social Council* gives advice on bills, ordinances or decrees referred to it. Any economic or social plan or bill must be submitted to it.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agriculture products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Rice is being grown in parts of the Camargue (Rhône delta). Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c.

The harvest in 1958 was:—

	(Quintals)
Wheat	96,000,000
Oats	26,100,000
Barley	39,000,000
Rye	4,700,000
Maize	16,200,000

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the corktree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify. Production of wine in 1958 (excluding Algeria) was 47,000,000 hectolitres. Cider-making is also an important industry. The live stock (1957) included 17,928,700 cattle, 8,575,000 sheep and lambs, 8,063,000 pigs, 1,986,000 horses and 1,202,000 goats. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, bauxite, copper, lead, silver, antimony and salt. In 1958 coal production amounted to 60,340,000 tons. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, cottons, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—French is the universal language of France and of a large proportion of the people of Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritius, Haiti, the Province of Quebec, Canada, and of the State of Louisiana, U.S.A., to whom the almost inexhaustible literature of France is a treasured heritage. The work of the *French Academy*, founded by Richelieu in 1635, has established *le bon usage*, equivalent to "The King's English" in Great Britain. French authors have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature on 9 occasions—R.F.A. Sully-Prudhomme (1901), F. Mistral (1904), Romain Rolland (1915), Anatole France (1921), Henri Bergson (1937), Roger M. du. Gard (1937), André Gide (1947), François Mauriac (1952) and Albert Camus (1957).

DEFENCE.—The *personnel* of the Defence Forces in mid-1959, was—*Army* 780,000 (including *Gendarmerie* of 60,000); *Navy* 76,000; *Air Force* 130,000. The French Navy included 2 battleships, 3 aircraft carriers, 5 cruisers, 50 destroyers and 21 submarines.

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of National Education with Secretariats of State for Technical Education, Youth and Sports, and for Fine Arts; (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory); (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades; and (*b*) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. (*c*) *Primary* education is secular, compulsory and free, the

school age being 6 to 14. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary*: State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (*a*) purely classical; (*b*) purely modern: (*c*) Latin and sciences; or (*d*) Latin and modern languages. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne (University of Paris) are among the well known establishments. (iii.) *Special Schools* are numerous. (iv.) There are 17 *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix (A.D. 1409), Alger, Besançon (1485), Bordeaux (1441), Caen (1432) Clermont (1808), Dijon (1722), Grenoble (1339), Lille (1530), Lyons (1808), Montpellier (1125), Nancy (1572), Paris (1150), Poitiers (1431). Rennes (1735) Strasbourg (1567), and Toulouse (1230).

ARCHÆOLOGY, ETC.—There are dolmens and menhirs in Brittany, prehistoric remains in Dordogne, cave drawings in Ariège, and throughout France various megalithic monuments erected by primitive tribes, predecessors of Iberian invaders from Spain (now represented by the Basques), Ligurians from northern Italy and Celts or Gauls from the valley of the Danube. Julius Cæsar found Gaul "divided into three parts" and described three political groups—Aquitanians south of the Garonne, Celts between the Garonne and the Seine and Marne, and Belgae from the Seine to the Rhine. Roman remains are plentiful throughout France in the form of aqueducts, arenas, triumphal arches, &c., and the celebrated Norman and Gothic Cathedrals, including Notre Dame in Paris, and those of Chartres, Reims, Amiens (where Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre), Bourges, Beauvais, Rouen, etc., have survived invasions and bombardments, with only partial damage, and many of the renaissance and XVIIth century châteaux survived the French Revolution.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The length of the *Routes Nationales* is about 50,000 miles, and of other roads 382,000 miles. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways in general use having a length of 8,000 km. The Rhône is navigable for 1,200-ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland.

The system of railroads in France is very extensive. The length of lines of general interest, exclusive of local lines, open for traffic on Jan. 1, 1958, was 39,600 km., of which 5,790 km. were electrified. The lines left open in Sept., 1944 totalled only 11,125 miles, but the work of reconstruction then begun has restored the pre-war figure. Traffic in 1957 totalled 32,600,000,000 passenger-kilometres and 53,600,000,000 ton-kilometres.

Civil Aviation.—In 1958 passenger/kilometres flown by aircraft of French airlines totalled 4,317,607,000, of which 3,254,307,000 were by *Air France*.

Shipping.—The French mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1959, consisted of 1,078 ships of 4,361,454 tons gross, of which 59 were passenger vessels (563,194 tons), 156 tankers (1,635,165 tons), 475 cargo vessels (1,847,264 tons) and 327 tugs (38,563 tons).

FINANCE	1959
Total revenue (*Budget*).....	*Frs.* 5,602 milliard
Ordinary expenditure (*do.*).	6,189 milliard

The *Public Debt*, on December 31, 1958, amounted to *Frs.* 7,972 milliard, of which the external debt accounted for *Frs.* 1,383 milliard.

Currency.—The unit of currency is the *franc* of 100 *centimes*. On August 11, 1957, a system of exchange rates was introduced which amounted to a devaluation of the franc by 20 per cent. in certain sectors. This devaluation was made general on October 26, 1957. On Dec. 29, 1958, the franc was further devalued by 17½ per cent. to *Frs.* 1,400 = £1 (*Frs.* 492·70 = $1 U.S.). The *New Franc*, worth 100 old francs, came into use on Jan. 1, 1960, in metropolitan France and Algeria, as the basic monetary unit. Bank notes in 10, 50 and 100 *new franc* denominations and coins for 1 and 5 *new francs* were introduced. Further coinage in *new francs* will be introduced to replace the old coinage progressively.

COMMERCE

The principal imports are wool, cotton, chemicals, coke, crude oil, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, timber, rubber, copper and coffee. The principal exports are chemical products, iron and steel, textiles (silk and cotton), automobiles, wine and other agricultural products, soaps and perfumes, and glass.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE	1958	1959
	Francs	
Imports.....	1,705,332 milliard	
Export.....	1,346,026 milliard	
Imports from U.K...	£71,264 060	£76,914,036
Exports to U.K.....	100,296,462	103,822,415

ALGERIA

Algeria lies between 8°45′ W. to 12° E. longitude, 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit about 19° N. Area, 855,900 sq. miles (estimated). Population (1957), about 10,010,000.

Government.—Algiers surrendered to a French force on July 5, 1830, and Algeria was annexed to France in Feb. 1842. From 1881 the three northern departments of Algiers, Oran and Constantine formed an integral part of France. A new department of Bône was formed in 1955 and a further eight new departments (Tlemcen, Mostaganem, Tiaret, Orleansville, Médéa, Tizi-Ouzou, Setif and Batna) in 1956. In 1958 the three departments of Aumale, Bougie and Saïda were created, but by 1960 only one (Saïda) had been formally inaugurated (Jan. 2, 1960); establishment of the other two departments was postponed. By a new constitutional law passed on April 15, 1958, all departments of Algeria were grouped into five autonomous territories, each with an elected Territoral Assembly:— Oran (Oran, Tlemcen and Saïda).

Chéliff (Mostaganem, Orleansville and Tiaret).

Algiers (Algiers, Médéa and *Aumale*).

Kabylies (Tizi-Ouzov and *Bougie*).

Constantine (Batna, Bône and Setif.)

A single municipal administration for Greater Algiers had been established in March, 1958.

On May 13–14, 1958, the military authorities in Algiers occupied the Ministry of Algeria and other public buildings and formed a Committee of Public Safety. The Commander-in-Chief, General Salan, announced that he had provisionally taken over responsibility for the destinies of Algeria. At the first meeting of the Pfiimlin Cabinet of May 14, General Salan was entrusted with the maintenance of order in Algeria. A Single Committee of Public Safety for the whole of Algeria, formed on May 23, demanded the setting up of a Government of Public Safety for France under Gen. de Gaulle. Following the investiture of Gen. de Gaulle as Prime Minister on June 1 (*see above*), General Salan was appointed Delegate-General of the Government in Algeria, with powers similar to those of the former Resident Minister. Civil government was restored in Algeria on Dec. 12, 1958, when M. Paul Delouvrier was appointed Delegate-General and General Salan returned to Paris.

The total value of imports in 1957 was *frs.* 395·8 milliard and of the exports *frs.* 271·8 milliard. The bulk of trade is with France. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1959 was valued at: Imports, £2,369,965; Exports to U.K., £10,909,339. The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, corkwood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1954 there were 2,774 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1956 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 5,257. 22,965 commercial aircraft arrived at or departed from Algerian airports in 1956. The principal town is ΨAlgiers, the capital (municipal population, Census, 1954, 361,300), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are ΨOran (299,000), Constantine (148,700), ΨBône (114,100), Sidi bel Abbès (80,600), Tizi Ouzou (27,897), ΨPhilippeville (70,400), Mascara (57,500), Tlemcen (73,400), ΨBougie (52,283), and ΨMostaganem (60,200).

Southern Territories.—The Territories of Aïn Sefra, Ghardaia, Touggourt and the Saharan Oases, were formed into a separate colony on Dec. 24, 1902. In 1957 a new Joint Organization for the Sahara (O.C.R.S.) was set up to control the economic development of the Sahara Region and raise the standard of living of the native populations. Included in the development area were parts of the French Sudan (now *Republic of Mali*), Niger (W. Africa) and Chad (Equatorial Africa), which were represented on a mixed commission. A Delegate-General was appointed by the French Government to be responsible for the execution of the programmes and for defence and public order. Oil, iron ore, tin, uranium and natural gas were found to exist in quantities in the Sahara region. Southern Algeria was re-divided into the two Territories of Saoura and the Oases, with administrative headquarters at Colomb-Bechar and Laghouat respectively. Saoura consists of the parts of Aïn-Sefra now controlled by O.C.R.S. and the Oases of the former Territory of that name, together with parts of Ghardaia and Touggourt also controlled by O.C.R.S. Those parts of Aïn-Sefra, Ghardaia and Touggourt lying north of the Saharan Atlas mountains were merged with the Algerian Departments of Saïda, Médéa and Aumale respectively.

OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

With effect from Jan. 1, 1947, the colonies of French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and La Réunion with its dependencies were raised to the same status as Metropolitan Departments and rank with the rest of France for education, health and social services.

La Réunion.—Formerly Ile de Bourbon, about 420 miles E. of Madagascar, Réunion has been a French possession since 1643. Area, about 1,000 sq. miles. Population (1957), 301,000. Capital, St. Denis (41,863). Assigned to the administration of Réunion are the distant islands of St. Paul (3 sq. miles), New Amsterdam (27 sq. miles) and Kerguelen containing whaling and fishing stations (1,100 sq. miles). The Crozet Islands (200 sq. miles) and Adélie Land (*see p. 721*) in the Antarctic Continent are also dependencies of Réunion.

Martinique.—An island situated in the Windward Islands group of the West Indies, between the British colonies of Dominica in the north and St. Lucia in the south. Population (1957), 255,600. Capital, ΨFort de France (60,600). Other towns are ΨTrinite (39,173) and ΨMarin (31,369).

Guadeloupe.—In the Leeward Islands of the West Indies, the island of Guadeloupe, together with Marie Galante, the Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Barthélemy and St. Martin, form the other West Indian Department of France. Capital, ΨPointe à Pitre (26,200). Other towns are ΨBasse Terre (13,636) in Guadeloupe and ΨGrand Bourg (12,827) in Marie Galante.

French Guiana.—Area, 35,000 sq. miles. Population (1957), 29,000. Capital, ΨCayenne (13,300). Situated on the north-eastern coast of South America, French Guiana is flanked by Netherlands Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south and east. Under the administration of French Guiana is a group of islands (St. Joseph, Ile Royale and Ile du Diable), known as Iles du Salut. On Devil's Isle, Captain Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894–1899.

CAPITAL OF FRANCE. Paris, on the Seine.

Population (1954), (*Paris ville*) 2,850,189. The population of Greater Paris (within 15-mile radius) is approximately 6,600,000. Twenty-three other cities exceeded 100,000 at the Census of 1954—ΨMarseilles (661,492), ΨLyons (553,039), Toulouse (268,863), ΨBordeaux (257,946), ΨNice (244,360), ΨNantes (222,790), Strasbourg (200,921), Lille (194,616), St. Etienne (181,730), ΨToulon (141,117), ΨLe Havre (139,810), Nancy (124,797), Rennes (124,122), Reims (121,145), ΨRouen (116,540), Grenoble (116,440), Clermont Ferrand (113,391), Dijon (112 844), Le Mans (111,891), ΨBrest (110,713), Roubaix (110,067), Limôges (105,990) and Angers (102,142).

The chief towns of Corsica are ΨAjaccio 32,997 and ΨBastia 42,729.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit by air, 1 *hr.* 10 *mins.*

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(35 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8e)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Pierson Dixon, G.C.M.G., C.B. (April, 1960) £7,000

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Anthony Rumbold, Bt., C.B., C.M.G.

Minister (Economic), W. Harpham, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Counsellor and Consul-General, H. Graham, C.B.E.

Counsellors, R. M. Hadow; F. B. Richards, D.S.C.; C. L. G. Phillpotts, C.M.G.

Counsellor (Press), E. E. Tomkins, C.V.O.

Counsellor (Labour), J. R. Lloyd Davies, C.M.G.

Counsellor (Scientific) (vacant).

1st Secretaries, R. W. Munro; J. Murray; E. Bolland; R. A. Farquharson; S. H. Anstey; D. Blellock.

2nd Secretaries, J. H. G. Leahy; J. W. R. Shakespeare; R. H. Newall; T. Macaulay; A. M. Brooks, D.S.O., M.C.; Miss C. J. Tasch; R. B. Hammond; G. W. Harding; J. D. Lewis; J. E. D. Slater; P. M. Laver; B. W. Gordon; J. Greaves; E. Trewhitt; Miss M. C. McConachie; C. F. Miller.

3rd Secretaries, J. Birch; G. A. P. Cockell.

Naval Attaché, Capt. P. M. Compston, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Condr. I. F. Pearson, M.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier J. A. H. Mitchell, D.S.O.

Asst. do., Lt.-Col. R. A. Readman; Lt.-Col. J. I. G. Capadose.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore G. F. W. Hycock, D.F.C., R.A.F.

Asst. Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. B. E. de Iongh.
Civil Air Attaché, P. A. Robinson.
Chaplain of the British Embassy Church, Rev. R. J. W. Morris.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices in Metropolitan France at *Paris*, *Ajaccio*, *Bordeaux*, *Boulogne*, *Calais*, *Cherbourg*, *Dieppe*, *Dunkirk*, *Le Havre*, *Lille*, *Lyons*, *Marseilles*, *St. Malo* and *Strasbourg*.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
6 Rue Halévy, Paris

President, J. Mordan.
Vice-Presidents, A. Scott; C. Kirk.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Paris, R. P. Hinks, 36 rue des Ecoles, Paris V.

THE FRENCH COMMUNITY

The Constitution of the Fifth French Republic promulgated on Oct. 6, 1958, set up the French Community (successor to the French Union), in which member States enjoy autonomy and manage their own affairs freely. There is a single citizenship within the Community; all citizens have the same rights and duties, irrespective of their origin, race or religion. Matters of common policy are specified in the Constitution and include foreign affairs, defence, financial and economic policy, justice, higher education, transport and telecommunication. The President of the French Republic is President of the French Community and in the latter capacity is represented in each state of the Community by a High Commissioner. The official language, national anthem and flag of France were adopted for the Community. The following organs of the Community were set up in 1959.

Executive Council.—Composed of the President (*Chairman*), the Prime Ministers of the French Republic and the heads of government of each member State, and the Ministers responsible for the common affairs of the Community. The first meeting of the Council was held in Paris on Feb. 3–4, 1959. Four committees were appointed to study matters of common interest and report to the Council.

Senate.—Constituted on a basis of one member for every 300,000 inhabitants, with a minimum of three members for any State, a total of 284 members. Numbers of members from each State are shown in the list of States below. The Senate holds two sessions each year of not more than one month's duration.

Court of Arbitration.—Constituted by persons from each State designated by the President by reason of their competence, to adjudicate in disputes between members of the Community.

Secretariat.—The functions of the General Secretariat were defined at the first meeting of the Executive Council.

Secretary-General, M. Raymond Janot.

The African member States and Madagascar each nominate two members to sit on the Economic and Social Council (*see under* Fifth Republic *above*).

On June 3, 1960, an amendment to the Constitution, permitting continued membership of the French Community to member countries after the achievement of full independence, and to allow independent states to join the Community, was approved by the Senate.

The French Community consists of the following: The French Republic (Metropolitan France, Algeria and the Overseas Departments) (186).

Madagascar (République malgache).—*See* separate article.

MAURITANIA
(Islamic Republic of Mauritania)

Head of State and Prime Minister, Moktar Ould Daddah.

Mauritania lies on the north-west coast of Africa between Spanish Sahara and the State of Sénégal. It is bounded on the east and south by the Republic of Mali. Area 322,340 sq. miles. The population of Mauritania was estimated at 624,000 in 1957. The Republic of Mauritania elected on November 28, 1958, to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic and, by agreement with France, was to be proclaimed fully independent on Nov. 28, 1960. The Republic proposed to remain within the French Community.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Nouakchott.

French High Commissioner, M. Pierre Anthonioz.

STATE OF SENEGAL

President, Léopold Senghor, *elected* Sept. 5, 1960.
Prime Minister, Mamadou Dia (Aug. 22, 1960).

Sénégal lies on the north-east coast of Africa between Mauritania in the north and the British colony of Gambia in the south. It has an area of 77,814 sq. miles and the population was estimated at 2,269,000 in 1957.

Formerly a French colony, Sénégal elected on Nov. 25, 1958, to remain within the French Community as an autonomous republic. Foundation of a Federation of Mali, to consist of the State of Sénégal, (French) Soudan, Dahomey and Upper Volta, was announced in January, 1959, and the Federation came into existence on April 4, consisting of Sénégal and the Sudanese Republic only, the others having meanwhile withdrawn. Mali was proclaimed fully independent by the President of the Federal Assembly, M. Léopold Senghor, on June 20, 1960. However, these arrangements proved short-lived as on August 22, 1960, the Sénégal Legislative Assembly formally approved measures to secede from the Federation and continue as an independent state.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Dakar (234,500).

French High Commissioner, M. Pierre Lami.
British Ambassador, His Excellency John Hugh Adam Watson, C.M.G. (1959) (*Resident at Lomé, Togo*).

REPUBLIC OF MALI

President of the Council, Modibo Keita.

The Republic of Mali, an inland state in north-west Africa, is bounded by Mauritania in the west, by Algeria in the north, by the Republic of Niger in the east and by the Voltaic Republic, Ivory Coast and Guinea in the south. It has an area of 582,437 sq. miles and the population was estimated at 3,708,000 in 1957.

Formerly the French colony of Soudan, the territory elected on Nov. 24, 1958, to remain as an autonomous republic within the French Community. It associated with Sénégal in the Federation of Mali which was granted full independence on June 20, 1960. The Federation was effectively dissolved on August 22 by the secession of Sénégal. Dissolution of the Federation was recognized by the Sudanese Republic and the title Republic of Mali was adopted on Sept. 22, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Bamako (68,600).

French High Commissioner, M. Jean Sicurani.
British Ambassador, *see* Sénégal.

IVORY COAST
(Republic of the Ivory Coast)

Head of State and Prime Minister, Félix Houphouet-Boigny, *assumed office*, August 7, 1960.

Situated on the Gulf of Guinea, Ivory Coast is

flanked on the west by the Republics of Guinea and Liberia, on the north by the Mali and Voltaic Republics and on the east by Ghana. It has an area of 189,029 sq. miles and a population estimated in 1957 at 2,483,000. Principal products are coffee, cocoa beans and timber. Ivory Coast elected on Dec. 4, 1958, to remain as an autonomous republic within the French Community and was proclaimed fully independent on August 7, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Abidjan (125,700).

French High Commissioner, M. de Nattes.

British Embassy
Abidjan.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Thomas Corney Ravensdale, C.M.G. (1950). (Also Ambassador to *Dahomey, Niger* and *Voltaic Republic*).

VOLTAIC REPUBLIC

President, Maurice Yaméogo.

The Voltaic Republic, formerly the French colony of Upper Volta, is an inland state in West Africa, with an area of 100,000 sq. miles and a population estimated at 3,266,000 in 1957. It has common boundaries with the Republic of Mali on the west and north, with Niger and Dahomey on the east and with Togo, Ghana and Ivory Coast on the south. Principal industry is the rearing of cattle and sheep. Dried and smoked fish are exported.

Upper Volta elected on Dec. 11, 1958, to remain as an autonomous republic within the French Community and was proclaimed fully independent on August 5, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Ouagadougou (32,100).

French High Commissioner, M. Paul Masson.

British Ambassador, *see* Ivory Coast.

DAHOMEY
(Republic of Dahomey)

President (vacant).

Prime Minister, Hubert Maga, *elected* July 11, 1960.

A republic situated in West Africa, Dahomey has a short coast-line on the Gulf of Guinea and is flanked on the west by Togo and the Voltaic Republic in the north by the Republic of Niger and on the east by the Federation of Nigeria. Dahomey has an area of 47,144 sq. miles and a population estimated in 1957 at 1,713,000. Principal products are agricultural—palm oil, maize, millet and sorghum. Dahomey became a member state of the French Community on Dec. 4, 1958, and was proclaimed fully independent at a meeting of the National Assembly on August 1, 1960.

CAPITAL. Ψ Porto Novo (30,000). Other towns are Ψ Cotonou (60,000), the largest town and commercial centre, Ouidah and Abomey.

French High Commissioner, M. René Tirant.

British Ambassador, *see* Ivory Coast.

REPUBLIC OF NIGER

Head of State and Prime Minister, Hamani Diori, *assumed office* August 3, 1960.

Situated in West Central Africa, the Republic has common boundaries with Algeria and Libya in the north, the Republic of Chad in the east, the Federation of Nigeria in the south and the Republic of Mali in the west. It has an area of 484,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1957 at 2,415,000. The principal industries include cattle raising and the cultivation of ground-nuts. The Republic of Niger elected on Dec. 18, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community and was proclaimed fully independent on August 3, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Niamey, in south-west Niger (18,100).

French High Commissioner, M. Don Jean Colombani.

British Ambassador, *see* Ivory Coast.

CHAD REPUBLIC

President, François Tombalbaye, *elected* August 11, 1960.

Situated in north-central Africa, the Chad Republic extends from 23° N. latitude to 7° N. latitude and is flanked by the Republics of Niger and Cameroon on the west, by the Kingdom of Libya in the north, by the Sudan on the east and by the Central African Republic on the south. It has an area of 487,920 sq. miles and a population estimated in 1957 at 2,581,000. Chad became a member state of the French Community on Nov. 28, 1958, and was proclaimed fully independent on August 11, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Fort Lamy, south of Lake Chad (45,600).

French High Commissioner, M. Daniel Doustin.

British Chargé d'Affaires, R. F. McKeever (*Resident at Brazzaville, Congo*).

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

President, David Dacko, *assumed office* August 17, 1960.

Formerly the French colony of Ubanghi Shari, the Republic lies just north of the Equator between the Cameroon Republic and the southern part of Sudan. It has a common boundary with the Republic of Chad in the north and with the Congolese Republic in the south. On Dec. 1, 1958, Ubanghi Shari elected to remain within the French Community and adopted the title of the Central African Republic. It became fully independent on August 17, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Bangui, near the border with the Congolese Republic (82,300).

French High Commissioner, M. Pierre Bordier.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

President, Fubert Youlou, *assumed office* August 17, 1960.

The Republic lies on the Equator between Gaboon on the west and the Congolese Republic on the east, the River Congo and its tributory the Ubanghi forming most of the eastern boundary of the state. The Congo has a short Atlantic coast-line. Area of the Republic of Congo is 129,963 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1957 at 759,000. Formerly the French colony of Middle Congo, it became a member state of the French Community on November 28, 1958, and was proclaimed fully independent on August 17, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Brazzaville (105,200); Ψ Pointe Noire (57,000).

French High Commissioner, M. Guy Georgy.

British Chargé d'Affaires, R. F. McKeever.

REPUBLIC OF GABOON

President, Leon M'ba, *assumed office* August 17, 1960.

Gaboon lies on the Atlantic coast of Africa at the Equator and is flanked on the north by the Spanish territory of Rio Muni and the Cameroon Republic and on the east and south by the Republic of Congo. It has an area of 101,400 sq. miles and a population estimated in 1957 at 404,000. Gaboon elected on Nov. 28, 1958, to remain an autonomous republic within the French Community and was proclaimed fully independent on August 17, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Libreville (16,700).

French High Commissioner, M. Louis Sannarco.

British Chargé d'Affaires, R. F. McKeever (*Resident at Brazzaville, Congo.*)

SOMALILAND AND ISLAND TERRITORIES

French Somaliland.—Area, 9,000 sq. miles. Population (1957), 67,000. Capital, ΨJibuti (17,000). Situated on the N.E. African coast round the Gulf of Tajura and extending about 80 miles inland.

New Caledonia.—Area, 7,200 sq. miles. Population (1956), 68,000. Capital, ΨNoumea (12,000). A large island in the Western Pacific, 700 miles E. of Queensland. Dependencies are the Isle of Pines, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Urea, etc., the Huon Islands and Alofis). New Caledonia was discovered in 1774 and annexed by France in 1854; from 1871 to 1896 it was a convict settlement.

Wallis and Futuna Islands.—Following a request from local kings and chiefs, it was decided by referendum (Dec. 27, 1959) that the islands would become the sixth Overseas Territory of France. Population of the islands, formerly dependencies of New Caledonia, is about 9,500, mostly Polynesians.

French Polynesia.—Area, 2,500 sq. miles. Population (1956), 77,000. Capital, ΨPapeete (15,220), in Tahiti. Includes the Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, Makatea, etc.), the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hiva-oa, etc., 500 sq. miles, population, 3,000); the Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora Bora, Maupiti, etc.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, etc.); the Tubuai Islands (Tubuai, Rurutu, Raivivae, Rimatara and Rapa Island; and Maiao Island).

Comoro Archipelago.—Area, 800 sq. miles. Population (1957), 177,000. Capital, Dzaoudzi. Includes the islands of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mayotte and Mohilla and certain islets in the Indian Ocean.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—Area, 93 sq. miles. Population (1957), 4,900. Two small groups of Islands off the coast of Newfoundland.

GERMANY

* Deutsches Reich (German Realm)

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY from 1863–1945 is marked by wars of aggression. In 1864, Prussia, in company with Austria, attacked Denmark, and after a short campaign annexed the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1866, as a result of war with Austria (the Seven Weeks' War), Prussia acquired the hegemony of the North Germanic Confederation from Austria. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when Prussia wrested Alsace-Lorraine from France, the North Germanic Confederation and three South German States became the Germanic Confederation, the King of Prussia being proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871.

At the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918, Germany was a Confederate League bearing the name German Empire (Deutsches Reich) under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia holding the title of German Emperor. At the close of the war, Germany lost most of the gains she had acquired since 1863, including all her colonies.

GERMANY BETWEEN THE TWO WARS.—On Nov. 9, 1918, two days before Germany sued for an Armistice from the victorious Allies, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. In January, 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female). The Assembly met at Weimar (Feb. 6, 1919), and elected Friedrich Ebert President of the Republic, a position he occupied until his death (Feb. 28, 1925) when Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg was elected in his stead. Von Hindenburg was re-elected April 10, 1932, the rival candidate being Adolf Hitler, who was born at Braunau, Austria (April 20, 1889) and had migrated as a young man to Bavaria. A General Election of 1933 provided Hitler's party, the *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei* (National Socialist German Workers' Party, or *Nazis*) with an absolute majority in the legislature (*Reichstag*) and Hitler became Prime Minister (Chancellor), a position which became fused with that of President at the death of von Hindenburg (Aug. 2, 1934), and Adolf Hitler exercised supreme and uncontrolled authority in the Reich.

THE WAR OF 1939–1945.—After concluding a Treaty of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia (Aug. 24, 1939), Germany invaded Poland (Sept. 1, 1939), thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, who had (March 31) given a pledge to support Poland against aggression.

Germany invaded and occupied Denmark (April, 1940), Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg (May, 1940); France was then attacked and sued for peace in mid-June. The lightning war against Britain began on August 11, 1940, but the *Luftwaffe* attack, which was to prepare the way for invasion, was defeated. In April, 1941, Yugoslavia was invaded and Germany joined Italy in attacking Greece and Crete. On June 22, 1941, the U.S.S.R. was invaded. In 1942 the Nazi empire reached its height. The boundaries of Greater Germany included Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, Eupen-Malmédy, large areas of Poland, Memelland and Slovenia; Germany and her satellites controlled all European countries except the British Isles, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and parts of European Russia, as well as large tracts of North Africa. The turning point came in November, 1942, with the Soviet victory at Stalingrad and the British at El Alamein. In 1943 a Soviet offensive threw the invader back almost to the Polish frontier, and the Western Allies, after defeating the Axis in North Africa, landed in Italy. In June, 1944, the Second Front opened on the Normandy beaches and by September, 1944, Germany itself was the battlefield. On May 8, 1945, the unconditional surrender of all German forces was accepted by representatives of the Western Allied and Soviet Supreme Commanders.

Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945.

THE POST WAR PERIOD.—After the surrender the Allied Powers assumed supreme authority in Germany. Power was to be exercised by the Commanders-in-Chief, each in his own zone of occupation and jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole through a Control Council. Berlin was to be governed jointly by the four occupying powers. The guiding lines of policy were laid down in the agreement reached between the U.K., U.S. and U.S.S.R. Governments at Potsdam in August, 1945, which was to remain in force until a Peace Treaty should confirm or revise its directives. It was decided that "for the time being no Central German Government shall be established," but that central German administrative departments acting under the direction of the Control Council should be established in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. The

* Nazi historians referred to the National Socialist régime as *Dritte Reich*. The *First* was the Holy Roman Empire, established in A.D. 962 by Otto I of Saxony, enduring until 1806. The *Second* was established by Prince Otto von Bismarck, after the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, and endured until 1918. The *Third* was established by Adolf Hitler in 1933.

Eastern frontier of Germany was provisionally redrawn (pending final settlement in the Peace Treaty) to transfer the northern area of East Prussia, including Königsberg (now Kaliningrad), to the U.S.S.R. and the rest of East Prussia and all the area lying east of the Oder and Western Neisse rivers to Polish control. On Oct. 15, 1947, the Saar, enlarged at the expense of German territory, voted for economic union with France, but following a plebiscite was incorporated in the Federal Republic of Germany on Jan. 1, 1957. The Potsdam agreement also laid down that Germany should be disarmed and prohibited from producing armaments, that production of certain other goods should be limited to the amount needed to support a peacetime economy and that existing capital equipment surplus to these requirements should be removed as reparations and distributed by the Inter Allied Reparations Agency among the nations who had suffered war damage, in proportion to their losses. (The proportions were fixed by the Paris Conference of November, 1945.) The agreement further dealt with denazification, democratization, refugees, restitution, decartelization, etc.

Though certain details of the Potsdam agreement (not yet superseded by a Peace Treaty) have been carried out, differences in interpretation among the Allies have made it impossible to apply the provisions in full. Quadripartite control became a dead letter when the Russians withdrew from the Control Council in 1948.

Federal Republic of Germany

President, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, *born* Oct. 14, 1894, *elected* July 1, 1959, *for five years from* Sept. 15, 1959.

Cabinet

Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer (C.D.U.).
Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Economic Affairs, Prof. Ludwig Erhard (C.D.U.).
Foreign Minister, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano (C.D.U.).
Interior, Dr. Gerhard Schroeder (C.D.U.).
Justice, Fritz Schäffer.
Finance, Franz Etzel (C.D.U.).
Defence, Dr. Franz-Josef Strauss (C.S.U.).
Labour, Theodor Blank (C.D.U.).
Affairs of the Federal Council and Länder, Dr. Hans-Joachim von Merkatz.
Housing, Paul Lücke (C.D.U.).
Agriculture, Werner Schwarz (C.D.U.).
All-German Affairs, Ernst Lemmer (C.D.U.).
Refugees (vacant).
Transport, Dr. Hans-Christoph Seebohm (D.P.).
Posts and Telegraphs, Richard Stücklen (C.S.U.).
Family and Youth Questions, Dr. Josef Würmeling (C.D.U.).
Economic Property of the Federal Republic, Dr. Hans Wilhelmi (C.D.U.).
Atomic Matters, Prof. Siegfried Balke (C.S.U.).

C.D.U. = Christian Democratic Union; C.S.U. = Christian Social Union; D.P. = German Party.

Embassy in London

Chesham Place, S.W.1.
[Belgravia: 5033]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Hans von Herwarth (1955).
Minister, Dr. Joachim Friedrich Ritter.
Counsellors, Dr. Gerhard Mottmann; Prof. Fritz Caspari.

Area and Population.—The area of the Federal Republic is approximately 95,735 sq. miles. The population at the end of 1959 was estimated at 53,048,500, compared with 40,247,100 in May 1939.

Distribution of the population among the *Länder* in June, 1956 was:—

Schleswig-Holstein	2,289,900
Hamburg	1,823,600
Lower Saxony	6,538,400
Bremen	691,600
North Rhine Westphalia	15,653,600
Hessen	4,702,800
Rhineland Palatinate	3,376,800
Baden-Württemberg	7,560,700
Bavaria	9,371,000
Saarland	1,040,100

Western Berlin had an estimated population of 2,208,000 at the end of 1959.

The estimated population of the principal cities and towns in the Federal Republic in June 1959 was:—

Hamburg	1,815,399	Mülheim/Ruhr	180,378
Munich	1,047,668	Bielefeld	174,926
Cologne	770,715	Munster/Westf.	172,692
Essen	728,231	Solingen	167,186
Düsseldorf	689,092	Aachen	164,967
Frankfurt/Main	651,690	Ludwigshafen	158,155
Dortmund	635,199	München/Gladbach	150,894
Stuttgart	626,075	Bonn	144,283
Hanover	567,984	Freiburg	137,588
Bremen	546,107	Bremerhaven	137,479
Duisburg	500,393	Osnabrück	133,554
Nuremberg	443,974	Darmstadt	133,077
Wuppertal	418,453	Saarbrücken	130,552
Gelsenkirchen	391,129	Recklinghausen	130,041
Bochum	361,687	Mainz	128,193
Mannheim	302,706	Heidelberg	127,293
Kiel	268,285	Remscheid	123,025
Oberhausen	256,270	Regensburg	122,985
Wiesbaden	253,086	Oldenburg	120,760
Braunschweig	245,983	Herne	115,858
Karlsruhe	232,813	Würzburg	111,655
Lübeck	231,462	Bottrop	110,717
Krefeld	206,113	Offenbach/Main	110,507
Augsburg	204,315	Wanne-Eickel	107,140
Kassel	200,369	Salzgitter	105,892
Hagen	190,035		

Vital Statistics.—There were 17.6 live births per 1,000 inhabitants in the Federal Republic in 1959, compared with 19.8 per 1,000 for the same area in 1938. There was excess of live births over deaths in 1959 of 6.9 per 1,000 and in 1938 of 8.4.

Government.—The Federal Republic grew out of the fusion of the three western zones. The economic union of the U.K. and U.S. zones followed the Fusion Agreement of December, 1946. The Bizone was later joined by the French zone and in 1948–49 a Parliamentary Council, elected by the Diets of the three zones, drafted a provisional democratic federal constitution for Germany. This Basic Law came into force in the three western zones on May 24, 1949. It provides for a President, elected for a five-year term, and for two houses, with a four-year-term of office, the lower elected by direct universal suffrage and the upper composed of delegates of the *Länder*. The results of the election for the lower house (*Bundestag*) held on Sept. 6, 1953, were as follows:—

Party	*Numbers*
Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions	243
Social Democrats	151
Free Democrats	48
Refugee Party	27
German Party	15
Independents	3
Total	487

In July 1955, 7 Refugee Party members seceded and subsequently joined the Christian Democrats. In April, 1956, 14 Free Democrats seceded to form a new party, the Free Peoples' Party. In January, 1957, 10 new Saar members joined the Bundestag. The D.P. and F.V.P. have now formed a joint party with the name D.P. In July, 1960, 9 members of the D.P. seceded from the party. The figures after the election of Sept. 15, 1957, were:—

Party	*Numbers*
Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions	270
Social Democrats	169
Free Democrats	41
German Party (German Party Free People's Party)	17
Total	497

When the Federal Government took office the Allied Military Governors were replaced by High Commissioners. In 1952 a contractual agreement was signed between the Federal Republic and the western Allies, whereby the Republic, in return for certain promises regarding a defence contribution, a foreign debt settlement, and the continuation of allied policies concerning decartelization, democratization, restitution, etc., regained virtual sovereignty in May, 1955, after ratification by all the parties concerned. The High Commissioners then became Ambassadors.

The Prime Ministers of *Länder* governments in July, 1960, were:—

Ministers-President

Baden-Württemberg.—Kurt-Georg Kiesinger.
Bavaria.—Dr. Hans Ehard.
Berlin.—Willy Brandt (*Governing Mayor*).
Bremen.—Wilhelm Kaisen.
Hamburg.—Max Brauer.
Hessen.—Dr. Georg-August Zinn.
North Rhine-Westphalia.—Dr. Franz Meyers.
Rhineland-Palatinate.—Dr. Peter Altmeier.
Saarland.—(vacant).
Lower Saxony.—Hinrich Wilhelm Kopf.
Schleswig-Holstein.—Kai Uwe von Hassel.

Economic Position.—Despite the difficulties arising from the division of Germany, which cut off from the Federal Republic the main food producing areas of Eastern Germany and some of the principal centres of light industry, German economic recovery has made rapid strides since the currency reform of 1948. As a result of United States and British economic aid and of successful economic policies pursued by the Federal Government, Germany has regained her position as the main industrial power on the Continent, and is the most economically powerful member of the European Common Market. The Gross National Product at current prices in 1959 is estimated at *DM.* 244·4 milliard, an increase of *DM.* 7·5 milliard or 17·1 per cent. over 1958 and *DM* 147·2 milliard or 151 per cent. over 1950. In accordance with the Franco-German Agreement of 1957, the economic integration of Saarland with the Federal Republic look place on July 6, 1959.

Agriculture.—The total agricultural area (in 1959) amounted to 14,331,200 hectares, of which 8,074,000 hectares were under plough. The forest area is 7,102,700 hectares. The 1959 harvest yielded 8,610,100 metric tons of bread grains, 5,783,100 metric tons of feeding and industrial grains and 22,708,300 metric tons of potatoes. The livestock population at the end of 1959 included 12,480,400 cattle, 814,200 horses, 1,084,200 sheep, 14,875,730 pigs and 60,011,200 fowls.

Industry.—The average index of industrial production per working day (excluding Saarland and Berlin) has developed as follows (1936 = 100):

	1958	1959
Mining	152	148
Manufacturing industry	237	255
(i) Basic materials	210	236
(ii) Capital goods	306	330
(iii) Consumer goods	209	222
(iv) Foodstuffs	219	224
Power (electricity and gas)	374	402
Building Industry	203	235
Total industry (including building)	232	249

Hard coal production fell from 148·8 million tons in 1958 to 141·7 million tons in 1959; brown coal from 93·5 million tons to 93·4 million tons; pig iron rose from 19·7 million tons to 21·6 million tons; crude steel from 25·7 million tons to 28·9 million tons; rolled steel products from 17·6 million tons to 19·4 million tons. An average of 113,027 passenger vehicles a month were produced in 1959 (1958 = 98,395), 17,308 commercial vehicles (1958 = 15,066), 200,000 tons of sulphuric acid (1958 = 198,000) 49,347 tons of chlorine (1958 = 44,871), 33,200 tons of cotton yarn (1958 = 32,727) and 9,389 tons of woollen yarn (1958 = 8,858), 556,658 new dwellings were completed in 1959 (1958 = 480,726).

Labour.—Of 20,135,400 employed in September, 1959, 13,304,600 were men. The average number of unemployed was 480,000, of whom 302,400 were men. In 1959, an average of 7,477,000 were employed in industry; coal mining absorbed 570,000; iron and steel production, 334,400; mechanical engineering and vehicle production, 1,239,000; chemicals, 428,000; and textiles and clothing, 911,400. Productivity of labour in industry (excluding electricity, gas and building industry) per working hour in 1959 reached 171 per cent. (1958 = 158) of the 1950 level.

Finance.—Under the Federal constitution the yields of indirect taxes, other than the beer tax, accrue to the Federal Government, while direct taxes accrue to the *Länder*, who are obliged to transfer part of them to the central authorities. As from 1961, the financial year will coincide with the calendar year instead of, as previously, ending on March 31 each year. The 1960 financial year is from April 1 to December 31, 1960, and budget estimates are therefore valid only as to 75 per cent.

The pattern of budgetary expenditure in 1960 was expected to be as follows: Total expenditure *DM.* 41·9 milliard (1959 = 39·8 milliard); Social expenditure (including housing and welfare), *DM.* 17·6 milliard (about 42 per cent.); Defence (including the amount spent on foreign troops in the Federal Republic), *DM.* 10·7 milliard (about 26 per cent.); Agriculture and food, *DM.* 2·8 milliard (about 7 per cent.); Transport, *DM.* 3·4 milliard (about 8 per cent.).

In 1952 an agreement was reached for the settlement of German pre-war and post-war foreign debts. An agreement was also signed whereby the Federal Republic will pay to Israel and Jewish organizations over a period of years reparations amounting to *DM.* 3·5 milliard.

Foreign Trade.—In 1959, imports (including West Berlin and from July 6, 1959, Saarland) were valued at *DM.* 35,823,000,000 (1958 = 31,133,000,000); and exports at *DM.* 41,184,000,000 (1958 = 36,998,000,000); 30 per cent. of imports consisted of foodstuffs and 21·6 per cent. of raw materials; 28·8 per cent. came from the Common

Market† countries 20·7 per cent. from the E.F.T.A.* and 14·7 per cent. from the United States and Canada. The Common Market† countries took 27·8 per cent. of all exports, the E.F.T.A.* 27 per cent. and the United States and Canada, 10·5 per cent.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K...	£122,529,409	£137,796,939
Exports to U.K....	135,892,341	144,404,930

Communications.—The state-owned railways of the Federal Republic measure 18,957 miles and the privately owned railways 3,400 miles, a total of 22,357 miles. In 1959 the railways handled 327,900,000 tons of goods and the inland waterways 141,600,000 tons. Railway rolling stock (*Deutsche Bundesbahn*) included, in 1959, 7,800 steam locomotives, 938 electric locomotives, 723 diesel locomotives, 25,315 passenger coaches (including rail buses) and 254,296 goods waggons. The classified roads measure 84,000 miles. On Jan. 1, 1960, there were 3,895,760 cars and 624,939 lorries. Ocean-going shipping under the German flag in Dec., 1959, amounted to 4,743,000 tons gross.

Social Welfare.—There is compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, old age and unemployment. Children's allowances are payable in respect of the third and subsequent children. Pension schemes for widows and orphans of public servants are in operation. Public assistance is given to persons unable to earn their living, or with insufficient income to maintain a minimum standard of living.

Law and Justice.—Judicial authority is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, the Supreme Federal Court, and the courts of the *Länder*. Judges are independent and subject only to the law. The death sentence has been abolished.

Language and Literature.—Modern (or New High) German has developed from the time of the Reformation to the present day, with differences of dialect in Austria and Alsace and in the German-speaking cantons of Switzerland. The literary language is usually regarded as having become fixed by Luther and Zwingli at the Reformation, since which time many great names occur in all branches, notably philosophy, from Leibnitz (1646–1716) to Kant (1724–1804), Fichte (1762–1814), Schelling (1775–1854) and Hegel (1770–1831); the drama from Goethe (1749–1832) and Schiller (1759–1805) to Gerhart Hauptmann (1862–1946); and in poetry, Heine (1800–1856). German authors have received the Nobel Prize for Literature on five occasions—Theodore Mommsen (1902), R. Eucken (1908), P. Heyse (1909), Gerhart Hauptmann (1912), and Thomas Mann (1929). There are now over 1,200 daily papers.

Education.—School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 14. For the school year 1959–60 there were 30,000 elementary schools, with 198,000 teachers and 5,000,000 pupils in the Federal Republic. State expenditure per primary school pupil per annum amounted to *DM.* 380. In addition there were 760 intermediate schools with 310,000 pupils and 10,100 teachers, 1,550 grammar schools with 763,000 pupils and 14,000 teachers. State expenditure per pupil for intermediate and grammar schools was *DM.* 620 per annum. The grammar school leaving examination (*Abitur*) entitles the holder to a place of study at a university. The number of examinations passed in 1957 was 38,700. Children below the age of 18 who are not attending an intermediate or grammar school are obliged to take a three-year course (part-time) at a vocational school. There were 9,700 such schools with 2,300,000 pupils and 22,000 teachers. State expenditure per pupil per annum was *DM.* 1,100. In the winter term of 1959 the 18 universities, 8 technical universities, and 8 other institutions of university status, together with teacher training and other colleges in the Federal Republic registered a total of 198,000 students. The largest universities are in Munich, Berlin, Cologne, Aachen (T.U.), Hamburg, Frankfurt, Heidelberg, Freiburg and Göttingen. There were 1,200 adult education centres with 3,500 rural branches. The attendance figure for 1959 was 4,400,000 and state expenditure amounted to 40 million *DM.*

Religion.—It is estimated that there are 24,430,815 Protestants in the Republic, 21,576,179 Roman Catholics, 17,116 Jews, 142,849 agnostics and 1,528,713 others.

CAPITAL, Bonn, in North Rhine Westphalia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles distant from Cologne. Population, 144,283.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London to Berlin, 3 *hrs.* 30 *mins.*; Cologne, 1 *hr.* 35 *mins.*; Düsseldorf, 1 *hr.* 25 *mins.*; Frankfurt, 1 *hr.* 50 *mins.*; Hamburg, 2 *hrs.*; Hanover, 3 *hrs.* 10 *mins.*; Munich, 2 *hrs.* 25 *mins.*

BRITISH EMBASSY

Friedrich-Ebert Allee, 77, Bonn

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Christopher Eden Steel, G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1957) £7,000
Minister, E. M. Rose C.M.G.
Counsellor (Head of Chancery), F. W. Marten, M.C.
1st Secretaries, A. A. Duff, D.S.O., D.S.C.; I. M. Sinclair; H. A. H. Cortazzi; R. J. Stratton; P. L. V. Mallet; R. F. Stretton; P. N. Lunn; A. L. Pope, O.B.E.
2nd Secretary, J. K. Hanna.
3rd Secretary, R. B. R. Harvey.
Minister (Economic), J. A. M. Marjoribanks, C.M.G.
1st Secretaries (Commercial), N. Statham; G. R. Denman.
2nd Secretaries (Commercial), K. B. A. Scott; N. G. S. Beckett.
Counsellor (Information), A. G. R. Rouse, O.B.E.
Counsellor (Labour), G. W. J. Cole.
Asst. Labour Attaché, F. Kenny, M.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. B. D. O. MacIntyre, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Brig. G. V. Britten, C.B.E.
Asst. (do.), Maj. M. J. Filby, M.C.
Air Attaché, Air Commodore J. N. Tomes, C.B.E.
Civil Air Attaché, J. L. Roberts.
Scientific Attaché, Brig. C. F. C. Spedding (*ret.*).
Supply Attaché, C. F. McFarlane.
Head of Visa Section (Düsseldorf), A. S. Auger.
Counsellor (Administration), C. Whitworth, M.B.E.
1st Secretary (Administration), A. Dockerill.
Chaplain, Rev. G. P. Spink.
Archivist, Miss H. H. Sheppard.
Accountant, J. G. W. Priestwood.

There are British Consulates at *Berlin*, *Hamburg*, *Hanover*, *Düsseldorf*, *Bremen*, *Frankfurt*, *Munich* and *Stuttgart*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Liaison Officer, R. Seymour, C.B.E., Hahnenstrasse 6, Cologne. There are British Council offices at Berlin, Frankfurt, Munich and Stuttgart.

† Common Market: W. Germany, Belgium and Luxemburg, France, Italy, Trieste, Netherlands.

* E.F.T.A. (European Free Trade Association): Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K.

BERLIN

G.O.C. British Sector, Maj.-Gen. R. Delacombe, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Deputy Commandant, F. S. Tomlinson, C.M.G.
Administrative Officer, L. H. Barnes, M.B.E.

Eastern Germany

Administration.—When the Federal Republic was formed, the People's Council of the Soviet zone, appointed in 1948, was converted into a Provisional People's Chamber. On Oct. 7, 1949, this Chamber enacted a constitution of the "German Democratic Republic," and a provisional *Land* Chamber was established consisting of fifty deputies appointed by the Diets of the *Länder*. The German Democratic Republic is not recognized by the governments of western countries. A number of governmental reforms have been introduced since the original constitution was drafted, including the abolition, in July, 1952, of the five *Land* governments and diets. From July, 1954, the main Government posts have been held as follows:—

Chairman, Council of State, W. Ulbricht, *appid.* Sept. 12, 1960.
Minister-President, Otto Grotewohl.
Deputy Minister-Presidents, H. Rau; H. Loch; L. Bolz; P. Scholz.
Chairman, State Planning Commission, B. Leuschner.
Chairman, State Control Commission, F. Lange.

It was not until the summer of 1953 that the Soviet Commander-in-Chief was replaced in the civilian sphere by a High Commissioner. In September, 1953, the post of High Commissioner was combined with that of Ambassador.

Area and Population.—The area of Eastern Germany is 41,380 sq. miles and its population in October, 1946, was 17,300,000:—

Saxony-Anhalt	4,200,000	Saxony	5,600,000
Brandenburg	2,500,000	Thuringia	2,900,000
Mecklenburg	2,100,000		

Principal cities and towns: Dresden (467,966); Leipzig (607,655); Magdeburg (236,326); Halle (222,505); Erfurt (174,633); Rostock (114,869); Zwickau (122,862), and Karlmarxstadt (Chemnitz) (250,188). Eastern Berlin, an integral part of the zone and its capital city, has a population of approximately 1,200,000.

In July, 1952, in the interests of "democratization" and the further centralization of power, the old *Länder* were abolished and replaced by 14 *Bezirke* (regions) as follows:

Land	*Bezirke*
Mecklenburg	Rostock; Schwerin; Neubrandenburg.
Brandenburg	Potsdam; Cottbus; Frankfurt.
Saxony	Karlmarxstadt; Dresden; Leipzig.
Saxony-Anhalt	Halle; Magdeburg.
Thuringia	Erfurt; Gera; Guhl.

Each region has its own *Bezirkstag* (assembly) and *Bezirksrat* (council) to deal with purely regional affairs.

Economic Position.—From the economic point of view the Eastern zone is a more unbalanced area than the Federal Republic. It is more nearly self-sufficient in food, but has few industrial raw materials apart from brown coal and copper ore. Before the war its highly developed secondary industries were dependent on Ruhr coal and steel.

The Soviets claimed reparations from Germany to a value of $(1938)10 milliard. Between 1945 and March, 1948, they removed considerable quantities of capital equipment to the U.S.S.R. and took over a number of important plants as Soviet State Concerns (S.A.G.). S.A.G.'s now account for perhaps one-eighth of all industrial production in Eastern Germany. Their products are sold partly in Germany and partly to the U.S.S.R. and other foreign countries. In addition the zone pays reparations from current production to the U.S.S.R. and, although the amounts have been reduced, the obligation continues until 1965. Economic control has been centralized, industry subjected to rigid central planning, state ownership and trading greatly expanded at the expense of private interests and the basic industries given priority over secondary industries. Large new steel plants have been erected at Fürstenberg/Oder and at Calbe, and crude steel production is now greater than before the war. Ties with the other satellites have been strengthened; over 80 per cent. of the zone's foreign trade is now with the East, and in 1950 the zone became a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.).

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£2,277,689	£3,516,614
Exports to U.K.	3,406,855	4,595,331

Religions.—At the census of 1946, Eastern Germany had 14,132,174 Protestants, 2,110,507 Roman Catholics and 75,578 others.

GREECE
(Hellas)

King of the Hellenes, Paul I, *born* Dec. 14, 1901; *acceded* (on the death of his brother King George II), April 1, 1947; *married* Jan. 9, 1938, Princess Frederika, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick (*born* April 18, 1917), and has issue:—

(i) Crown Prince (*Diadoch*) H.R.H. Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, *born* June 2, 1940.
(ii) H.R.H. Princess Sophia, *born* Nov. 2, 1938.
(iii) H.R.H. Princess Irene, *born* May 11, 1942.

CABINET
(June, 1956)

Prime Minister, Constantine Karamanlis.
Deputy Prime Minister, P. Kanellopoulos.
Minister of Co-ordination, A. Protopapadakis.
Foreign Minister, E. Averoff-Tositsas.
Minister to the Prime Minister, C. Tsatos.
Justice, C. Kallias.
Interior, D. Makris.
Education and Cults, G. Voyadjis.
Finance, C. Papaconstantinou.
Commerce, L. Dertilis.
Industry, N. Martis.
Communications and Public Works, General Solon Ghikas.
Agriculture, C. Adamopoulos.
Minister of Social Welfare, A. Stratos.
Merchant Shipping, G. Andrianopoulos.
Labour, A. Dimitratos.
Minister for Northern Greece, A. Theologitis.

ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY IN LONDON
5I Upper Brook Street, W.1
[Mayfair: 0694]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur George Séfériades (1957).
Counsellor, M. J. Delivanis.
1st Secretaries, D. C. Petrou; A. J. Stephanou; A. Chorafas.
3rd Secretary (Consular Affairs), S. Konstantopoulos.
Naval and Military Attaché, Captain E. G. Panas.
Minister Plenipotentiary (Press Affairs), M. Cosmetatas.
Air Attaché, Col. M. J. Fragiskos.
Commercial Counsellor, N. Pierracos.
Commercial Secretary, S. Dritsas.
Hon. Educational Counsellor, P. Argenti.
Attaché, J. Temenides.

Consulate General and Department of Information, 34 Hyde Park Square, W.2.

There are Honorary Consulates at *Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Falmouth, Hull, Immingham, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton* and *Yarmouth, Swansea* and *Glasgow*, and at *Belfast*.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Libyan and Ionian seas, and on the E. by Turkey, with an estimated area of 51,182 sq. miles. A census held throughout the country on April 7, 1951, recorded a population of 7,632,801.

The area of the mainland is 41,328 sq. miles, and of the islands 9,854 sq. miles. The main divisions are: *Macedonia* (which includes Mt. Athos), *Thrace, Epirus, Thessaly, Continental Greece* (which includes the island of *Euboea* and the *Sporades*, or "scattered islands," of which the largest is *Skyros*), the *Peloponnese* (or *Morea*), the *Dodecanese* or *Southern Sporades* (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1911 during the Italo-Turkish War and ceded to Greece by Italy in 1947) consisting of Rhodes, Astypalaia, Karpathos, Kassos, Nisyros, Kalymnos, Leros, Patmos, Kos, Symi, Khalki and Tilos, the *Cyclades* (a circular group numbering about 200, with a total area of 923 sq. miles; the chief islands are Syros, Andros, Tinos, Naxos, Paros, Santorini, Milos and Serifos), the *Ionian Islands* (Corfu, Paxos, Levkas, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante and Cerigo), the *Aegean Islands* (Chios, Lesbos and Samos). In *Crete* there was for over 1,500 years (3000 to 1400 B.C.) a flourishing civilization which spread its influence far and wide throughout the Aegean, and the ruins of the palace of Minos at Cnossos afford evidence of astonishing comfort and luxury. Greek civilization emerges about 1300 B.C. and the poems of Homer, the blind poet of Chios, which were probably current about 800 B.C., record the 10-year struggle between the Achaeans of Greece and the Phrygians of Troy (1194–1184 B.C.).

Government.—The Independence of Greece dates from March 25 (O.S.), 1821, and was ratified by the *Treaty of Adrianople* (Sept. 14, 1829) and the *Convention of London* (Feb. 3, 1830), after a successful insurrection against the Ottoman Empire, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century. The first Head of State was a Greek, John Capodistrias, who was assassinated in Nauplia in 1831. The Allied Powers then chose a prince of the Wittelsbach (Bavarian) dynasty; he ruled as King Otho until his abdication in 1862. He was succeeded by King George I of the Glucksburg (Danish) dynasty. Since then Greece has had one period as a republic (1924–35) and one period of uncertainty (from the Second World War until September, 1946), but in both cases returned to the monarchical system under the Glucksburg dynasty after a plebiscite.

At the time of its independence, the Kingdom of Greece included little more than the Peloponnese, Sterea Hellas and the Cyclades, but the Ionian Islands were added in 1864, Thessaly in 1881, Macedonia, Crete and the Aegean Islands in 1913, Western Thrace in 1919 and the Dodecanese in 1945. The Treaty of Sèvres (1922), under which Greece would have received large territories round Istanbul and in Asia Minor, was nullified by the Greek defeat in the Asia Minor campaign of 1922. This was followed by a major exchange of populations which largely settled the minority problems between Greece and Turkey. The long campaign for *enosis* (union) of Cyprus with Greece was terminated in 1959 by the Zürich and London Agreements which led to the proclamation of Cyprus as an independent republic in 1960.

On October 28, 1940, Italy declared war on Greece and invaded the country from Albania, but within a month Greek troops, assisted at sea and in the air by Great Britain, expelled the invader and advanced in triumph into Albania. On April 6, 1941, Germany invaded Yugoslavia and Greece and came to the aid of the defeated Italian forces. British and Commonwealth ground forces were sent to the assistance of Greece, but the fresh onslaught led to her occupation by German, Italian and Bulgarian troops. By her own exertions and by Allied help Greece was freed in October, 1944.

There followed in December–January, 1944–5 a short period of civil war in which the Communists attempted to seize power by force. In 1947, Communist guerilla disturbances assumed the proportions of civil war, which continued with increasing damage and destruction to the country until the summer of 1949 when the Greek Army's victories overwhelmed the guerillas. Normal conditions were sufficiently restored throughout the country to enable a general election to be held on March 5, 1950. Since then, with considerable economic help from the United States, Greece has made great progress in the formidable task of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Greece acceded to the North Atlantic Treaty in Feb. 1952. In the economic field the country has made steady, if slow, progress, despite political instability. From 1954–59 relations between Greece and the United Kingdom were severely strained by the Cyprus issue, but since its settlement by the Zürich and London agreements (February 11 and 19, 1959) they have improved rapidly. The interim Government of M. Karamanlis was confirmed in office by the General Election of February, 1956. At a general election held on May 11, 1958, under a new electoral system, the National Radical Union Party of M. Karamanlis slightly increased its majority in the Chamber, obtaining 169 seats, though this party secured a smaller proportion of the votes, and a new Government was formed by M. Karamanlis on May 17. At this election the extreme Left Wing party, E.D.A., emerged as the leading Opposition party with 77 seats in the Chamber.

Defence.—The Navy has 80 ships, about one-quarter of which are on loan from Britain. The strength of the Army is 115,000. The Air Force consists of 24,000 men, nine offensive squadrons and one transport squadron, together with a few helicopters and the necessary support, training and maintenance organizations.

Production.—Though there has in recent years been a substantial measure of industrialization, Greece is still predominantly an agricultural country. Agriculture employs about half the working population, the most important product and export being tobacco, which still, despite recent difficulties in disposing of the crop abroad, accounts for one-third of the value of total visible exports from Greece. Since the war the production of wheat, cotton and rice has been greatly increased, partly in an attempt to make the country's economy less dependent upon tobacco. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, pomegranate and currant-vine, and considerable efforts have lately been made to develop exports of Greek fresh fruit and vegetables as well as currants and other dried fruits. Currants, grown mainly around Patras, remain one of Greece's main exports, the United Kingdom being the principal purchaser.

The principal minerals mined in Greece are iron

ore, iron pyrites, manganese, magnesite, chrome, bauxite, lead, zinc and emery, and prospecting for petroleum is being carried on. The chief industries are textiles (cotton, woollen, silk and rayon), chemicals, cement, glass, metallurgy, shipbuilding, domestic electrical equipment and footwear. An oil refinery, the first in Greece, was opened near Athens early in 1958 and industrial projects, either in the course of being carried out or planned in the near future, include the construction of a nitrogen fertilizer plant, and a factory for making tyres; the development of the country's electric power resources; irrigation and land reclamation schemes, and the exploitation of Greece's lignite resources for fuel and industrial purposes. Some of the industrial projects are being carried out with the aid of the American I.C.A. Mission and Greece enjoys substantial financial assistance from the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Communications.—The 2,650 kilometres of Greek railways had all been repaired by the end of 1950, in spite of delays due to the activities of guerilla bands. All are now State owned with the exception of the Athens–Piraeus Electric Railway. The railway from Athens to the Peloponnese, serving Patras and southern Greece, is metre gauge, but the other lines, except one or two minor ones, are standard gauge. Athens is linked with Istanbul, Paris (*viâ* Belgrade, Trieste and Lausanne), Ostend (*viâ* Belgrade, Salzburg, Cologne and Brussels) and Vienna by direct sleeping-car services. Greek roads total somewhat over 50,000 kilometres, of which about 30 per cent. are classified as national highways and 30,000 km. are classified as provincial roads. More than 7,000 km. of both classes are asphalt and a further 14,000 km. are macadamized. At the end of Feb., 1960, ships under the Greek flag of more than 100 tons totalled 854 (3,595,787 tons) and Greek-owned ships under foreign flags totalled 255 (6,780,000 tons). The Greek national airline, Olympic Airways, flies numerous internal and external services, including Athens–London, and it and other airlines connect Athens directly with most countries in Europe and the Middle East.

Religion.—Over 97 per cent. of the people are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, which is the State religion, all others being tolerated and free from interference. The Church of Greece recognizes the spiritual primacy of the Œcumenical Patriarch at Constantinople, but is otherwise a self-governing body administered by the Holy Synod under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Athens and All Greece. The Churches of Crete and the Dodecanese are separate bodies coming directly under the Œcumenical Patriarch.

Education is free and compulsory from the age of 6 to 12 and is maintained by State grants. There are two Universities, Athens and Salonica, that of Athens being of wide repute.

Language and Literature.—The *spoken* language of modern Greece is descended by a process of natural development from the "Common Greek" of Alexander's empire. Official and technical matter is mostly composed in *Katharevusa*, a conservative literary dialect evolved by Adamantios Corais (Diamant Coray), who lived and died in Paris (1748–1833), but novels and poetry are mostly composed in *dimotiki*, a progressive literary dialect which owes much to John Psycharis (1854–1929). The poets Solomos, Palamas, Cavafis and Sikelianos have won a European reputation.

Currency

The Greek *drachma* has an official exchange rate of 84=£1 sterling and 30=U.S. $1.

(*See also* p. 84.)

Trade

	1958	1959
Total imports	£201,745,000	£201,700,000
Total exports	82,779,000	73,000,000
Imports from U.K.	18,995,660	16,905,259
Exports to U.K.	8,097,570	8,656,514

Capital, Athens. Population (including Ψ Piraeus) 1,378,000. Other large towns are: Ψ Thessaloniki (Salonika) (297,000), Ψ Patras (79,000), Ψ Volo (65,000), and Ψ Cavalla (42,000); in Crete—Ψ Heraklion or Candia (51,000), Ψ Canea (33,000), and Ψ Rethymno (10,000); in the Ionian Islands—Ψ Corfu (27,000), Ψ Zanté (13,000), and Ψ Argostolion (10,000); in the Cyclades—Ψ Hermopolis (22,000); in Lesbos—Ψ Mitylene (32,000); in Chios—Ψ Chios (27,000).

Flag: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

National Day: March 25.

Air Transit from U.K.—London to Athens (1,501 miles), 4 *hrs.* 30 *mins.* (*viâ* Rome).

British Embassy

(4 Odos Gennadiou, Athens)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Roger Allen, K.C.M.G. (1957). £4,100

Counsellors, J. N. O. Curle, C.V.O.; B. J. Gannett, O.B.E. (*Commercial*).

1st Secretaries, T. A. K. Elliott; Hon. A. V. Hare; D. C. Symon; E. J. C. Hare, T.D. (*Information*); J. D. Blakeway.

2nd Secretaries, J. D. M. Blyth; R. H. Stockbridge, M.C.; A. W. Constant (*Consul*); G. A. Fletcher (*Commercial*); Miss B. McBride (*Information*); W. Jones.

3rd Secretary, A. C. Baker (*Visa*).

Naval Attaché, Capt. D. B. N. Mellis, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brig. J. R. Johnson, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Asst. (do.), Maj. N. L. West.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore R. Sorel Cameron, C.B.E., A.F.C.

Attaché (Archivist), N. F. J. Mercer.

Embassy Chaplain (vacant).

Hon. Attaché, M. S. F. Hood (*Director, British School of Archæology*).

British Consular Offices

There are British Consular Offices at *Athens, Salonika, Piræus, Patras, Corfu* and *Samos.*

British Council

Representative, R. A. Close, O.B.E., 17 Philikis Etairias, Athens.

GUATEMALA

(República de Guatemala)

President

Gen. Miguel Ydígoras Fuentes, *assumed office* March 1, 1958.

Legation in London

30 Collingham Gardens, S.W.5

[Fremantle: 7463]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Col. Doroteo Monterosseu (1960).

There is a Consulate-General at *Liverpool* and Consuls at *Glasgow* and *Belfast.*

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45′ to 17° 49′, and in W. long from 88° 12′ 49″ to 92° 13′ 43″, and comprises an area of

42,042 square miles, and a population (at the census of 1950) of 2,788,122. There is a single chamber legislative assembly of 68 members and a cabinet of 11 of whom 10 are Ministers of State. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Dec., 1917. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and malarial near the coast, temperate in the higher regions. The rainfall in the capital is 57 in. per annum. The chief Ψ seaports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific and Livingston, Matías de Gálvez (*formerly* Santo Tomás) and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country, and since the establishment of the University in the capital education has received a marked impulse and the high figure of illiteracy is being reduced. The National library contains about 80,000 volumes in the Spanish tongue.

FINANCE 1960–61

Estimated Revenue.....	*Quetzales*	102,433,788
Estimated Expenditure.....	„	102,433,788

At par 1 *Quetzal* = $1 U.S. Exchange rate 2·80 Q = £1. (*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE

	1958 *Quetzales*	1959 *Quetzales*
Imports (c.i.f.).....	149,903,804	134,002,641
Exports (f.o.b.).....	102,479,330	103,219,079
	1958	1959
Imports from U.K....	£2,271,155	£2,003,816
Exports to U.K.....	391,659	633,696

The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, cotton, *chicle* (chewing gum), essential oils, zinc and lead. The chief imports are textiles, petroleum, vehicles, machinery and foodstuffs.

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (1950), 284,922. Quezaltenango (second city of the Republic), has a pop. of 27,696. Other towns are Mazatenango (11,032), Antigua (10,744) and ΨPuerto Barrios (15,332).

Flag: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION

(P.O. Box No. 8, 11 Calle No. 3–27, Zona 1, Guatemala City)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Michael Sanigear Williams, C.M.G. (1960)..... £3,000
1st Secretary, J. E. Jackson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Guatemala City* and *Bananera* (*Izabal*).

GUINEA

(Republic of Guinea)

President, Sekou Touré.
President of National Assembly, Dialli Saifoullaye.

CABINET

(Oct. 2, 1958)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sekou Touré.
Minister of State, Diallo Abdourahmane.
Interior, Camara Damantang.
Defence and National Security, Keita Fodeba.
Economic Affairs, Louis Lansana Beavogui.
Planning, Keita N'Famara.
Finance, Drame Alioune.
Public Works, Transport and Telecommunications, Ismael Touré.
Education, Barry Diawadou.
Health, Dr. Najib Roger Accar.
Public Administration, Camara Bengaly.
Labour and Social Security, Cissé Fodé.
Justice, Barry Ibrahima.
Information and Tourism, Diop Alassane.
Governor of la Banque de Guinée (*with Cabinet rank*), Diakhite Moussa.

Formerly part of French West Africa, Guinea has a coastline on the Atlantic Ocean between Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of Sierra Leone and in the interior is adjacent to Sénégal, the Sudanese Republic and the Republic of Ivory Coast. Area, 96,865 sq. miles. The population was estimated by the French administration in 1957 at 2,492,000, mostly of the Fullah, Malinké and Soussou tribes. It is estimated that there are about 4,000 Europeans in the country.

Government.—Guinea was separated from Sénégal in 1891 and administered by France as a separate colony until 1958. In the referendum held in Metropolitan France and the overseas territories on Sept. 2, 1958, Guinea rejected the new French Constitution. Accordingly, on Sept. 28, it was declared that Guinea had separated itself from the other territories of French West Africa which had adopted the Constitution. French administrative and financial assistance was terminated; and Guinea left the French Community. On October 2, 1958, Guinea became an independent republic governed by a Constituent Assembly. M. Sekou Touré, Prime Minister in the Territorial Assembly, assumed office as head of the new Government.

A provisional constitution, adopted on Nov. 12, 1958, declared Guinea "a democratic, secular and social republic", powers of government being exercised by a president assisted by the Cabinet. The President, eligible for a term of 7 years and for re-election, is head of state and of the armed forces.

General recognition of Guinea as an independent state was followed by her admission to membership of the United Nations in December, 1958. Recognition by France was accorded following the conclusion of agreements between France and Guinea on financial, economic and cultural matters, signed in Paris on Jan. 7, 1959, and diplomatic relations were established on Jan. 23, 1959.

Guinea withdrew from the Franc Zone on March 1, 1960, and established her own currency, the *Guinea franc* (at par with the *franc C.F.A.*).

Production, etc.—The principal products of Guinea are bauxite, iron-ore, rubber, palm kernels, millet, rice, coffee, bananas and pineapples, wax and ivory. Principal imports are cotton goods, metal goods, wines, tobacco, petrol and salt; exports, bauxite, iron-ore, gold, hides, bananas, palm kernels and animal wax. In the mountains in the hinterland of Guinea (Fouta Djalon, 4,970 feet), where the rivers Sénégal, Gambia and Niger have their sources, large deposits of bauxite (the raw material of aluminium) were recently discovered and large-scale extraction of this ore is planned. Bauxite is at present exported from the Conakry area where there are also rich deposits of iron-ore and large-scale mining is carried on.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Conakry (100,000). Other towns are Kankan (24,000), which is connected with Conakry by a railway, Kindia (13,000), N'Zerekore, Mamou, Siguiri and Labe.

FLAG.—3 vertical stripes of red, gold and green; *Ghana-Guinea Union.*—Red, yellow and green with as many black stars as there are members.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Conakry

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Donald Arthur Logan (1960).

HAITI

(République d'Haiti)

President, Dr. François Duvalier, *installed* Oct. 22, 1957.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
22 Hans Road, S.W.3.

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Colbert Bonhomme.

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Santo Domingo, formerly known as Hispaniola, which, next to Cuba, is the largest island in the West Indies.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,500 sq. miles with a population (1950 census) of 3,111,973, negroes being in the great majority. There are, however, many mulattoes and others with varying admixture of white blood, especially in the towns. About 1,000 British subjects, chiefly of British West Indian origin, reside in Haiti.

A French colony under the name of Saint-Domingue from 1697, the slave population, estimated at 500,000, revolted in 1791 under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was born a slave and made himself Governor-General of the colony. He capitulated to the French in 1802 and died in captivity in 1804. Resistance was continued by Jean Jacques Dessalines, also a former black slave, who, on January 1, 1803, declared the former French colony to be an independent state. It was at this time that the name of Haiti was adopted. It is an aboriginal Indian word meaning mountainous. Dessalines became Emperor of Haiti, but was assassinated in 1806. In 1915, following a period of political upheaval, the country was occupied by a force of U.S. marines. The occupation came to an end in 1934, and U.S. control of the revenue of Haiti officially ended on October 1, 1947.

The 1950 constitution provided for a Senate of 21 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 37 members. The President is elected by popular franchise for a term of six years, and is not immediately re-eligible. Women were granted full political rights in Jan. 1957. A new constitution approved in 1957 provides for the abolition of the Senate and the establishment of a one-chamber legislative assembly with 67 deputies. This will not take place, however, until 1963.

The six-year term of General Magloire having ended in December 1956, he attempted to stay in power for a further period but was forced to resign and go into exile. A period of acute upheaval followed and for many months there was no effective government. A military junta took over in June, 1957, and elections were held in September, following which Dr. Duvalier was installed as the new President of the Republic.

Production, Industry, etc.—In French colonial times, Haiti was one of the most productive countries in the world and the richest French possession. Improvident methods of peasant agriculture succeeded the plantation system and resulted in the gradual impoverishment of natural resources through exhaustion of the soil, deforestation and erosion. In recent years measures for agricultural rehabilitation have been taken with the aim of a gradual restoration of the productiveness of the country. The main project now approaching completion is a scheme for the irrigation of more than 70,000 acres of the Artibonite valley for which the Import-Export Bank approved a loan of $27,000,000 and the Development Loan Fund, on May 28, 1959, a further loan of $4,300,000. Work on the final stages of the main barrage at Peligre is not yet completed and no forecast of its completion date can be given owing to the economic situation and political instability. The principal products are coffee, bananas, log-wood, cocoa, cotton, sisal, sugar and molasses and essential oils. Coffee accounts for about two-thirds of total exports and is the mainstay of the country's economy. Exports of bauxite began in 1957 and copper mines in the Terre Neuve area will be brought into production in the near future. Lignite is known to exist in commercial quantities and a contract has been signed with a Haitian/Canadian company for its exploitation. Exploration is going on in the country for the above-mentioned minerals and also for manganese, oil and iron. Gold, silver and tin exist, but not in significant quantities. Manufactures have increased during the last five years. The tourist trade expanded rapidly until 1956, since when it has fallen off owing to political upheavals.

Communications.—There are very few asphalted roads and internal communications are very bad. A loan of $2,600,000 has been obtained from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance an improved road maintenance and repair organization, but political confusion and lack of funds have continued to delay effective progress. Railway communications are negligible, the only passenger route being from Port-au-Prince to Verrettes *viâ* St. Marc. Air services between the capital and the principal provincial towns are maintained by the Aviation Corps of the Haitian Army, which operates a civil incorporated company. The principal towns and villages are connected by telephone and/or telegraph. The complete telephone, telegraph and internal radio communications system is practically out of order. The reinstallation which was being carried out by a British firm was stopped owing to the economic crisis.

Air services by Pan-American World Airways are regular and frequent, and there are fortnightly sailings for passengers and freight for New York and Panama by the Panama Line. Freight sailings are frequent for the U.S.A., Canada and Europe. Sailings between Haiti and Jamaica are infrequent. External telegraph, telephone and postal services are normal. (Air mail transit U.K./Port-au-Prince 3–4 days.)

Climate.—The climate is tropical with comparatively little difference in the temperatures between the summer (March–Oct.) and the winter (Nov.–Feb.). The temperature at Port-au-Prince rarely exceeds 95° F., but the humidity is high, especially in the autumn.

Language and Literature.—French is the official language of the country, but most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French. Education is free but estimates of illiteracy are as high as 95 per cent. There are 5 principal French daily newspapers and 2 English weekly papers published in Port-au-Prince and a French weekly paper in Cap-Haitien.

	1957–58 *Gourdes*	1958–59 *Gourdes*
Revenue	206,000,000	163,700,000
Expenditure	213,600,000	186,000,000
Total Debt (Sept.)	290,000,000	..

5 *Gourdes* = $1 (U.S.). (*See also* p. 84.)

	1957–58 *Gourdes*	1958–59 *Gourdes*
Total Imports.....	210,300,000	146,300,000
Total Exports.....	208,900,000	115,000,000
	1958	1959
Imports from U.K. ...	£679,285	£900,491
Exports to U.K.	174,178	47,148

The principal exports are listed above; the principal imports are cottons, foodstuffs, machinery, mineral oil and soap.

CAPITAL, ΨPort-au-Prince, Population (1950 census), 195,672. Other centres are: ΨCap Haitien (24,957); ΨLes Cayes (11,835); ΨGonaives (13,534); ΨJacmel (8,545); ΨSt. Marc (10,485); ΨPort de Paix (6,309); Jérémie (11,138).

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red; in the centre, the coat-of-arms on a white square.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Port-au-Prince)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Gerard Thomas Corley Smith, C.M.G. (1960).
(*plus allowances*) £1,500 to £2,120
1st Secretary and Consul, L. A. P. Barker.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. W. Wootten, D.F.C., A.F.C. (*resident in Caracas*).

HEJAZ, *see* Saudi Arabia

HONDURAS

(Republica de Honduras)

President, Dr. José Ramón Villeda Morales (Dec. 21, 1957).

HONDURAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
104 Great Portland Street, W.1.
[Langham: 6103]

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Francisco José Durón (1960).
Consul-General, Dr. Gonzalo Rodriguez-Soto.
There is a Consular Office at *Birmingham*.

Honduras, one of the five Republican States of Central America, lies between lat. 13° and 16° 30′ N. and long. 83° and 89° 41′ west, with a seaboard of about 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea and an outlet, consisting of a small strip of coast 77 miles in length on the Pacific. Its frontiers are contiguous with those of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Republic contains a total area of approximately 43,278 square miles and a population of 1,828,183 (estimate of June 30, 1958) of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. There is a strong foreign negro (British West Indian) element in Northern Honduras. The country is very mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras, but possesses well watered fertile valleys and wooded tablelands. The climate varies with the altitude, being tropical throughout the year in the coastal belts and temperate and mainly healthy in the uplands.

Originally discovered and settled by the Spaniards at the beginning of the sixteenth century, Honduras formed part of the Spanish American Dominions for nearly three centuries until 1821 when independence was proclaimed.

Under the Constitution of Dec. 21, 1957, the Legislature consists of a single Congress of 58 members elected by popular vote in the ratio of approximately one per 30,000 inhabitants. The executive authority is vested in the President who is assisted by a Cabinet of nine Ministers. The Republic is divided into 18 departments, the largest and newest of which, Gracias a Dios, formed in Feb. 1957, covers all the territory previously known as La Mosquitia, together with portions of the Departments of Olancho and Colón. It is inhabited by Indian tribes and largely unexplored.

The chief industry is the production of bananas. Other products are coffee, coconuts, tobacco, beans, maize, rice and tropical fruits. Cattle raising is becoming an increasingly important industry, a large number of cattle being exported to the neighbouring countries every year. Honduras is also a timber producing country, the most important woods being pine, mahogany and cedar. There are large tracts of uncultivated land.

The mineral resources of the country are reputed to be considerable, but only a small portion is at present exploited owing to transport difficulties.

1,008 miles of railway were in operation in the year 1957, chiefly to serve the banana plantations and the Caribbean ports. The total road mileage is approximately 1,800, the greater part of which is in poor condition, but improvements are now being made and new roads built. There are 15 airports in use in Honduras, exclusive of numerous small landing and emergency fields. There are three international air services (TACA Internacional, PAA and TAN) and a domestic air service (SAHSA). There are 2,979 miles of telephone lines, 4,981 miles of telegraph lines and 369 post-offices.

ΨThe chief ports are Puerto Cortes, Tela and La Ceiba on the North Coast, through which passes the bulk of the trade with the United States and Europe, and Amapala, situated on Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Primary and secondary education is free and compulsory and, although there is still a great deal of illiteracy, it is gradually diminishing. There is no recognized native literature.

FINANCE	1906
Revenue (*Budget estimate*) ..	*Lempiras* 76,900,000
Expenditure.....	,, 96,400,000
Loans.....	,, 19,500,000

The currency is the *Lempira* (named after a native chief), value of 50 cents., U.S. and (June 30, 1950) *Lps.* 5·60 to the £. (*See also* p. 84.)

The Public Debt amounted at the end of February, 1958, to U.S.$3,800,000 (external) and U.S.$12,100,000 (internal).

TRADE	1959
Imports	*Lempiras* 123,673,193
Exports	,, 137,472,697
Imports from U.K.	£663,033
Exports to U.K.	361,019

CAPITAL: Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1958), 106,949 (including the contiguous town of Comayaguela); other towns are San Pedro Sula (58,931), ΨLa Ceiba (22,780), ΨTela (15,979), ΨPuerto Cortes (16,102), Choluteca (8,000), Amapala (3,000) and Trujillo (2,000).

FLAG; Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Tegucigalpa.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Richard Bartram Boyd Tollinton, C.B.E. (1960).
1st Secretary and Consul, J. T. Hyslop.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. W. Wootten, D.F.C. (*resident in Caracas*).
Labour Attaché, J. S. Row (*resident in Mexico City*).
Attaché, H. R. Ward.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula* and *Tela.*

Tegucigalpa is 5,930 miles from London; transit, *viâ* New York, 14 days; *viâ* Panama 20 days. By air *viâ* New York 2 days.

HUNGARY

(Magyarország)

President of the Presidential Council of the Republic István Dobi, *re-elected* July 1953.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Jan. 27, 1958)

President of the Council, Dr. Ferenc Münnich.
Vice-Presidents, Gyula Kállai; Antal Apró.
Minister of State, János Kádár.
Interior, Béla Biszku.
Foreign Affairs, Endre Sik.
Defence, Lajos Czinege.
Finance, Rezsö Nyers.
Justice, Ferenc Nezvál.
Metallurgy and Machine Industry, János Csergö.
Heavy Industry, Sándor Czottner.
Light Industry, Mrs. József Nagy.
Foreign Trade, Jenö Incze.
Internal Trade, János Tausz.
Agriculture, Pál Lasonczy.
Health, Dr. Frigyes Doleschall.
Culture, Valéria Benke.
Food, Imre Kovács.
Construction, Rezsö Trautmann.
Labour, Odön Kishazi.
Communications and Postal Affairs, István Kossa.
President, National Planning Bureau, Árpád Kiss.

LEGATION IN LONDON

(35 Eaton Place, S.W.1)

[Sloane: 4048]

Minister in London, Béla Szilágyi (1959).
Consulate, 46 Eaton Place, S.W.1 (Sloane: 4462).

Area and Population.—The area of Hungary may be stated at approximately 36,000 sq. miles with a population (Jan. 1, 1960) of 9,997,870.

Government.—Hungary was reconstituted a kingdom in 1920 after having been declared a republic on Nov. 17, 1918. She joined the Anti-Comintern Pact on Feb. 24, 1939, and entered the 1939–45 War on the side of Germany. On Jan. 20, 1945, a Hungarian provisional government of liberation, which had been set up during the preceding December, signed an armistice with the United Nations under the terms of which the frontiers of Hungary were withdrawn to the limits existing in 1937.

For the first four years after the liberation, Hungary was governed by a coalition of the Smallholder, National Peasant, Social Democrat and Communist parties. During this time land reform was carried out, the great landowners being dispossessed and their estates partitioned among peasants; mines, heavy industry, banks and schools were nationalized. By 1949 the Communists, under the leadership of Mr. Rákosi, having compelled the Social Democrat Party to merge with them, and having disrupted the peasant parties, had succeeded in gaining a monopoly of power. Elections in that year, in which candidates for the National Assembly were drawn from a single list, resulted in 95.6 per cent. of the votes cast being obtained by the Communist-dominated People's Front. A campaign was opened to collectivize agriculture and by 1952 practically the entire economy had been "socialized."

In mid-1953 Mr. Imre Nagy replaced Mr. Rákosi as Prime Minister, though the latter continued to hold his post as First Secretary of the Party. Mr. Nagy introduced a more moderate policy based largely on the development of agriculture rather than heavy industry; but in April, 1955, Mr. Rákosi succeeded in turning the tables on his rival who was removed from his position as Prime Minister and subsequently expelled from the Party. But after the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, opposition to Mr. Rákosi within the Hungarian Communist Party mounted and on July 18, 1956, he was removed from his post as First Secretary and succeeded by Mr. Gerö, who had been one of his closest associates. The period from July to the outbreak of the national revolution on Oct. 23, 1956, was marked by growing ferment in intellectual circles and increased discord within the Party. The immediate signal for the revolt was a series of students' demonstrations, first in Szeged on Oct. 22 and in Budapest a day later. The chief demands put forward by students and other demonstrators were for the return of Mr. Nagy as Prime Minister, for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country and for free elections. Fighting broke out on the night of Oct. 23 between demonstrators, who had been joined by large numbers of factory workers, and the State Security Police (A.V.H.). Soviet forces intervened in strength early the next morning. By Oct. 30 Soviet troops had withdrawn from Budapest and on Nov. 3 Mr. Nagy formed an all-party coalition government. This government was overthrown and the revolution suppressed as the result of a renewed attack by Soviet forces on Budapest in the early hours of Nov. 4. Simultaneously the formation of a new Hungarian Revolutionary Worker Peasant Government under the leadership of Mr. Kádár, Mr. Gerö's successor as First Secretary of the Party, was announced. This Government has been in power ever since, backed by the presence of Soviet troops. It has branded the revolution as a "counter-revolution" and has suppressed all attempts at resistance. The trial and execution of Imre Nagy and three of his associates was announced on June 17, 1958.

Production, Industry, etc.—Though industrialization has made considerable progress in the last decade, agriculture still occupies an important place in the Hungarian economy and 58 per cent. of the total area of the country is arable land. In March, 1960, 14 per cent. of this arable land was owned by state farms and 58 per cent. by co-operative farms. Production of the most important crops in 1959 (a good year) was as follows (1,000 tons):—Wheat 1,999; rye 443; barley 1,093; oats 256; rice 59; maize 3,558; potatoes 2,366; sugar-beet 2,679; cattle-turnip 2,030; sunflower 115; lucerne 909; red clover 611.

Industry is mainly based on imported raw materials, but Hungary has her own coal (mostly brown), bauxite, some iron ore and oil. Output figures in 1959 (1,000 tons) were as follows:—coal 25,347; bauxite 957; iron ore 439; pig-iron 1,104; steel 1,759; crude oil 1,035; cement 1,433.

The output of raw materials and general industrial production were sharply reduced by the revolution of Oct., 1956, but all the ground then lost has since been made up and industrial production rose by 12 per cent. in 1959.

Religion and Education.—About two-thirds of the Magyars are Roman Catholics, and the remainder mostly Calvinist. There are five types of schools under the Ministry of Education—infant schools 3–6, general schools 6–14 (compulsory), vocational schools (15–18), secondary schools (15–18), universities and adult training schools (over 18). In the academic year 1959–60 there were 31,000 students at universities, 177,000 at secondary schools of all types and 1,314,000 at general schools.

Language and Literature.—Magyar, or Hungarian, is one of the Finno-Ugrian languages. Hungarian literature began to flourish in the second half of the sixteenth century. Among the greatest writers of the nineteeth and twentieth centuries are Mihály Vörösmarty (1800–1855), Sándor Petöfi (1823–1849), János Arany (1817–1882), Endre Ady (1877–1918), Attila József (1905–1937), Mihály Babits (1883–1941) and Dezsö Kosztolányi (1885–1936).

Finance.—The budget estimates for the year 1960 were: Revenue, *Forints* 67,713,086,000; Expenditure, *Forints* 67,399,667,000. The *Forint* (of 100 *Filler*) has an official exchange value of 32·87 *Forints* = £1, but travellers to Hungary are accorded a bonus of 100 per cent. when exchanging sterling and certain other foreign currencies.

TRADE	1959
Imports	*Forints* 9,269,400,000
Exports	8,994,400,000
1958	1959
Imports from U.K. £2,957,131	£3,961,506
Exports to U.K. 3,181,909	3,192,118

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube; population (estimated, 1960) 1,807,030. Other large towns are: Miskolc (144,000); Debrecen (129,000); Pécs (115,000); and Szeged (99,000).

FLAG: Red, white, green (horizontally).

BRITISH LEGATION
6 Harmincad Utca, Budapest V

Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Nicholas John Alexander Cheetham, C.M.G. (1959). £3,800

1st Secretary and Head of Chancery, J. E. D. Street.
1st Secretary (Commercial), R. C. Hope-Jones.
Consul, H. A. Chambers.
Military Attaché, Col. W. Harbottle.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. A. M. Montagu-Smith.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London, transit by rail 34 hours; by air 5 hrs. 5 mins.

ICELAND
(Island)

President, Asgeir Asgeirsson, *elected* Aug. 1, 1952, *re-elected* Aug. 1, 1956 and Aug. 1, 1960.
Prime Minister, Olafur Thors (1959).
Foreign Affairs, Gudmundur I. Gudmundsson.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
17 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1
[Victoria: 5337]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Henrik Björnsson (1960).

Iceland is a large volcanic island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N. lat., and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,500 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 173,646 on Dec. 1, 1959.

Iceland was uninhabited before the ninth century, when settlers came from Norway. For several centuries a form of republican government prevailed, with an annual assembly of leading men called the *Althing*, but in 1241 Iceland became subject to Norway, and later to Denmark. During the colonial period, Iceland maintained its cultural integrity but a deterioration in the climate, together with frequent volcanic eruptions and outbreaks of disease led to a serious fall in the standard of living and to a decline in the population to little more than 40,000. In the nineteenth century a struggle for independence began which led first to home-rule for Iceland under the Danish Crown (1918), and later to complete independence under a republican form of rule in 1944.

The Icelandic Cabinet normally consists of six Ministers, responsible to the *Althing*, a Parliamentary assembly of 60 members. The present government is a coalition of Conservatives and Social Democrats, with the Progressive and Communist parties forming the Opposition.

Iceland lives very largely by her catching and export of fish, and this is held to justify an extension of exclusive fishery limits round her coast to a greater extent than that hitherto sanctioned by international law. In 1952, the Icelandic limits were extended from three to four miles, and at the same time a new method of establishing base-lines across bays and estuaries was introduced. This led to a dispute with the U.K., and the British trawler industry succeeded in imposing a ban on the landing of fish by Icelandic trawlers in England. This dispute was settled in October, 1956, by which time a considerable proportion of the Icelandic fish trade had been diverted to Russia. Conferences on the law of the sea held at Geneva in 1958 and 1960 ended without reaching a decision and it was announced on April 28, 1960, that the British Government refused to recognize Iceland's unilateral claim for a 12-mile fishery limit.

The principal products of the island are fish, fish oils, whales, mutton, wool and ponies. The principal exports are fish, fish meals and oils, whale oil and meat, and sheepskins; the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, coal, oil and petrol, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware and timber.

At Jan. 1, 1959, the mercantile marine consisted of 28 cargo and passenger ships (41,363 tons); 48 trawlers (28,367 tons); 61 fishing vessels of 100 tons or over (10,316 tons); 619 fishing vessels under 100 tons (21,776 tons); 6 life-saving and inspection ships (1,712 tons); 4 oil carriers (13,839 tons); 2 tug-boats (295 tons) and 1 dredger (286 tons), a total of 117,987 tons. There is a regular shipping service between Reykjavik, Leith and Copenhagen, fortnightly in summer and every three weeks in winter. Frequent but irregular services run between Reykjavik and Hull, and the Continent.

A regular twice-weekly air service (daily in summer) is maintained between Renfrew and London and Reykjavik. There are also air services from the island to Scandinavia, U.S.A. and Germany. Road communications are adequate in summer but greatly restricted by snow in winter. Only roads in town centres are well surfaced. The State highways and side roads are non-metalled (gravel and lava dust). The climate and terrain make first-class surfaces for highways out of the question.

Language and Literature.—The ancient Norraena (or Northern tongue) presents close affinities to Anglo-Saxon and as spoken and written in Iceland to-day differs little from that introduced into the island in the ninth century. There is a rich literature with two distinct periods of development, from the middle of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century and from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time.

FINANCE	1958
Revenue	*Krónur* 913,663,770
Expenditure	,, 739,642,042
External Debt	,, 11,031,201
Internal Debt	,, 242,458,357

TRADE	1959
Imports	*Krónur* 1,546,048,000
Exports	,, 1,059,326,000
Imports from U.K.	£3,022,122
Exports to U.K.	1,746,587

In Sept., 1949, the Icelandic *Króna* was fixed at *Krónur* 936·5 = $100 U.S., following the devaluation of the £1. On March 19, 1950, a further devaluation took place, the rates being fixed at *Krónur* 1,628·57 = $100 U.S.; *Krónur* 45·55 = £1. When, on May 29, 1958, changes were made in the system of export and import subsidies and taxes, a tourist exchange rate, 55 per cent. more favourable than the standard rate, was introduced. Following a further devaluation on Feb. 21, 1960, the standard rate of exchange in 1960 was *Krónur* 106·78 = £1.

CAPITAL: Reykjavik. Population (Dec. 1, 1959) 70,853.

Other centres in approximate order of importance are Akureyri, Akranes, Hafnafjord, Siglufjord, Keflavik, Isafjord and Westmann Islands.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Laufasvegur, 49, Reykjavik

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Andrew Charles Stewart, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1959) £3,800

1st Secretary and Consul, D. M. Summerhayes.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Reykjavik*, *Akureyri* and *Westmann Islands*.

INDONESIA

(Republic of Indonesia)

President, Dr. Sukarno, *born* June 6, 1901; *assumed office*, December 27, 1949.

CABINET

(July 9, 1959, reconstructed Feb. 24, 1960)

Prime Minister, The President (*see above*).
1st Minister and Minister of Finance, Dr. Djuanda.
Deputy Prime Minister and Distribution, Dr. Johannes Leimena.
Minister of National Security, Gen. A. H. Nasution.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Subandrio.
Internal Affairs and Regional Autonomy, Ipik Gandamana.
Justice, Sahardjo.
Finance, Dr. Djuanda; Notohamiprodjo.
Production, Brig.-Gen. Suprajogi.
Development, Chaerul Saleh.
Social Welfare, Muljadi Djojomartono.
Health, Brig.-Gen. Dr. Satrio.
Education, Prof. Prigono.
Religion, K. H. Wahib Wahab.
Vice-Chairman, Supreme Advisory Council, Ruslan Abdulgani.
Chairman, National Planning Council, Mohammed Yamin.
Liaison with Parliament, Rev. W. J. Rumambi.
Legal Adviser, Wirjono Prodjodikoro.

(The above constitutes the *Inner Cabinet*.)

In addition there are 22 other Ministers whose departments are grouped for supervision by members of the Inner Cabinet.

INDONESIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

38 Grosvenor Square, W.1

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Sunario (1957).
Minister Counsellor (Economic), Dr. Y. Ismail.
1st Secretary, Ishak Zahir.
2nd Secretary, Miss S. Pringgohardjoso.
3rd Secretary, Mr. Slamet.
Attaché, M. I. Soenarmo.
3rd Secretary (Economic), Mr. Sumantri.
Press Attaché, Jusuf Ronodipuro.
Naval Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sardjoeno.
Air Attaché, Col. U. S. Adipoetro.
Military Attaché, Col. S. Parman.

Situated between latitudes 6° North and 11° South and between longitudes 95° and 141° East, Indonesia comprises the islands of *Java* and *Madura*, the island of *Sumatra*, the *Riouw-Lingga Archipelago* (which with Karimon, Anambas, Natuna Islands, Tambelan, and part of Sumatra, forms the "Residency of Riouw"), the islands of *Bangka* and *Billiton*, part of the island of *Borneo*, *Celebes island*, the *Molucca Islands* (Ternate, Halmahera, Buru, Ceram, Banda, Timor-Laut, Larat, Bachiam, Obi, Kei, Aru, Babar, Leti and Wetar), part of *Timor Island*, and the islands of *Bali* and *Lombok*, with a total area of 735,000 miles, and a population estimated at 80,000,000.

From the early part of the 17th century much of the Indonesian Archipelago was under Netherlands rule. Following the World War, 1939–45, a strong nationalistic movement manifested itself and after sporadic fighting the formal transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands took place on December 27, 1949. The provisional federal constitution then adopted was on August 15, 1950, changed to a unitary Republic of Indonesia in which the separate provinces were guaranteed broad regional autonomy and on February 13, 1956, the agreement of 1949 with the Netherlands was unilaterally abrogated. As a result of the failure of the parliamentary parties to provide political and economic stability, President Sukarno as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces proclaimed martial law on March 14, 1957, and appointed a temporary cabinet under a non-party Prime Minister. At the end of the year the Government, in response to popular feeling, took over control of most of the Dutch commercial concerns. The great majority of Dutch citizens left the country during the next few months. On February 15, 1958, regional discontent came to a head with the proclamation of a rival Indonesian Government in West Sumatra and North Celebes under Dr. Sjaffruddin. The Central Government resorted to military action and organized resistance had ceased in Sumatra by May, 1958.

On July 5, 1959, the President issued a decree dissolving the Constituent Assembly and declared the re-application of the 1945 constitution. The elected House of Representatives was dissolved by the President on March 5, 1960, and a nominated House has been set up in its place. There are also a Supreme Advisory Council and a National Planning Council with advisory powers; but effective authority is vested in the President himself.

Finance.—The budgetary system in Indonesia has been in deficit for some years now. The note circulation increased from *rupiahs* 19·5 billion to *Rp.* 25·6 billion during 1959, and to *Rp.* 32·2 by April, 1960. Gold and foreign currency cover for the currency declined during the early part of 1959 from around 8 to 5 per cent., but a revaluation of the *rupiah* in August, by means of a currency reform which also devalued the higher notes to one-tenth of their full value, readjusted the percentage of cover to over 30 per cent. An improvement in the foreign currency reserves raised this to 34·7 per cent. by the end of the year and to 39·4 per cent. by April, 1960.

Another effect of the monetary measures in August, 1959, was to reduce the *rupiah* from *Rp.* 85 = £1 to *Rp.* 126 = £1, although, as a result of exchange taxation, the effective trading rate is approximately *Rp.* 100 = £1.

Production.—Nearly 70 per cent. of the population of Indonesia is engaged in agriculture and related production. Copra, kapok, nutmeg and cinnamon are produced mainly by smallholders; palm oil, sugar, fibres and cinchona are produced by large estate companies. Rubber, tea, coffee and

tobacco are also produced in quantity. Rice is a traditional staple food for the people of Indonesia and the islands of Java and Madura are important producers.

Indonesia is rich in minerals; petroleum, tin, coal and bauxite are the principal products; gold, silver, manganese phosphates, nickel and sulphur were produced in quantity before the Second World War and there are considerable deposits.

Trade.—Commodities valued at £5,600,515 were sold to the United Kingdom in 1959, the principal items being rubber, tea, petroleum and sugar. The value of imports from the United Kingdom in 1959, mainly of machinery, electrical equipment, aircraft, cars, cycles, and other vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, woven and piece goods and sewing thread, was £11,099,892.

Transport.—In Java a main line connects Djakarta with Surabaya in the East of Java and there are several branches, including an inland line from Semarang on the North coast to Djogjakarta in the South. In Sumatra the important towns of Medan, Padang and Palembang are the centres of short railway systems.

Sea communications in the archipelago were maintained for many years by a Dutch shipping line but in December, 1957, this ceased to operate and the resulting dislocation of shipping services among the islands is only gradually being mitigated by the endeavours of the Government Shipping Board to acquire ships for various national shipping companies. Transport by small craft on the rivers of the larger islands plays an important part in the export trade. Air services in Indonesia are operated by Garuda Indonesian Airways and the country is served by various international services, including those of B.O.A.C. There are approximately 46,500 miles of roads in Indonesia.

CAPITAL: Batavia (Java) was renamed Djakarta (estimated population, 3,000,000) and is the capital of the Republic of Indonesia. Other important centres are: (Java) Surabaya, Semarang, Bandung, Tjeribon, Surakarta and Djogjakarta; (Madura) Pamekesan (180,000); (Sumatra) Palembang (500,000), Medan (500,000) and Padang; (Celebes) Macassar (450,000) and Menado; (Borneo) Banjermasin, Balikpapan and Pontianak; (Moluccas) Ternate (9,000); (Bali) Denpasar and Singaradja (120,000); (W. Timor) Kupang (10,000).

FLAG: Red and white. LANGUAGE: The official language of Indonesia is the Indonesian Language (*Bahasa Indonesia*). NATIONAL ANTHEM: *Indonesia Raya*. August 17 is celebrated as INDEPENDENCE DAY in Indonesia.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Djakarta

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Leslie Alfred Charles Fry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E..... £3,800
Counsellor R. C. Barnes.
Counsellor (*Commercial*), J. O. McCormick, M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Djakaria*, *Surabaya and Medan*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, N. N. Tett, O.B.E., Medan Merdeka Barat, 2, Djakarta.

IRAN, see Persia

IRAQ

Council of Sovereignty (exercising presidential powers), General Najib al-Rubai (*Chairman*); Mohammed Mahdi Kubba; Khalid Nakshabandi (*assumed office*, July, 1958).

CABINET

(February, 1959)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Maj-Gen. Abdul Karim Kassem.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and (*Interim*) *Finance*, Hashim Jawad.
Interior and (*Interim*) *Agrarian Reform*, Brig. Ahmad Muhammad Yahya.
Justice, Mustafa Ali.
Education, Brig. Ismail Ibrahim Arif.
Health, Maj.-Gen. Muhammad al-Shawwaf.
Communications, Hassan al-Talabani.
Social Affairs and (*Interim*) *Agriculture*, Brig. Abdul Wahhab Amin.
Planning and (*Interim*) *Oil*, Dr. Talaat al-Shaibani.
Municipalities, Abbas al Baidawi.
Guidance, Dr. Faisal al-Samer.
Commerce, Abdel Latif al-Shawwaf.
Public Works and Housing, Awni Yousef.
Minister of State, Dr. Naziha al Dulaimi.
Industry, Brig. Muhiddin Hamid.

IRAQ EMBASSY IN LONDON

21–22 Queen's Gate, S.W.7

[Knightsbridge: 7141]

Ambassador in London (vacant).
Chargé d'Affaires, Nathir Umari.
1st Secretary, Taha Marouf.
3rd Secretaries, Abdul Moniem el-Khatib; Wigsam Zahawie.
Military Attaché, Col. Abdul Kadir Faik.
Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. Abdul Munim Lafta.
Air Attaché, Brig. Emmanuel Ashoo.
Commercial Attaché, Dr. Khalid Al-Shawi.
Cultural Attaché, Abbood Al-Baldawi (*acting*).
Press Attaché, Khalis Azmi.

Area, etc.—Lying between the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, Iraq extends from Turkey on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Iran on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W., the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat.

The total area of Iraq is about 172,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basrah in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles.

Population (1957 census):—

	Males	*Females*	*Totals*
Baghdad	670,161	636,443	1,306,604
Hillah	177,543	176,071	353,614
Diyalah	166,506	163,307	329,813
Diwaniyah	246,467	261,081	507,548
Ramadi	119,306	114,956	234,262
Karbalah	105,347	111,668	217,015
Kut	137,432	152,638	290,070
Basra	252,382	250,502	502,884
Amarah	162,188	167,459	329,647
Nazariyah	210,654	244,990	455,644
Mosul	363,331	354,169	717,500
Arbil	137,602	134,924	272,526
Kirkuk	196,548	192,364	388,912
Sulaimaniyah	156,165	143,813	299,978
Deserts	37,059	31,503	68,562
Iraqi communities abroad	30,750	11,714	42,464
Delayed registrations	124,632	96,434	221,066
	3,294,073	3,244,036	6,538,109

The *Liwa* is the present Iraqi unit of administration, the *Vilayet* being the former Ottoman unit.

Of the total population there were in 1947: Moslems 4,226,974 (five-thirteenths being Sunni and eight-thirteenths Shiite), Christians 141,664,

Jews 126,836, and other religions, 38,862 (Mandaeans Yazidis, Bahais, &c.). Almost the entire Jewish population has now emigrated to Israel.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,700 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles); the other arm rises in the north-west of Erzerum in the Dumlu Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Qurna, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the districts of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

Government.—Under the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia. A provisional Arab Government was set up in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Faisal (3rd son of ex-King Hussein of the Hejaz) was elected King of Iraq.

In 1939 King Faisal II, grandson of Feisal I, acceded to the throne at the age of 3 on the death of his father, King Ghazi, and until 1953, when Feisal II ascended the throne, Iraq was ruled by Prince Abdulillah as Regent. Faisal II, together with Prince Abdulillah, other members of the Royal family and the then Prime Minister, Gen. Nuri es-Said, was assassinated in Baghdad in July, 1958, during a *coup d'état* resulting in the formation of a republican form of government. The monarchy was succeeded by a three-man Council of Sovereignty exercising presidential powers and a republican cabinet formed by Brigadier (now Major-General) Kassem.

Production and Industry.—Iraq is capable of supporting a considerably greater population if irrigation is developed and extended. Apart from the valuable revenues to be derived from oil the wealth of the country depends upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley, beans, rice, dates and Indian corn; wheat averages 464 lb. per acre, barley 612 lb., and rice over 370 lb. Cotton growing is successful in some years. Tobacco from the northern *liwas* is sufficient for the needs of the country. The Iraq Petroleum Company's crude oil production for 1954–59 was:—

	Long Tons		Long Tons
1954.....	29,605,747	1957.....	20,195,477
1955.....	32,715,663	1958.....	33,516,772
1956.....	30,603,073	1959.....	38,904,795

Total exports of oil from Iraq in 1958 were 33,255,000 long tons.

Few industries are yet established on any scale but an increasing industrialization is taking place under both private enterprise and Government action. Existing industries include cement, building materials, flour milling, cigarettes, soap, beer, steel furniture, tanning and textiles.

Communications and Trade.—The country is being rapidly opened up and communications improved and secured, particularly in the hitherto inaccessible northern districts. Not less than 50 per cent. of all oil royalties received (a minimum of £25,000,000 oil royalties per annum is guaranteed, but the Iraq Government is at present receiving about £80,000,000 per annum) is allocated for development projects. The first five-year development programme of public works has been completed and the second one is under way, including flood control, dams and irrigation, roads and bridges, housing, schools and hospitals and the establishment of local industries. The port of Basrah is well equipped and able to handle expeditiously all seaborne traffic. Continuous dredging of the Shatt-al-Arab has provided a navigable channel of 22½ feet at low water (as compared with 9 feet before dredging was begun) giving easy access to the Port at all times. A new channel across the Fao Bar has recently been dredged. The desert route between Baghdad and the Mediterranean carries an increasing amount of traffic, though most goods reaching Iraq are still sent *vid* Basrah. Exceptional floods in the spring of 1954 caused serious damage in Central Iraq and interruptions to communications, but effective flood control works have since been completed and prevented severe flooding in 1957.

Airports for the use of international air traffic have been provided at Baghdad and Basrah (Maqil). The latter serves as a terminus for air traffic originating in the oil fields of the Persian Gulf, and as a staging post for airlines operating between Europe and the Far East. BOAC provides a weekly service between London and Baghdad, which is also served by Iraqi Airways and airlines of Egypt, Iran, the Lebanon, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Italy, West Germany, Switzerland and Pakistan. Iraqi Airways operates a daily service to Basra and services from Baghdad to Mosul, Kirkuk, the Persian Gulf, Amman, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Tehran, Athens, Istanbul, Rome, Prague, Vienna, Frankfurt, London, Karachi and Bombay.

Iraqi Republican Railways provide a regular passenger and goods service between Baghdad and Basrah by the metre gauge line completed in 1920, which also extends northwards to Khanaqin, Kirkuk and Erbil. The railway line from Baghdad to Mosul, linking up through Syria and Turkey with the Mediterranean and the Bosphorus, is standard gauge.

Language, Literature and Archæology.—The language is mainly Arabic (*see* Arabia) and English is widely used in commerce, science and the arts.

There is evidence that an advanced civilization had been reached in the alluvial valley of the Euphrates while Europe was in a state of barbarism. Astronomy, geometry, engineering and land surveying were cultivated by the Sumerians of Mesopotamia, and various arts reached a point of perfection by 3000 B.C., as investigations at Ur of the Chaldees have shown. Sumerian culture spread from Mesopotamia to Crete and Egypt and to Greece. In 1944 excavations at Tell Hassuna, near Shura (on the Tigris in North Iraq) unearthed abundant traces of culture dating back to 5000 B.C.

Excavations in 1948 at Tel Abu Shahrain, 14 miles south of "Ur of the Chaldees," confirm Eridu's claim to be the most ancient city of the Sumerian world.

Hillah, the ancient city on the left bank of the Shatt el Hillah, a branch of the Euphrates, about 70 miles south of Baghdad, is near the site of Babylon and of the "house of the lofty-head" or "gate of the god" (Tower of Babel).

Mosul *Liwa* covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria*, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul. A British archaeological expedition has been excavating at Nimrud in the same area since 1950.

Qurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, is the traditional site of the *Garden of Eden*. The "*Tree of Knowledge*," which had stood there "from time immemorial," withered and died in December, 1946.

FINANCE

	1958–59*	1959–60*
Total revenue....	ID73,613,600	ID95,343,500
Total expenditure.	77,358,453	104,010,880

*Estimated.

The Iraqi *Dinar* of 1,000 *Fils* = £1 sterling.

TRADE
(Excluding oil)

	1957	1958
Total imports....	ID121,784,897	ID10,109,795,843
Total exports.....	12,879,622	14,247,690
Re-exports.....	2,358,502	8,057,337
	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.....	£31,109,155	£31,758,784
Exports to U.K.	50,529,283	52,801,764

The principal imports are iron and steel, mechanical and electrical machinery, motor cars, cotton and rayon piecegoods, sugar and tea; and the chief exports are crude petroleum, cereals, dates, raw wool, hides, live animals and raw cotton.

CAPITAL.—The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbassid dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has a population of 552,047; of the other towns Mosul has a population of 340,541 and ΨBasrah, 206,302.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Saleh Al Din Street, Karkh, Baghdad)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1958) £7,000
Counsellor, P. T. Hayman, M.B.E.
Counsellor (Commercial), W. I. Combs.
Counsellor (Oriental), S. Falle, D.S.C.
H.M. Consul, N. G. Standen.
1st Secretaries, J. M. Hunter, M.C.; G. L. Scullard; W. B. M. Johnston (*Information*); A. J. D. Stirling; C. W. Wallace.
2nd Secretaries, G. W. R. Gilbert (*Vice-Consul*); C. de L. Herdon.
3rd Secretary, P. G. de Courcy-Ireland.
Naval Attaché, Capt. N. Dixon, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. W. G. Bowden.
Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. J. R. D. Sharpe.
Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. R. M. Horsley, D.F.C., A.F.C.
Counsellor (Labour), P. Archer.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Baghdad* and *Basrah*.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—*Representative of the British Council in Iraq*, D. E. Frean, Rashid Street, Baghdad.

ISRAEL
(Yisrael)

President of the Republic, Yitzchak Ben Zvi, *born* Dec. 6, 1884, *elected President of Israel*, December 8, 1952, *re-elected for term of 5 years*, Oct. 28, 1957.

CABINET
(November 2, 1955)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, David Ben Gurion (*Mapai*).
Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir (*Mapai*).
Agriculture, Moshe Dayan (*Mapai*).
Labour Giona Josephtal (*Mapai*).
Finance, Levi Eshkol (*Mapai*).
Education and Culture, Abba Eban (*Mapai*),
Justice, Pinhas Rosen (*Progressive*).
Police, Bechor Shalom Shitreet (*Mapai*).
Interior, Moshe Shapira (*N.R.P.*).
Commerce and Industry, Pinhas Sapir (*Mapai*).
Transport and Communications, Yitzhak Ben-Aharon (*Ahdut Ha'avoda*).
Development, Mordechai Bentov (*Mapam*).
Health, Israel Barzilai (*Mapam*).
Social Welfare, Josef Burg (*N.R.P.*).
Religious Affairs, Rabbi Yaacob Moshe Toledano (*non-party*).
Posts (vacant).

NOTE:—*Mapai* = Labour Party.
N.R.P. = National Religious Party.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
2 Palace Green, Kensington, W.8

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Arthur Lourie (1960).
Consulate, 2A Palace Green, W. 8.

Area and Population.—Israel lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between lat. 29° 30′–33° 15′ N. and long. 34° 15′–35° 40′ E. Its political neighbours are Lebanon on the North, Syria on the North and East, Jordan on the East and the Egyptian province of Sinai on the South.

The area is estimated at 7,923 square miles out of the 10,429 square miles comprised in the whole of Palestine (the remainder being occupied by Jordan and Egypt). The population was estimated (April, 1960) at 2,113,500 of whom 1,880,500 were Jews, the remainder mostly Arabs. These figures result from the gradual process of Jewish immigration during the 30 years preceding Israel's independence (in 1912 there were only 83,790 Jews in Palestine out of a total population of 752,048). During the upheavals of 1948–49 some 600,000 Arabs left the country as refugees and settled in neighbouring countries.

Hebrew is the official language of Israel. Arabic is also used extensively in Government publications and on coins and stamps. Arabs are entitled to transact all official business with Government Departments in Arabic, and provision is made in the *Knesset* for the simultaneous translation of all speeches into Arabic.

Physical Features.—Israel comprises four main regions: (*a*) the hill country of Galilee and Judæa and Samaria, rising in places to heights of 2,460 to 3,940 ft.; (*b*) the coastal plain from the Gaza strip to North of Acre, including the plain of Esdraelon running from Haifa Bay to the south-east, and cutting in two the hill region; (*c*) the Negev, a semi-desert triangular-shaped region, extending from a base south of Beersheeba, to an apex at the head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba; and (*d*) parts of the Jordan valley, including Lakes Hula, Tiberias and the south-western extremity of the Dead Sea. The principal river is the Jordan, which rises from three main sources in Israel, the Lebanon and Syria, and flows through the Hula valley and the canals which have replaced Lake Hula, drained in 1958. Between Hulata and Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) the river falls 926 ft. in 11 miles and becomes a turbulent stream. Lake Tiberias is 696 ft. below sea-level and liable to sudden storms. Between it and the Dead Sea the Jordan falls 591 ft. The other principal rivers are the Yarkon and Qishon. The largest lake is the *Dead Sea* (shared between Israel and Jordan); area 405 sq. miles, 1,286 feet below sea-level, 51·5 miles long, with a maximum width of 11 miles and a maximum depth of 1,309 ft.; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. The water, therefore, contains an extraordinarily high concentration of mineral substances. The highest mountain peak is Mount Atzmon, 3,962 feet above sea-level, near Safad, Upper Galilee.

Climate.—The climate is variable, similar to that of Lower Egypt, but modified by altitude and distance from the sea. The summer is hot but is made comfortable in most parts by daily refreshing westerly winds from the Mediterranean. The winter is the rainy season lasting from November to April, the period of maximum rainfall being January and February.

Antiquities.—The following are the principal historic sites in Israel: Jerusalem: the Church of the Dormition and the Cænaculum on Mount Zion (the principal Christian and Moslem Holy Places of the Jerusalem area are in Jordan territory): Ein Kerem: Church of the Visitation, Church of St. John the Baptist. Galilee: The Sea; Church and Mount of the Beatitudes, ruins of Capernaum and other sites connected with the life of Christ. Mount Tabor: Church of the Transfiguration. Nazareth: Church of the Annunciation and other Christian shrines associated with the childhood of Christ. There are also numerous sites dating from biblical and mediæval days, such as Ascalon, Cæsarea, Atnlit Megiddo and Hazor.

History.—The early history of Palestine, from the time when Moses led the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage towards the *Promised Land* to the time of the *Diaspora* (Dispersion) in the second century of the Christian Era, can be found in the Books of the Old Testament and in the Works of Josephus. Before the dispersion it had become the cradle of Christianity and the *Holy Land* of the Christian World, but after the break up of the Roman Empire, into which it had been brought by Pompey in 65 B.C., it was conquered by Moslem Arabs (A.D. 634), remaining under the Crescent as part of the Ottoman Empire (except for a break from 1098 to 1187 under the Crusaders) until Allenby's victory over the Germano-Turkish forces in the plain of Armageddon (Megiddo) on September 19, 1918.

On November 2, 1917, a statement, afterwards known as The *Balfour Declaration*, was made by the British government that Britain viewed with favour the establishment in Palestine of a home for the Jewish people. This principle was incorporated in the mandate to Britain, which came officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. From 1917 until 1948 Great Britain administered Palestine and laid the foundations of modern self-government.

The British mandate ended at midnight on May 14, 1948, when the Jewish National Council proclaimed a Jewish State of Israel, with David Ben Gurion as Prime Minister. On the following day Palestine was invaded by Syrian and Lebanese troops in the north, by the Transjordan Arab Legion and the Iraqis in the east and by the Egyptians in the south. On June 30 the last British troops left Haifa, which was taken over by Israel.

Hostilities ceased in January, 1949. The four armistice agreements signed under United Nations auspices in 1949 left Israel in occupation of various areas originally allotted to the Arab State. The situation as at present governed by the terms of the armistices has not yet been stabilized by peace treaties between Israel and any of its neighbours. The Arab parts of Palestine occupied by Jordan were formally incorporated with the latter in April, 1950. Egyptian forces occupy the "Gaza strip," a small coastal area with an Arab population.

Government.—There is a Cabinet and a single-chamber Parliament (*Knesset Israel*) of 120 members. The present Cabinet is based on a coalition between the three non-Communist socialist parties (*Mapai, Achdut Ha'avoda* and *Mapam*), the National Religious Party and the liberal Progressive party. These parties, of which *Mapai* is the largest, have a working majority in the Knesset. The Cabinet was formed following the general election of November, 1959. In the Knesset, *Mapai* has 47 seats: *Herut* (outgrowth of *Irgun Zvai Leumi*) 17; National Religious Party 12; *Mapam* 9; General Zionists 8; *Achdut Ha'avoda* 7; Progressives 6; *Agudat Israel/Poalei Agudat Israel* 6; pro-*Mapai* Arab parties 5 and Communists, 3.

Immigration.—The Declaration of Independence of May 14, 1948, laid down that "the State of Israel will be open to the immigration of Jews from all countries of their dispersion." The Law of Return, passed by the *Knesset* on July 5, 1950, provides that an immigrant visa shall be granted to every Jew who expresses his desire to settle in Israel. Since the establishment of the State 958,874 immigrants had entered Israel from over 100 different countries by June 30, 1960.

Education.—Elementary education for all children from 5 to 14 years is compulsory. In the 1958–59 school year the number of pupils in elementary and secondary schools was approximately 501,000, of whom about 43,000 were Arab pupils attending Arab schools. There are some 300 schools of other types with about 27,000 pupils. The Hebrew University at Jerusalem has 4,900 graduate and undergraduate students. The Israel Institute of Technology (*Technion*) at Haifa provides courses in engineering, architecture, aeronautics and other technical subjects for over 3,000 students. Tel Aviv University provides courses in sciences and the humanities for 345 students. The Weizmann Institute of Sciences at Rehovot is engaged in pure and applied research.

Finance.—Government expenditure for the fiscal year 1958–59 totalled I£1,295,669,000, while revenue during the same period was I£1,290,988,000.

The unit of account is the Israel pound of 1,000 *prutot*. The effective rate of exchange is I£5.067 = £1 sterling.

Communications

Railways and Roads.—Israel State Railways started operating in August, 1949. Towns now served are Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Lydda, Naharia, Beersheba, and intermediate stations. In March, 1959, the total railway network amounted to 640 kms. There were approximately 2,995 km. of paved roads. In December, 1959, there were approximately 70,000 licensed vehicles.

Shipping.—Israel's merchant marine on January 1, 1960, included 41 vessels with a total displacement of approximately 320,000 tons. In 1959, 1,636 ships with a net tonnage of 3,030,500 entered Israel ports. Cargo unloaded during the year amounted to 1,881,034 tons and cargo loaded to 1,091,022 tons.

The chief ports are ΨHaifa, a modern harbour, with a depth of 30 ft. alongside the main quay; the new port on the Red Sea at ΨEilat, with an annual cargo-handling capacity of 250,000 tons, ΨJaffa and ΨTel Aviv, where there are harbours for small craft, and large vessels anchor at open roadstead. ΨAcre has an anchorage for small vessels.

Civil Aviation.—The B.E.A./Olympic Airways/Cyprus Airways consortium operates seven *Comet* services per week between Lydda and London, two of them *viâ* Nicosia. B.O.A.C. operates two *Britannia* services per week on the same route. Israel National Airlines (El Al) operate five *Britannia* services per week between Lydda and London and other services to Athens, Zürich, Istanbul, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Munich, Brussels, Nicosia, Tehran, Johannesburg, New York, and Amsterdam. During 1959, 2,458 aircraft arrived at Lydda carrying 82,257 passengers and 1,219,938 kilograms of freight; 85,446 passengers and 1,215,216 kilograms of freight left through the same airport.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—The country is generally fertile and climatic conditions vary so widely that a large variety of crops can be grown, ranging from temperate crops, such as wheat and cherries, to subtropical crops such as sorghum, millet and mangoes. The famous "Jaffa" orange is produced in large quantities in the coastal plain for export; other kinds of citrus fruits are also grown and exported. The citrus yield during the 1959–60 season was approximately 575,000 tons. Of this total, 400,000 tons were exported, of which about 172,000 tons went to the U.K. Olives are cultivated, mainly for the production of oil used for edible purposes and for the manufacture of soap. The main winter crops are wheat and barley and various kinds of pulses, while in summer sorghum, millet, maize, sesame and summer pulses are grown. Large areas of seasonal vegetables are planted; potatoes can be grown in the autumn and in the winter. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, beef, cattle and poultry farming have been developed and the production of mixed vegetables and dairy produce has greatly increased. Tobacco and medium staple cotton are now grown. Fishing has also been extended, and production (mostly from fish ponds) reached 12,752 tons in 1959. All kinds of summer fruits such as figs, grapes, plums and apples are produced in increasing quantities for local consumption. Water supply for irrigation is the principal limiting factor to greater production, but the number of new deep wells is being extended and a plan to bring water to the Negev from the Yarkon river is nearly completed. A large part of the dairy industry is dependent on the production of fodder crops under irrigation; areas under fodder crops have doubled. The Israel land measure is the *dunam*, equivalent to 1,000 square metres (approximately a quarter of an acre).

Industry.—Among the more important industries are citrus and by-products, manufactured food products, pharmaceuticals, textiles and wearing apparel, artificial teeth, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, plastics, light engineering and the assembly of motor cars and trucks.

TRADE

	1959
Imports	I£771,407,000
Exports	326,179,000
Imports from U.K.	£15,182,049
Exports to U.K.	15,314,957

The principal imports are foodstuffs, crude oil, machinery and vehicles, iron, steel and manufactures thereof, and chemicals. The principal exports are citrus fruits and by-products, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, artificial teeth, finished and semi-finished textiles and pharmaceutical drugs.

CAPITAL, Jerusalem, population (Dec. 31, 1958), 156,000. Other principal towns are ΨTel Aviv-Jaffa (380,000); ΨHaifa and district (170,000); Ramat Gan (77,000).

FLAG: White, with two horizontal blue stripes, the Shield of David in the centre.

JERUSALEM

Jerusalem and District is at present divided between Israel and Jordan under the terms of the armistice arranged at the end of hostilities. The Old City, which contains 34 of the 36 recognized Holy Places, is under the control of Jordan; the New City, with 2 Holy Places, is under Jewish administration. A resolution proclaiming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel was adopted by the Israel parliament on Jan. 23, 1950.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Chancery: 192 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv; Consular and Visa Sections: Farmers' Building (Beit Haikarim).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Patrick Francis Hancock, C.M.G. (1959) £3,800

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, Dr. P. A. I. Tahourdin, O.B.E., 13 Idelson Street, Tel Aviv.

ITALY

(Repubblica Italiana)

PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, Giovanni Gronchi, G.C.B., *born* at Pontedera in 1887. *Elected* April 29, 1955.

CABINET

(July 27, 1960)

Prime Minister, Signor Amintore Fanfani.
Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Giovanni Piccioni.
Foreign Affairs, Prof. Antonio Segni.
Interior, Signor Mario Scelba.
Justice, Signor Guido Gonella.
Budget, Signor Giuseppe Pella.
Treasury, Prof. Emilio Paolo Taviani.
Finance, Signor Giuseppe Trabucchi.
Defence, Signor Giulio Andreotti.
Education, Senator Giacinto Bosco.
Public Works, Dr. Benigno Zaccagnini.
Agriculture and Forests, Prof. Mariano Rumor.
Transport, Signor Giuseppe Spataro.
Posts and Communications, Senator Lorenzo Spallino.
Industry and Commerce, Signor Emilio Colombo.
Labour and Social Insurance, Signor Fiorentino Sullo.
Foreign Trade, Signor Mario Mortinelli.
Merchant Marine, Senator Angelo Raffaele Jervolino.
State Participation, Signor Giorgio Bo.
Health, Signor Camillo Giardina.
Sports and Tourism, Signor Alberto Folchi.
Without Portfolio, Signor Giulio Pastore (*Fund for the South*); Signor Tiziano Tessitore (*Administrative Reform*); Prof. Codacci-Pisanelli (*Relations with Parliament*).

ITALIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

14 Three Kings Yard, Davies Street, W.1
[Mayfair: 8200]

Italian Ambassador in London, His Excellency Count Vittorio Zoppi, G.C.V.O. (1954).
Minister-Counsellor, Signor Pasquale Prunas, K.C.V.O.
Counsellor, Signor Roberto Riccardi.
1st Secretaries, Signor Emilio Savorgnan; Signor Umberto La Rocca.
2nd Secretaries, Signor Sergio Romano; Signor Vieri Traxler.
3rd Secretary, Signor Guglielmo Guerrini-Maraldi.
Labour Counsellor, Signor Angelo Macchia.
Commercial Counsellor, Signor Clemente Boniver.
Commercial Attaché, Signor Saverio Santaniello.
Assistant Commercial Attaché, Signor Giovanni Battistini.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Emanuele Filiberto Perucca-Orfei.
Assistant Naval Attaché, Col. Rinaldo Giannini.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Giangiorgio Barbasetti di Prun.
Air Attaché, Col. Flavio Danieli.
Assistant Air Attaché, Maj. Francesco Carosio.
Financial Counsellor, Signor Antonino Zecchi.
Cultural Attaché, Prof. Gabriele Baldini.
Press Attaché, Signor Mario de Mandato.
Italian Consulate General, 38 Eaton Place, S.W.1. (Sloane: 9284).
Consul General, Signor Giangiacomo Di Thiene

AREA AND POPULATION.—Italy is a Republic in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba and about 70 islands (with certain dependencies noted below). Italy is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, etc., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area may be estimated at 324,000 sq. kilometres, about 131,000 sq. miles, with a population (estimated December, 1959) of 50,671,000.

Births in 1959 numbered 902,468, deaths 455,176, and marriages 381,105.

Physiography.—The peninsula is for the most part mountainous, but between the Apennines, which form its spine, and the East coastline are two large fertile plains; of Emilia/Romagna in the north and of Apulia in the south. The Alps form the northern limit of Italy, dividing it from France, Switzerland Austria and Yugoslavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak, is in the French Pennine Alps, but partly within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet), Matterhorn (14,780 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.

The chief rivers are the Po (220 miles), which flows through Piedmont, Lombardy and the Veneto and the Adige (Trentino and Veneto) in the north, the Arno (Florentine Plain) and the Tiber (flowing through Rome to Ostia). The *Rubicon*, a small stream flowing into the Adriatic near Rimini (and now usually identified with the Fiumicino) formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul: "crossing the Rubicon" (as Cæsar did in 49 B.C., thus "invading" Italy in arms) is a step definitely indicating an aggressive course of action.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848 to 1870, in which the great patriots Mazzini (*born* 1805; *died* 1872), Garibaldi (*born* 1807; *died* 1882) and Cavour (*born* 1810; *died* 1861) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1859 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of Rome by the French in 1870. In 1871 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital.

Benito Mussolini, known as *Il Duce* (The Leader), was born July 29, 1883, and was continuously in office as Prime Minister from June 30, 1925, until July 25, 1943, when the Fascist *régime* was abolished. He was captured by Italian partisans while attempting to escape across the Swiss frontier and was put to death on April 28, 1945.

In fulfilment of a promise given in April, 1944, that he would retire when the Allies entered Rome a decree was signed on June 5, 1944, by the late King Victor Emmanuel III under which Prince Umberto, the King's son, became "Lieutenant-General of the Realm." The King remained head of the House of Savoy and retained the title of King of Italy until his abdication on May 9, 1946, when he was succeeded by the Crown Prince.

A general election was held on June 2, 1946, together with a referendum on the question of Republic or Monarchy. The Referendum resulted in 12,717,923 votes for a Republic and 10,719,284 for a Monarchy. The Royal Family left the country on June 13, and on June 28, 1946, a Provisional President was elected.

Since the General Election of 1948, governments have been formed by Signor de Gasperi (1948–53, coalition); Signor Pella (1953–54, *Christian Democrat*); Signor Scelba (1954–55, coalition); Signor Segni (July, 1955–May, 1957, coalition); Signor Zoli (June, 1957–May, 1958, *Christian Democrat*); Signor Fanfani (May, 1958–Feb., 1959, coalition); S. Segni (Feb., 1959–Feb., 1960, *Christian Democrat*, with *Liberal* support). Signor Segni resigned on Feb. 24, 1960, when the Liberal Party withdrew its support and, after a long crisis in which two unsuccessful attempts were made to form Centre–Left governments, Signor Tambroni formed another single-party *Christian Democrat* government on March 25, 1960, enjoying the Parliamentary support of the Neo-Fascist Party. This was, however, short-lived, being succeeded in July, 1960, by a new ministry headed by Signor Fanfani which was assured of a majority in both Houses by agreement reached with the Social Democrats, Republicans and Liberals. All members of Signor Fanfani's cabinet are of the *Christian Democrat* Party.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—On Dec. 22, 1947, the Constituent Assembly approved the new Constitution laying the foundation of the Italian Republic, Article I of which states "Italy is a Democratic Republic founded on work. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it in the forms and within the limits of the Constitution."

Production.—Agriculture, of which the principal products are cereals, vegetables, fruit, olives and wine, is Italy's basic industry. Wheat production has greatly increased since the war; the yield in 1959 showed an increase of approximately 1,000,000 tons over the average annual yield in the period 1936–39. Other important industrial crops are sugar beet, tobacco and hemp, whereas livestock breeding supplies important dairy and meat industries. Fishing is carried on extensively, mainly for domestic consumption, though some tunny is exported. Italy is generally poor in mineral resources, but the discovery and rapid exploitation since the war of large quantities of natural methane gas has reduced considerably the requirements of imported coal and lowered industrial production costs.

The production of sulphur, principally in Calabria and Sicily, is important, and among other minerals produced are iron pyrites, mercury, lead, zinc, aluminium, potassic salts and iron ores. The production of oil from natural deposits is rising rapidly and there are 35 oil refineries in the country. Marble is a traditional product particularly of the Massa Carrara district. Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies.

The chief manufactures are woollens, cotton, silk, rayons, hemp, iron and steel and their products, shipbuilding, rolling-stock, motor vehicles, rubber products, leathers, chemicals, agricultural and industrial machinery of all types, paper, furniture, footwear, food preserves and plastics. Numerous artisan industries produce gloves, straw products and typical Italian artistic products such as pottery, glassware, mosaics, coral and imitation jewellery.

TOURIST TRAFFIC.—The record total of 16,800,000 tourists visited Italy during 1959, compared with 15,300,000 in 1958, 14,600,000 in 1957 and 12,700,000 in 1956. Of the 1959 total, the largest number were from Germany (27 per cent.). There were 1,500,000 visitors from the United Kingdom (about 9 per cent.).

DEFENCE.—The *Army* consists of about 230,000 men and includes two armoured divisions, five recently reorganized infantry divisions, five Alpine brigades and six independent brigade groups. The *Navy* consists of 3 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 46 escorts, 7 submarines, 93 minesweepers and also coastal craft and fleet auxiliaries. The *Air Force* consists of about 1,000 aircraft, of which about half are operational; approximate strength: officers, 4,400; men, 46,000.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Italian is a Romance language derived from Latin. It is spoken in its purest form at Siena (Tuscany), but there are numerous dialects, showing variously French, German, Spanish and Arabic influences. Sard, the dialect of Sardinia, is accorded by some authorities the status of a distinct Romance language. Italian literature (in addition to Latin literature, which is the common inheritance of the civilized world) is one of the richest in Europe, particularly in its golden age (Dante, 1265–1321; Petrarch, 1304–1374; and Boccaccio, 1313–1375) and in the renaissance during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Ariosto, 1474–1533; Machiavelli, 1469–1527; Tasso, 1544–1595). Modern Italian literature has many noted names in prose and verse, notably Manzoni (1785–1873), Carducci (1835–1907) and Gabriele d'Annunzio (1864–1938). The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Italian authors on four occasions—G. Carducci (1906), Signora G. Deledda (1926), Luigi Pirandello (1934) and Salvatore Quasimodo (1959). In 1959, there were 94 daily newspapers published in Italy, of which 18 were published in Rome and 11 in Milan.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the 26 Universities are of very ancient foundation, Bologna, Genoa, Macerata, Naples, Padua and Perugia in thirteenth century; Siena, Rome, Pisa, Pavia and Ferrara in fourteenth century; Catania and Turin in fifteenth century; Parma, Messina and Urbino in sixteenth century.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Serious damage was done to the Italian railway system by the war, but by the end of 1948 the work of restoring the tracks was almost completed. A large programme for rebuilding stations, replacing and increasing rolling stock, electrification and for repairing and building new roads has been carried out, special attention being given to a large-scale development programme for Southern Italy. The Italian Mercantile Marine has been increased to 5,064,681 tons (Jan. 1, 1960) compared with 3,500,000 tons before the war.

CURRENCY

At the beginning of 1960, the Italian *Lira* was quoted at approx. 1,745 = £1. (*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE

	1959
Imports	*Lire* 2,088,000,000,000
Exports	„ 1,809,000,000,000

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K. ...	£65,977,599	£72,500,548
Exports to U.K.	76,812,457	93,132,535

Imports consist chiefly of iron and steel, coal, cotton, wool, machinery, coffee, timber, wheat, chemicals and crude oil.

The principal exports are citrus and other fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, tinned fruit and vegetables, motor vehicles, machinery, artificial fibres and yarns, chemical fertilizers, pneumatic tyres, rice and oil.

The principal imports from the U.K. in 1958 were machinery, wool, toilet preparations and soaps, metal goods, chemical and scientific instruments; the principal exports to the U.K. in 1958 were fresh and dried fruit and vegetables, woven fabrics, synthetic fibre yarns, chemicals, clothing, machinery and road vehicles.

CAPITAL, Rome, founded according to legend by Romulus in the year now known as 753 B.C., is situated on the Tiber, 15 miles from its mouth. It was the focal point of Latin civilization and dominion under the Republic and afterwards under the Roman Empire, and became the capital of Italy when the kingdom was established in 1871. Population (1960), 2,012,100.

Estimated population of the principal cities and towns on March 31, 1960 was: Milan 1,481,608, ΨNaples 1,155,426, Turin 953,519, ΨGenoa 761,679, Florence 430,729, Bologna 431,949, ΨVenice 345,815, ΨTrieste 282,625, ΨBari 314,942, Verona 211,661, ΨLeghorn 159,915, ΨTaranto 193,827, Brescia 165,371, Ferrara 149,274, ΨReggio Calabria 152,810, ΨLa Spezia 121,263, ΨAncona 98,493, ΨRavenna 120,431, ΨSalerno 111,919, ΨSavona 71,537, ΨBrindisi 68,897; in *Sicily*, ΨPalermo 593,654, ΨCatania 365,912, ΨMessina 249,911, ΨTrapani 78,154, ΨSyracuse 83,579; and in *Sardinia*, ΨCagliari 173,487.

TRIESTE.—From June 12, 1945, the area of Trieste was administered by Allied Military Government; Zone A, including Duino and the city and harbour of Trieste, by Anglo-U.S. forces and Zone B, including the towns of Capodistria, Pirano and Cittanuova by Yugoslavia. Provision for setting up a Free Territory of Trieste, included in the Italian Peace Treaty signed in Paris on Feb. 10, 1947, proved to be unworkable and military occupation of the two Zones continued until 1954, when an agreement was concluded in London on Oct. 5 between Italy, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom and the United States, partitioning this territory between Italy and Yugoslavia along the line of demarcation of the two Zones, with a minor frontier rectification in favour of Yugoslavia. Zone A, an area of about 90 square miles with a population of 296,229, was formally handed over to Italian administration on October 26, 1954.

ISLANDS.—*Pantelleria Island* (part of Trapani Province) in the Sicilian Narrows, has an area of 31 sq. miles and a population of 10,306. The *Pelagian Islands* (Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampione) are part of the Province of Agrigento and have an area of 8 sq. miles, pop. 4,458.

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of green, white and red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Villa Wolkonsky, Via Conte Rosso, Rome.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir (Henry) Ashley Clarke, K.C.M.G. (1953)..... £7,000

Minister, D. S. Laskey, C.M.G., C.V.O.

Counsellors, G. G. Hannaford, C.M.G., O.B.E.; J. H. Wardle-Smith, C.M.G.

1st Secretaries, A. A. Stark; C. F. G. Ransome, C.M.G., O.B.E.; C. L. Booth; C. T. Isolani, O.B.E. (*Information Officer*); F. C. S. Bayliss, M.B.E., T.D.; J. K. F. Bamford; I. M. Holder (*Head of Consular Section*); D. G. Barr (*Visa Officer*).

2nd Secretaries, J. M. Edes; J. C. Thomas; C. C. Smellie; L. J. P. J. Craig.

Naval Attaché, Capt. S. R. le H. Lombard Hobson, O.B.E., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. W. G. M. Burn, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. P. G. L. Cousens.

Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. W. S. Fleming.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. E. G. Palmer.

Labour Attaché, K. J. Hird, O.B.E.

Chaplain, Rev. D. Wanstall, C.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Rome*, *Naples*, *Milan*, *Genoa*, *Florence*, *Palermo*, *Turin*, *Venice*, *Trieste* and *Messina*.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. Harvey Wood, O.B.E., Palazzo del Drago, Via Quattro Fontane 20, Rome.

There are *British Council Institutes* at Milan and Naples, and a *Centre* at Bologna. There is also a British Institute at Florence.

JAPAN

(Nippon Koku—Land of the Rising Sun)

Emperor of Japan (*Nippon Koku Tenno*), His Majesty Hirohito, *born* April 29, 1901; *succeeded* Dec. 25, 1926; *married* (1924) Princess Nagako (*born* March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni (*died* Jan. 27, 1929), and has issue two sons and four daughters.

Heir-Apparent, His Imperial Highness Prince Akihito Tsugu-No-Miya, *born* Dec. 23, 1933, *married* April 10, 1959, Miss Michiko Shoda and has issue Prince Naruhito Hironomiya, *born* Feb. 23, 1960.

CABINET

(July 18, 1960)

Prime Minister, Hayato Ikeda.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Zentaro Kosaka.
Justice, Tetsuzo Kojima.
Agriculture, Tukuo Nanjo.
Construction, Tomisaburo Hashimoto.
Labour, Hirohide Ishida.
Welfare, Mrs. Masa Nakayama.
International Trade and Industry, Mitsujiro Ishii.
Education, Masuo Araki.
Transport, Yoshio Minami.
Postal Affairs, Zenko Suzuki.
Finance, Mikio Mizuta.

JAPANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

46 Grosvenor Street, W.1
[Hyde Park: 6030]

Ambassador, Katsumi Ohno.
Minister Plenipotentiary, Toru Nakagawa.
Counsellors, Keiichi Matsumura (*Commercial*); Shizuo Saito (*General Affairs*).
1st Secretaries, Kei Miyakawa (*Press*); Sankichi Suzuki (*Transport*); Capt. Yoshio Takahashi (*Defence Attaché*); Kyo Ando (*Agricultural*); Mizuo Kuroda (*General Affairs*); Kiyohisa Mikanagi (*General Affairs*); Jitsuo Okabe (*Labour*).
2nd Secretaries, Masataka Okura (*Financial*); Mitsutaro Kataoka (*Visas*); Shigefumi Tamiya (*Scientific*); Moriyuki Motono (*Commercial*).
3rd Secretaries, Kimimasa Tarumizu (*Financial*); Sosuke Hanaoka (*Commercial*).
Attachés, Masaki Seo (*Protocol*); Sadakazu Taniguchi (*Press*); Tsuguo Umehara (*Accounts*).

Area and Population.—Japan consists of 4 large and many small islands situated in the North Pacific Ocean between longitude 128° 6′ East and 145° 49′ East and between latitude 26° 59′ and 45° 31′ N., with a total area of 182,700 square miles and a population (Jan., 1960) of 93,160,000.

Japan Proper consists of *Honshū* (or Mainland), 230,532 sq. k. (89,011 sq. m.), *Shikoku*, 18,773 sq. k. (7,248 sq. m.), *Kyūshū*, 42,079 sq. k. (16,247 sq. m.), *Hokkaido*, 77,096 sq. k. (29,764 sq. m.). Formosa and the Kwantung Province, which had been throughout the years of Japanese expansion and aggression leased or annexed, reverted to Chinese sovereignty after the War of 1939–45.

After the unconditional surrender to the Allied Nations (Aug. 15, 1945), Japan was occupied by Allied forces under General MacArthur (Sept. 15, 1945), and the status of parts of the former Japanese Empire has yet to be determined. A Japanese peace treaty conference opened at San Francisco on Sept. 4, 1951, and on Sept. 8, 48 nations signed the treaty, which became effective on April 28, 1952. Since that date Japan has restored relations with a number of nations, including the U.S.S.R., Poland and Czechoslovakia.

British participation in the occupation of Japan was virtually over by May, 1950, at which date the British Commonwealth Occupation Force was reduced to 3,000 Australians. However, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in June, 1950, resulted in the despatch to Korea of British Forces from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada to participate in the United Nations action. The main base of this force was established in Japan at Kure, and the Japan element of the British Commonwealth Forces in Korea at its peak amounted to approximately 6,000 troops. On July 1, 1956, the base was moved to Inchon, Korea, and all Commonwealth troops had left Japan by the middle of 1957.

Under the terms of the United States–Japan Security Treaty of Sept. 8, 1951, United States forces remained to defend Japan after the coming into effect of the Peace Treaty. As Japan's own forces are built up, it is expected that the United States forces will be gradually withdrawn.

Vital Statistics.—In January, 1960, Japan proper contained 93,160,000 inhabitants. The average annual increase between 1950 and 1956 was 1,155,219. The birth rate in 1958 was 17·9 per 1,000 and the death rate 7·4 per 1,000. The *Ainu*, remnant of the indigenous inhabitants, are dying out but are still found in small numbers.

Physiography.—The coastline exceeds 17,000 miles and is deeply indented, so that few places are far from the sea. The interior is very mountainous, and crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific is a group of volcanoes, mainly extinct or dormant. Mount Fuji, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about 60 miles from Tokyo, is 12,370 ft. high and has been dormant since 1707, but there are other volcanoes which are active, including Mount Aso in Kyūshū. There are frequent earthquakes, mainly along the Pacific coast near the Bay of Tokyo. Japan proper extends from sub-tropical to sub-arctic zones. Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the western slopes of Hokkaidō and Honshū, but the Pacific coasts are warmed by the Japan current. There is a plentiful rainfall and the rivers are short and swift-flowing, offering abundant opportunities for the supply of hydro-electric power.

Government.—According to Japanese tradition, Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, ascended the throne on Feb. 11, B.C. 660. Under the Constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, the monarchy was hereditary in the male heirs of the Imperial house. A new constitution approved by the Supreme Allied Commander was published on March 6, 1946, superseding the "*Meiji Constitution*" of 1889 and containing many radical changes based on the constitutional practices of the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and France. Among the most important innovations are the abandonment of the doctrine of Imperial Divinity, the renunciation of war, and the establishment of a Supreme Court.

The new constitution came into force on May 3, 1947. Legislative authority rests with *The Diet*, which is bicameral, consisting of a *House of Representatives* and a *House of Councillors*, both Houses being composed of elected members. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet which is responsible to the Legislature.

The Japanese peace treaty came into force on April 28, 1952, after ratification by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, the U.K., the U.S.A. and Japan herself. Japan thereupon resumed her status as a sovereign and independent power.

A general election was held on May 22, 1958, in which the Liberal Democratic Party was once more returned to power. The strength of the parties in

the Lower House on May 12, 1960, was: Liberal Democratic Party, 288; Socialist Party, 126; Democratic Socialist Party, 40; Communist Party, 1; (twelve vacancies). Following an election for half the seats in the Upper House the strength of the parties there was: Liberal Democratic Party, 135; Socialist Party, 67; Democratic Socialist Party, 17; Independents, 14; Comrades Group (*formerly Green Breeze*), Communist Party, 3; vacancies, 4.

Agriculture and Livestock.—Owing to the mountainous nature of the country not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. There were in 1957 over 25,000,000 hectares of forest, which include the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus massoniana, Zelkowa keaki, and Pawlownia imperialis in addition to camphor trees, mulberry, vegetable wax tree and a lacquer tree which furnishes the celebrated lacquer of Japan. The soil is only moderately fertile, but intensive cultivation secures good crops. In 1957 there were 4,829,000 hectares under cereals (rice 3,265,000 hectares—60 per cent.). The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 12,000,000 metric tons being produced annually. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches, are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown. Mulberry trees are now cultivated on only 193,138 hectares (just over a quarter of the pre-war area) and silk is playing a reduced part in Japanese exports.

Minerals.—The country has mineral resources, including gold and silver, and copper, lead, zinc, iron chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, petroleum, salt and uranium, but iron ore and coal are among the principal post-war imports to supply deficiencies at home.

Industry.—Japan is the most highly industrialized nation in the Far East, with the whole range of modern light and heavy industries, including mining, metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles (cotton, silk, wool and synthetics), cement, pottery, glass, rubber, lumber, paper, oil refining and shipbuilding. The labour force of Japan in January, 1960, was 41,560,000, about 19,730,000 being paid workers; of the remainder, some 10,680,000 were classed as proprietors, and another 12,690,000 were family workers. Of the total labour force, some 15,470,000 were engaged in agriculture, only 460,000 being paid employees. About 35·1 per cent. of paid industrial workers were organized into trade unions.

Communications.—There were 27,825 kilometres of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) in March, 1958. The Japanese mercantile marine reached 6,000,000 gross tons in 1941, but more than three-quarters of it was sunk during the war. By the end of October, 1959, it had been rebuilt to 6,479,000 gross tons of steel vessels (100 tons or over), and it is intended under a new long-range plan covering the period from April 1, 1958, to March 31, 1963, to continue the expansion of the fleet. The target for dry cargo vessels is 5,880,000 deadweight tons and for tankers 2,303,000 deadweight tons compared with 3,324,000 and 911,000 deadweight tons respectively in 1956, the base year for the plan.

Armed Forces.—After the unconditional surrender of August, 1945, the land forces were disarmed and disbanded and all aircraft were confiscated by the occupying forces. Although the Constitution of Japan prohibits the maintenance of armed forces, an internal security force, known as the National Police Reserve, came into being at the end of 1950. In October 1951, this Force was renamed the National Safety Force and together with a Coastal Safety Force was placed under a National Safety Agency. By January, 1953, the National Safety Force had reached its authorized strength of 110,000. In March, 1954, a Mutual Defence Agreement for the supply of equipment and materials was concluded with the United States. In June, the mission of the forces was extended to include the defence of Japan against direct and indirect aggression, the Agency was renamed the Defence Agency, the forces under it the Ground Self Defence Force and the Maritime Self Defence Force respectively, and a new arm, the Air Self Defence Force, was created. During 1956, the strength of these forces was increased to 160,000, 22,7000 and 10,350 respectively. At the end of 1959 the tonnage of the M.S.D.F. amounted to 100,000. By the end of 1960 it was planned to have 218 ships (excluding harbour craft), of a total tonnage of 14,315. The Maritime Air Arm consisted of 194 planes, of which 78 were for A/S and patrol duties. The Japanese Air Self Defence Force (J.A.S.D.F.) had, at the end of 1959, 290 piston and 260 jet training aircraft, 300 jet operational-training aircraft, 110 jet day fighter/ground attack aircraft, 47 transport aircraft and a few helicopters, the greater part being of U.S. design. Its strength was 4,805 officers, 21,820 airmen and 3,402 civilians —a total of 30,027. The authorized strength of the Ground Self Defence Force in April, 1958, was 170,000. Broadly the Force is organized in six light divisions and four combined brigades. It is equipped with weapons of U.S. manufacture.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated. The principal religions of Japan are Mahayana Buddhism and Shinto. The Roman Catholic Church has 1 Cardinal, 2 archbishops and 12 bishops. The Nippon Seikokai (Holy Catholic Church of Japan) has 10 Japanese bishops and is an autonomous branch of the Anglican communion. There is also an United Protestant Church.

Education.—According to the laws passed in 1947, education on elementary level (6-year course) and lower secondary level (3-year course) is free, compulsory and co-educational. Upper secondary schools (3-year course) are mainly established and maintained by prefectures, and are co-educational. They have several courses in general, agricultural, commercial, technical, mercantile marine, radio-communication and home-economics education, etc. There are 2- or 3-year junior colleges and 4-year universities. Some of the 4-year universities have graduate schools. In May, 1959, the total number of these junior colleges and universities was 511, 96 of which were established and maintained by the State, while 70 were established and maintained by prefectures and cities, and 345 were private institutions. The most prominent universities are the seven State Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku (Sendai), Hokkaidō (Sapporo), Kyushu (Fukuoka), Osaka and Nagoya, and the two private universities, Keio and Waseda.

Language and Literature.—Japanese is said to be one of the Altaic group of languages and remained a spoken tongue until the fifth-seventh centuries A.D., when the Chinese characters came into use. Most Japanese who have received school education can read and write the Chinese characters in current use (about 1,800 characters) and also the syllabary characters called Kana. English is the best known foreign language. It is compulsory in almost all middle and high schools. In January, 1958, there were 759 libraries open to the public (34 National Diet libraries, 674 state and 51 private) with 20,448,533 volumes. In addition, there are 528

University libraries with 23,545,819 volumes in October, 1959. There were 250 daily newspapers in Japan of which 14 were published at Tokyo, 12 at Osaka and 5 in the Nagoya region. Japan's present total newspaper circulation is estimated at 36,373,000 copies and 2·45 per household.

Finance

The Budget for the financial year 1959–60, ending on March 31, is estimated to balance at *Yen* 1,569,674,000,000 for revenue and expenditure on the general account.

The official rate of exchange of *yen* 360=1 U.S.$ was established on April 25, 1949, and (after Japan's accession to the International Monetary Fund) was confirmed by the Fund on May 11, 1953. The list of currencies in which banks are allowed to deal has recently been expanded considerably. Exchange rates of all currencies, other than the $U.S., are allowed to fluctuate within IMF limits.

Foreign Trade

	1956
Total Imports	U.S. $3,033,124,711
Total Visible Exports	„ 2,876,560,239

Trade with U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£19,340,009	£32,216,698
Exports to U.K.	35,275,088	43,165,623

There was an adverse balance of U.S. $124,123,436 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959.

Being deficient in natural resources, Japan has had to develop a complex foreign trade. Principal imports consist of raw materials (cotton, wool, mineral oils, rubber, iron ore, coking coal, salt, wood pulp, hides), foodstuffs (rice, wheat, barley, soya beans, sugar), petroleum, chemicals and specialized machinery. Principal exports consist of cotton and rayon textiles, machinery, ships, metals and products, canned fish, chemicals and a wide variety of manufactured goods, including chinaware, toys, bicycles, sewing machines and cameras.

Capital of Japan, Tokyo. Its population in January, 1960, was estimated to be 9,166,956. The other chief cities had the following populations in late 1959.

ΨOsaka	2,899,000
Kyoto, the ancient capital	1,263,300
ΨNagoya	1,501,190
ΨYokohama	1,312,794
ΨKobé	1,091,523

Flag: White, charged with sun (red).

British Embassy

(Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Chiyo-da-ku, Tokyo.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sir Oscar Charles Morland, K.C.M.G. (1959) £5,000

Minister, E. R. Warner, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. D. F. Chilton, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. G. Figgess, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. H. T. Bennett, R.A.F.
Counsellor, A. L. Mayall.
Counsellor (Information), H. V. Redman, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Consul, L. Pickles.
Labour Attaché, G. R. Calvert, O.B.E.

Consulates

Osaka-Kobé.—*Consul-General*, R. G. H. Watts.
„ *Consul*, W. C. Butler.
Yokohama.—*Consul*, C. G. Hampden-King.

British Council

Representative and Cultural Attaché, British Embassy, F. J. R. Bottrall, O.B.E., Maruzen Building, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Yokohama, by sea 11,260 miles distant from London, transit, 35 days; Tokyo, by air 9,974 miles distant from London: transit (B.O.A.C.), 32 hrs.

JORDAN

(The Hashemite Kingdom of The Jordan)

King of the Jordan, Hussein, G.C.V.O., *born* November 14, 1935, *succeeded* on the deposition of his father, King Talal, Aug. 11, 1952, *assumed constitutional powers*, May 2, 1953, on coming of age.
Prime Minister, Bahjat Talhouni (Aug. 29, 1960).
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Musa Naser.

Jordanian Embassy in London

7 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 3685]

Ambassador, Anastas Hanania.
1st Secretary, Dr. Ahmed Attiyate.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Abdullah Bitar.
2nd Secretary and Consul, Amar Shammout.

Area and Population.—The Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan is made up of two areas: Western Jordan, which includes the districts of Hebron, Jerusalem and Nablus, and Eastern Jordan, which includes the districts of Ma'an, Kerak, Belqa and Ajlun. The union of East and West Jordan was effected by a decision taken unanimously by both houses of the Legislature on April 24, 1950. The union was recognized a few days later by the British Government subject to certain reservations on the subject of Jerusalem. The Kingdom is bounded on the north by Syria, on the west by Israel, on the south by Saudi Arabia and on the east by Iraq. The majority of the population are Sunni Moslems and Islam is the religion of the state. The estimated population is 1,400,000 persons, of whom about 500,000 are displaced Palestinians.

Government.—The Executive consists of a Council of Ministers and the legislature of a Senate (25 persons nominated by the King) and a House of Representatives, consisting of 50 elected members.

Production and Industry.—West Jordan is fertile, but severely eroded. East Jordan (the old Amirate of Transjordan), consists of a fertile mountainous area and the eastern half of the Jordan valley which are productive; the rest of the country is arid steppe. Jordan's only industrial product of note is raw phosphate, of which about 337,000 tons were exported in 1959, valued at nearly £1,500,000.

Communications.—The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Jordan territory from Deraa to Ma'an. During the Second World War, 24 miles of line were laid from Ma'an to Ras Naqb; there are good roads to all the chief towns in the country. A new road now connects Aqaba, the country's only port, with Amman.

Finance

	1960–61 (Estimates)
Expenditure	JD35,224,000
Revenue	34,000,000
Deficit	1,224,000

Trade with U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.,	£6,582 325	£5,756,561
Exports to U.K.,	20,900	69,244

CAPITAL, Amman. Estimated population, 250,000.

FLAG: Black, white and green horizontal stripes, surcharged with white seven-pointed star on red triangle.

BRITISH EMBASSY, AMMAN

Ambassador, His Excellency Hon. John Patrick Edward Chandos Henniker-Major, C.M.G., M.C. (1960) £3,800
Counsellor, W. Morris.
Secretaries, L. C. W. Figg; M. C. Whittall; M. A. Marshal.
Commercial Secretary, H. J. O. R. Tunnell.
Press Officers, A. C. Goodison; T. J. Clark.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. A. Simcox, M.B.E., Abou Qora Building, Wadi Seer Street, Amman.

KOREA

(Hankuk.)

Korea is situated between 124° 11′ and 130° 57′ E. long., and between 33° 7′ and 43° 1′ N. lat. It has an area of 85,256 sq. miles with an estimated population of about 28,000,000, of whom about 21,500,000 live south of the present dividing line. The southern and western coasts are fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest, forming a province of its own, is Chejudo (Quelpart). The soil is fertile, but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. The staple agricultural products are rice, barley, and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco and hemp. Fruit-growing and seri-culture are also practised. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown at Kaesong (now in North Korean hands) but also in parts of South Korea. It forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, graphite, tungsten and other minerals are distributed throughout the country, but are more abundant in the north. In pre-war days the south was mainly agricultural and most of the limited industries were in the north. Political necessity in recent years has led to some industrialization south of the demarcation line, but the southern portion of the peninsula remains predominantly agricultural.

History.—The last native dynasty (Yi) ruled from 1392 until 1910, in which year Japan formally annexed Korea. The country remained an integral part of the Japanese Empire until the defeat of Japan in 1945, when it was occupied by troops of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.; the 38th parallel being fixed as the boundary between the two zones of occupation. The U.S. Government endeavoured to reach agreement with the Soviet Government for the creation of a Korean Government for the whole country and the withdrawal of all Russian and American troops. These efforts met with no success, and in September, 1947, the U.S. Government laid the whole question of the future of Korea before the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Assembly in November, 1947, resolved that elections should be held in Korea for a National Assembly under the supervision of a temporary Commission formed for that purpose by the United Nations and that the National Assembly when elected should set up a Government. The Soviet Government refused to allow the Commission to visit the Russian Occupied Zone and in consequence it was only able to discharge its function in that part of Korea which lies to the south of the 38th parallel.

The Korean War.—The country remained effectively divided into two along the line of the 38th parallel, until the aggression of June 25, 1950, when the North Korean forces invaded South Korea. On the same day, at an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council, a resolution was adopted calling for immediate cessation of hostilities, and the withdrawal of the North Korean armed forces to the 38th parallel. The Communist forces ignored this demand and continued their advance. In response to a Security Council recommendation that United Nations members should furnish assistance to repel the attack, 16 nations, including the United States of America and the United Kingdom, came to the aid of the Republic of Korea. A unified command under the leadership of the United States was established on July 8. Shortly afterwards U.S. troops were landed in Korea but were at first unable to stem the Communists' onslaught. Finally the United Nations and South Korea forces were able to stabilize a front around the Pusan perimeter. On September 15, U.S. Marines made a successful surprise landing at Inchon which was quickly followed by a breakout from the Pusan perimeter and a general advance to the north. The Communist forces had been pushed back almost to the Manchurian frontier, when, at the beginning of November, hordes of Chinese "Volunteers" began to pour over the Yalu River and by sheer weight of numbers forced the U.N. troops to withdraw once again south of Seoul. However, the latter quickly regrouped and threw the Communist forces back to approximately the old dividing line.

The fighting was ended by an armistice agreement signed by the U.N. Commander-in-Chief and the commanders of the North Korean army and the Chinese People's "Volunteers" on July 27, 1953. By this agreement (which was not accepted by the government of the Republic of Korea) the line of division between North and South Korea remained in the neighbourhood of the 38th parallel. The Geneva Conference discussed Korea from April 26 to June 15, 1954, but failed to agree on measures for reunifying the country.

Republic of Korea

President, Yoon Bo Sun, *elected for 4 years*, Aug. 12, 1960.
Prime Minister, John M. Chang.

KOREAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
36 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.
[Kensington: 8025]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary (vacant).
Chargé d'Affaires, Tong Jin Park.
1st Secretary and Consul, Ilwoo Lee.
2nd Secretary, Ha Jong Yoon.
3rd Secretaries, Kong Chun Choi; Tai Seung Yang.
Attaché, Johngson Limb.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Col. Im Hwan Chung.

The Republic of Korea has been officially recognized by the Governments of the United States, France, Great Britain, and most other countries except the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. It has an area of 96,930 sq. km. (37,426 sq. miles) and a population (Census, 1958) of 21,909,742.

A general election was held on May 10, 1948, and the first National Assembly met in Seoul on May 31. The Assembly passed a Constitution on July 12, and on July 20 elected Dr. Syngman Rhee as the first President of the Republic of Korea for four years. On August 15, 1948, the Republic was formally inaugurated and American Military Government came to an end. All U.S. troops were withdrawn by the end of June, 1949.

In the elections on March 15, 1960, Syngman Rhee and his nominee the late Lee Ki Poong were returned by overwhelming majorities as President

and Vice-President respectively. Widespread resentment against the conduct of the elections culminated in demonstrations by University students in Seoul on April 18 and 19, renewed on April 25 and 26 after demonstrations by the professors, which finally led to the resignation of President Rhee on April 27 and the replacement of his Liberal Party Government. The National Assembly amended the Constitution on June 15 to restore the Cabinet system.

The Republic of Korea has an army of about 550,000 men, a small navy mainly for coast protection duties, a small air force and a Marine Corps which includes one division trained in amphibious operations.

Finance.—The Budget for the year ending December 31, 1960, balances revenue and expenditure at *Hwan* 429,860,000,000. Expenditure on National Defence is estimated at *Hwan* 148,500,000,000.

The official rate of exchange is fixed by bilateral agreement with the U.S.A. at *Hwan* 650=$1 (1,820=£1), subject to review. Most foreign trade is conducted on the basis of higher free market rates of exchange.

Trade.—The Republic of Korea's main exports are tungsten and iron ores, graphite, anthracite, fish and fish products, agar-agar, seaweed, raw silk and cotton sheeting. Her main customer is Japan. Imports greatly exceed exports. In 1959 visible exports totalled $20,451,000; imports amounted to $282,743,000 of which $204,219,000 were financed by foreign aid. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1959 was valued at: imports, £3,266,395; exports to U.K. £321,613.

CAPITAL.—Seoul, population (1959), 2,094,000. Other main centres are Ψ Pusan (pop. 1,090,000), Taegu (pop. 360,000) and Ψ Inchon (pop. 650,000). Pusan on the south-east coast, and Inchon on the west coast, only 28 miles from Seoul, are the main ports but the development of Inchon is hampered by a tide variation of 28–30 feet.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Seoul

Ambassador, His Excellency Hubert John Evans, C.M.G. (1957) £3,000
1st Secretary, C. C. Clemens, M.C.
Military Attaché, Col. M. E. Peppiatt.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. H. T. Bennett (*resident in Tokyo*).
2nd Secretaries, P. Bevington (*Commercial*); A. B. Smart (*Information*).
Vice-Consul, A. C. Walder.

Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea.—Meanwhile in the Russian-occupied zone north of the 38th parallel the Democratic People's Republic had been set up with its capital at Pyongyang; a Supreme Peoples' Soviet was elected in September 1948, and a Soviet-style Constitution adopted. Recognition had been given by the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. In January, 1949, the Soviet Government announced that all Russian troops had been withdrawn from Korea by the end of December, 1948.

KUWAIT
(The Shaikdom of Kuwait)

Ruler, Shaikh Sir Abdullah as-Salim As-Sabah, G.C.M.G., C.I.E., *born* 1895, *acceded* Feb. 25, 1950.

Kuwait is an independent Arab Shaikhdom in special treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Iraq to Saudi Arabia, with an area of about 5,800 square miles and a population, according to a census taken in 1957, of just over 206,000. The total European and American population was about 3,900 in 1959. The port of Ψ Kuwait, the capital (pop. about 180,000), is traditionally an *entrepôt* for goods for the interior, and for the export of pearls (in diminishing quantities), skins and wool. However, with the development of the oil industry, the importance of the *entrepôt* trade has diminished. Imports for the year 1958 amounted to approximately £78,000,000, while exports, including re-exports, amounted to about £5,500,000, excluding oil. Kuwait was traditionally the dhow-building centre for the Persian Gulf, but the craft is declining. The centre of the Kuwait Oil Company's production is at Burgan, south of Kuwait town. An oil port has been constructed by the company at Mina-al-Ahmadi, about five miles from Ahmadi, the company's administrative and residential centre. Production of crude oil in 1959 totalled 68,437,498 tons. The Company is jointly owned by the British Petroleum Company and the American Gulf Oil Corporation. It employs over 9,000 men, including British, Americans, Indians, Pakistanis, Kuwaitis and Arabs from neighbouring territories. Oil was also struck in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabian Neutral Zone to the South of the State early in 1953. Concessions for this area are held by the American Independent Oil Co. from Kuwait and the Getty Oil Company from Saudi Arabia. Total production of crude oil in the neutral zone in 1959 was approximately 4,500,000 tons. The Arabian Oil Company, of Japan, having been awarded in 1958 the oil concession for the Neutral Zone offshore sea-bed by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia for their respective half shares, commenced exploratory drilling in the summer of 1959 and struck oil in commercial quantity early in 1960.

As a result of the very considerable oil revenues, the Kuwait Government has embarked on a large scale development scheme and plans for social services. Education and medical treatment are free. New hospitals and schools continue to be built. In 1959–60 there were 24,978 boys and 15,324 girls in 104 schools. Kuwait has a domestic water supply from a State-owned sea water plant which operates on waste natural gas from the oil fields. The plant can produce over 4,000,000 gallons of fresh water daily. For storage there are two 15,000,000 gallon reservoirs and one of 3,000,000 gallons. The power station has a capacity of 70,000 kw. and additional capacity of 90,000 kw. is being installed. The town is now served by a network of dual carriage way roads and more are under construction.

Ships of British, Dutch and other lines make regular calls at Kuwait. B.O.A.C., Kuwait Airways and several Middle Eastern airlines operate regular air services, and other companies make non-scheduled flights to Kuwait under charter. Wireless communications, telephone and postal services are conducted by the Kuwait Government. Banking is carried out by the British Bank of the Middle East and the National Bank of Kuwait. The currency is the Indian external *rupee*. The introduction of a new Kuwaiti *rupee* is under consideration.

FLAG: Red, with white lettering ("Kuwait" in Arabic).
British Political Agent, J. C. B. Richmond, C.M.G.
Assistant Political Agent, S. M. Black.
British Council Representative, in the Persian Gulf, O. J. J. Tuckley, M.B.E.

LAOS

King, Setha Khatya, *born* 1908, *succeeded* Nov. 4, 1959.
Prime Minister, Prince Souvana Phouma (Aug. 16, 1960).

EMBASSY IN LONDON
5 Palace Green, W.8

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.R.H. Prince Tiao Khammao (1958).

Laos includes the former Kingdoms of Luang Prabang and Vientiane and the Principality of the Champassac, united under King Sisavang Vong of the House of Luang Prabang, father of the present ruler. The country has an estimated area of 90,000 square miles. In 1948, the population was given as 1,500,000: it is now probably slightly over 2,000,000. The administrative capital is Vientiane (estimated population 30,000–40,000). The independence of the kingdom was recognized by France in July, 1949. Laos was invaded by the Communist Viet Minh in the spring of 1953. Under the terms of the Geneva Armistice Agreements of July, 1954, the Viet Minh troops were to evacuate Laos by November of that year. The two Northern Provinces of Sam Neua and Phong Saly remained, however, under the effective control of the rebel *Pathet Lao* forces until November, 1957, when an agreement reached between the Royal Laotian Government and the *Pathet Lao* leaders provided for the assumption of control of these provinces by the Government and the integration of the Pathet Lao forces into the Royal Army.

On Aug. 10, 1960, the Government was reported to have been overthrown on August 8 by a group of military revolutionaries headed by Capt. Kong Lae. Prince Souvana Phouma was appointed Prime Minister a few days later and formed a government which included five members of the former Cabinet and eight new members approved by Capt. Kong Lae. The situation remained unsettled in autumn, 1960.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Vientiane

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Mansfield Addis, C.M.G. (1960).
1st Secretary, M. Brown.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. C. H. M. Toye, M.B.E.
2nd Secretary, J. W. Main.
3rd Secretaries, C. H. V. McColl; D. C. Wilson.

LEBANON

President of the Republic of Lebanon, General Fuad Chehab, *elected* July 31, 1958; *assumed office* September 23, 1958.

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, M. Saeb Salam (Aug. 2, 1960).
Foreign Affairs, M. Saib Takla.

LEBANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON
(21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8)
[Bayswater: 7265]

Ambassador, Hussein el-Jisr (1960).
Counsellor, Elie J. Boustany.
Attaché, Ibrahim Kharma.

The republic of the Lebanon is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire taken from the Turks by British forces (with a small French detachment and some Arab forces under the Emir Faisal and Colonel Lawrence) in 1918, but following the Anglo-French Convention of September, 1919, Great Britain withdrew in favour of France, to whom a Mandate was granted by the Supreme Council of Allied Powers in 1920. The French authorities granted a Constitution and the first President of the Republic (under the Mandate) was elected in 1926.

In 1941 hostilities broke out between the French troops in Syria and Lebanon and the Allied Forces in the Middle East, the latter having been directed to prevent further Nazi penetration into French Mandated Territory. Hostilities ceased on July 11, 1941, and the French High Command agreed to remove the garrison.

In accordance with the undertaking given by the British and Free French Forces, Syria and Lebanon were declared to be independent and separate States. In 1943 the amended Constitution came into force and the first President of the independent Lebanon Republic was elected.

Under an agreement signed by General Catroux (on behalf of the French Committee of National Liberation) and by representatives of Syria and Lebanon "all powers and capacities exercised hitherto by the French under mandate" were transferred to the Syrian and Lebanese governments as from Jan. 1, 1944.

Lebanon forms a strip, about 120 miles in length and varying in width from 30 to 35 miles, along the Mediterranean littoral, and extending from the Palestine frontier on the south to the Nahr al Kebir (15 miles north of Tripoli) on the north; its eastern boundary runs down the Anti-Lebanon range and then down the Great Central depression, the *Beqaa*, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. It is divided into 5 districts, North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, South Lebanon and Beqaa. The seaward slopes of the mountains have a Mediterranean climate and vegetation. The inland range of Anti-Lebanon has the characteristics of steppe country. There is a mixed Arabic-speaking population of Christians, Moslems and Druses.

Area and Population.—The total area of Lebanon is about 4,300 sq. miles, the population being estimated at 1,430,000 in 1956.

Production.—Fruits are the most important products and include olives, citrus fruit and apples. Tobacco, silk, cotton, cement, textiles, confectionery, steel and wooden furniture, wines and other alcoholic drinks are also produced. There is little remaining of the famous cedars of Lebanon.

Railways.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut to Damascus, connecting at Rayak with the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. A standard gauge railway also runs up the coast from Nakoura on the Palestine border, through Beirut to Tripoli, but the Beirut-Nakoura sector is not in use at present.

Roads.—All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads, for the most part good.

Civil Aviation.—Beirut International Airport is one of the most important traffic centres in the Middle East. Numerous international air services to all parts of the world pass through it, and local services connect with all Middle Eastern capitals except Tel Aviv. There are 4 national airline companies in the Lebanon serving international as well as local routes. One of these companies (Middle East Airlines) enjoys the financial support of B.O.A.C. and operates *Viscount* services.

Rivers.—The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch; the Litani flows southwards from Lebanon, turns westwards round the southern extremity of the range and flows into the Mediterranean.

Archæology, etc.—Lebanon has some important historical remains, notably Baalbek (Heliopolis) which contains the ruins of I-III century Roman temples and Jubail (Biblos), one of the oldest continuously inhabited towns in the world.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (*see* Arabia), and French is also widely used. The use of English is increasing. About 150 newspapers and periodicals are licensed to appear in Beirut, but only about 40 of these appear regularly, of which 30 are printed in Arabic, 4 newspapers and 3 weeklies in French, 4 in Armenian and 1 in English.

Education.—There are three universities in Beirut, the American and the French (R.C.) Universities established in the last century, and the Lebanese National University which is a recent foundation and in the early stages of development. There are several institutions for vocational training and there is a good provision throughout the country of primary and secondary schools, among which are a great number of private schools.

CHIEF TOWNS.—ΨBeirut (population about 450,000) is the capital of the Lebanon. ΨTripoli (100,000), Zahlé (40,000), ΨSidon (25,000), ΨTyre (12,000) are other towns of importance.

FINANCE

Receipts and Expenditure, 1960 (Estimated) £L222,235,000.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Lebanese £(*L*); official rate £1=£L6·13. There is also an officially recognized free market in foreign currencies, which is used for nearly all commercial transactions. The free market rate for sterling is variable, but averages about £L8·88=£1.

TRADE

Principal imports: Gold and precious metals, cereals, cotton and woollen textiles, artificial and cotton yarns, iron and steel goods, wood pharmaceuticals, raw hides, sugar, motor-vehicles, livestock, wheat, flour, machinery, crude oil, chemicals and domestic electric appliances, and paper.

Principal exports: Gold and precious metals, citrus fruits, onions, textiles, apples and pears, scrap metal, vegetables, hides and skins, soap, butter, cereals, oil-seed, cement products, wooden and steel furniture, tobacco and wines.

Trade with U.K., 1959.—Imports, £9,499,559; Exports to U.K., £2,387,368.

There is also a considerable transit trade through Beirut, mainly in gold and crude oil. Lebanon is the terminal for two oil pipe lines, one, belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company, debouching at Tripoli, the other belonging to the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, at Sidon. There are refineries at each end of the pipeline which can, to all intents and purposes, fulfil Lebanon's needs.

LEBANESE FLAG.—Red, white and red with a green cedar of Lebanon in the centre of the white band.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London–Beirut (2,169 miles), 6 *hrs.* 40 *mins.*

BRITISH EMBASSY
Beirut

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Moore Crosthwaite, K.C.M.G. (1958) £3,800
Counsellors, A. J. Edden, C.M.G.; P. C. D. Archer, O.B.E. (*Labour*).
1st Secretaries, J. N. R. Elliott, C.B.E.; H. G. Balfour-Paul; P. M. Reid; J. M. O. Snodgrass; J. S. A. Selwyn, M.B.E.
1st Secretary and Consul, D. W. M. Pierotti.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. M. K. Emden, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. F. W. Finnigan, M.C.
Civil Air Attaché, R. S. Swann.

The British Embassy houses the Middle East Regional Information Office. *Counsellor,* C. F. R. Barclay.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, T. W. Morray, O.B.E., Beit Fauzi Azar, Sharia Sidani, Beirut.

LIBERIA
(Republic of Liberia)

President, Hon. William V. S. Tubman, *elected* May 6, 1943; *installed* Jan. 1, 1944; *re-elected in* May, 1951, 1955 *and* 1959 *for further* 4-*year terms.*
Vice-President, William R. Tolbert.
Secretary of State, J. Rudolph Grimes.
Treasury, Charles D. Sherman.
Attorney-General, Joseph Garber.
Postmaster-General, McKinley A. Deshield.
Defence, Harrison Grigsby.
Education, N. V. Massaquoi.
Interior, J. Samuel Melton.
Public Utilities, Thomas E. Buchanan.
Agriculture and Commerce, Stephen Tolbert.

LIBERIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
21 Prince's Gate, S.W.7
[Kensington: 9405]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency George T. Brewer, Jr. (1959).
Consul-General, Mrs M. Reeves-Gorgla, 23 New Burlington Street, W. 1.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, which is between the rivers Mano in the N.W. and Cavalla in the S.E., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1822, and has been recognized since 1847 as an independent State. Estimates of the population vary between 750,000–2,500,000.

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years (8 years in the first instance) assisted by a Cabinet; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with 10 members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with 39 members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 2,000 men. The artificial harbour and free port of Monrovia was opened on July 26, 1948. There are 9 ports of entry, including 3 river ports.

Liberia is receiving assistance from the U.S. International Co-operation Administration and technicians have been sent from U.S.A. to carry out various projects. A loan of $15,000,000 has been negotiated with the Import-Export Bank to finance road construction. UNESCO, WHO and FAO have missions in the country providing technical assistance.

FINANCE

	1958–59
Revenue	$22,664,199
Expenditure	*22,778,157

$=U.S. Dollar. * 9 months only.

TRADE

	1958	1959
Imports	$27,796,339	$42,908,547
Exports	53,768,257	66,892,469
Imports from U.K.*	£8,688,360	£3,067,466
Exports to U.K.	1,782,804	2,380,806

* Including shipping transferred to Liberian registration.

The principal exports are crude rubber, iron ore, uncut diamonds, palm kernels, cocoa and coffee. Iron ore deposits have recently been discovered and its export is being rapidly developed. The chief imports are manufactured goods of all kinds, transport equipment and foodstuffs.

The language of the Republic is English. British weights and measures (but American dollars) are used.

CAPITAL, Ψ Monrovia. Est. Pop. 41,000 Other ports are Ψ Marshall and Ψ Harper (Cape Palmas).

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Monrovia

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Harold Arthur Neville Brown (1960).

1st Secretary and Consul, E. G. Andrews.

Monrovia, 2,650 miles distant; transit by English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days; also by Netherlands, German and U.S. vessels from Continent and U.S.A. Air France, Pan American Airways, Ghana Airways, Nigerian Airways and Air Liban aircraft call at Robertsfield, 50 miles from Monrovia and Air France aircraft call at James Spriggs Payne Airfield just outside Monrovia.

LIBYA

(United Kingdom of Libya)

King, His Majesty Idris I, *born* 1890; proclaimed King of Libya, Dec. 24, 1951; sworn in March 25, 1952.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abd al Majid Kubar.
Finance, Abdul Qadir Allam.
Health, Abdul Mola Lenghi.
Defence, Ahmed al Hasairi.
Education, Mahmoud Bishli.
Justice, Abd al Hamid Daibani.
National Economy, Mohammed bin Uthman.
Communications, Nasr al Kizza.
Minister of State, Wahbi al Buri.

LIBYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

58 Princes Gate, S.W.7.

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Abdussalam Buseiri.
Counsellor, Fathi Abidia.
2nd Secretaries, Bashir Sunni Muntasser; Giuma Turkey; Zubeir Lenghi; Taher Burshan.
Cultural Attaché, Abderrazak Misellati.
Commercial Attaché, Suleiman Fteita.

Libya, on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, is bounded on the East by Egypt and the Sudan, on the South by the Republics of Chad and Niger, and on the West by Algeria and Tunisia. It consists of the three provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan, with a combined area of approximately 810,000 square miles and a population estimated (1954) at 1,091,000. The people of Libya are principally Arab with some Berbers in the West and African negroes in the Fezzan, and there is a considerable Italian minority in Tripolitania. Islam is the official religion of Libya, but all religions are tolerated. The official language is Arabic.

Vast sand and rock deserts, almost completely barren, occupy the greater part of Libya. The Southern part of the country lies within the Sahara Desert. There are no rivers and, as rainfall is precarious, a good harvest is infrequent. Agriculture is confined mainly to the coastal areas of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, where barley, wheat, olives, almonds, citrus fruits and dates are produced, and to the areas of the oases, many of which are well supplied with springs supporting small fertile areas. Among the important oases are Gadames, Jofra, Sebha, Gat, Jalo, Bir Hakim and the Kufra group in the South-East. Exports from Libya include wool, cattle, sheep and horses, esparto grass, olive oil, sponges and hides and skins. Principal imports are foodstuffs, including sugar, tea and coffee and most constructional materials and consumer goods. Fifteen oil companies are prospecting in the country and two American companies, Esso and Oasis, have already found exploitable fields.

The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, at Cyrene, Ptolemais (Tolmeta) and Apollonia, are outstanding, as are those at Leptis Magna near Homs, 70 miles from Tripoli and at Sabratha, 40 miles west of Tripoli. Recently an Italian expedition has found in the S.W. of the Fezzan a series of rock-paintings more than 3,000 years old which are technically in advance of any yet seen. The Museum in the Castello at Tripoli has been completely re-organized and is of great interest to visitors.

Communications in Libya are good in the coastal area, where a motor road runs from the Tunisian frontier through Tripoli to Benghazi, Tobruk and the Egyptian border, serving the needs of the main population centres. A road from the coast to Sebha, capital of the Fezzan, is under construction. Elsewhere roads are poor and the transport inland is confined to caravan and occasional motor bus routes. Small railway systems exist in the Tripoli and Benghazi areas. There are airports near Tripoli (Idris el Awal) and Benghazi (Benina) regularly used by commercial airlines, and military airfields at El Adem (near Tobruk, R.A.F.), and Wheelus Field, Mellaha (near Tripoli, U.S.A.A.F.).

Government.—Libya was occupied by Italy in 1911–12 in the course of the Italo-Turkish War, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct., 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred by Turkey to Italy. In 1939 the four Provinces of Libya (Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi and Derna) were incorporated in the national territory of Italy as *Libia Italiana*. After the Second World War Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were placed provisionally under British and the Fezzan under French administration, and in conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly on Nov. 21, 1949, Libya became on Dec. 24, 1951, the first independent state to be created by the United Nations.

Libya has a federal form of government and an hereditary monarchy. Government is by a two-chamber parliament. The Senate of 24 members, equally divided between the three Provinces, is nominated half by the King and half by the three Provincial Legislative Councils. The first Senate was wholly nominated by the King, but in future half the members are to be nominated every four years. The House of Representatives is an elected body at present consisting of 55 members, 34 from Tripolitania, 15 from Cyrenaica and 6 from the Fezzan. Members are elected on a basis of one for every 20,000 inhabitants provided that the number of members in any one of the three provinces shall not be less than 5, and elections of all members are to be held every four years. Legislation may be initiated by the King, the Senate or the House of Representatives, except laws concerning the Budget or taxation, which may not be introduced by the Senate.

The three Provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan are each administered by a Governor assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council.

Currency.—Libya entered the Sterling Area on January 3, 1952, and a new currency was introduced on March 24, 1952. The £ Libyan is equal to the £ Sterling and is divided into 100 piastres and

1,000 millièmes. There are seven denominations of notes (£10, 5, 1, ½, and ¼, 10 piastres and 5 piastres) and five denominations of coins (1 and 2 piastres, 5, 2 and 1 millièmes).

Grants have been made by the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the United States to foster Libya's economic development and technical assistance is being provided by the United Nations and the United States.

A treaty of alliance and friendship between the United Kingdom and Libya, together with military and financial agreements, was signed at Benghazi on July 29, 1953. The United Kingdom will provide financial aid to Libya for 20 years. During the first five years £1,000,000 was paid annually for economic development, while from 1953–55 £2,750,000, in 1956 £3,000,000 and 1957 £3,250,000 was paid to the Libyan Budget. The figure for the second five-year period has been fixed at £3,250,000 for the Budget: the development aid from this source has ceased. Libya will make military facilities available to British troops (including the R.A.F.) which will be stationed in Libya under certain conditions. The United States Government is permitted under the terms of the United States–Libyan Base Rights Agreement of Oct. 30, 1954, to maintain armed forces and installations in Libya. A separate exchange of notes governs the financial assistance which the United States Government will provide for Libya's economic development during the period of this Agreement which runs until Dec. 24, 1970.

Trade with U.K., 1959.—Imports, from U.K., £8,306,545; Exports £734,648.

CAPITAL. Tripoli and Benghazi are the joint capitals of Libya. A new Federal capital is under construction at Beida in Cyrenaica.

The principal towns with the latest available estimates of populations are Tripoli (170,000); Misurata (56,902); Benghazi (69,718); Homs-Cussabat (62,272); Derna (15,891); Barce (9,992); Tobruk (4,995); Sebha (7,298).

FLAG. The Libyan National flag is a tricolour of red, black and green horizontal stripes, bearing a white crescent and star in the centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY IN LIBYA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Derek Martin Hurry Riches, C.M.G. (1959) £3,800

Counsellor, G. N. Jackson, M.B.E.

1st Secretaries, A. A. W. Landymore; D. C. Carden (*Oriental*); J. C. Cowan; J. A. N. Graham.

Consul (*Tripoli*), W. Hickson.

Vice-Consul (*Benghazi*), K. E. Green.

2nd Secretary (*Commercial*) (*Tripoli*), D. A. Hamley.

There are British Consular Offices at *Benghazi* and *Tripoli*.

British Council Representative, Dr. A. Craig-Bennett, 16 Zaviet el Dahmani, Tripoli.

LIECHTENSTEIN

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein)

Prince, Franz Josef II., *b.* Aug. 16, 1906; *suc.* Aug. 25, 1938; *married* March 7, 1943, Countess Gina von Wilczek.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland, with an area of 59·61 square miles and a population (estimated, Dec. 31, 1959) of 16,280. The main industries are metal goods, cotton spinning and weaving, calculating machines, cameras, measuring instruments, coating of lenses, manufacture of vacuum apparatus, ceramics, artificial teeth and sausage casings, textiles, various apparatus, foodstuffs, leatherware and woodwork. The chief products are cotton yarn, cotton material, screws, needles, knitting machinery, ceramics, artificial teeth, precision measuring instruments, vacuum pumps, coated lenses, shoes, leather gloves, calculating machines, cameras, bed springs, conveyor belts, cooking ovens, boilers, preserves, damask cloth, socks and stockings, and furniture. Revenue (1959), *Swiss francs* 11,885,708 Expenditure (1959), *Swiss francs* 11,857,370.

Trade with U.K., 1959.—Imports, £49,527; Exports to U.K., £1,871,290.

The language of the Principality is German.

FLAG: Blue and Red (blue at the top, red at the bottom, with a gold crown in the blue part).

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. (1959) 3,277.

British Consul-General, S. Lockhart, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960) (resides at Zürich, Switzerland).

LUXEMBURG

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, G.C.V.O., *born* Jan. 23, 1896, *succeeded* (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; *married*, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma (H.R.H. the Prince of Luxemburg, K.B.E.). *Heir Apparent*, The Hereditary Grand Duke (Prince Jean), *born* Jan. 5, 1921, *married*, April 9, 1953, Princess Joséphine-Charlotte of Belgium, and has issue, Princess Marie Astrid, *born* Feb. 17, 1954; Prince Henri, *born* April 15, 1955; Prince Jean and Princess Margaretha (twin son and daughter), *born* May 15, 1957.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, M. Pierre Werner.

Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs, Defence, M. Eugène Schaus.

Labour, Social Security, Public Health, M. Emile Colling.

Public Works, Physical Education, M. Robert Schaffner.

Agriculture, Education, M. Emile Schaus.

Justice, Economic Affairs, Middle Classes, M. Paul Elvinger.

Interior, Transport, M. Pierre Grégoire.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

[Belgravia: 6961]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Monsieur André J. Clasen (1955).

A Grand Duchy in Western Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France. Established as an independent State under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands as Grand Duke by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory. On the death of the King of the Netherlands in 1890 it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the beginning of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced her former agreements with Luxemburg in respect of the customs union, etc., and in 1921 an economic union was made with Belgium (Belgolux). The Grand Duchy was again invaded and occupied by Germany on May 10, 1940. The constitution of the Grand Duchy was modified on April 28, 1948, and the stipulation of permanent neutrality was then abandoned. Luxemburg is now a fully effective member of the Western association of powers and a signatory of the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties. She is also a member of the European Coal and Steel Community, the High Authority and Court of which

have their seat in Luxemburg; of the European Economic Community and of "Euratom". Besides Belgolux, Luxemburg is also a member of the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxemburg Customs Union (Benelux).

The area is 1,000 square miles; the population (estimated, 1959) 318,000, nearly all Roman Catholics. There is a Chamber of 52 Deputies, elected by universal adult suffrage for 5 years. Legislation is submitted to the Council of State. The Grand Duchy is rich in iron-ore and possesses an important iron and steel industry with an annual productive capacity of over 3,000,000 tons. The revenue for 1960 was estimated at *Francs* 5,130,563,000, expenditure *Francs* 5,297,758,000. The Luxemburg *franc* has at present the same value as the Belgian *franc* and the latter is legal tender in the Grand Duchy. Exchange Rate, 140 *Francs* = £1. There are approximately 260 miles of railway. Imports from the United Kingdom in 1959 totalled £448,312; exports to U.K., £566,613. The capital, Luxemburg, pop. (1957), 67,500, is a dismantled fortress. The country is well wooded, with many deer and wild boar. The language is Letzeburgesch but French is the official language: all speak German and many English.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Luxemburg

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Harold Wilfrid Armine Freese-Pennefather, C.M.G. (1957) £3,000
1st Secretary and Consul, C. A. Thompson.
Vice-Consul, B. Smith.

MADAGASCAR

(La République Malgache)

President and Head of Government, M. Philibert Tsiranana (1959).
Vice-President of the Government and Minister of Agriculture, M. Albert Sylla (1959).
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Louis Rakotomalala.

Area 228,000 sq. miles. Population (1960), 5,312,000. Madagascar is 240 miles distant from the S.E. coast of Africa and is the fifth largest island in the world. It became a French protectorate in 1890. In 1896 the Hova dynasty was suppressed and the administration entrusted to a Governor General. Constitutional reforms were introduced in 1957, giving the island internal autonomy and Madagascar adopted republican status on Oct., 14, 1958, while remaining within the French Community. Complete independence was proclaimed on June 26, 1960, and immediately thereafter, the President of the Republic, M. Philibert Tsiranana, signed formal agreements with the French Government confirming Madagascar's continued membership of the French Community and establishing co-operation with the French Republic on defence, monetary, judicial and educational matters, etc.

Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; minerals include gold, graphite and mica. The island's basic exports suffered drastic reductions in 1959 through disastrous cyclones and accompanying floods (total exports, *Frs. CFA* 18,645,000,000 against 20,248,000,000 in 1958). Principal exports in order of value during 1959 were coffee (31 per cent. of total exports), vanilla, rice, sugar, tobacco, raffia, cloves, groundnuts, fresh meat, sisal, butter beans, hides, essential oils, mica, canned meat, clove oil and graphite. The main imports in 1959 (which totalled *Frs. CFA* 29,506,000,000) were textiles, transport equipment, metal goods, chemical products, clothing, food products and beverages, mineral products (cement, petroleum oils, etc.), machinery, etc. Trade with U.K. (1959), Imports £631,618; Exports to U.K., £806,944.

CAPITAL, Tananarive (240,000). Other towns are ΨTamatave (39,627), the chief port; Fianarantsoa (36,189); ΨMajunga (34,119), the second port; Tuléar (33,843), and Diego Suarez (22,772).

The former dependencies of Madagascar in the Mozambique Channel, Juan de Nova, Europa Island and Bassas da India (uninhabited), are integral parts of the French Republic and, as such, are administered by the Ministry of Overseas Territories and Departments of the French Government. The Island of Saint-Marie, off the east coast of Madagascar is recognized as a dependency of the Malgasy Republic but its inhabitants are to enjoy dual (French/Malgasy) nationality.

BRITISH EMBASSY
19 Rue Amiral Pierre, Tananarive
(P.O. Box 167)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Andrew John Ronalds, O.B.E. (1960).

There is an Honary British Vice-Consul at *Tamatave*.

MEXICO

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

President (1958–1964), Señor Adolfo Lopez Mateos, *assumed office*, Dec. 1, 1958.

CABINET

Minister of Interior, Lic. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz.
Foreign Affairs, Sr. Manuel Tello.
Finance, Lic. Antonio Ortiz Mena.
Communications and Transport, Ing. Walter C. Buchanan.
Public Works, Ing. Javier Barros Sierra.
Navy and Marine, Admiral Manuel Zermeno Araico.
Education, Sr. Jaime Torres Bodet.
Health and Public Welfare, Dr. José Alvarez Amezquita.
National Defence, General Augustin Olachea Aviles.
Industry and Commerce, Lic. Raul Salinas Lozano.
Labour and Social Affairs, Lic. Salomon Gonzalez Blanco Garrido.
Agriculture and Livestock, Ing. Julian Rodriguez Adame.
National Property, Lic. Eduardo Bustamante.
Hydraulic Resources, Sr. Alfredo del Mazo.
Attorney General, Lic. Fernando Lopez Arias.
Social Security, Lic. Benito Coquet.

MEXICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
48 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[Sloane: 4037]

Ambassador (vacant).
Charge d'Affaires and Acting Consul-General, Señor Don Gustavo Luders de Negri.
1st Secretaries, Señor Don Salvador Alva Cejudo; Señor Lic. Don Rubén González Sosa.
Commercial Counsellor, Señor Don Alberto C. Fernandez (*resident in* Paris).

Area and Population.—Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 14° 33′ to 32° 43′ N. lat. and 86° 46′ to 117° 08′ W. long., and comprising one of the most varied zones in the world. It contains 29 states, 2 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 32 political divisions, covering an area of 758,000 square miles. Preliminary results of the Mexican General Census taken on June 8, 1960, showed a total population of 34,625,903.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their

course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of Lower California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Lower California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepetl ("El Pico de Orizaba") on the east. In February, 1943, a new volcano (*El Paricutin*) was in eruption about 250 miles from Mexico City and 20 miles from the town of Uruapan, but is no longer active. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 6,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 6,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, the *Rio Balsas* and *Rio Papaloapan*. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and *Pátzcuaro*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October.

History and Archaeology.—The present Mexico and Guatemala were once the centre of a remarkable indigenous civilization, which had unknown beginnings in the centuries before Christ, flowered in the periods from 500 to 1100 A.D. and 1300 to 1500 A.D. and collapsed before the little army of Spanish adventurers under Hernán Cortés in the years following 1519. Pre-Columbian Mexico was divided between different but connected Indian cultures, each of which has left distinctive archaeological remains; the best-known of these are Chichén Itzá, Uxmal, Bonampak and Palenque, in the States of Yucatán and Chiapas (Maya); Teotihuacán, renowned for the Pyramid of the Sun (216 feet high) in the Valley of Mexico (Teotihuacano); Monte Albán and Mitla, near Oaxaca (Zapotec); El Tajín in the State of Vera Cruz (Totonac); and Tula in the State of Hidalgo (Toltec). The last and most famous Indian culture of all, the Aztec, based on Tenochtitlán, suffered more than the others from the Spaniards and only very few Aztec monuments remain.

A few years after the Conquest, the Spaniards built Mexico City on the ruins of Tenochtitlán, and appointed a Viceroy to rule their new dominions, which they called New Spain. The country was largely converted to Christianity, and a distinctive colonial civilization, representing a marriage of Indian and Spanish traditions, developed and flourished, notably in architecture and sculpture. In 1810 a revolt began against Spanish rule. This was finally successful in 1821, when a precarious independence was proclaimed. Friction with the United States in Texas led to war from 1845–48, at the end of which Mexico was forced to cede the northern provinces of Texas, California and New Mexico. In 1862 Mexican insolvency resulted in invasion by French forces which installed Maximilian as Emperor. The empire collapsed with the execution of the Emperor in 1867 and the austere reformer, Juárez, restored the republic. Juárez's death was followed by the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz, which saw an enormous increase of foreign, particularly British and United States, investment in the country. In 1910 began the Mexican Revolution which reformed the social structure and the land system, curbed the power of foreign companies and ushered in the independent industrial Mexico of today.

Government.—Under the Constitution of Feb. 5, 1917 (as subsequently amended), Congress consists of a Senate of 60 members, elected for six years, and of a Chamber of Deputies, at present numbering 162, elected for three years. Presidents, who wield full executive powers, are elected for six years: they cannot be re-elected.

There are five political parties registered in Mexico, of which by far the largest and most influential is the *Partido Revolucionario Institucional* (P.R.I.) which has for many years constituted the government party.

Communications.—Veracruz, Tampico and Coatzacoalcos are the chief ports on the Atlantic, and Guaymas, Mazatlán, Acapulco and Salina Cruz on the Pacific. Work is proceeding on two new ports, Matamoros on the Atlantic and Topolobampo on the Pacific. Registered merchant marine amounted at the end of 1958 to 256,132 gross tons, with 812 ships. There were 23,730 kilometres of railway track open in Mexico in 1958. Work is proceeding on the reorganization, rehabilitation and re-equipment of the whole system: help in this has been forthcoming from the World Bank, the Export-Import Bank and private sources in the United States. Railway wagons are already manufactured in Mexico and it is possible that railway carriages will be manufactured before very long. Work is going ahead fast on a track between Chihuahua and Topolobampo to link north central Mexico with the Pacific.

The total length of road at the end of 1959 was 47,200 kilometres, of which 41,250 kilometres were usable in all weathers. Mexico City may be reached by at least three excellent roads from the United States, and work is continuing on roads southward from Mexico City to Yucatán and the Guatamalan border. These are already usable for all but the rainy season. The road between Durango and Mazatlán should be in use in 1961.

At the end of 1958 the national telegraph system's lines were 180,046 kilometres in length. International telegraph services to the United States frontier are provided by the Government-owned Mexican Telegraph Company and then through the United States to Canada and Europe. Telephone communications are similar.

There is a good internal network of air services: commercial flights rose from 88,000 in 1958 to 102,900 in 1959. Distances covered were 48,000 kilometres within the country and 42,000 kilometres abroad in 1959. Registered civil aircraft in 1958 numbered 661, of which 85 were commercial and 576 private. The principal international air services are from Mexico to New York, Vancouver, Toronto, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami, Lima, Guatemala, direct; Mexico to Houston–Montreal–Amsterdam; Mexico to Panama–Caracas; and Mexico to Miami–Paris.

Production.—The total acreage of arable land is estimated at 60,000,000 acres, though only some 25,000,000 acres are considered arable without artificial irrigation. Approximately 13,000,000 acres are under cultivation and great efforts are being made to increase this area. Grazing land is estimated at 80,000,000 acres and about 50,000,000 acres are under forest. The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, wheat, sugar cane, coffee, cotton, tomatoes, chili, tobacco, rice, chickpeas, groundnuts, sesame, alfalfa, vanilla, cocoa and many kinds of fruit, both tropical and temperate.

The maguey, or Mexican cactus yields several fermented drinks, mezcal and tequila (distilled) and pulque (undistilled). Another species of the same plant supplies sizal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony and chicle trees.

In 1959 there were 21,561,000 head of cattle, 5,228,000 horses, 2,698,000 mules, 3,297,000 donkeys, 5,738,000 sheep, 10,620,000 goats, 5,422,000 pigs and 127,067,000 poultry.

The principal industries (apart from agriculture) are mining and petroleum, but during recent years there has been very considerable expansion of both light and heavy industries, 80 per cent. of all consumer goods now being made in Mexico. Most of the remaining 20 per cent. is in fact made up of bulk imports of foodstuffs and motor vehicles for assembly, so that the true figure for local manufacture of consumer goods is nearer to 92 per cent. The steel industry has expanded rapidly and produced 1,250,000 tons of steel in 1959. The mineral wealth is great, but in recent years the low world market prices have caused a slump in the mining industry. The principal minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quick-silver, iron and sulphur. Substantial reserves of uranium have been found.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1959

	Kg.		*Tons*
Gold	9,756	Zinc	263,935
Silver	1,371	Sulphur	1,338,404
	Tons	Manganese	76,935
Copper	57,274	Coal	1,576,616
Lead	130,680		

The total petroleum reserves are said to be over 4,000 m. U.S. barrels. Total production of crude oil and natural gasoline reached 105,700,000 barrels in 1959, against 96,902,000 in 1958. During 1959 Petróleos Mexicanos, the nationalized oil industry, received large credits from various countries for the re-equipment of the industry and the development of the petro-chemical industry.

Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear and clothing and of domestic appliances of all kinds have made such progress in recent years that all these industries are protected by high import duties and import licence restrictions.

An indication of the rapid industrial expansion of Mexico is that output of electricity increased from 4,423 million kWh in 1950 to 9,774 million kWh in 1959.

Defence.—The regular army has a strength of fifty infantry battalions, one infantry brigade and a Presidential Guard of three battalions, 21 cavalry regiments, a parachute battalion and a small number of artillery and engineer units. There is also a conscript army of about 250,000 men organized into National Service divisions, each 6,000–7,000 strong. The Navy has some 36 ships of all kinds and the Air Force some 160 aircraft.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of Mexico and is spoken by about 90 per cent. of the population. About 2,500,000 inhabitants speak Indian languages, but half of these speak Spanish as well. Of those speaking indigenous languages only about 30 per cent. speak Nahuatl, 9 per cent. Maya, 8 per cent. Zapotec, 7 per cent. Otomi and 10 per cent. Mixtec, the remainder speaking other varieties of the minor linguistic families. The National Library at the capital contains about 500,000 volumes. The Press of Mexico is in a flourishing condition with many daily newspapers in the capital and in other urban centres. The first printing press and the first regularly issued newspaper in the New World were established by the Spaniards in Mexico City.

Education.—Education is divided into primary, secondary and university. Primary education is free, secular and nominally compulsory. In 1957 there were 28,417 primary schools with 3,814,940 pupils, 889 secondary schools with 276,838 pupils, and 864 technical and commercial secondary schools with 174,126 pupils. The National University of Mexico was founded in 1533 and re-organized in 1910. There are 9 other Universities, including one exclusively for women. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. In 1957, only 28 per cent. of the population above 6 years old were illiterate; while progress in reducing illiteracy has been steady over the last few years, it has barely kept pace with the rapidly increasing population.

FINANCE	1960
Estimated revenue (*Budget*)	*Pesos* 10,252,000,000
„ expenditure (*do.*)	„ 10,256,300,000
	1959
Bonded Internal Debt	„ 7,026,600,000
Debts of Mexican States	„ 74,717,500,000
External Debt	„ 771,500,000

As from April 19, 1954, by agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the Rate of Exchange has been fixed at 12·50 *pesos*=1 $U.S. (*See also* p. 84.) Mexican gold and dollar reserves stood at $U.S. 407,900,000 on Dec. 31, 1959.

TRADE	1959
Total Imports	*Pesos* 18,603,112,500
Total Exports	„ 18,190,825,000

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£12,236,335	£13,557,400
Exports to U.K.	5,826,225	7,074,505

The imports (mainly from U.S.A.) consist largely of machinery and implements for industry, mining and agriculture, and raw materials for industry. Principal exports are cotton, coffee, sisal (henequen), tomatoes and shrimps, lead, silver, gold, copper, zinc and other metals, sulphur and heavy fuel oil.

CAPITAL, Mexico City, Population (Census, June 8, 1960) 4,829,402. Other towns are Guadalajara (734,346), Monterrey (600 600), Puebla (285,284), ΨMérida (177,405), Aguascalientes (122,809), San Luis Potosi (173,886), Mexicali (171,648), Chihuahua (144,653), Morelia (101,395).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red, with shield of Mexico in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle del Río Lerma 71, Colonia Cuauhtémoc, Mexico 5, D.F.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Isham Peter Garran, C.M.G. (1960) £4,100

Commercial Counsellor, D. H. T. Hildyard, D.F.C.
1st Secretary and Consul, J. M. Heath.
1st Secretary, K. L. F. Worke.
1st Secretary (Information), H. F. Bartlett.
1st Secretary (Commercial), L. Sherbourne.
1st Secretary (Labour), J. S. Rew.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), C. C. C. Tickell, M.V.O.
Information Officer, M. L. Creek.
Vice-Consuls, J. J. Caselton; G. E. Rickards.
Archivist, H. D. Le May.

There are British Consular Offices at *Mexico City, Chihuahua, Coatzacoalcos, Guadalajara, Guaymas, Mazatlán, Mérida and Progreso, Monterrey,*

Pachuca, Puebla, Tampico, Tapachula, Torreón, Veracruz.

British Council Representative.—M. H. Cardiff, O.B.E.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND BRITISH INDUSTRIAL CENTRE (Permanent display of British industrial goods), Paseo de la Reforma, 13, Mexico, D.F.—*Manager*, N. P. Wright.

Transit from London to Mexico City:—By sea, U.K.–New York, 5 to 10 days; New York–Mexico City, by rail, 3 days. By air, 6 hours. There is a direct freight service from Liverpool to Vera Cruz and the Pacific Coast.

MONACO

(Principauté de Monaco)

Sovereign Prince, H.S.H. Rainier III-Louis-Henri-Maxence Bertrand, *born* May 31, 1923, *succeeded his grandfather* (H.S.H. Prince Louis II), May 9, 1949; *married* April 19, 1956, Miss Grace Patricia Kelly and has issue Prince Albert Alexandre Louis Pierre, *born* March 14, 1958, and Princess Caroline Louise Marguerite, *born* January 23, 1957.

Minister of State, M. Emile Pelletier.

Secretary of State and Director of Prince's Household, M. Paul Noghès.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON
4 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1
[Chancery: 5323]

Consul-General, R. Le Mesurier.

Vice-Consul, A. J. Hucker.

A small Principality on the Mediterranean, with land frontiers joining France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about 2 miles long and half-a-mile broad (area approx. 360 acres), with (1956) 20,422 inhabitants (Monégasque nationals, 2,696), and a yearly average of over 650,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation, though there are many public and private gardens. Monaco has a small harbour (20 ft. alongside quay), and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a Council of State of 13 members and a Council of Government composed of the Minister of State and three State Counsellors. There is a local police force of 160 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco-ville.

FLAG: Red and white.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICE

Monaco—Consul-General, L. Pott. C.B.E.

MONGOLIA

(Mongolian People's Republic)

Prime Minister, Tse Den-bal (May, 1952).

Area and Population.—Mongolia is an almost entirely unsurveyed tract in Asia, bounded by the Siberian provinces of U.S.S.R. in the north, the Chinese province of Sinkiang and the Great Wall of China in the south, by Manchuria on the east and by the Tarbagatai Mountains and the Turkestan provinces of U.S.S.R. on the west.

The total area is estimated at 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 square miles with a total population (not yet enumerated) of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, of whom the greater number are traditionally adherents of Lamaism, a form of Buddhism.

North-West Mongolia consists of an elevated plateau bounded by the Russian Altai range (N.W.), the Sayans (N.E.), the Kentei (S.E.), and the Ektagh Altai (S.W.). The plateau contains many lakes and is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the headwaters of the Yenisei, the Irtish and the Selenga. Agriculture is almost unknown, but excellent pasture provides grazing grounds for numerous cattle and sheep, and particularly for transport animals (camels and oxen). The exports are wool, hides, skins, and gold.

The principal town of North-Western Mongolia is Ulan Bator (Ulan-Bator-Khoto, "Town of the Red Knight") which has an estimated population of 80,000 to 100,000; other centres are Uliassutai, and Kobdo, of importance as trading posts on the main caravan routes. Part of North-Western Mongolia has been incorporated in the Soviet Union as the *Tannu Tuva* autonomous Province which lies between the Sayan and Tannu Ola ranges, the capital being Kyzyl.

South-East and South Mongolia include the *Gobi* ("Desert"), or *Sha-mo* ("Sand Desert"), which covers nearly one-third of the total area, and in the extreme south-east the *Ordos* Desert, bounded on the south by the Great Wall of China, and encircled on the north by part of the main stream of the Hwangho river. Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders. The principal industry (as in North-West Mongolia) is sheep and cattle raising and the breeding of camels, oxen and horses for transport, in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi. Of recent years this trade has been organized and financed by Soviet Russia. The principal centres are: Kalgan, Kukukhoto, Kuku-erghi, Dolon-Nor and Birukhoto. In the north-east, Keru-lun (on the river of that name), is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Perchili and the western routes from Urga, in N.W. Mongolia.

Government.—In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kiakhta was recognized as an Autonomous Republic. Negotiations with Russia, after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance, and by Treaty (May 31, 1924) the U.S.S.R. acknowledged the suzerainty of China over Outer Mongolia, but by the Russo-Chinese Treaty of Aug. 25, 1945, China recognized the complete independence of Outer Mongolia.

MOROCCO

(Kingdom of Morocco)

King, H.M. King Mohammed V, *born* August 10, 1909.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. Prince Moulay Hassan.

CHIEF MINISTERS
(May 26, 1960)

Prime Minister, H.M. King Mohammed V.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, H.R.H. Prince Moulay Hassan.

Foreign Affairs, Driss M'Hammedi.

Interior, Si M'Barek Bekkai.

National Economy and Finance, M. M'Hammed Douiri.

Education, Abdelkrim Benjelloun.

MOROCCAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
65 Ennismore Gardens, S.W. 7.
[Knightsbridge: 8827]

Ambassador, Prince Moulay Hassan Ben El Mehdi.

Secretaries, Mohammed Saadani; Mohammed Mesfiwi; Abdelhaq Saadani; Driss Lahlou.

Chancellor, Mohammed Bekkali.

Area and Population.—Morocco is situated in the north-western corner of the African continent

between latitude 27° 40′–36° N. and longitude 2°–11° W. with an area estimated at approximately 180,000 sq. miles, and a population (estimated, 1958) of approximately 10,000,000. It is traversed in the north by the Riff mountains and in a general S.W. to N.E. direction by the Middle Atlas, the High Atlas, the Anti-Atlas and the Sarrho ranges. The northern flanks of the Middle and High Atlas Mountains are well wooded but their southern slopes, exposed to the dry desert winds, are generally arid and desolate, as are the whole of the Anti-Atlas and Sarrho ranges. The north-westerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta which is separated from the continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Mousa dominates the promontory and, with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar, was known to the ancients as the Pillars of Hercules, the western gateway of the Mediterranean.

Climate.—The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being partially sheltered by the Atlas mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The rainy season may last from November to April. The plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average summer and winter temperatures for Rabat are 81° F. and 45° F.; for Marrakesh 101° F. and 40° F. respectively.

Administration.—The Treaty of Fez of 1912 provided for the establishment of a French Protectorate over Morocco, and France became responsible for the foreign relations of the Sultan and for the defence and administration of the country. The subsequent Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912 provided for the establishment of a Spanish "sphere of influence" extending over northern Morocco with the exception of the Zone of Tangier. Ceuta and Melilla (*see* under Spain) are Spanish "State Territories." Ceuta, situated opposite Gibraltar, has been a Spanish possession since the close of the sixteenth century, and Melilla, further east on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, has been a Spanish possession since 1492. The Penon (Rock) of Alhumas, Penon de Velez and the Zaffarin Islands are Spanish possessions. The pacification of the French Zone of Morocco was completed in 1934.

Tangier, until 1960, enjoyed a special régime. Before the war of 1914–1918, negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments took place but the outbreak of the war prevented the proposed international régime for Tangier from being put into operation. A new Convention providing by the Tangier Statute for the international administration of the Tangier Zone was, however, signed by the three Governments at Paris on December 18, 1923. It was brought into force on June 1, 1925, and modified by a Protocol of July 25, 1928, by which Italy adhered to it. Under the Convention only native affairs were reserved to the Sherecfian authority. In March, 1941, Spain suppressed the international administration, deposed the Sultan's representative in Tangier and substituted for him the Sultan's Khalifa in the Spanish Zone. In 1956 negotiations between the Moroccan Government and the Statutory Powers culminated in the Tangier Conference which sat in Tangier in October. This was followed by the grant of a Royal Charter on August 26, 1957, ensuring the continuation of a free monetary system and free trade in Tangier. These arrangements ended on April 19, 1960, when the Zone was fully incorporated into Moroccan territory.

On August 20, 1953, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, Sultan of Morocco for 25 years, was dethroned, and exiled together with his family. Sidi ben Moulay Arafa was proclaimed Sultan in his stead but although a series of reforms was instituted as a progressive handing over of government to the Moroccans, the Nationalist movement increased rapidly and civil disturbances became serious. The insistent Moroccan desire for the return of their former Sultan led to the withdrawal in September, 1955, of Sultan Moulay Arafa. Mohammed ben Youssef was reinstated as Sultan and he returned to Morocco on November 16, 1955. The formation of a Moroccan Government quickly followed; negotiations with France which opened in February, 1956, culminated in a joint Franco-Moroccan declaration of March 2, 1956, which recognized Morocco's independence and sovereignty. Negotiations with the same end in view were then engaged with Spain, resulting in a similar joint declaration of April 7, 1956.

Defence.—In the protectorate era, the protecting powers were responsible for defence. Arrangements were completed during 1951 with France for the use of air bases in the Southern (former French) Zone by the U.S. Air Force. Bases were constructed at Nouaceur, Sidi Slimane and Benguerir, but in 1959 it was agreed that the U.S.A. would evacuate her forces by the end of 1963 and there has since been increasing pressure on France and Spain to evacuate their forces also. The Moroccan army, formed in 1956, is about 40,000 strong. A Moroccan air force was also formed in 1956 and a navy in 1960.

Production and Trade.—Morocco's main sources of wealth are agricultural and mineral. The construction of dams for irrigation and for electric power is an important factor in the country's development. Its industries are in the main extractive and such as rely on local raw materials. Importance is also attached to the tourist trade.

Among agricultural, forest and animal products in sufficient quantity for export are barley, wheat, citrus fruits, early and canned vegetables, leguminous plants, esparto, vegetable fibre, cork, skins and hides, casings, raw wool, fish (preserved and canned). There were an estimated 28,800,000 head of livestock in 1959, sheep predominating.

Morocco's leading mineral exports are phosphates, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc. Other minerals produced include anthracite, petroleum, cobalt, graphite, copper, molybdenum, tin, antimony, ochre and gypsum. Production of phosphates reached 7,420,000 tons in 1959 and almost as much was exported. There is an oil refinery at Sidi Kacem; 67,000 tons were extracted in 1958, sufficient to cover one-eighth of the country's needs.

Morocco's main import requirements are petroleum products, motor vehicles and tyres, building materials, fabrics, agricultural and other machinery, chemical products, clothing, householdware, sugar, green tea and other foodstuffs.

The trade of Morocco, which is chiefly with France and the *franc* area, the U.S.A., Germany, Cuba, China, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Netherlands and Belgium, was valued in 1959 at: Imports, *M.francs* 145 milliard; Exports, *M.francs* 144 milliard. Trade with U.K., 1959: Imports from U.K., £4,505,488; Exports, £10,692,228. These figures exclude trade of Tangier Province.

There are British Chambers of Commerce at Casablanca (101 Boulevard Mohammed el Hansali) and at Tangier (Boîte Postale 2142, Socco).

TANGIER PROVINCE

	1958	1959
Imports .	*M.frs.* 9,147,617,000	*M.frs.* 9,785,838,000
Exports .	876,059,000	1,592,688,000
Imports from U.K.	£887,559	£652,618
Exports to U.K.	89,307	101,925

Finance and Currency.—A new unit of currency, the *dirham* (1 *DH* = *M. francs* 100) was introduced in October 1959, concurrently with the devaluation of the *M. franc* from *M. francs* 1,176 = £1 to *M. francs* 1,416·8 = £1. Future public accounting will be expressed in *dirhams*, the rate for which is thus: *DH* 14·168 = £1.

The 1960 Ordinary Budget amounted to *DH* 1,570 million and the Development Budget to *DH* 350 million.

Communications: Railways.—The railway runs south from Tangier to Sidi Kacem. From this junction, one line runs eastwards through Fez and Oujda to Algeria, and another continues southwards, through Rabat and Casablanca, to Marrakesh. A line running due South from Oujda skirts the Morocco-Algeria frontier and reaches Colomb-Bechar in Algeria, the beginning of the Mediterranean-Niger project. Moroccan railroads cover 1,092 miles and traction is electric or by diesel locomotives.

Roads.—In the former Southern Zone the road network is extensive (9,000 miles of road suitable for year-round traffic and some 20,000 miles of dry-season tracks). In the former Northern Zone an asphalt road links Tangier with Tetuan, branches north to Ceuta, and continues eastward through Villa San Jurjo to Mellila, and on to Oujda through Berkane.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles or a matter of hours by air, 4 days by sea. There are air services between Tangier and Gibraltar connecting with B.E.A. services to London. Air-France and Royal-Air-Maroc operate internal services and many between Morocco and towns in France and Spain. There are also regular services to other European countries and to Algeria, West Africa, Equatorial Africa and the Congolese Republic.

Language.—Arabic is the official language. Berber is the vernacular mainly in the mountain regions. French and Spanish are also spoken, mainly in the towns. The European population, about 500,000 in 1954, has since been much reduced by the departure of a large part of the French community. Three Arabic, five French and one Spanish newspapers are published daily.

Education.—There are government primary, secondary and technical schools. At Fez there is a theological university of great repute in the Moslem world. Schools for special denominations, Jewish and Catholic, are permitted and may receive government grants.

CAPITAL. Rabat (population 155,000). The other chief towns are: Casablanca (685,000); Marrakesh (216,262); Tangier (123,244); Fez (280,000); Meknes (140,380); Tetuan (82,500); Oujda (80,590); Safi (56,750); Kenitra (*formerly* Port-Lyautey) (55,900). The towns of Fez, Marrakesh and Meknes were capitals at various times in Morocco's past history.

FLAG. Red, with green pentagram (the Sea of Solomon).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Rabat

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Charles Beresford Duke, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1957) £3,800

1st Secretaries, R. McC. Andrew; D. R. Roper, M.V.O. (*Commercial*); H. T. Carlisle.

2nd Secretaries, J. L. Y. Saunders (*Oriental*); C. A. Whitney-Smith.

Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. J. S. Drane, D.S.C. (*resident in Gibraltar*).

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. P. D. Reid (*resident in Gibraltar*).

Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. T. W. Horton, D.S.O., D.F.C. (*resident in Gibraltar*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Rabat, Tangier, Tetuan, Casablanca, Fez* and *Larache*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. J. Hilton, Rabat.

MUSCAT & OMAN

(The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman)

Sultan, Said bin Taimur, *born*, Aug. 13, 1910, *succeeded his father* (as 13th of his dynasty to be Sultan of Muscat and Oman), Feb. 10, 1932.

The independent State of Muscat and Oman is situated at the easterly corner of Arabia. Its seaboard is nearly 1,000 miles long and extends from near Tibat on the west coast of the Musandam Peninsula round to Ras Darbat Ali, with the exception of the stretch between Dibba and Kalba on the east coast of the peninsula which belongs to the Trucial Shaikhdom of Sharjah. Ras Darbat Ali marks the boundary between the Sultanate and the territory of the Sultan of Qishn and Socotra, a Sultanate within the Aden Protectorate. A small strip of the coast on the east side of the Musandam Peninsula from Dibbah to Khor Kalba belongs to chiefs of Trucial Oman. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Rub'al Khali or "Empty Quarter" as the South-Eastern Arabian Desert is called. Physically, the Sultanate consists of 3 divisions, a coastal plain, a range of hills and a plateau. The coastal plain varies in width from 10 miles in the neighbourhood of Suwaiq to practically nothing in the vicinity of Matrah and Muscat towns, where the hills descend abruptly into the sea. The mountain range runs generally from north-west to south-east, reaching its greatest height in the Jebel Akhdar region where heights of over 9,000 feet occur. The hills are for the most part barren, but in the high area round Jebel Akhdar they are green and there is considerable cultivation. The plateau has an average height of 1,000 feet. With the exception of oases there is little or no cultivation. North-west of Muscat the coastal plain is known as the Batinah. It is fertile and prosperous, the date gardens extending for over 150 miles, Batinah dates (which ripen in the first half of July, well before the Basra dates) being famous for their flavour. The coast-line between Muscat and the province of Dhofar is barren and forbidding. The fertile province of Dhofar lies on the south-eastern coast of Arabia. Sugar cane is grown and cattle can be raised in this province, which is the only part of the Arabian peninsula to receive the benefit of the monsoon. Frankincense is also exported. Its principal town is Salalah on the coast, while Ψ Murbat is the port. Ψ *Gwadur*, situated on the Baluchistan coast, formerly belonged to the Sultanate, but was transferred to Pakistan on September 8, 1958.

The town of Muscat is the capital and seat of Government of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. Possessing a natural harbour, though exposed to the north-west wind (*Shumal*), and at one time a town of some commercial importance, it has lost most of its trade, which has been transferred to the adjacent town of Matrah. Matrah is the starting point for the trade routes into the interior. Other ports on the Gulf of Oman are Sohar, Khaburah and Sur. None, however, provides sheltered anchorage.

The area of the Sultanate has been estimated as about 82,000 square miles and the population

es 550,000. The inhabitants are for the most part Arab, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The towns of Muscat (pop. 3,500) and Matrah (pop. 8,500) are composed of one third Indian, one third Baluch and one third Negro. The Baluchis have originally mostly migrated from Mekran and the Negroes from Zanzibar. There are few Arab residents in these two towns. In the valleys of the interior, as well as on the Batinah, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development if the water supply were more certain. A Development Secretary has now been appointed. The inland tribes breed large numbers of camel, which are prized in Arabia for their quality. There are no industries of importance.

The only port of call for steamers is ΨMuscat (one of the ports on the mail route between Bombay and Basra). 277 vessels of all nationalities with a total tonnage of 905,433 entered the port in the foreign trade of Muscat in 1959. The mail service between Muscat and Basra is normally weekly in each direction. The G.P.O., London, operates the post office in Muscat. The postage stamps are ordinary British stamps surcharged with their value in Indian currency. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operates the telegraph office, and an automatic telephone service in Muscat and Matrah.

Inland transport is by pack animals. A motor road connects Muscat with Matrah and a motorable track extends to Khor Fakhan at the far end of the Batinah, a distance of 210 miles. There is also a motor road running up the Wadi Samail to the interior for about 180 miles. Hajar and Bosher are also connected by motorable tracks with Matrah. Cars run frequently between Muscat and the towns in the Batinah. Other routes are being developed, but none should be used without previous arrangement.

In December, 1951, a new treaty of friendship, to remain in force for 15 years, was signed between the United Kingdom and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

FINANCE.

Annual Revenue (estimated).....Rs. 40,00,000

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast the Indian rupee circulates, and is the official currency of the Sultanate, although not generally in use in the interior. There are also three denominations of copper coins, twenty, ten, and five, called "baizas." The normal rate of exchange is 170 baizas = 1 M.T. dollar = Rs.3¼ (approx.). The weights in use are one kiyas = the weight of six dollars or 5·9375 oz.; 24 kiyas = one Muscat maund; 10 maunds = one Farasala; 200 maunds = 1 Bahar. Rice is sold by the bag, other cereals by the following measurement: 40 Palis = one Farrah; 20 Farrahs = one Khandi.

TRADE.

	1956–57	1957–58
Total imports.....	Rs.2,78,93,700	Rs.2,37,98,500
Total exports.....	1,25,32,000	92,16,800

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K...	£708,153	£1,468,646
Exports to U.K.....	13,136	10,107

Trade is mainly in the hands of Hindu Banias and Muslim Khojas, many of whom derive British nationality by descent, and is mainly to and from India and Pakistan. The chief imports are cereals, tea, cigarettes, matches, sugar and cotton piece goods. The chief exports are dates, limes, pomegranates and dried fish.

CAPITAL, ΨMuscat, population (estimated) 3,500.

Muscat—British Consul-General, J. F. S. Phillips.

NEJD. *See* Saudi Arabia

NEPAL

Sovereign, King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah; *succeeded*, March 13, 1955.

CABINET
(May 27, 1959)

Prime Minister, B. P. Koirala.
Deputy Prime Minister, Gen. S. Shamsher.
Members, S. P. Upadhya; G. Singh; R. Misra; C. Pant; K. Kautam; P. N. Chaudhury.

NEPALESE EMBASSY IN LONDON
12A, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8
[Bayswater: 1594]

Ambassador, His Excellency Rama Prasad Manandhar, C.B.E. (1955).
1st Secretary, J. N. Singha.
Military Attaché, Col. Rabi Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana.

Nepal (area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. (1955), 8,337,537) lies between India and Tibet on the slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,002 ft.). Amid the mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills and Terai Plains are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, maize, etc., are grown. The chief trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bihar frontier, to link which an 80-mile road has been constructed by India. Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, petrol, metals, &c. The revenue realized chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is approximately £2,750,000. A State Bank was inaugurated on April 26, 1956, to issue bank notes, regulate the Nepalese currency, fix foreign exchange rates and help in the preparation of a national budget. The inhabitants are of mixed stock with Mongolian characteristics prevailing in the north and Indian in the south, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. They were originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, one of which, Gorkha or Gurkha, became predominant in about 1769. During the 1914–18 and the 1939–45 wars, the Nepalese Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material.

From the middle of the nineteenth century, Nepal was ruled by the Rana family which provided the hereditary prime ministers of the country. After the Second World War, a revolutionary movement in 1950 and 1951 achieved the aim of restoring to the monarchy the powers which it had lost 104 years before and of breaking the hereditary power of the Ranas. After eight years, during which various parties and individuals tried their hand at government, the first general elections to be held in Nepal took place in February, 1959, resulting in an overwhelming victory for the Nepali Congress. Under the Constitution granted by King Mahendra on February 12, 1959, a Government was formed by Mr. Koirala in May.

CAPITAL, Katmandu (pop. 105,579).

BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador, His Excellency Leonard Arthur Scopes, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957)..... £3,000

British Council Representative, W. L. Clough.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND)
(Koninkrijk Der Nederlanden)

Queen of the Netherlands, Her Majesty JULIANA, K.G., *born* April 30, 1909; *married* January 7, 1937, Prince Bernhard of Lippe Biesterfeld, G.C.B.,

G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS), *born* June 29, 1911, *succeeded*, September 4, 1948, upon the abdication of her mother Queen Wilhelmina, who reverted to the title of Princess Wilhelmina.

(1) H.R.H. Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard, G.C.V.O., *born* Jan. 31, 1938.
(2) H.R.H. Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth, *born* Aug. 5, 1939.
(3) H.R.H. Princess Margriet Francisca, *born* (at Ottawa, Canada), Jan. 19, 1943.
(4) H.R.H. Princess Maria Christina, *born* Feb. 18, 1947.

CABINET
(May 19, 1959)

Prime Minister, J. E. de Quay (*Catholic*).
Vice Premier and Minister of Transport and Waterways, H. Korthals (*Liberal*).
Minister for the Interior, E. H. Toxopeus (*Liberal*).
Foreign Affairs, J. M. A. H. Luns (*Catholic*).
Justice, A. C. W. Beerman (*Liberal Protestant*).
Education, Arts and Sciences, J. M. L. Th. Cals (*Catholic*).
Finance, J. Zijlstra (*Conservative Protestant*).
Defence, S. H. Visser (*Liberal*).
Housing, J. van Aartsen (*Conservative Protestant*).
Economic Affairs, J. de Pous (*Liberal Protestant*).
Agriculture, V. G. M. Marijnen (*Catholic*).
Social Affairs, C. M. J. A. van Rooy (*Catholic*).
Social Welfare, Miss M. A. M. Klompé.

NETHERLANDS EMBASSY IN LONDON
38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7
[Knightsbridge: 5040]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Baron Adolph Bentinck (1958).
Counsellor, Baron C. W. van Boetzelaer van Asperen.
1st Secretaries, Baron R. S. N. van der Feltz; A. Mansvelt.
Attaché, J. G. W. Faber.
Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Capt. R. M. Crommelin.
Assistant Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Cdr. J. Leeflang.
Air and Military Attaché, Col. C. R. R. Manders.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. D. de Iong.
Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, Dr. H. J. Friedericy.
1st Secretary (Press Affairs), B. W. N. Servatius.
Commercial Counsellor, Dr. H. van Blankenstein.
1st Secretary (Commercial and Financial), P. C. Witte.
1st Secretary (Commercial), S. C. van Nispen.
Civil Air Attaché, Dr. D. Goedhuis.
Agricultural Attaché, P. J. Lardinois.
Asst. Agricultural Attaché, L. W. Binkhorst.
Chancellor, Miss M. L. Zaalberg.
Consular Section, 38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.
Consul-General, N. Brat.
Consul, A. G. Jonker.

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a maritime country of Western Europe, situated on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′–53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′–7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces plus the North-East Polder (reclaimed part of the Zuider Zee) and containing a total area of 34,830 sq. kms. The population on Jan. 1, 1960, was 11,417,000. The live birth-rate in 1958 was 21·2 per 1,000 of the population, and the death-rate 7·5.

The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Scheldt. The chief agricultural products are potatoes, sugar beet, cattle, horses, swine, butter, wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax-seed, cheese, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruit and flower bulbs and there is an important fishing industry. Among the principal industries are engineering, motors, shipbuilding, iron and steel, incandescent lamps, radio, electrical and telecommunications equipment, cotton, woollen, linen and rayon spinning and weaving, earthenware, glass, leather goods, boots and shoes, chemical and pharmaceutical products, oils, paper and board, cigars, sugar, "genever" liqueurs, beer, clothing, bicycles, tyres and rubber products. Coal production (1959) was 12,012,000 metric tons. Diamond-cutting, though still an important industry, has declined considerably in importance, now employing about 1,100 hands, compared with about 3,500 before the war.

Government.—In 1815 the Netherlands became a constitutional Kingdom under King William I., a Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which has taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the 16th century. The States-General comprise the *Eerste Kamer* (First Chamber) of 75 members, elected for 6 years by the Provincial Diets: and the *Tweede Kamer* (Second Chamber) of 150 members, elected for 4 years by men and women voters of 23 years and upwards. Members of the Tweede Kamer are paid.

General elections were held on March 12, 1959, for the Second Chamber of the States-General. Party representation (after the increase in the Chamber's membership of Nov. 6, 1956) now stands at Catholic People's Party 49; Labour Party, 48; Liberal, 19; Anti-Revolutionary, 14; Christian Historical Union, 12; Communists, 3; Pacifist Socialists, 2; Political Reformed, 3. The present Cabinet was formed on May 19, 1959, after an interregnum of four months.

The Upper House of the States General was elected by the Provincial Councils after the General Elections. Representation (after the increase in the Chamber's membership of Nov. 6, 1956) is: Catholic People's Party, 25; Labour Party, 22; Anti-Revolutionary Party, 8; Christian Historical Union, 8; Party of Freedom and Democracy, 7; Communist, 4; Political Reformed Party, 1.

Defence.—The post-war army is being formed as a component of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Royal Netherlands Navy is being built up to a modern force of one aircraft carrier, 2 heavy cruisers, 12 modern destroyers and 6 submarines, supported by an escort force of 24 frigates and a considerable number of ancillary vessels. The Air Force, which since 1953 has been independent of the Army with the title "Royal Netherlands Air Force," has been reconstituted since the war, and now forms an integral part of the air defences of the N.A.T.O. countries. After a period of reorganization and expansion it has now attained a considerable strength consisting mainly of jet-fighters which are divided between an air defence and a tactical air command. Part of the latter is integrated into a N.A.T.O. tactical air force.

Language and Literature.—Dutch is a West-Germanic language of Saxon origin, closely akin to Old English and Low German. It is spoken in the Netherlands and the northern part of Belgium. It is also used by many people in the Netherlands West Indies. Afrikaans, one of the two South African languages, has Dutch as its origin, but differs from it in grammar and pronunciation. There are eleven national papers, four of which are morning papers, and there are several regional daily papers.

Education.—Illiteracy is practically non-existent. Primary and secondary education is given in both denominational and State schools, the denominational schools being eligible for State assistance on equal terms with the State schools. Attendance at primary school is compulsory. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and well attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Nijmegen (*R.C.*), and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (economics), Wageningen (agriculture), Tilburg (*R.C.*) (commercial) and Eindhoven (polytechnic) (opened in Sept. 1957).

Communications.—The total extent of navigable rivers is 4,232 miles (large rivers comprising 696 miles) and of main roads approximately 2,830 miles. On Jan. 1, 1960, the total length of the railway system amounted to 2,018 miles, of which 1,015 miles were electrified. The mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1960, consisted of 1,533 ships of total 4,534,000 gross registered tons, including vessels registered in the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, but excluding tugs and contractors' equipment. The total length of air routes covered by K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) in the summer of 1959 was 166,313 miles.

Finance

Budget, 1960

Current Revenue	*Fl.*7,903,000,000
Current Expenditure	7 439,000,000
Capital Revenue	407,000,000
Capital Expenditure	1,822,000,000
Aggregate Budget Revenue	8,310,000,000
" " Expenditure	9,261,000,000
Funded Internal Debt (June 30, 1959)	11,270,000,000
Internal Floating Debt (June 30, 1959)	6,111,000,000
Foreign Debt (June 30, 1959)	1,704,000,000

The official rate of exchange permits of fluctuation between 10·48 and 10·80 *florins* = £1.

See also p. 84.

Trade

During 1959 further progress was made towards the establishment of the European Economic Community, as established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957, between France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries (Belgium, Luxemburg and the Netherlands, which already form a customs union).

The Netherlands has removed quantitive restrictions on the great majority of imports in accordance with the agreement between O.E.E.C. countries. On July 1, 1960, the extent of liberalization was 97 per cent. (agricultural produce 89·8 per cent.; raw materials 99·5 per cent. and manufactured products 96·6 per cent.). 94 per cent. of imports from dollar countries were liberalized.

In 1959 Dutch imports amounted to *Fl.* 14,967,407,000 and exports to *Fl.* 13,704,529,000 so that imports were covered by exports to the extent of 91·5 per cent. Imports from the United Kingdom during 1959 amounted to *Fl.* 1,132,346,000 and exports to *Fl.* 1, 470,433,000.

The rate of overall production in the Netherlands rose from 126 to 138 in 1959 and that of production per worker from 118 to 138 (1953 = 100).

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£97,729,785	£113,393,735
Exports to U.K.	159,171,279	160,279,947

Seat of Government, The Hague (Den Haag or, in full, 's-Gravenhage). Pop. (January 1, 1959), 606,825.

Principal Towns, Ψ Amsterdam 871,577; Ψ Rotterdam 726,188; Utrecht 249,324; Haarlem 167,950; Eindhoven 159,249; Groningen 143,717; Tilburg 132,877; Nijmegen 124,697; Arnhem 121,376; Enschede 120,480; Breda 103,367.

Flag.—Three horizontal bars of red, white and blue.

British Embassy

(Lange Voorhout, 32, The Hague)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Andrew Napier Noble, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1960) £5,000

Counsellor, R. G. A. Etherington-Smith.

Counsellor (Commercial), E. A. Midgeley, M.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. H. Lee, D.S.C., R.N.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. K. C. Doran, D.F.C.

1st Secretaries, C. L. S. Cope; H. Lewty (*Commercial*); T. H. Gillson (*Information*).

Labour Attaché, W. H. Marsh, O.B.E.

British Consular Offices

There are British Consulates-General in *Amsterdam* and *Rotterdam*, and Consular Officers at *Willemstad* and *Aruba* in the Netherlands Antilles and at *Paramaribo* in Surinam.

British Council

Representative, E. R. H. Paget, O.B.E., 268 Heerengracht, Amsterdam.

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

I. *Netherlands New Guinea:*—

The territory of Netherlands New Guinea (estimated population 1956, 730,000), comprises the western half of the island of New Guinea. Mount Wilhelmina is the highest point in Oceania.

It was decided at the Round Table Conference between Holland and Indonesia that the future status of New Guinea would be decided by negotiation between the two parties within a year of the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia on December 27, 1949. A joint Dutch-Indonesian Commission was formed to investigate the facts of the case, and reported back to the two Governments in 1950. As a result of the failure of the two sides of the Commission to agree, the position of New Guinea remains unchanged under Dutch sovereignty. *Governor of Netherlands New Guinea*, Dr. J. Platteel.

II. *Netherlands West Indies:*—

"Nederlandsch West-Indie" comprise *Surinam* (Dutch Guiana) in South America, and certain islands in the West Indies known as the Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba). The area of Surinam is about 54,000 sq. miles, with a population in 1952 of about 237,930; area of Netherlands Antilles, 394·1 sq. miles, with a population of 190,340 at January 1, 1958. Under the Realm Statute which took effect on December 29, 1954, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles received autonomy in domestic affairs, as parts of the Netherlands Realm under the Crown. Agreement on their new status was reached after prolonged negotiations between the Netherlands Government and representatives of the territories concerned. Bauxite is an important export of Surinam. The United Kingdom has a considerable trade with the Netherlands Antilles, imports from U.K. in 1959 being £9,464,070; exports to U.K. £25,448,504. Surinam: Imports from U.K., 1959, £1,313,845; exports, £6,142. The administrative capital of Surinam is Paramaribo (population, 1952, 86,400); the capital of Curacao is Ψ Willemstad (pop. 45,000); of Aruba, Ψ Oranjestad; of Bonaire, Ψ Kralendijk; of St. Martin, Philipsburg; of Statius (St. Eustatius), Oranjestad; and of Saab, Bottom. *Governor of Netherlands Antilles*, Dr. A. B. Speckenbrink. *Governor of Surinam*, J. van Tilburg.

NICARAGUA

(República de Nicaragua)

President, Col. Luis Somoza, *re-elected* Feb. 2, 1957.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alejandro Montiel Argüello.

Area and Population.—Nicaragua is the largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′–15° N. lat. and 83° 40′–87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 57,145 English square miles and a population (1954 estimate) of 1,224,459, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood. Another 15 per cent. are white, mostly of pure Spanish descent, and the remaining 10 per cent. are Indians, negroes or mulattoes. The latter group includes the Mosquitos, who live on the Atlantic Coast and were formerly under British protection.

Government.—The eastern coast of Nicaragua was touched by Columbus in 1502, and in 1519 was overrun by Spanish forces under Davila, and formed part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution took effect on May 1, 1951. The President is elected by direct suffrage for six years. Congress comprises a Senate of 15 members (together with ex-Presidents of the Republic) and a Chamber of Deputies of 55 members.

Agriculture and Industry.—The country is mainly agricultural. The major crops are coffee, cotton, sesame, sugar, rice and maize. Bananas, beans, cocoa and ipecacuanha are also important. Live-stock and timber production, already considerable, are capable of unlimited expansion. Nicaragua possesses deposits of gold and silver, both of which are mined and exported by United States and Canadian concessionaires.

Communications.—There are 270 miles of railway all on the Pacific side, 3,159 miles of telegraph and 3,216 miles of telephone, and there are several powerful wireless stations at Managua. An automatic telephone system has been installed in the capital. Transportation, except on the Pacific slope, is still attended with difficulty but many new roads have either been opened or are under construction. The Inter-American Highway runs from the Honduras frontier in the north to the Costa Rican border in the south; the interoceanic highway, running laterally to Rama, whence there is a natural waterway to Bluefields on the Atlantic, is progressing and admits of a through passage in dry weather.

Until the advent of aircraft, the Atlantic littoral was practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population, but LANICA Airways now have a daily service between Managua and the Atlantic littoral.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish. In 1950 there were 6 daily newspapers published at Managua, and 4 in the provinces. Education is backward, at least 60 per cent. of the population being illiterate. There is a university at León.

Finance

	1956–57	1957–58
	Cordobas	*Cordobas*
Revenue	249,581,000	266,140,000
Expenditure	261,006,000	266,062,000

Official Exchange *Cordobas* 7=U.S. $1.
London rate (May, 1955), C$19·90=£1. *See also* p. 84.

Trade

	1957	1958
Imports	U.S. $80,914,000	U.S. $77,944,000
Exports	71,208,000	71,086,000

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£1,732,845	£824,217
Exports to U.K.	1,107,630	1,148,037

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cotton goods, jute, iron and steel, machinery and petroleum products. Some 55 per cent. of imports are from U.S.A.; the chief exports are coffee, gold, cotton, sesame and lumber.

CAPITAL, Managua, population (1954) 141,465; León, 38,183; Granada, 25,142; Masaya, 22,825; Chinandega, 16,171; Matagalpa, 11,755; Ψ Bluefields, 9,205; Ψ Corinto, 5,635. Corinto, on the Pacific, is the chief port, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade; Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas on the E. coast are mainly concerned in the banana and timber trade to New Orleans, U.S.A.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on the white band, displaying five volcanoes surmounted by a cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH EMBASSY AND CONSULATE, MANAGUA.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency William Edmund Devereux Massey, M.B.E. (1959).

NORWAY

(Norge)

King, Olav V, K.G., G.C.B., *b.* July 2, 1903; *succeeded*, Sept. 21, 1957, on death of his father King Haakon VII, *married* March 21, 1929, Princess Märtha of Sweden (*born* March 29, 1901; *died* April 5, 1954); having issue. Harald (*see below*); Princess Ragnhild Alexandra, *b.* June 9, 1930, *married* May 15, 1953, E. S. Lorentzen (and has issue a son and a daughter); Princess Astrid Maud Ingeborg, *b.* February 12, 1932.
Heir-Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Harald, *b.* Feb. 21, 1937.

Cabinet

(January 22, 1955)

Prime Minister, M. Einar H. Gerhardsen.
Foreign Affairs, M. Halvard M. Lange.
Defence, M. Nils Handal.
Justice and Police, M. Jens Haugland.
Finance and Customs, M. Peter Bjerve.
Social Affairs, M. Gudmund Harlem.
Agriculture, M. Eimar Wöhni.
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education, M. Helge Svertsen.
Commerce and Shipping, M. Arne Skaug.
Communications, M. Trygve Bratteli.
Fisheries, M. Nils Lyse.
Municipal and Public Works, M. Andreas Cappelen.
Industry and Crafts, M. Kjell Holler.
Wages and Prices, M. Gunnar Bøe.
Family and Consumer Affairs, Mme. Aase Bjerkholt.
All Ministers are from the Labour Party.

ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
Residence: 10 Palace Green, W.8
[Western: 8686]
Offices: 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[Belgravia: 7151]
Ambassador to London, His Excellency M. Erik Braadland (1959).
Counsellor, M. Knut B. Aars.
Counsellor (Commercial, Economic and Financial), M. Erik Andreas Ribu.
2nd Secretary, M. Thor Hjorth-Johansen.
Naval Attaché, Captain Sjur N. Östervold, D.S.C.
Air and Army Attaché, Lt.-Col. Olai Grönmark, D.F.C.
Asst. Army Attaché, Maj. Finn O. Paus.

Counsellor, specially attached, M. Herman Kristoffer Lehmkuhl, C.B.E.
Fisheries Counsellor, M. Olaf Grönaas.
Cultural Attaché, M. Halvard E. Sæther.
Counsellor (Press and Information), M. Rolf Jerving.
Assistant Press Attaché, M. Svenn Refshal.
Commercial Attaché, M. Jacob Chr. Prebensen, 20 Pall Mall, S.W.1.
Asst. Commercial Attachés, M. Ole F. Knudsen; M. Rolf Störe; M. Per Ihlen.
Consulate-General, 42 Lancaster Gate, W.2.
Consul-General, M. Jörgen Galbe.
Consul, M. A. A. Bouston.
Vice-Consul, M. Kjell Rasmussen.

Area and Population.—Norway ("The Northern Way"), a kingdom in the northern and western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, was founded in 872. It is 1,752 km. in length, its greatest width about 430 km. The length of the coastline is 2,650 km., and the frontier between Norway and the neighbouring countries is 2,555 km. (Sweden 1,643 km., Finland 716 km. and U.S.S.R. 196 km.). It is divided into 20 counties (*fylker*) and comprises an area of 323,917 sq. km. with a population (1959) of 3,572,000. In 1958 there were 62,985 births (17·9 per 1,000 inhabitants), 31,645 deaths (9·0 per 1,000) and 23,931 marriages (6·8 per 1,000); the infant mortality rate in 1958 was 20·0 per 1,000 live births.

The Norwegian coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. At the North Cape the sun does not appear to set from the second week in May to the last week in July, causing the phenomenon known as the *Midnight Sun*; conversely, there is no apparent sunrise from about Nov. 18 to Jan. 23. During the long winter nights are seen the multiple coloured *Northern Lights* or *Aurora Borealis*, which have a maximum intensity in a line crossing North America from Alaska to Labrador and Northern Europe to the Arctic coast and Siberia. A similar phenomenon occurs in the Antarctic and is known as *Aurora Australis*.

Production.—The cultivated area is about one-fortieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The *Gulf Stream* pours from 140 to 170 million cubic feet of warm water per second into the sea around Norway and causes the temperature to be higher than the average for the latitude. It brings shoals of herring and cod into the fishing grounds and causes a warm current of air over the west coast, making it possible to cultivate potatoes and barley in latitudes which in other countries are perpetually frozen.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, mining, manufactures, fisheries, whaling and shipping. The most recent figures showed that 34 per cent. of the population lived on industry, 22 per cent. on agriculture and forestry, 9 per cent. on trading, 9 per cent. on transport and communications and 6 per cent. on fishery and whaling. Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, estimated at 12,500,000 kw. at 75 per cent. efficiency, of which over 3,200,000 kw. are utilized. In normal years the quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is greater than that of any other European country except U.S.S.R. In 1958 the total catch amounted to 1,370,000 metric tons. Whale oil production, chiefly from pelagic whaling in the Antarctic, was 863,000 barrels in 1959.

Government.—From 1397 to 1814 Norway was united with Denmark, and from Nov. 4, 1814, with Sweden, under a personal union which was dissolved on June 7, 1905, when Norway regained complete independence. Under the constitution of May 17, 1814, the *Storting* (Parliament) itself elects one-quarter of its members to constitute the *Lagting* (Upper Chamber), the other three-quarters forming the *Odelsting* (Lower Chamber). Legislative questions alone are dealt with by both parts in separate sittings.

On April 8–9, 1940, Germany invaded Norway, and it was not until June 7, 1945, that the late King Haakon was able to return from Great Britain to Oslo.

Defence.—Norway is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Headquarters of Allied Forces, Northern Europe, is situated near Oslo. Extensive reorganization of the Norwegian armed forces is in progress. Compulsory national service lasts 18 months in the navy and air force and 16 months in the Army.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo (opened in 1811) was attended by 5,161 students and the University of Bergen (opened in 1948) by 929 students in 1959. The State Institute of Technology in Trondheim possesses University status and awards degrees in engineering and architecture. In 1959 it was attended by 1,433 students.

Language and Literature.—Norwegian is a branch of the Scandinavian languages and is the language of the mainland and of Svalbard. Old Norse literature is among the most ancient (and the richest) in Europe. Modern Norwegian became formed in the time of the Reformation and Ludwig Holberg (1684–1754) is regarded as the founder of Norwegian literature, although modern Norwegian literature dates from the establishment of a national university at Christiania (Oslo) in 1811 and with the writings of Wergeland (1805–1845). Some of the famous names are Henrik Ibsen (1828–1906) the dramatist, Björnstjerne Björnson (1832–1910) journalist, dramatist and novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1903, Jonas Lie (1833–1908) novelist, Knut Hamsun (1859–1952) novelist and Nobel Prizewinner in 1920, and Sigrid Undset (1882–1949), champion of Norwegian womanhood and herself a Nobel Prizewinner in 1928. In 1958 there were 87 daily newspapers in the country with a total circulation of 1,298,000, and 90 newspapers publishing on two or three days a week with a total circulation of 335,000.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1959 was 4,492 km., of which 77 were private lines. The length of telegraph and telephone lines in 1959 was 86,110 km. (State, 79,956) with 3,584,000 km. of wire (State, 3,369,000). At the end of 1959 a total of 462,863 road motor vehicles were registered, of which 192,377 were passenger cars (including taxis) and 151,516 were motor cycles.

Civil Aviation.—On scheduled airlines operated by Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) on behalf of Det Norske Luftfartselskap (DNL), by Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport (SAFE), and by Widerões Flyveselskap A.S. in 1959:—kilometres flown, 19,436,000; passengers carried, 577,790.

Mercantile Marine.—The Mercantile Marine, Jan. 1, 1960, consisted of 2,209 vessels of 10,486,000

gross tons (vessels above 100 gross tons, excluding fishing boats, floating whaling factories, tugs, salvage vessels, icebreakers and similar types of vessel). The fleet ranks fourth among the merchant navies of the world.

FINANCE

	1958–59
Revenue (*Budget*)	*Kr.*5,711,400,000
Expenditure (*do.*)	5,773,400,000
Internal debt (Dec. 31, 1957)	6,445,654,000
External debt (Dec. 31, 1957)	1,563,805,000

Rate of Exchange (average, 1958) *Kr.* 20.014 = £1. *See also* p. 84.

TRADE

	1958 *Kroner*	1959 *Kroner*
Total imports	9,359,485,000	9,448,521,000
Total exports	5,314,574,000	5,788,752,000
Imports from U.K.	£65,615,819	£58,658,953
Exports to U.K.	55,670,558	63,960,681

The chief imports are raw materials, motor spirit, fuel and other oils; coal, ships and machinery; together with cereals, fruits and manufactures of silk, cotton and wool. The exports consist chiefly of fish and products of fish (as canned fish, whale oils), pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites, nitrate of lime, stone, calcium carbide, aluminium, ferro-alloys, zinc, nickel, cyanamide, etc.

CAPITAL, ΨOslo (incl. Aker). Pop. (1958), 461,591. Other towns are ΨBergen 114,711, ΨTrondheim 58,915, ΨStavanger 52,848, ΨDrammen 30,704, ΨKristiansand 27,610, ΨAalesund 19,047, ΨHaugesund 26,391,* Moss 19,780.

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London–Bergen or Oslo, 2 *hrs.* 55 *mins.*

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Drammensveien 79, Oslo; Chancery: Drammensveien 4)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Walker, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1960) £4,100
Counsellor, W. J. M. Paterson, C.M.G.
Counsellor (Commercial), W. S. Laver.
1st Secretaries, J. A. Forward (*Consul*); R. Sneddon, M.B.E. (*Visa*); F. Wells (*Information*).
2nd Secretary, J. F. Walker, M.B.E.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), P. Donovan.
Naval Attaché, Cdr. R. M. Fell, R.N.
Military and Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. R. S. Kerby.
Attaché (Commercial), W. S. K. Millar.
Chaplain, Rev. H. W. Badham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Bergen, Oslo, Tönsberg, Trondheim, Tromsö, Stavanger, Aalesund, Kristiansund* and *Narvik*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. M. Beavan, Fridtjof Nansen Plass 5, Oslo.

SVALBARD

(*Spitsbergen and Bear Island*)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago was recognized by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway. In September, 1941, Allied forces (British, Canadian and Norwegian) landed on the main island. After destruction of the accumulated stocks of coal and dismantlement of mining machinery and the wireless installation, the Norwegian inhabitants (about 600) were evacuated to a British port and the Russians (about 1,500) to the U.S.S.R. After the war the Norwegian mining plants were rebuilt. In 1956 the production of coal, the chief mineral of the archipelago, was 390,000 tons.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°–81° N. lat. and between 10°–35° E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stor Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. In addition to those engaged in coal-mining, the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 360 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Harbour 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean (70° 49′—71° 9′ N. lat. and 7° 53′ 9° 5′ W. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

Norwegian Antarctic

BOUVET ISLAND (54° 26′ S. lat. and 3° 24 E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER THE FIRST ISLAND (68° 50′ S. lat. and 90° 35′ W. long.), was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931.

PRINCESS RAGNHILD LAND (from 70° 30′ to 68° 40′ S. lat. and 24° 15′ to 33° 30′ E. long.) has been claimed as Norwegian since Feb. 27, 1931.

QUEEN MAUD LAND.—On Jan. 14, 1939, the Norwegian Government declared the area between 20° W. and 45° E., adjacent to Australian Antarctica, to be Norwegian territory.

OMÄN. *See* Arabia

PANAMA

(República de Panama)

President, Roberto Chiari; *elected* May 21, 1960; *assumed office*, October 1, 1960.
Vice-Presidents, Temistocles Diaz; Heraclio Barletta.
Foreign Affairs, Lic. Miguel J. Moreno, jr.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
Ibex House, Minories, E.C.3
[Royal: 6956]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Carlos F. Alfaro.
Counsellor and Consul-General (London), Dr. Carlos M. Jurado.
Attachés, Miguel A. Martin; Francisco H. Icaza.
Consul-General (Liverpool), Señor Don José Antonio Grimaldo.
There are Consular Offices of the Republic at *Newcastle, Glasgow* and *Birmingham*.

Panama on the isthmus of that name which connects N. and S. America, was formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia. After a revolt (Nov. 3, 1903) it declared its independence and established a separate Government, with a single chamber legislature elected every four years and now consisting of 53 elected members. The

* Boundaries extended, January 1, 1958.

area of the Republic is 31,890 sq. m., the population (1950) was 805,285, including 48,654 tribal Indians. In 1958 it was estimated at 1,000,000. The birth rate in 1957 was 40·4 and the death rate 9·4 per thousand. The soil is extremely fertile, but nearly one-half of the land is uncultivated. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee and cereals. The shrimping industry plays an important rôle in the Panamanian economy. A railway 47 miles in length joins the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Education is compulsory and free from 7 to 15 years. In 1959-60 there were 1,156 official primary schools and 83 private primary schools; 25 official secondary and 80 private secondary schools. Primary students numbered 155,543 in 1959-60; secondary students, 36,055. 3,155 students were enrolled at Panama University in 1959-60.

Language and Literature.—The official language is Spanish. There are 9 daily newspapers published in the capital, 2 of which print editions in English. There is also one English weekly newspaper.

FINANCE	1959
Budget Revenue.....	*Balboas* 58,618,000
Budget Expenditure.....	,, 60,100,000
External Debt.....	,, 44,600,000
Internal Debt	,, 42,000,000

The monetary unit is the *Balboa* (= $1 U.S.); no Panamanian paper currency is issued, and U.S. dollar bills of all values are in circulation in the Republic and in the Canal Zone.

TRADE	1957	1958
Imports.....	$95,035,784*	$90,000,000*
Exports.....	21,953,599*	24,000,000*
	1958	1959
Imports from U.K. .	£4,632,911†	£3,315,790†
Exports to U.K.....	53,066†	462,760†

* Panamanian official figures.
† Including Canal Zone.

The imports are mostly manufactured goods and foodstuffs; the exports are bananas, cacao, fresh shrimps, mahogany and cement.

CAPITAL, ΨPanama City. Population (estimated 1958), 200,000 (Panama *Province*, 300,000; Panama *District*, 200,000); Colon (1958) 55,000 (Colon *Province*, 120,000; Colon *District*, 72,000).

Dependencies of Panama.—The Republic has a penal settlement at ΨGuardia on the Island of Coiba (or Quibo) in the Pacific and stations on the Island of Taboga. Coiba has an area of about 19 sq. miles and Taboga of about 4 sq. miles.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Caja de Ahorros, Panama)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency George Edgar Vaughan, C.B.E. (1960)..... £3,000
1st Secretary and Consul (vacant).
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, D. I. Newman.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Panama City*, *Colon* and *Bocas del Toro* (*Almirante*).

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool, 15 to 19 days; from Southampton 15 days; *viâ* N.Y., 14 days.

THE PAPAL STATE
(Stato della Città del Vaticano)

Sovereign Pontiff (262nd), His Holiness Pope John XXIII (Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli), *born* at Sotto il Monte (Bergamo), Nov. 25, 1881, *elected* Pope (in succession to Pius XII) Oct. 28, 1958.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church (*Santa Sede* or Holy See) is vested in the Pope of Rome, the Sovereign Pontiff. For many centuries the Sovereign Pontiff exercised temporal power, and in 1859 the Papal States had an area of 17,218 square miles, with a population of 3,124,688. During the reign of Pius IX. (1846–1878), the Papal States of Romagna, Umbria and the Marches were incorporated in the Kingdom of Sardinia and with the remaining States (Rome, Comacchio, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone) became part of Unified Italy in 1870. The territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, and the temporal power of the Pope was in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and of the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 *lire* in cash and the income at 5 per cent. on 1,000,000,000 *lire* State bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power. The population of the Vatican City at the census in March, 1947, was 940.

BRITISH LEGATION
(14 Piazza Del Parlamento, Rome)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, His Excellency Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke Scarlett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1960)
1st Secretary, B. MacDermot.
Attaché, J. D. Utley.
Archivist, Miss A. Y. Thomas.

PARAGUAY
(República del Paraguay)

President, General Alfredo Stroessner, *inaugurated* Aug. 15, 1954, *re-elected* 1958.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Raúl Sapena Pastor.
Finance, General Cesar Barrientos.
Interior, Dr. Edgar Ynsfrán.
Defence, General Marcial Samaniego.
Justice and Labour, Dr. Juan Ramón Chaves.
Education and Worship, Dr. Bernardino Gorostiaga.
Public Health and Social Welfare, Dr. Raúl Pena.
Public Works and Communications, General Mario Coscia Tavarozzi.
Agriculture and Livestock, Dr. Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina.
Industry and Commerce, Dr. Fabio da Silva.
Minister without Portfolio, Arg. Tomás Romero Pereira.
President of Central Bank, Ing. Gustavo Storm.

PARAGUAYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
51B Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7
[Western: 1253]

Ambassador in London, Dr. Ramiro Recalde de Vargas (1960).
Consul-General, Sr. Oscar Barrios Arce.

Area and Population.—Paraguay is an inland subtropical State of South America, situate between Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil. The area is computed at 157,000 square miles, with a population (1950 Census) of 1,408,000.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draught. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The

Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción: but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or "endless," is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, formed the subject of a long-standing dispute with that country and led to war between Paraguay and Bolivia from 1932 to 1935. The Chaco is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist; it suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

Government.—Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain.

The Senate was abolished under the constitution adopted in 1940 and replaced by a Council of State nominated by the government. The Chamber of Representatives comprises 40 members. In 1954 women were accorded civil rights.

Production.—About three-quarters of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, cattle breeding being the principal industry. In addition to canned meat, timber, quebracho extract, cotton, hides, *yerba maté*, tobacco, and *petit grain* essence (which are the principal exports), mandioca, sugar, maize, rice, citrus fruits and edible oils are also produced for home consumption. Grape fruit is now exported. The production of rice, wheat and ground nuts is being encouraged by the government. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad.

Communications.—A railway, 985 miles in length, connects Asunción with Buenos Aires. The journey takes 55 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asunción (3 to 5 days). Direct shipping services operate frequently between Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Asunción, and monthly between Liverpool, London and Asunción. A shipping service from New York was started early in 1955. Five airlines operate services from Asunción. *Aerolineas Argentinas* operates a service with Sunderland flying-boats six times weekly between Asunción and Buenos Aires, stopping at Corrientes. Twice a week this service also calls at the river ports of Rosario and Formosa, and once a week at Posadas. There are also landplane services twice a week. *Braniff* (American) has a bi-weekly service through Asunción between Buenos Aires and the United States (calling also at Lima and La Paz). *Panair do Brasil*, a Brazilian company affiliated to Pan American Airways, operates a twice weekly service between Asunción and Rio de Janeiro, and weekly services between Asunción and Buenos Aires and Santiago. *Pluna* (Uruguayan) carries on a twice-weekly service between Montevideo and Asunción, while *Real*, another Brazilian airline, operates a service five times a week between Rio de Janeiro and Asunción, calling at São Paulo and Foz do Iguazú. There are about 100 miles of asphalted roads in Paraguay, and about 200 miles of earth roads in fairly good condition. Bus services connect the principal towns.

Defence.—There is a permanent military force of about 8,000 all ranks. Two gunboats and a number of torpedo boats patrol inland waters.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Guaraní (the idiom of the most advanced tribe of Indian inhabitants with whom the Spanish explorers formed an alliance) but Spanish is spoken in the larger towns. Three daily newspapers are published in Asunción.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory. There are a few secondary and special schools and a national university with close on 1,000 students.

FINANCE		1959
Estimated Revenue.....	*Guaranies*	2,627,600,000
Estimated Expenditure....	„	2,627,600,000
External Debt (Dec. 1958).	„	1,004,408,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 1958)..	„	482,859,000

Paraguay continues to pay interest on the External Sterling Debt (3% Loans of 1886–96, and 1915).

Currency.—A free exchange system was introduced in August, 1957. The rate of exchange has been fairly stable at Gs. 340 = £1 since April, 1959.

Trade.—The imports are chiefly articles of food and drink, textiles, vehicles, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, tannin, cotton, hides and meat products. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1959 was valued at: Imports, £865,109; Exports to U.K., £1,760,759.

CAPITAL, Ψ Asunción, about 1,000 miles up the River Paraguay from Buenos Aires, Pop. (1950) 206,634; other centres being Ψ Encarnación 33,664, Concepción 28,357 and Villarica 26,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(25 de Mayo 39, Asunción)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Horace Frederick Alfred Gates, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1959).
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, H. Fletcher.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Capt. D. Vincent-Jones, D.S.C., R.N.
Labour Attaché, J. M. Carlin, D.F.C.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), J. W. Pethybridge.

Asunción is approximately 4,000 miles distant from London by air. Transit by sea 25 days. By air 3 days.

*PERSIA

(Keshvar-e-Shahanshahi-ye-Iran)

Shahanshah of Persia, H.I.M. Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, *born* Oct. 26, 1919; *acceded* Sept. 16, 1941 (on abdication of his father Reza Shah Pahlevi); *married* (March 15, 1939). Princess Fawzieh, sister of ex-King Farouk of Egypt (marriage dissolved Nov. 17, 1948), and has issue a daughter *born* 1940. The Shah *married* (Feb. 12, 1951) Suraya Esfandiari Bakhtiari (marriage dissolved, April 6, 1958); *married* Dec. 21, 1959, Farah Dibah (Queen Farah Pahlevi).

CABINET

(Sept. 1, 1960)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jafar Sharif Emami.
Minister for War, Gen. Ahmad Vosogh.
Roads, Major-Gen. Vali Ansari.
Finance, Gen. Ali Akbar Zargam.

* On Oct. 26, 1949, it was announced that foreigners might henceforth use the name Persia.

Justice, Dr. Mohamed Ali Hedayati.
Education, Dr. Mahmoud Mehran.
Development, Khosrow Hedayat.
Mining and Industry, Taher Siai Umies.
Labour, Ahmad Ali Bahrami.
Minister of State (Asst. Prime Minister), Ashraf Ahmadi.
Interior, Gen. Mehdigholi Alavi Moghadam.
Commerce, Dr. Mohammad Sajadi.
Health, Dr. Jahanshah Saleh.
Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Abdolhossein Ettebar.
Customs, Razi Vishkai.
Agriculture, Ebrahim Mahdavi.

PERSIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

26 Princes Gate, S.W.7. (Ambassador's Residence)

[Kensington: 6458]

Offices of the Embassy and Consulate:

50, Kensington Court, W.8.

[Western: 2511]

Consular Section: [Western: 6540]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Hossein Ghods-Nakhai, G.C.V.O. (1958).
Counsellor, Dr. Amir Mohammed Esfandiary, M.V.O.
1st Secretaries, Abbas Najm, M.V.O.; Arsalan Nayermouri; Dr. Bahram Bahramy; Shamsedin Golestaneh.
2nd Secretary, Nasser Madjd.
Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Col. Mohammad Esfandiari.
Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Zia Nikubonyad.
Cultural Counsellor, Mas'uud Farzaad.
Assistant Cultural Counsellors, Parviz Marzeban; Ali Asghar Emami-Ahari.
Commercial Attaché, Nubar Gulbenkian.

Area and Population.—Persia comprises an area of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 18,900,000 in the 1956 census. It is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, the highest in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert.

The Persians are mostly Shi'ah Moslems but amongst them are a few hundred thousand Zoroastrians, Bahais, Sunni Moslems and Armenian Christians. There is also a substantial Jewish community. Civil and Penal codes based on those of France and Switzerland are in force.

Government.—Persia was ruled from the end of the 18th century by Shahs of the Qajar Dynasty, with despotic power, subject only to the influence of interpreters of the sacred law. A nationalist movement became active in Dec., 1905, and in Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. After the war of 1914–18, the subsequent troubles and the signature of the Soviet-Persian Treaty of 1921, a vigorous Prime Minister, Reza Khan, formerly an officer of the Persian Cossack Regiment, re-established general order. On Oct. 31, 1925, the last representative of the Qajar Dynasty, Sultan Ahmed Shah, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly, which handed over the government to the Prime Minister, Reza Khan, who was elected Shah on Dec. 13, 1925, by the Constituent Assembly, and took the title Reza Shah Pahlevi.

Owing to Nazi German penetration before and during the early part of the war of 1939–45, the Shah and his Government tended so far to favour the Axis powers that, after the German invasion of the U.S.S.R. in 1941, counter-measures became necessary; British and Soviet Forces entered the country from south and north on August 25, 1941, and expelled the agents of the Axis. On September 16, 1941, Shah Reza abdicated and left the country, nominating the Crown Prince as his successor. The Prince ascended the throne under the title of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlevi.

Under the Anglo-Soviet-Persian Treaty of Alliance of January 29, 1942, the independence and territorial integrity of the country were guaranteed by the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. Evacuation by the forces of both powers was to take effect within six months of the signature of the armistice with Germany and her associates. On September 9, 1942, Persia declared war on the Axis powers and on February 28, 1945, on Japan. During the remainder of the war with Germany, Persia became one of the principal routes of aid to the Soviet Union. United States Forces, which had joined British and Soviet troops in Persia to participate in the delivery of aid to Russia, were withdrawn from the country at the end of 1945. British troops evacuated Persia, in accordance with the Anglo-Soviet-Persian agreement, by March 2, 1946, six months after the conclusion of hostilities with Japan. Soviet troops, nevertheless, remained; and when Communist disturbances took place in the north-west part of Persia known as Azerbaijan, they refused to allow Persian forces to enter the area, with the result that an autonomous government was established at Tabriz. Soviet forces, however, eventually left the country in the month of May. This belated evacuation took place in accordance with an agreement which included provision for the formation of a Perso-Soviet Oil Company to operate in the north of Persia, subsequently rejected by the Majlis, and an understanding that the question of Azerbaijan should be peaceably settled. In December, 1946, Persian Government forces entered the province, virtually unopposed by the partisans of the autonomous Government, which itself collapsed upon the flight of the revolutionary leaders into the Soviet Union.

In March, 1949, the Shah issued an Imperial Firman convoking a Constituent Assembly to make certain revisions to the Constitution and the Assembly was duly elected and convened on April 21. After this Assembly the Senate was formed for the first time.

On March 17, 1951, the Majlis adopted a Bill for the nationalization of the Persian oil industry, and on March 20, the Bill was approved by the Senate. On April 28, the Majlis agreed to a resolution, which was passed on April 30 by the Senate, recommending the immediate taking over of all installations, including those of "the late Anglo-Iranian Oil Company." On April 29 the Shah appointed Dr. Mussadiq Prime Minister. The oil company sought arbitration, but this was rejected by the Persian government, and on May 26 the British government applied to the International Court of Justice at The Hague for a declaration that this refusal to submit to arbitration was illegal. The application was not approved.

In August, 1953, after the Shah had appointed Gen. Zahedi as Prime Minister, fighting broke out between his followers and those of Dr. Mussadiq. The Shah temporarily left the country, but Gen. Zahedi's forces were successful, and Dr. Mussadiq was arrested together with a number of the members of his former Cabinet. In December, 1953, diplomatic relations with Great Britain, which Persia had broken off in October, 1952, were re-established, and in August, 1954, the oil dispute was settled by an agreement, ratified on October 29, which provided for compensation to the A.I.O.C. and for the production, refining and sale of Persian oil by a Consortium in which the

A.I.O.C. have a 40 per cent. share (*Production and Industry*, below).

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 11 Provinces (*Ustans*) comprising 76 Sub-Provinces (*Shahristans*), under Governors-General and Governors, respectively.

Defence.—The present strength of the Persian Army, mainly conscript, is approximately 170,000, including 10,000 officers and 40,000 N.C.O.'s. The N.C.O. cadre is up to establishment but officers are still under strength. The army, to which is attached a U.S. Advisory Mission, is well-equipped by 1939 standards. The present strength of the Air Force is approximately 5,000. It is equipped with about 200 American aircraft, of which 60 are jet ground attack types.

The gendarmerie, to which is also attached a United States Mission, has been reorganized. The Persian Navy consists of a small fleet of gunboats, landing craft and motorboats in the Persian Gulf and a few motor-boats in the Caspian Sea.

Education.—Since 1943 primary education has been compulsory and free. There are over 9,000 schools, 1,700,000 pupils, and also a few foreign schools in Tehran; there are Universities in Tehran and Tabriz, and University Colleges at Isfahan, Meshed and Shiraz.

Language and Literature.—Persian, or Farsi, the language of Iran, and of some other areas formerly under Persian rule, is an Indo-European tongue with many Arabic elements added; the alphabet is mainly Arabic, with writing from right to left. Among the great names in Persian literature are those of Abu'l Kásim Mansúr, or Firdausi (A.D. 939–1020), Omar Khayyám, the astronomer-poet (died A.D. 1122), Muslihu'd-Din, known as Sa-di (born A.D. 1184) and Shems-ed-Din Muhammad, or Hafiz (died A.D. 1389). The Persian Press consists of a large number of Tehran and provincial newspapers and periodicals. Two Tehran dailies and three weeklies have circulations exceeding 20,000 copies. Circulations in the provinces are very small. English and French dailies are published in Tehran.

FINANCE

	1959–60*	1960–61*
	Rials	*Rials*
Revenue.....	64,158,755,080	81,024,105,803
Expenditure....	65,267,541 306	81,926,682,104

*Estimated

The commercial rate of exchange was stabilised in 1955 as follows: Bank Melli buying rate: *Rials* 210=£1. Selling rate *Rials* 214.2=£1. The official rate of Exchange is *Rials* 75=£1.

Production and Industry.—While petroleum is the principal product and by far the greatest export, Persia, except for its desert areas, is essentially an agricultural country and 80 per cent. of the inhabitants depend for their living on the land. Sheep and goats are numerous and good wool is produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west, the conservation of which is an urgent problem. The cultivation of opium is prohibited. A certain amount of progress has been made in the development of industry. Apart from petroleum, the principal industries are carpet weaving, cotton ginning, spinning and weaving (Isfahan, Tehran and Shahi areas), wool spinning and weaving, jute sacks, silk goods (Chalus), sugar, tea, fruit, caviar (Caspian Fisheries Company), meat canning, distilling and brewing, tobacco and cigarettes. The oilfields had produced over 200,000,000 metric tons of oil from their first output to Dec. 31, 1946, and subsequent figures (in metric tons) were 1946, 19,858,471; 1947, 21,737,949; 1948, 24,871,000; 1949, 26,807,000; 1950, 35,000,000; 1951 (to Oct.) 17,000,000. Oil shipments were resumed on Oct. 30, 1954, and recent production figures have been (long tons): 1955, 15,772,000; 1956, 25,934,000; 1957, 37,800,000; 1958, 39,800,000; 1959, 44,700,000.

The former functions of A.I.O.C. (now renamed "British Petroleum Company") in Persia were taken over for an initial period of 25 years by a consortium of 8 oil companies (including A.I.O.C., one French, one Dutch and five U.S.), A.I.O.C. receiving from Persia £25,000,000 cash in the 10 years from Jan. 1, 1957, in compensation for its oil assets in Northern Persia and in settlement of losses since 1951; and from the other members of the consortium for their shares, about £214,000,000 payable over 20–25 years. The consortium is responsible for the production, refining and sale of Persian oil through two operating companies, while "non-basic" operations are undertaken by the National Iranian Oil Company.

Communications.—The principal roads are from the frontier of Iraq at Khusruvi to Tehran; from Tehran *viâ* Arak to Ahwaz and Khorramshahr; from Tehran *viâ* Qum, Isfahan and Shiraz to Bushire; from Tehran into Azerbaijan, through Tabriz to Julfa (on the Soviet frontier) with branch roads into Turkey and Northern Iraq; from Tehran to Meshed; three roads through the Elburz mountains to the Caspian coast and the Soviet borders east and west of the Caspian Sea; and from Isfahan, *viâ* Yezd and Kerman to Zahidan and thence to Meshed. Zahidan is connected by road with Quetta (Pakistan). Some of these roads traverse extremely difficult mountainous country; others are desert tracks. Generally speaking, Persian roads are not asphalted but gravel-surfaced. Railways have been constructed since 1927. The *Trans-Iranian Railway*, from Bandar Shah, on the Caspian Sea, to Bandar Shahpur, on the Persian Gulf, was inaugurated in 1938; this line has a total length of 872 miles, the total cost, after eleven years' work, being approximately £30,000,000. The branch lines from Tehran to Meshed and to Tabriz have now been completed. There are also railroads from Tabriz to Julfa and from Zahidan to Mirjawa and branch lines from Ahwaz to Khorramshahr and from Khorramshahr to Tanuma in Iraq (on the Shatt el Arab, opposite Basra) were opened during the war. An extension from Qum to Kashan is now in operation.

Civil Aviation.—In May, 1946, a Department of Civil Aviation was created, subordinate to the Ministry of Roads. Progress has been made towards establishing first-class International Airports at Tehran and Abadan, with secondary airfields in accordance with ICAO standards. *Iranian Airways* (non-government owned) formed in May, 1946, runs services to some Middle Eastern countries as well as internal services. *Persian Air Services* (independently owned) formed in late 1954, runs non-scheduled passenger and freight services to adjoining countries and also to Europe. Air France, K.L.M., S.A.S., Iraqi, M.E.A., P.A.A., Lufthansa, B.O.A.C., Alitalia and Aryana Airways operate services to Tehran.

TRADE

	1957–58	1958–59
Imports .	*Rials* 31,349,000,000	*Rials* 33,458,260,394
Exports .	„ 8,353,000,000	„ 7,940,615,161

These figures are calculated at the commercial rate of exchange and exclude oil exports.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.....	£38,556,594	£38,203,688
Exports to U.K.....	56,224,768	57,219,790

The leading imports into Persia are cotton and woollen fabrics, tea, sugar, motor vehicles, railway material, industrial machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical goods, hardware, chinaware and cement; the principal exports are heavy oils, petrol, carpets, gum, fruits, hides and skins, animal casings, cotton, wood staves and rice.

The principal countries trading with Persia are the U.K., U.S.A., Germany, Japan, India and the U.S.S.R.

CAPITAL: Tehran, population (1956) 1,500,000. Other large towns are Tabriz (290,000), Isfahan (254,000), Meshed (242,000), Shiraz (169,000), Resht (109,000), Kerman (62,000), Hamadan (100,000), Yezd (66,000), Kermanshah (125,000), Abadan (226,000), Ahwaz (120,000).

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Tehran.

H.M. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood Harrison, K.C.M.G. (1958) £5,000
Counsellors, G. E. Millard, C.M.G.; F. C. Mason, C.M.G. (*Economic*); A. R. H. Kellas.
1st Secretaries, F. J. Leishman, C.V.O., M.B.E. (*Head of Chancery*); A. K. Forter; I. M. Hurrell (*Press*); E. N. Smith (*Commercial*); R. L. Cook (*H.M. Consul*); A. G. Read (*Labour*).
2nd Secretaries, D. J. Makinson (*Press*); A. F. Davidson; R. K. Robertson (*Commercial*).
3rd Secretaries, D. L. N. Goodchild; D. E. St. A. Harvey.
Naval Attaché, Capt. N. Dixon, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. R. D. H. Phayre.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. W. J. Swift.

BRITISH COUNCIL
Representative, C. H. Wilmot, 701 Avenue Ferdowsi, Tehran.

PERU
(República del Peru)

President of the Peruvian Republic, Señor Manuel Prado y Ugarteche, *elected for six years*, June 28, 1956.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(July 19, 1959)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Commerce, Sr. Pedro Beltrán.
Minister for Foreign Affairs (vacant).
Minister of Interior, Dr. Ricardo Elias Aparicio.
Justice and Religion, Dr. José Merino Reyna.
Development and Public Works, Ing. Jorge Grieve Madge.
War, General Victor Tenorio Hurtado.
Marine, Vice-Admiral Guillermo Tirado Lamb.
Air, Lieut.-General Salvador Noya Ferré.
Education, Dr. Alfredo Parra Carreño.
Health and Social Assistance, Dr. Rodrigo Franco Guerra.
Agriculture, Ing. Alex Zarak Risi.
Labour and Indian Affairs, Dr. Luis Alvarado Garrido.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON
52, Sloane Street, S.W.1
[Sloane: 5943]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Señor Dr. Don Ricardo Rivera Schreiber, K.B.E. (1954).
Minister-Counsellor, Señor Don Arturo Garcia.
Air Attaché, Gen. J. Melgar.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don Hubert Wieland.
Consul-General, Señor Don Luis R. Méndez.
Consul-General, Liverpool (24 Sir Thomas Street), Señor Don Víctor Pezet.
Vice-Consuls, Señor Daniel Caballero; Señor Augusto Valdivia.

There are Consulates at *Hull* and *Birmingham*.

Area and Population.—Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 0° 00′ 48″ and 18° 21′ 00″ S. latitude and between 68° 39′ 27″ and 81° 20′ 13″ W. longitude. The area of the Republic, including 4,440 square kilometres of the Peruvian section of Lake Titicaca and 32 square kilometres of the coastal islands, is about 531,000 square miles. The total population on June 30, 1959, was estimated at 10,524,000. In 1958 there were 341,164 births, 93,203 deaths and 31,560 marriages.

Physical Features.—The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points in the Peruvian sector being *Huascaran* (22,211 feet), *Huandoy* (20,855 feet), *Ausangate* 20,235 feet), *Arequipa* (or Misti) volcano (18,364 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), *Chachani* (19,037 feet), *Antajasha* (18,020 feet), *Pichupichu* (17,724 feet), and *Mount Meiggs* (17,583 feet).

There are three main regions, the *Costa*, west of the Andes, the *Sierra* or mountain ranges of the Andes, which include the *Punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow and the *Montana*, or *Selva*, which is the vast area of jungle stretching from the eastern foothills of the Andes to the eastern frontiers of Peru. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the Equator, being cooled by the Humboldt Current; its chief products are cotton, sugar, and petroleum. It contains the capital, Lima, and most of the white population. In the mountains, where most of the Indians live, are to be found minerals in great richness and variety, and cattle, sheep, llamas and alpacas are bred there. In the mountain valleys maize, potatoes and wheat are grown. Upon the eastern slopes of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising. The main products of the jungle are timber, barbasco and leche caspi.

Government.—Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541). He subjugated the Incas (the ruling caste of the Quichua Indians), who had started their rise to power some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended in 1860, 1919, 1933, 1936 and in 1939), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President is elected for six years by direct vote of the people. Congress is composed of a Senate and of a Chamber of Deputies, both Houses being elected for six years. Voting is compulsory for all Peruvian men and women between the ages of 21 and 60, for married men and women between 18 and 60 and for single men and women between the ages of 18 and 21 who are legally released from parental tutelage.

Production.—Agriculture and mining are the principal industries, employing over 70 per cent. of the inhabitants. The chief crops in order of value are cotton, potatoes and other vegetables, sugar, fruit, maize, rice, wheat barley, grapes and coffee. At June 30, 1959, the gainfully employed population numbered 3,893,551, of whom 2,255,923 were engaged in agricultural and pastoral activities. About 4,188,000 acres were under cultivation at the end of 1957 and steps are being taken to increase

this area, which was probably larger in Inca times, by more intensive irrigation. Minerals produced in 1957 were valued at *soles* 4,408,970,000 and included lead, zinc, copper, iron ore, petroleum, silver, gold, tungsten, bismuth, antimony and vanadium. The islands off the Pacific coast provided guano amounting to 285,407 metric tons in 1957.

Communications.—In recent years the coastal and sierra zones have been opened up by means of roads and air routes and there is air communication, as well as communication by protracted land routes, with the tropical eastern zones, which lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. The completion in 1944 of the trunk road of the *Andean Highway* from the Pacific port of Callao, *viâ* Lima, Oroya, Cerro de Pasco (14,700 ft.), Huanuco, Tingo Maria, to Pucallpa, the river port on the Ucayali, one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon and accessible all the year round to vessels of 3,000 tons, forms a link between the Pacific, the Amazon and the Atlantic. The trunk road runs through the *Boqueron del Padre Abad*, a pass rediscovered on July 22, 1937, in the backbone of the Blue Cordillera. The Peruvian section of the Pan American highway is complete and is asphalted throughout the major part of its length.

The first railway was opened in 1850 and of the 2,494 miles of railways now operating, Government lines account for 578 miles, the Peruvian Corporation 1,180 miles and private enterprises about 736 miles. There is also steam navigation on the eastern rivers such as the Ucayali (*see* Andean Highway, above) and Huallaga, and in the south on Lake Titicaca. Air services are maintained throughout Peru, and a number of international services call at Lima.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 30,000 of all ranks; the Navy consists of 2 cruisers, 3 destroyer escorts and 3 frigates; 4 new submarines completed in U.S.A. in 1954–57; 4 L.S.T.'s; 8 river gunboats; 2 transports; 2 river transports; 3 (8,000 ton) oil tankers and five smaller tankers; 6 motor launches; a fleet supply ship; a submarine salvage vessel and 2 tugs. There is a naval cadet school at La Punta and a submarine base at Callao. There are military aerodromes at Talara, Chiclayo and Las Palmas (near Lima), an air transport squadron at Lima and a seaplane base at Iquitos. The air force is equipped with P.47's, Catalinas, D.C. 3's, Beavers, A.T.6's, F.86's, T.33's, Hunters and Canberras.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free for both sexes between the ages of 6 and 14. In 1958 there were 1,308,236 pupils undergoing primary education and 122,221 attending secondary schools. There were 11,802 state primary schools with 29,155 teachers and 154 state secondary schools with 3,762 teachers, providing 5 year courses from 12 to 17. In addition there were 2,087 private schools providing primary and secondary education with 10,097 teachers and 317 schools conducted by religious orders. The State provides rural agricultural schools for Indians, mining schools and polytechnics in the more populated centres. The University of San Marcos at Lima, founded in 1551, had 10,442 students in 1957, and there are smaller universities at Cuzco, Arequipa and Trujillo, a Catholic university at Lima, and a national engineering university.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of the country and notably of the original Spanish stock from which the governing and professional classes are mainly recruited, but more than half the nation is composed of Indians, whose principal languages (Quichua and Aymara) are widely spoken. Before the arrival of Pizarro, the Incas had attained a high state of culture, some traces of which survived three centuries of Spanish rule. Modern Peruvian literature includes a national drama in the Spanish tongue and many Peruvian writers have attained international fame. The national library founded at Lima in 1821 was pillaged by Chileans in the Pacific War of 1879–1882, but many of the scattered manuscripts and books have since been recovered. The greater part of the historical section of the library was destroyed by fire in 1943. The first printed news-sheet in South America was issued at Lima in 1594 and in 1953 there were 5 main national daily papers, and 45 provincial ones with a small and purely local circulation. A chair of English was established in 1938 at the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos in Lima.

FINANCE

	1957 *Soles*	1958 *Soles*
Public revenue	3,375,977,853	3,351,732,185
Public expenditure	3,731,318,640	4,252,390,195
Internal debt	2,241,679,842	3,206,334,937
Internal floating debt	342,476,207	28,402,670
Administrative debt	40,444,069	240,000

Rate of Exchange (fluctuating) at May 31, 1961: *Soles* 77·22 = £1; *Soles* 27·50 = U.S. $1·00. (*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE

	1958 *Soles*	1959 *Soles*
Total imports	7,808,081,907	8,123,963,244
Total exports	6,776,586,965	8,643,658,484
Imports from U.S.A.	3,671,500,000	3,656,000,000
Exports to U.S.A.	2,589,600,000	2,703,115,000
Imports from U.K.	£7,799,317	£6,199,091
Exports to U.K.	11,932,008	£14,397,711

The principal imports are machinery and vehicles, foodstuffs, metal and manufactured metal goods, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products. The chief exports are cotton, sugar, lead, copper, petroleum, silver, iron ore, fish, zinc, wool and coffee.

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (estimated 1959) 1,212,901; other large towns are ΨCallao (131,305), Arequipa (124,334), Cuzco, ancient capital of the Incas (69,681), ΨTrujillo (62,230), ΨIquitos (55,560), ΨChiclayo (74,885).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Offices: Edificio República, Lima; Residence: Esquina Arenales y Bermudez, Lima.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Berkeley Everard Foley Gage, K.C.M.G. (1958) £3,800
1st Secretary and H.M. Consul, T. R. M. Sewell.
Commercial Secretary, L. P. F. L'Estrange, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. R. Gower, D.S.C. (*Resident at Santiago*).
and Secretary (Commercial), B. W. Gordon.
and Secretary and Vice-Consul, R. E. Steddon.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Lima, Arequipa, Callao, Iquitos, Lobitos* and *Mollendo*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. K. H. Harriman, O.B.E., Camana 787, Lima.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *viâ* New York and Colon, 21–27 days: *viâ* Liverpool and Colon, 17–30 days.

THE PHILIPPINES

(República ng Pilipinas)

President, Carlos P. Garcia, *elevated* from Vice-Presidency, Mar. 18, 1957, on death of President Magsaysay, *re-elected* Nov. 17, 1957.
Vice-President, Diosdado Macapagal.

CABINET

Foreign Affairs, Felixberto M. Serrano.
Finance, Dominador R. Aytona.
Justice, Alejo Mabanag.
Agriculture and Natural Resources, Cesar Fortich.
Public Works and Communications, Florencio Moreno.
Education, José Romero.
Labour, Angel M. Castano.
National Defence, Alejo Santos.
Health, Elpidio Valencia.
Commerce and Industry, Manuel Lim.
Secretary of General Services, Serafin Salvador.
Press Secretary, José C. Nable.
Executive Secretary, Anatalio Castillo.
Chairman, National Economic Council, José Locsin.
Commissioner of the Budget, Faustino Sy-Changcho.
Administrator of Economic Co-ordination, Juan Chioco.
Administrator of Social Welfare, Mrs. Amparo P. Villamor.

PHILIPPINE EMBASSY IN LONDON
9a Palace Green, W.8
[Western: 3646]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Leon Ma. Guerrero (1954).

Area and Population.—The Philippines are situated between 21° 20′–4° 30′ N. lat. and 116° 55′–126° 36′ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia.

The total land area of the country is 114,831 square miles, of which total 106,914 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the 7,079 other islands having a combined area of 7,920 square miles.

The principal islands are:—

Name	sq. miles	Name	sq. miles
Luzon	40,422	Mindoro	3,759
Mindanao	36,538	Leyte	2,786
Samar	5,050	Cebu	1,703
Negros	4,906	Bohol	1,492
Palawan	4,550	Masbate	1,262
Panay	4,446		

Other groups in the Republic are the Sulu Islands (Capital, Jolo), Babuyanes and Batanes; the Catanduanes; and Culion Islands.

The population of the Philippines at the 1953 census was 21,039,200. Results of a further census which has been taken are not yet available, but the population was estimated as approximately 24,000,000 in 1960.

The inhabitants, known as Filipinos, are basically all of Malay stock, with a considerable admixture of Spanish and Chinese blood in many localities, and over 90 per cent. of them are Christians, predominantly Roman Catholics. Most of the remainder are Mohammedan Moros in the south, and Pagans, mainly in the north. There is a Chinese minority estimated at 350,000, and other much smaller foreign communities, notably Spanish and American.

Government.—The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan who was slain by the natives of Mactan, a small island near Cebu. In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the country which was named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 Manila was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 it was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. After the Spanish fleet had been destroyed in Manila Bay (May 1, 1898), Manila was captured by American troops with the help of Filipinos, on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898. However, the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, rose up in arms on Feb. 4, 1899, against the U.S. Government, maintaining a desultory rebellion until it was quelled in 1902. Following this, the Philippine Commission was established, consisting of a Governor-General and Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, who exercised a large measure of executive and legislative authority.

A measure of local independence was granted under the Jones Act of August 29, 1916. On March 24, 1934, the Tydings-McDuffie Law, gave the Philippines a "Commonwealth" Status. The Republic of the Philippines came into existence on July 4, 1946. The Constitution provides for a President elected for a term of four years, and a bi-cameral Congress, consisting of a Senate composed of 24 senators and a House of Representatives of not more than 120 members. No person may serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. The term of office of Senators is six years and of Representatives four years.

Language and Literature.—The official languages are English, Spanish and the National language (of Malay origin) Tagalog. About one-third of the people read or understand English, which is the language of instruction. The literacy rate is estimated at 70 per cent. There is a National library in the capital with branches in other urban centres, and a flourishing English press. Education accounts for about a quarter of local expenditure in the national budget. Secondary and higher education is extensive. There are 22 private universities recognized by the Government, including the Dominican University of Santo Tomas (founded in 1611), the first in the Far East and 25 years older than Harvard; there is also the State-supported University of the Philippines at Manila (1908).

Roads and Railways.—Communications suffered serious damage during the War of 1941–45 owing to the lack of proper maintenance during the Japanese occupation and destruction by bombardment. The highway system of approximately 22,747 miles of roads and streets is undergoing rehabilitation and extension. Before the war the railways, which were largely Government owned, operated approximately 845 miles of track of which some 832 miles were in operation in 1960. Rolling stock losses were also heavy, but have been largely made up, and the Manila railway, on Luzon island, has been converted to diesel traction.

Shipping.—The ports of entry are Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao, Jolo, Legaspi, Aparri, José Panganiban, San Fernando La Union and Tacloban. There are nearly 2,000 vessels of various types, totalling over 130,000 tons, engaged in coastwise and river traffic.

Civil Aviation.—Air transport plays an important rôle in inter-island travel and in communications overseas. Philippine Air Lines (54 per cent.

Government-owned) operate eight weekly services to Hong-Kong; foreign airlines serve the Hong-Kong and other international routes.

FINANCE

	1960–61
Estimated Receipts	P1,237,177,940
Estimated Expenditure	1,223,433,045

P=Philippine *Peso*=50 cents U.S.

TRADE

	1958	1959
Total Imports	P.1,124,200,000	P.1,015,400,000*
Total Exports	982,600,000	1,068,200,000*
Imports from U.K.	£6,215,576	£7,782,512
Exports to U.K.	2,648,306	3,424,410

* Provisional.

The Philippines is a predominantly agricultural country, the chief products being rice, coconuts, maize, sugar-cane, abaca (manila hemp), fruits, tobacco and lumber.

The principal Philippine exports in both natural and manufactured states are coconuts, sugar, abaca, base metals, lumber, pineapples, embroideries and tobacco.

Towns.—Capital, ΨManila, in the island of Luzon; population (1948), including the adjoining areas of Quezon City and Pasay City (formerly Rizal), 1,500,000. Quezon City has been designated as the future capital of the Philippines, but, pending completion of government building projects, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the government are still located in Manila. The next largest cities are ΨCebu (209,111), Davao (138,899), ΨIloilo (137,476), ΨZamboanga (128,981) and Bacolod (126,628).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Manila

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Arthur Pilcher, C.M.G. (1959) £3,800

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are honorary British Vice-Consuls at *Cebu*, *Davao*, and *Iloilo-Bacolod*.

POLAND

(Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa)

COUNCIL OF STATE

Chairman, Aleksander Zawadzki.
Deputy Chairmen, J. Albrecht; S. Kulczynski; O. Lange; B. Podedworny.
Secretary, J. Horodecki.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman, Josef Cyrankiewicz.
Vice-Chairmen, S. Ignar; P. Jaroszewicz; Z. Nowak; E. Szyr; J. Tokarski.
Foreign Affairs, Adam Rapacki.
Finance (vacant).
Agriculture, M. Jagielski.
Mining and Electric Power, Jan Mitrega.
Light Industry, Eugeniusz Stawinski.
Foreign Trade, W. Trampczynski.
Communal Economy, S. Sroka.
Internal Trade, M. Lesz.
Shipping, S. Darski.
Justice, M. Rybicki.
Education, W. Tulodziecki.
Transport, J. Popiclas.
Communications, Zygmunt Moskwa.
Forestry, Jan Dab-Kociol.
Health, R. Baranski.
Culture and Arts, Tadeusz Galinski.
Higher Education, Henryck Golanski.
Internal Affairs, Wladyslaw Wicha.
Heavy Industry, F. Waniolka.
Chemical Industry, A. Radlinski.
Food and Purchases, E. Pisula.
Labour and Social Welfare, Stanislaw Zawadzki.
Building and Building Materials, M. Olewinski.
National Defence, M. Spychalski.
Minister without Portfolio, J. Sztacheiski.
Chairman of Planning Commission, S. Jedrychowski.

POLISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

47 Portland Place, W.1

[Langham : 4324]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Witold Rodzinski (1960).
Counsellors, M. Bohdan Tomorowicz; M. Zdzislaw Szewczyk; M. Karol Malcuzynski (*Press*).
1st Secretary, M. Czeslaw Makowski.
2nd Secretary, M. Jerzy Bociong.
Commercial Counsellor, Dr. Aleksander Wolyński.
Attachés, Mme. Felicia Muszynska; M. Jerzy Czesnik; M. Wladislaw Neueman.
Acting Military, Air and Naval Attaché, Col. Czeslaw Dega.
Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Teofil Biczak.
Asst. Air Attaché, Maj. Eugeniusz Waszyrowski.
Commercial Attachés, M. Jerzy Pietowski; M. Jerzy Dzierzynski.
Consulate-General in London, 19 Weymouth Street, W.1.

Area and Population.—In 1939 the area of the Polish Republic was 150,572 square miles with a population of about 35,000,000, of whom 30 per cent. were national minorities (including over 3,000,000 Jews). Frontier changes took place at the end of the war as foreshadowed at the Tehran Conference in 1943. About 69,000 square miles of territory in the east were ceded to the Soviet Union. In exchange Poland received in the west 39,000 square miles of Eastern Germany. The southern boundary was not affected except for minor adjustments to that part formerly dividing Poland from Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia). The western boundary is formed by the Rivers Oder and Neisse. Poland now has a maritime frontier stretching from west of Kaliningrad (formerly Königsberg) to west of Szczecin (formerly Stettin). As a result of the change of frontier and of very great war-time losses, at the census of December 3, 1950, the population had fallen to 24,977,000 in an area of 121,000 square miles. By the end of 1959 the population was estimated to have grown to 29,500,000. Official reports show a rate of 26·3 per thousand live births and 8·4 per thousand deaths in 1958. The infant mortality rate is 77 per thousand. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the vast majority of the inhabitants.

Government.—The Republic of Poland (reconstituted within the limits of the old Polish Commonwealth) was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and its independence guaranteed by the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. The Polish Commonwealth had ceased to exist in 1795 after three successive partitions in 1772, 1793 and 1795, in which Prussia, Russia and Austria shared. During the Napoleonic wars, the small Grand Duchy of Warsaw was created but was dissolved by the final act of the Congress of Vienna. The so-called "Congress Kingdom" was then established on the Polish territory which had fallen to Russia's share and the Tsar assumed the title of King of Poland. Prussia acquired Poznania and Polish Pomerania, Austria acquired Galicia and the small Republic of Cracow came into existence under the joint control of Prussia, Russia and Austria. In 1831, after an insurrection, the Congress Kingdom was dissolved and annexed by Russia and in 1848 the Austrians absorbed the

Cracow Republic, Poland as an independent state ceasing to exist until the end of the War of 1914–18, when she became independent once again, after 150 years of foreign rule.

In March, 1939, Great Britain entered into a treaty with Poland (France had done so in 1921) guaranteeing Polish territory against aggression, and on Hitler's invasion France and Britain implemented their guarantee. On September 17, 1939, Russian forces invaded eastern Poland and on September 21, 1939, Poland was declared by Germany and Russia to have ceased to exist. A line of demarcation was established between the areas occupied by German and Russian forces. At the end of the war a Coalition Government was formed in which the Polish Workers' Party played a large part. In December, 1948, the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party fused in the new Polish United Workers' Party. This is a Communist Party which closely controls every branch of State activity. A new Constitution modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936 was adopted on July 22, 1952. It changed the title of the country to the Polish People's Republic (*Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa*). It made no provision for a President of the Republic, whose functions were to be jointly exercised by a Council of State. Private ownership of land and freedom of religion was recognized. Church and State were to be separate.

Despite the guarantee of religious freedom in the Constitution, a campaign of encroachment in 1953 culminated in the arrest of the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Wyszyński. Dissatisfaction with the régime and conditions of life led to riots in Poznań in June, 1956, and subsequently M. Władysław Gomułka, who had been expelled from the Party in 1949, was reinstated and elected First Secretary of the Party. At the same time Cardinal Wyszyński was allowed to resume his functions. In Jan., 1957, elections to the *Sejm* were held and in Feb., 1957, a reconstructed Government, still led by M. Cyrankiewicz, took office.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free. In 1949 there were over 3,000,000 pupils in elementary schools, and about 200,000 students in secondary, professional and trade colleges and schools. There are universities at Krakow, Warsaw, Poznań, Lodz, Wrocław, Lublin and Toruń and a considerable number of other seats of higher study.

Language and Literature.—Polish is a western Slavonic tongue (*see* U.S.S.R.), the Latin alphabet being in use, as in Czechoslovakia. Polish literature developed rapidly after the foundation of the University of Cracow (a printing press was established there in 1474 and there Copernicus died in 1543). A national school of poetry and drama survived the dismemberment and the former era of romanticism was followed by realistic and historical fiction, including the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846–1916), Nobel Prize-winner for Literature in 1905, Boleslaw Prus (1847–1912), and Stanislaw Reymont (1868–1925), Nobel Prize-winner in 1924. There are now 46 daily papers published in Poland, 11 of them in Warsaw.

Production and Industry.—On January 3, 1946, a decree was issued to provide for the nationalization of mines, petrolcum resources, water, gas and electricity services, banks, textile factories and large retail stores. At present over 99 per cent. of Polish industry is stated to be "socialized", but 86 per cent. of agricultural land is privately farmed.

Finance	1960
Estimated revenue.....	*Zlote* 195,977,511,000
Estimated expenditure.....	„ 194,711,949,000

The exchange rate is 11·20 *zlote* = £1. A new rate of 67·02 *zlote* = £1 was introduced for non-commercial transactions with western countries on Feb. 11, 1957. (*See also* p. 84.).

Trade with U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K...	£11,004,291	£16,274,513
Exports to U.K.....	25,892,665	32,690,342

Warsaw, on the Vistula, pop. (estimated 1959) 1,088,000, the Capital of the Polish Republic. Other large towns are Wroclaw (Breslau) (410,000); Lodz (696,000), centre of the Polish textile industry; Ψ Gdansk (Danzig) (272,000); Poznan (392,000); Krakow, on the Vistula, a town of great beauty and the capital of mediæval Poland (461,000); Bydgoszcz (224,000); Katowice (209,000); Czestochowa (162,000); Lublin (155,000); Ψ Gdynia (142,000); Chorzow (144,000) and Ψ Szczecin (Stettin) (255,000).

British Embassy
(No. 1 Aleja Róz, Warsaw)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir George Lisle Clutton, K.C.M.G. (1960)..... £5,000
Counsellor, J. V. Rob.
Naval Attaché, Lt.Cdr. J. R. Varley, R.N. (*Resident in Moscow*).
Military Attaché, Col. A. T. Sedgwick.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. A. Hughes, D.F.C.
Consul, A. Shepherd.
Commercial Secretary, J. H. Lewen.

British Consulate

There is a British Consular Office at *Gdynia*.

British Council

Representative, H. J. O'Kelly, O.B.E., Al Jerozolimskie, 59, Warsaw.

PORTUGAL
(República Portuguesa)

President of the Republic, Rear-Admiral Americo Deus Rodrigues Tomás, *inaugurated President* August 9, 1958.

Cabinet
(1932—reconstructed on a number of occasions)

Prime Minister, Dr. Antônio de Oliveira Salazar, G.C.M.G.
Minister of the Presidency and Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Pedro Teotonio Pereira.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Marcelo Mathias.
Finance, Dr. Antonio Pinto Barbosa.
Defence, Gen. Julio Botelho Moniz.
Interior, Col. Arnaldo Schulz.
Justice, Prof. João Antunes Varela.
Navy, Commodore Quintanilha de Mendonça Dias.
Public Works, Eng. Eduardo de Arantes e Oliveira.
Overseas Territories, Commodore Vasco Lopes Alves.
Education, Prof. Francisco Leite Pinto.
Economy, Eng. Ferreira Dias.
Communications, Dr. Carlos Ribeiro.
Army, Col. Almeida Fernandes.
Health and Assistance, Dr. Henrique Martins de Carvalho.
Corporations and Social Insurance, Dr. Henrique Veiga da Macedo.

Embassy in London

Chancery: 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[Belgravia: 5331]
Ambassador in London, His Excellency Gen. Adolfo do Amaral Abranches Pinto.

Counsellor (vacant).
1st Secretary, Senhor João Hall Themido.
Military and Air Attaché, Col. Augusto Casimiro Gomes.
Naval and Naval Air Attaché, Commander Jaime Lopes.
3rd Secretary, Senhor Bartolomeu Perestrello, M.V.O.
Press Counsellor, Senhor Antonio Potier, M.V.O.
Commercial Counsellor, Senhor Luiz Leotte do Rego.
Commercial Attaché, Senhor Antonio Bento Franco Mendes.
Asst. Commercial Attaché, Senhor José Henriques da Rocha Ramos.
Consulate-General, 103 Sloane St., S.W.1.

Area and Population.—Continental Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, bounded on north and east by Spain, and on south and west by the Atlantic ocean; it contains an area of 34,500 square miles, with an estimated population (including the Azores and Madeira) of 8,980,682 (1958). It lies between 36° 58′–42° 9′ 12″ N. lat. and 6° 11′ 48″–9° 29′ 45″ W. long., being 302 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 117 in breadth from E. to W. The Azores and Madeira islands in North Atlantic are politically an integral part of the Republic.

In 1958 there were 212,467 live births, 91,891 deaths and 73,096 marriages in Continental Portugal.

Government.—From the eleventh century until 1910 the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and for many centuries included the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822. In 1910 an armed rising in Lisbon drove King Manoel II. and the Royal family into exile, and the National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned a Republican form of government. The President is elected for seven years by indirect vote of the electors, who vote for members of an electoral college to select the President. He is not eligible for a second term. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints the other Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Government is responsible only to the President. There is a single Chamber Legislature (*Assembleia Nacional*) of 120 members elected by direct vote of the electors. There is also a "Corporative Chamber" consisting of representatives of local authorities and industrial, commercial, cultural and religious interests, to which all bills introduced into the Chamber must be submitted for its opinion. The Legislature is in session for three months in the year. In the recess the Government legislates by decrees or decree-laws, of which the latter only must be confirmed by the legislature. Both men and women enjoy the franchise; but there are certain educational or tax-payment qualifications.

Production.—The chief agricultural products of Portugal are cork, wheat, maize, rye, rice, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, chickpeas, onions, olives, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, resinous products, timber and wine (including the rich red "port" shipped from Oporto). Sardine fisheries are important.

There are extensive forests of pine, oak, cork, eucalyptus and chestnut, covering about 20 per cent. of the total area of the country, and lumbering is the second largest industry.

The principal mineral products are wolfram, lead, tin, antimony, pyrites, iron ore, coal, manganese, kaolin and slate. The principal manufactures are textiles, pottery and chemical products (fertilizers, etc.), paper and glassware.

The Second Six-Year Development Plan (1959–64) provides *inter alia* for irrigation, agricultural resettlement and afforestation, for the development of electricity generation, mainly by hydroelectric means, of the steel and chemical industries, for extensive port works including a new shipyard at Lisbon, railway electrification, a bridge over the River Tagus at Lisbon and the expansion of the fishing and merchant fleets.

Defence.—Military service is compulsory for all men who are physically fit, less than 25 per cent. being exempted each year. The peace strength of the army is: officers 2,821 (active list), and about 2,000 (reserve); other ranks—permanent cadre of 34,000 with a yearly class of 31,000. A considerable amount of modern equipment has been received from the U.S.A. The navy consists of 860 officers and 6,375 ratings, manning a total of over 50 destroyers, frigates, sloops, submarines, mine-sweepers, patrol vessels and other small craft. With one exception the larger ships are of pre-war or wartime construction, though some are being modernized. Four new ocean and 8 new coastal minesweepers were received from the U.S.A. during 1954–55, and a further 4 coastal mine-sweepers and 12 patrol vessels have recently been completed. The establishment of the Air Force is 500 officers and 1,984 men with 332 aircraft of all types.

Language and Literature.—Portuguese is a Romance language with admixtures of Arabic and other idioms. It is the language of Portugal and Brazil. Portuguese language and literature reached the culminating point of their development in the *Lusiadas* (dealing with the voyage of Vasco da Gama) and other works of Camoens (Camões), born in 1524, died in 1580. Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Portuguese literature dominated that of Brazil. Modern literature, both prose and verse, is in a flourishing condition and there are more than twenty daily newspapers, of which 9 are published in Lisbon.

Education is free and compulsory for three years from the age of 7. In 1952 a series of new measures was decreed to ensure school attendance and to reduce illiteracy, which was 30 per cent. at the time of the 1950 Census. Secondary education is mainly conducted in State lyceums, but there are also private schools. There are also military, naval, technical and other special schools. There are Universities at Coimbra (founded in 1290), Lisbon (1911) and Oporto (1911).

Communications.—On Jan. 1, 1957 there were 2,230 miles of railway open for traffic, of which 475 miles were narrow gauge. Electric traction on the Lisbon–Sintra (25 km.) and Lisbon–Carregado (40 km.) lines began in April 1957 and work on the electrification of the Carregado–Entroncamento line (70 km.) is proceeding. The mercantile marine consisted (Dec. 31, 1956) of 266 vessels over 100 tons, with a total tonnage of 515,162. In 1956, 32,042,493 gross tons of shipping entered ports in Continental Portugal and adjacent islands, including 6,485,609 gross tons under the British flag.

Civil Aviation is controlled by the Ministry of Communications. There is an international airport at Portela, about 5 miles from Lisbon, and the airport of Pedras Rubras near Oporto is also used for some international services. There is a civil airline, an inter-island service, services in Portuguese Africa and a separate airline running services within Portuguese India and to Karachi. British European Airways and Transportes Aereos Portugueses operate a daily service between London and Lisbon by agreement between them. There are altogether 19 airlines operating a total of about 400 services a month through Lisbon airport.

FINANCE	1960
Revenue (*Budget*).....*Escudos*	10,489,800,000
Expenditure (*do.*).....	10,488 200,000
Public Debt (Dec. 1958)....	14,290,400,000
of which: 1902 Conversion	582,832,000
of which Internal Debt.	11,327,000,000
External Debt, Redeemable	55,700,000
Owing to Bank of Portugal and to General Deposits, Credit and Provision Fund.....	1,064,900,000
Marshall Plan.....	1,442,800,000

The Second Six-Year Development Plan (1959–64) contemplates an expenditure of about 21,000,000,000 *Escudos* in metropolitan Portugal, and about 9,000,000,000 *Escudos* in the Overseas Provinces.

Currency.—*Escudo* (of 100 *Centavos*)=3*d*. *Conto* (of 1,000 *escudos*)=£112 10*s*. Exchange Rate (stable) about 80 *escudos*=£1. (*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE	1958 *Escudos*	1959 *Escudos*
Imports.....	13,809,474,000	13,680.972,000
Exports.....	8,298,745,000	8,351.451,000
Imports from U.K.	£21,140,598	£20,354,767
Exports to U.K...	14,338,946	14,792,007

The principal exports in 1959 were canned fish, cork manufactures, unmanufactured cork, wood manufactures, cotton piece goods, port wine, resins and ordinary wines. 28·91 per cent. (by value) of exports went to the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, 11·37 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 9·78 per cent. to the United States and 8·38 per cent. to Western Germany.

Principal imports in 1959 were iron and steel, raw cotton, crude oil, passenger cars, sugar and commercial vehicles. 14·17 per cent. (by value) of imports came from the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, 17·66 per cent. from Western Germany and 12·81 per cent. from the United Kingdom.

CAPITAL, ♆Lisbon. Population (Census, 1950) 790 434. ♆Oporto 284,842; ♆Setubal 44,030.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours; by air, 4 hours.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador's Residence—Rua S. Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon. *Chancery Offices*, Rua São Domingos a Lapa 37, Lisbon.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Archibald David Manisty Ross C.M.G. (1960).....£4,100

Counsellor, J. D. Murray, C.M.G.

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General, D. MacFarlane.

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Comdr. T. A. Beet, R.N.

1st Secretary and Head of Chancery, J. McAdam Clark, M.C.

1st Secretary and Visa Officer, Mrs. M. I. Dunlop, M.B.E.

1st Secretary and Consul, F. C. Bishop.

1st Secretary (Commercial), H. F. Fisher.

1st Secretary and Information Officer, G. Stow.

2nd Secretary, Miss T. Solesby.

Attachés, W. Watson, M.B.E.; T. H. Froebelius, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Lisbon*, *Oporto*, *Setubal* and *Vila Real de Santo Antonio* (*Portugal*), *Ponta Delgada* (*Azores*), *St. Vincent* (*Cape Verde Islands*), *Funchal* (*Madeira*), *Lourenço Marques* and *Beira* (*Portuguese East Africa*), *Luanda* (*Portuguese West Africa*) and *Macão*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. G. G. Muir, D.S.C. The British Institute, Rua de Luis Fernandes 3, Lisbon.

There is a British Institute at *Coimbra* (Rua Alexandre Herculano 34) and an Anglo-Portuguese Association at *Oporto* (Rua de Breyner, 79).

ROYAL BRITISH CLUB, rua S. Pedro d'Alcantara, 3, Lisbon.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at Madorninha Senhora de Hora, *Oporto*, and 13*a* Rua 5 de Junho, *Funchal*, *Madeira*).

MADEIRA AND THE AZORES

Madeira and The Azores are administratively parts of metropolitan Portugal.

The Madeiras are a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean about 520 miles west of Lisbon, and consist of Madeira, Porto Santo and 3 uninhabited islands (Desertas). The total area is 314 square miles, with a population of 269,769. ♆Funchal in Madeira, the largest island (270 square miles), is the capital, with a population of 37,035; Machico (4,734). Trade with U.K., 1959: Imports from U.K., £843,727; Exports, £274,703.

The Azores are a group of 9 islands (Flores, Corvo, Terceira, Sao Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Graciosa, Sao Miguel and Santa Maria) in the Atlantic Ocean, with a total area of 922 square miles and a population of 318,558. ♆ Ponta Delgada the capital of the group, has a population of 22,448. Other ports are ♆Angra, in Terceira, (10,296) and ♆Horta (8,564). Trade with U.K., 1959: Imports from U.K., £456,820; Exports, £145,014.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, consist of two groups of islands, Windward (Santo Antão, São Vicente, Santa Luzia, São Nicolao, Boa Vista and Sal, the last-named having a South Atlantic air base, opened in 1949) and Leeward (Maio, São Tiago, Fogo and Brava) with a total area of 1,516 square miles and a population (Census of 1950) of 148,331. Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 119,969,00; imports (1957) *Escudos* 378,361,000; exports *Escudos* 346,820,000, shipping entries (1957) 8,749,927 gross tons. Capital, ♆Praia (6,000). Vessels take coal and oil at ♆Mindelo, Sao Vicente (pop. 20,000).

SÃO TOMÉ and PRÍNCIPÉ ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 372 square miles, population (1950), 60,159). Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 71,899,000; imports (1956) *Escudos* 137,345,000; exports, *Escudos* 173,670,000. Capital, ♆São Tomé (3,187). The fort of St. John Baptist on the Slave Coast is a dependency of the Province of São Tomé.

ANGOLA has an area of 488,000 sq. miles, pop. 4,145,266, with present capital ♆St. Paul de Luanda (pop. 40,000), and capital designate Nova Lisboa, and includes also Kabinda and Portuguese Zaire (N. of Congo). Angola was restored to Portugal by the Netherlands in 1648. Revenue (1957): *Contos* 2,172,394; imports (1957), *Contos* 3,565,578; exports, *Contos* 3,327,927. Imports from U.K., 1959, £3,631,828. Shipping entries (1957) 8,991,000 gross tons.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, area 14,000 sq. miles, pop. (1950) 510,777 (capital ♆Bissau, population 6,000). Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 150,446,000; imports (1956) *Escudos* 208,082,000; exports, *Escudos* 207,359,000; shipping entries (1953), 186,783 gross tons.

A transcontinental railway from *Benguela* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira, is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control. This line makes through communication from Lobito Bay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian Ocean.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, OR MOZAMBIQUE, Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Quelimane, Tete, Mozambique, Cape Delgado and Nyasa, together with the territory of Manica and Sofala, has a total area of 297,657 square miles, with a population (1950) of 5,732,317. Capital ΨLourenço Marques (48,000). Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 3,131,067,000; imports (1957), *Escudos* 3,111,562,000; exports, *Escudos* 2,029,294,000; trade with U.K., 1959: Imports from U.K., £5,187,146; Exports, £2,451,511. Shipping entries (1956), 18,463,714 gross tons.

ΨMACAU, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 5 square miles and a population (1950) of 187,772. Revenue (1957), *Escudos* 109,755,000.

PORTUGUESE INDIA. Portuguese Possessions in India cover about 1,500 sq. miles and consist of the colony of *Goa* with the islands of Angediva, São Jorge and Morcegos on the Arabian (Malabar) sea coast; *Daman* (Damao) with the territories of Dadra and Nagar-avely on the Gujerat coast at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, together with the tiny island of *Diu* with coastal tracts of Gogola and Simbor. (Dadra and Nagar-avely came under the *de facto* control of the Indian Government in July, 1954). The total area of these territories is 1,540 sq. miles, with a population in 1950 of 637,591. Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 344,913,000; imports (1955) *Escudos* 710,990,000; exports *Escudos* 328,107,000; shipping entries (1957), 2,475,971 gross tons.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the eastern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,329 square miles, with a population (1950) of 442,378. Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 71,546,000; imports (1957), *Escudos* 61,330,000; exports *Escudos* 38,880,000; shipping entries (1957), 88,587 gross tons. Capital, ΨDili, pop. 7,000.

QATAR

Shaikh of Qatar, Ali bin Abdullah bin Jasim al Thani, *succeeded* August 20, 1949.

Qatar is an independent Arab Shaikhdom in special treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. It covers the peninsula of Qatar from approximately the Northern shore of Khor al Odaid to the Eastern shore of Khor al Salwa. The area is about 8,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 40,000.

Oil deposits are being exploited by a British Company, under a concession granted by the Shaikh, and the first oil shipment was made on December 31, 1949. Oil is now being extracted at the rate of about 8,000,000 tons a year. Considerable development has resulted from this source of income. Outside Doha and the oil company's installations, conditions are primitive. The inhabitants are semi-settled tribesmen and Bedouin; apart from employment with the oil company and on development projects, pearling, which has greatly declined in recent years, and fishing, are the only alternatives to poor grazing as a means of livelihood. Such towns as exist are merely enlarged villages, with the exception of Doha, which boasts a bazaar, a good harbour for native craft, an airport, an increasing number of modern buildings, and an expanding population. The oil company has constructed a deep water port at Umm Said on the East coast of the peninsula. Regular air services connect Qatar with the other Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms (Bahrain, the Trucial States and Kuwait), Muscat, the Lebanon, Europe and the United Kingdom. The Shaikh has a British Adviser with a staff of British technical assistants. Wireless communications are managed by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. The Post Office is run by the British G.P.O. The currency is the Indian external *rupee*.

Foreign affairs are in the charge of the British Political Agent who lives in Doha.

CAPITAL, Doha. Population. Approximately 25,000.

FLAG: White and coffee-coloured, white portion nearer the mast; vertical indented line comprising 17 angles divides the colours.

British Political Agent, J. C. Moberly.
Adviser to the Government of Qatar, G. M. Hancock, O.B.E.

ROUMANIA

(Republica Populara Romina)

President of the Præsidium of the Roumanian Peoples' Republic, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, *elected President of the Præsidium by the Grand National Assembly*, January 11, 1958.
Vice Presidents, Mihail Sadoveanu; Anton Moisescu; Mihail Ralea.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(March 19, 1957)

President of the Council, Chivu Stoica.
Vice Presidents of the Council, Emil Bodnaras; Petre Borilă; Alexandru Moghioros; Stefan Voitec; Alexandru Birladeanu; Gherasim Popa; Atanase Joja.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Avram Bunaciu.
President of State Control Commission, Dumitru Coliu.
Justice, Gheorghe Diaconescu.
Finance, Aurel Vijoli.
Internal Affairs, Col.-Gen. Alexandru Draghici.
Petroleum Industry and Chemicals, Mihail Florescu.
Education and Culture, Ilie Murgulescu.
Forest Economy, Mihai Suder.
Agriculture, Ioan Cosma.
Health and Social Welfare, Voinea Marinescu.
Heavy Industry, Constantin Tuzu.
Consumer Goods Industry, Alexandru Sencovici.
Commerce, Gheorghe Radulescu.
Armed Forces, Col.-Gen. Leontin Salajan.
Transport and Communications, Dumitru Simulescu.
Problems of Local Agencies and of the State Administration (vacant).
President of State Planning Committee, Gaston Marin.

ROUMANIAN LEGATION IN LONDON
4 Palace Green, W.8
[Western: 9666]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Petre Balaceanu (1957).

Area and Population.—Roumania is a republic of South-Eastern Europe, formerly the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, having its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The area in October, 1945, was estimated at 91,600 sq. miles, with a population (Census, 1956) of 17,489,794.

Government.—The principalities remained separate entities under Turkish suzerainty until 1859,

when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both, still under the suzerainty of Turkey. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown was vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) the Principality was recognized as an independent State, and part of the *Dobrudja* (which had been occupied by the Roumanians) was incorporated. On March 27, 1881, it was recognized as a Kingdom.

The outcome of the War of 1914–18 added Bessarabia, the Bukovina, Transylvania, The Banat and Crişana–Maramureş, these additions of territory being confirmed in the Treaty of St. Germain, 1919, and the Treaty of Petit Trianon, 1920.

On June 27, 1940, in compliance with an ultimatum from U.S.S.R., Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina were ceded to the Soviet Government, the area affected being about 20,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 4,000,000.

In August, 1940, Roumania ceded to Bulgaria the portion of Southern Dobrudja (about 3,900 sq. miles) taken from Bulgaria in 1919.

During 1947 the historical parties, the National Peasant Party and the National Liberal Party, were liquidated and the trials and condemnations of their leaders took place. On Dec. 30, 1947, King Michael was forced to abdicate and the establishment of the Roumanian Peoples' Republic was proclaimed. On February 23, 1948, the Social Democrats were swallowed up by the Communist Party when the two fused to form the Roumanian Workers' Party, since when the Social Democrat element has been steadily liquidated. On March 28, elections were held for the Grand National Assembly. The People's Democratic Front, composed and dominated by the Roumanian Workers' Party, with its puppets the Ploughmen's Front, the National Popular Party and the Popular Hungarian Union, allocated itself 405 out of 414 seats; the new Constitution was passed and the Præsidium and Council of Ministers appointed. Thereafter the progress of the new People's Democracy towards socialism was hastened by the nationalization law of June 11, which brought under State control all industrial enterprises, mining, banking, transport and insurance. In October the Uniate Church was forcibly suppressed. At the turn of the year the dictatorship of the proletariat was officially established. The landowners were dispossessed, disfranchised and exiled on March 2, 1949. In 1950 the creation of collective farms was intensified. The liquidation of the middle classes continued and on April 20 most buildings owned by former members of the "bourgeoisie" were nationalized without compensation.

The currency reform of January, 1952, effectively wiped out the savings of the peasants. In May, 1952, several ministers were attacked for opposing the currency reform, following a deviationist policy of economic opportunism, and sabotaging the economic development of Roumania. They were replaced by other ministers, and the changes were made the occasion for a tightening of the Workers' Party organization and the elimination of the remaining Social Democrats from the Government and Workers' Party.

A new Constitution, modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936, was adopted unanimously on September 24, 1952, by the Grand National Assembly. The Assembly was later dissolved and elections were held for a new Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1952; in each constituency there was only one candidate for election, representing the People's Democratic Front. Further elections on similar lines were held in March, 1956.

Agriculture.—The soil of Wallachia and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, producing wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas and other vegetables. Grape vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of Roumania, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, and the intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer drought sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,851,401 acres), and the timber industry is important. The total arable land under cultivation in 1959 was about 10,000,000 hectares.

Natural Resources and Industry.—Petroleum is the backbone of Roumanian industry and of the country's general economy. Production in 1936 (the peak pre-war year) amounted to 8,700,000 tons. In the immediate post-war period, production declined to less than half this figure, but it is now claimed that, with the discovery of new oilfields, production has recovered and reached a new peak of 11,438,000 tons in 1959. The country is also rich in other minerals, and produces in limited quantities coal, lignite, iron, gold, silver, mica and uranium. At the end of the first Five-Year Plan, 1951–55, the Government claimed to have exceeded their intention of increasing industrial production by 244 per cent. compared with 1950. A new Five-Year Plan was begun at the beginning of 1956 and it is planned to increase annual production by 60 per cent. compared with 1955 by the end of 1960. The Six-Year Plan provides for an average annual increase of industrial production of 13 per cent.

Other 1959 production figures, with 1965 targets in brackets are:

Crude oil.....	11,440,000 tons (12,200,000)
Coal.....	7,980,000 tons (11,500,000–12,500,000)
Electric power	6,824,000,000 kWh (18,500,000,000)
Natural gas..	5,782,000,000 cu. metres (13,300,000,000)
Steel.....	1,420,000 tons (3,300,000)
Pig Iron.....	846,000 tons (2,000,000)

Language and Literature.—Roumanian is a Romance language with many archaic forms and with admixtures of Slavonic, Turkish, Magyar and French words. The folk-songs and folklore, composed by the people themselves, and transmitted orally through many centuries (and collected in the 19th century), form one of the most interesting of such collections. The publication of all books and reviews is controlled and authorized by the *Editura de Stat*, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers. In 1958, 32 daily newspapers were published. The dominating religion is that of the Roumanian Orthodox Church.

Education is free and nominally compulsory with 2,400,000 in attendance, including over 400,000 at secondary schools and 80,000 in higher education. There are four Universities, at Bucharest, Iaşi, Cluj and Timisoara. A "Marxist-Leninist" University was opened in Bucharest in 1951. There are four polytechnics at Bucharest, Timisioara, Craiova and Iaşi, two commercial academies at Bucharest and Brasov, and one agricultural college at Bucharest.

Communications.—In 1939 there were about 7,000 miles of railway open for traffic, of which about 1,000 miles were in Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, now ceded to the Soviet Union. The mercantile marine, as a result of war losses, seizure

and reparations, has been reduced to a few moderate-sized sea-going steamers and a number of coastal and river craft. The principal ports are Constantza (on the Black Sea), Giurgiu, Braila, and Turnu-Severin (on the Danube), and Sulina (on the Danube Estuary). Work on a canal linking the Danube and the Black Sea just north of Constantza was abandoned in 1953 and no more was heard of the project to build a canal linking Bucharest with Danube Estuary.

FINANCE

Preliminary figures of actual state revenue expenditure in 1958 were: Revenue, *Lei* 46,300,000,000; Expenditure, *Lei* 44,700,000,000.

	1959*	1960*
	Lei	*Lei*
Revenue	50,675,000,000	56,800,000,000
Expenditure	47,996,000,000	55,930,000,000

*Budget Estimates.

Up-to-date figures of the Public Debt are not available. No foreign loans (other than short-term commercial loans) are known to have been contracted since March, 1947. The internal debt was virtually wiped out by stabilization in August, 1947; there has been no internal loan issue since that date.

The Roumanian *Leu* (of 100 *Bani*) was revalued for the third time since the war on Feb. 1, 1954, foreign exchange rates being fixed at £1=16·80 *lei* and 1 U.S. $=6·00 *lei*. On July 1, 1957, the Roumanian State Bank announced the payment of 100 per cent. premium on all "capitalist" currencies for non-commercial transactions. This premium brings the tourist exchange rate to £1=33·60 *lei* and 1 U.S. $=12 *lei*.

TRADE	1947
Imports	U.S. $61,300,000
Exports	34,300,000

No complete figures for foreign trade have been published since the start of the Communist régime. Imports are chiefly semi-manufactured goods, raw materials, machinery and metals; exports consist principally of maize, wheat, barley, oats, petroleum, timber and cattle. Trade with U.K., and particularly exports to Roumania, increased considerably after the War, but has been relatively small recently. In 1959 the value of imports from the United Kingdom was £1,519,634; Roumanian exports to U.K., £2,149,002. By far the greater part of Roumania's foreign trade is now with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe. Roumania is a member of the Soviet-sponsored "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance."

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, population (1956) 1,236,905. Other towns with a population of over 100,000 in 1956 are: Cluj (154,752); Timişoara (142,251); Stalin (123,882); Ploeşti (114,560); Iaşi (112,989); Arad (106,457); and Braila (102,491).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red, with the emblem of the Republic (mountains, fir trees, and an oil derrick, with a rising sun in the background, the whole surrounded by ears of wheat, at the top a five-cornered star, and at the bottom a ribbon with the letters "R.P.R.") in the centre band.

BRITISH LEGATION

24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest 3

British Minister, His Excellency Robert David John Scott Fox, C.M.G. (1959) £3,800

1st Secretary, A. J. Wilton.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. C. F. Godwin.

Air Attaché, Group Captain E. C. S. Fewtrell D.F.C.

2nd Secretaries and Vice-Consuls, P. McKearney; H. M. Paterson.

SALVADOR

(República de El Salvador)

President, Lt.-Colonel José Lemus, *took office* Sept. 1956.

SALVADOREAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

6 Roland Gardens, S.W.7

[Fremantle: 2455]

Ambassador, Dr. Antonio Melendez (1958).

Secretary and Consul-General, Señor Don Guillermo Paz.

Area and Population.—The Republic of El Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 160 miles with a general breadth of about 50 miles, and contains an estimated area of 8,058 square miles, with a population estimated (1958) at about 2,400,000. El Salvador is therefore one of the most densely populated countries of the new world. It is divided into 14 Departments.

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being extinct volcanoes. The highest peaks are the Santa Ana volcano (7,700 ft.) and the San Vincente volcano (7,200 ft.). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat. Much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season from May to October, and a dry season from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of El Salvador, the most recent being that of May 6, 1952, when the towns of Jucuapa and Chinameca were destroyed.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while farther away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the Santa Ana volcano.

Government.—Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1839 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. A new Constitution was adopted in 1950. The President is elected for six years and the Legislature for two.

Production and Industry.—The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes; cane sugar is also produced, as well as cotton, maize, sesame, indigo, rice, balsam, etc. In the lower altitudes towards the east, sisal is produced and used in the manufacture of coffee and sugar bags.

Education.—A high degree of illiteracy still prevails. Primary education is nominally compulsory, but the number of schools and teachers available is too small to enable education to be given to all children of school age. In recent Budgets, however, a high percentage of the national revenue has been devoted to education and great efforts are being made to eliminate the existing shortage of schools and teachers.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Indigenous literature has not yet produced work of international repute. There are 4 daily newspapers published at the capital, and 4 in the provinces.

Communications.—A British railway (the Salvador Railway Co.), nearly 100 miles in length, connects

Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. The International Railways of Central America have a line from the port of La Union (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital and another one in the opposite direction which taps the richest coffee growing region in the country and proceeds to Zacapa (in Guatemala) thereby affording continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean coast. The re-draining and re-paving of most of the capital has been completed, as has also the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now passable all the year round. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital (23 miles), while motor transportation is possible throughout the year between the capital and Guatemala City. The Pan-American Highway from the Guatemalan frontier follows this route and continues to the Honduran frontier. The highway is now completed through the country. Pan-American Airways and TACA connect El Salvador with the U.S., Mexico and Central American countries and KLM with Europe.

There are post and telegraph offices throughout the country. There are many broadcasting stations and a television station.

FINANCE

	1958 *Colones*	1959 *Colones*
Revenue (*Budget*).....	181,000,000	150,000,000
Expenditure (*do.*).....	181,000,000	181,000,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1958)...	$(U.S.)116,930,800 (£239,000)	

TRADE	1958 *Colones*
Imports.....	269,600,000
Exports.....	289,700,000
Imports from U.K., 1959.....	£1,221,536
Exports to U.K., 1959.....	807,937

Par of Exchange 2·50 *Colones* = $1(U.S.), 7·00 *Colones* = £1. (*See also* p. 84.)

Coffee accounts for 85 per cent. of the exports. The others are sisal (in the form of the bags used for exporting coffee, sugar, etc.), gold, sugar, indigo, sesame, balsam, hides and skins and cotton. The chief imports are cotton textiles, iron and steel goods, motor cars, manures, chemical products and petrol.

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. (1954), 187,000. Other towns are Santa Ana (54,265), San Miguel (27,685), San Vicente (11,278), Santa Tecla (19,170), Ahuachapan (10,771), Sonsonate (18,533), ΨLa Union (8,394) ΨLa Libertad (3,013), ΨAcajutla (2,130), Zacatecoluca (9,597), Cojutepeque (10,531).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH EMBASSY

13A Avenida Norte (Continuación), Colonia Dueñas, San Salvador

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Frederick Charles Everson, C.M.G. (1957).

1st Secretary and Consul, M. V. Miller, M.B.E.

Hon. Commercial Attaché, S. M. Stadler O.B.E.

There is a Consular Office at *La Libertad*.

San Salvador is 5,700 miles from London.

SAN MARINO

(Repubblica di San Marino)

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti".

CONSULATE GENERAL IN LONDON

37–39 High Holborn, W.C.1

[Holborn: 9861]

Consul General, G. T. MacEwan.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious stonecutter of Dalmatia in the 4th century. The Republic always resisted the Papal claims and its integrity was respected by Italy, with which country it concluded (June 28, 1897), a treaty *di amicizia e buon vicinato*; a new treaty on similar lines was signed on April 29, 1953. The Republic is governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October) being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. A Council of twelve forms a Supreme Court of Justice. The area is approximately 23 square miles, the population 15,000. There is an army of 180. The city of San Marino, on the slope of Monte Titano, has three castles, a fine church and Government palace, a theatre and a museum. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, olive oil, cattle and ceramics, in addition to the utilization and export of worked stone from Monte Titano and production of white and hydrated lime at Gualdicciolo. A Treaty of Extradition between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino has been in force since 1899.

In 1959, revenue totalled *lire* 1,027,087,000; expenditure *lire* 1,287,660,950; there is no debt. The capital San Marino, has a population of 2,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

(al Mamlaka al Arabiya as-Sa'udiya.)

King of Saudi Arabia, H.M. King Saud bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., *born* 1902, *succeeded* Nov. 9, 1953. The Saud family previously ruled in *Nejd* but was deposed by Ibn al Rashid and took refuge in Kuwait. Ibn Saud, the father of the present king, occupied *Riyadh* in 1900 and conquered the larger part of *Nejd* in 1913. In 1921 he became *Sultan of Nejd*, conquered the *Hejaz* and became King in 1926. He changed the name of his Kingdom to *Saudi Arabia* in 1932.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. Amir Faisal bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., *born* 1904.

Foreign Affairs, H.R.H. Amir Faisal, G.B.E.

Finance, Sheikh Mohammed Suroor.

Interior, H.R.H. Amir Abdullah Faisal.

Defence and Aviation, H.R.H. Fahd bin Saud.

Agriculture, H.H. Khalid bin Ahmed as Sidayri.

Education, H.R.H. Amir Fahd bin Abdul Aziz.

Commerce, Sheikh Mohammed Ali Reza.

Communications, H.R.H. Amir Sultan.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

(Diplomatic relations suspended.)

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so named since Sept. 20, 1932, is a personal union of two countries, the Sultan of Nejd being also King of the Hejaz.

By the *Treaty of Jedda* (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognized Ibn Saud as an independent ruler, King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.

The total area of the Kingdom is about 927,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of not more than 6 millions.

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabi sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 Ibn Saud threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of

Hasa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Jebel Shammar, which he captured by force of arms; in 1925 he completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and in 1926 accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now part of the Kingdom.

Nejd ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahana Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at close on 3,000,000, the majority being Moslems of the Wahhabi movement. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown, and there is an experimental farm, irrigated from natural deep pools and covering 3,000 acres, at al-Kharj, about 50 miles south of Riyadh. The principal occupation of the bulk of the population is camel and sheep raising, but oil makes by far the largest contribution to the economy of the country. Oil was found in commercial quantities at Dammam, near Dhahran in the Hasa in 1938, and by 1955 production of crude oil from field storage amounted to over 350,000,000 barrels per annum. Exports other than oil are negligible. The capital is Riyadh (200,000), and the principal trading centres are Hofuf (the chief town of the Hasa province) (100,000), Ψ Al Khobar and Ψ Dammam on the Persian Gulf littoral, Anaiza, Buraida, Hail (20,000), and Jauf. The old ports (Persian Gulf) were Ψ Qatif, Ψ Uqair and Ψ Al Khobar, which were suitable only for sailing craft, but the Arabian-American Oil Company, which is exploiting the Hasa oil under a 60 years' lease, has built a deep-water port for its own purposes at Ψ Ras Tannura, and a civil deep-water port, with a pier seven miles long, was brought into use at Ψ Dammam in 1950. A railway is now in operation from Dammam through Hofuf to Riyadh.

The *Hejaz* ("The Boundary"—between Nejd and Tihama) extends from Asir in S. to Transjordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wejh, Yanbu', Rabegh, Gizan and Ψ Jedda, the main port of Saudi Arabia. Jedda contains the ruins of the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the disused Saudi-Arabian section of the Hejaz Railway which is scheduled for reconstruction. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina (al Madinah al Munawwarah*, "The City of Light"), once the terminus of the Hejaz Railway, 820 miles from Damascus, has a permanent population of about 20,000 and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. *Mecca*, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 45 miles east of the seaport of Jedda, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 200,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. Ψ *Jedda* (200,000) is the principal port and commercial centre.

Asir ("The Inaccessible") extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Birk on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of the Yemen, some 12 miles N. of the port of Meidi. Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bisha in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to ancient Arab geographers, Asir used to be considered as a part of the Yemen. The territory includes the Farsan Islands, where prospectors have searched for oil, but without success. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. Capital, Abha.

Trade and Finance.—Formerly the annual pilgrimage to the Holy Places of the Hejaz provided Saudi Arabia with virtually the whole of her means of payment for imports. It is therefore not surprising that the foreign trade of the country was largely conducted by the merchant communities of Jedda and Mecca. Industry was, and is, almost non-existent. Imports are estimated to have averaged about £2,500,000 annually before 1939, of which the United Kingdom contributed less than £100,000. India was traditionally Saudi Arabia's principal commercial connection; and indeed the legal tender of Saudi Arabia, the silver rial, is of the same weight and fineness as the old Indian rupee. Religious objections to usury have affected the development of banking in Saudi Arabia. Though paper money is widely used, it is not officially recognised as currency. It has virtually supplanted gold as a means of payment for transactions nevertheless. Exchange rates, which were formerly subject to violent fluctuations, have now been given a considerable degree of stability by the operations of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. The country shared the inflationary experiences of other Middle East countries during the war years. The effect of oil developments and of investment, mainly American, in Saudi Arabia has been to revolutionize the country's foreign exchange position and greatly to increase the size of the market.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K. ...	£7,979,706	£6,843,765
Exports to U.K.	7,457,619	5 370,245

Communications.—The railway from the port of Dammam to the oilfields at Abqaiq and through Hofuf to Riyadh was opened late in 1951. The only completed metalled road, apart from those in the oilfields area, connects Mecca with its Port of Jedda, but a new road from Jedda to Medina (about 420 miles) was partially completed by a British firm and the remainder has been completed by a local contractor. The Saudi Arabian Government employs Transworld Airlines to pilot and maintain the Government-owned Saudi Arabian Airlines with Dakota, Skymaster, Convair and Bristol aircraft. Scheduled services are flown between Jedda, Taif, Riyadh, Hofuf and Dhahran. There are first-class airports at Dhahran, originally built by the United States Army as a military base, and at Jedda. The other airfields named are being developed. Saudi Arabian airlines also maintain regular services to Cairo and Beirut. Twice-weekly services operated by Aden Airways, Arab Airways (both subsidiaries of B.O.A.C.), Air Liban and Misrair call at Jedda, the route of Aden Airways including Cairo-Luxor-Jedda-Port Sudan-Asmara-Kamaran-Aden and return.

Education.—There are over 300 Government schools, mostly primary, but including seven secondary schools and one preparatory school, which prepares students who have completed their secondary course for University training, in Egypt or elsewhere. There is no University in Saudi Arabia. With three exceptions, all schools are maintained by the Government. Instruction is given to boys only. There are no girls' schools.

SAUDI ARABIAN FLAG: Green oblong, white Arabic device in centre: "There is no God but God. Muhammad is the Prophet of God," and a white scimitar beneath the lettering.

CAPITAL, Riyadh, population about 100,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Saudi Arabia severed diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom on November 6, 1956. The Government of Pakistan has assumed responsibility for the protection of British interests in Saudi Arabia.

SERBIA. *See* Yugoslavia

SIAM. *See* Thailand

SOMALIA
(Somali Republic)

President, Adan Abdullah, *appointed for a term of one year*, July 1, 1960.
Prime Minister, Dr. Abdi Rashid Ali Shimarke.
Deputy Prime Minister, Abdi Hassan Boni.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abdullahi Issa.

The Somali Republic occupies part of the north-east horn of Africa, with a coast-line on the Indian Ocean extending from the boundary with Kenya (2° South latitude) to Capo Guardafui (12° N.); and on the Gulf of Aden to the boundary with French Somaliland. Somalia is bounded on the west by French Somaliland, Ethiopia and Kenya and covers an area of approximately 288,000 sq. miles. The population, of which a large proportion is nomadic, is estimated at about 1,864,000. Cattle raising is the main occupation in Somalia and there is a modest export trade in cattle on the hoof, skins and hides.

Government.—The Somali Republic, consisting of the former British Somaliland Protectorate and the former Italian trust territory of Somalia, was set up on July 1, 1960. British rule in Somaliland lasted from 1887 until June 26, 1960, with the exception of a short period in 1940–41 when the Protectorate was occupied by Italian forces. Somalia, formerly an Italian colony, was occupied by the United Kingdom from 1941 until the end of 1950, when it was placed under Italian administration by resolution of the United Nations. This trusteeship came to an end when Somalia was unified on July 1, 1960. The President of the Legislative Assembly of Somalia was elected provisional first President of the Republic and head of a caretaker administration.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Mogadishu, population (estimated 1956), 74,056. Other towns are Hargeisa (50,000), Ψ Berbera (19,000) and Burao (10,000).

BRITISH EMBASSY
Mogadishu

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Thomas Eardley Bromley, C.M.G. (1960).

SPAIN
(Estado Español)

Head of the Spanish State, Generalissimo Don Francisco Franco Bahamonde, *born* Dec. 17, 1892, *assumed office*, Oct. 1, 1936.

CABINET

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sr. Don Fernando Maria Castiella.
Interior, Teniente General Don Camilo Alonso Vega.
Army, Teniente General Don Antonio Barroso y Sánchez-Guerra.
Marine, Almirante Don Felipe Abárzuza y Oliva.
Air, Teniente General Don José Rodriguez y Díaz de Lecea.
Justice, Sr. Don Antonio Iturmendi Bañales.
Finance, Sr. Don Mariano Navarro Rubio.
Industry, Sr. Don Joaquin Planell Riera.
Agriculture, Sr. Don Cirilo Cánovas Garcia.
Labour, Sr. Don Fermin Sanz Orrio.
Education, Sr. Don Jesús Rubio Garcia-Mina.
Public Works, Sr. Don Jorge Vigón Suerodiaz.
Commerce, Sr. Don Alberto Ullastres Calvo.
Information and Tourism, Sr. Don Gabriel Arias Salgado.
Under Secretary to the Presidency, Contralmirante Don Luis Carrero Blanco.
Minister Secretary-General of the Falange, Sr. Don José Solís Ruiz.
Minister of Housing, Sr. Don José María Martínez Sanchez-Arjona.
Minister without Portfolio and President of the Council of Economy, Sr. Don Pedro Gual Villalbí.

SPANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON
24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[Sloane: 6181]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Marqués de Santa Cruz (1958).
Minister-Counsellor, Don Juan Serrat.
Minister-Counsellor (Consular), Don Alvaro de Aguilar y Gomez Acebo.
Minister-Counsellor (Economic Affairs), Don Manuel Orbea.
2nd Secretaries, Viscount Priego; Don Santiago Martinez Caro.
3rd Secretaries, Don Francisco Javier Palazón; Don Luis Jordana Fuentes (*Consular*).
Naval and Military Attaché, Captain Don Manuel Alderegina.
Air Attaché, Col. Don Mariano Cuadra.
Commercial Counsellor, Don Francisco Bozzano.
Commercial Attaché, Manuel Barroso.
Information Counsellor, Don Luis López Ballesteros.
Information Attaché, Don Francisco J. Mayans.
Agricultural Attaché, Don Antonio Lavín.
Labour Attaché, Don Luis Burgos Boezo.
Cultural Attaché, Don Francisco-Javier de Salas.
Honorary Attachés, Don Rafael de Romero; Don Aurelio Valls Belda.
Consular Section, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Commercial Office, 12 Cadogan Place, S.W.1.
Spanish Institute, 102 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

Area and Population.—A National State in the south-west of Europe, between 36°–43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E.–9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. Continental Spain occupies about eleven-thirteenths of the Iberian peninsula, the remaining portion forming the Republic of Portugal. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 190,700 square miles, with an estimated population (Dec., 1959) of 29,662,000. provisional returns for 1959 gave 647,005 births, 264,615 deaths and 242,686 marriages. Infantile mortality was estimated at 41.11 per 100 births.

Physical Features.—The interior of the Iberian Peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho.

Government.—Phoenician traders visited the peninsula more than a thousand years before the Christian era, but they were traders rather than settlers, although Cadiz has preserved its identity and claims to be "the oldest city in the world." The Roman occupation of Spain was completed after the close of the Second Punic War (201 B.C.) and *Hispania* was divided into two provinces. After the decline of the Roman Empire the Italian elements, which had partly displaced the Celts and Iberians, were in turn disturbed by settlers of Germanic origin. After the union of Aragon and Castile in the 15th century Spain was ruled by sovereigns of the Aragon, Hapsburg and Bourbon lines (with the intervention of a Republic 1873–74). Alfonso XIII. succeeding at birth in 1886. On April 14, 1931, following the results of the Municipal Elections, which showed anti-monarchical feeling to be extremely high in all the chief towns of Spain, King Alfonso XIII. left the country, and the Queen and other members of the Royal Family on the following day. A Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, was formed. The Republican Assembly (*Cortes*) was a single Chamber Congress of Deputies. Each Province had an Assembly (*Diputacion Provincial*), and, with the approval of the *Cortes*, Provinces might combine to form an Autonomous Region within the Republic.

On July 18, 1936, a counter-revolution broke out in many military garrisons in Spanish Morocco and spread rapidly throughout Spain. The principal leader was General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, formerly Governor of the Canary Islands, from which office he was dismissed by the Azaña Government. The struggle, in its later phases, threatened to embroil some of the European Powers, those of Nazi-Fascist tendency lending aid to General Franco (leader of the Military-Fascist fusion, or *Falange*) while those of Communist views supported the Azaña (*Popular Front*) government. In October, 1938, many of the supporting troops were withdrawn, and on March 29, 1939, the Civil War was declared to have ended, the Popular Front Governments in Madrid and Barcelona surrendering to the *Nationalists* (as General Franco's followers were then named). On June 5, 1939, the Grand Council of the *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Ofensivas Nacional-Sindicalistas*, which replaced the former *Cortes*, met at Burgos to legislate for the reorganization of the country under the Presidency of General Franco, who had assumed the title of *Caudillo* (*Leader*) *of the Empire and Chief of the State*. In the Civil War of 1936–39 over 1,000,000 lives were lost.

On July 1, 1942, General Franco announced the reinstitution of the *Cortes de España*, which was composed (May, 1955) of 515 members: *ex officio members*—16 ministers, 101 National Councillors of Falange, the President of the Council of State, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the President of the Supreme Court of Military Justice, 12 rectors of universities, 3 presidents of Royal Academies, and 52 mayors of the provincial capitals including Ceuta and Melilla. *Elected Members*—159 representatives of national syndicates, 101 representatives of municipalities, 4 representatives of Royal Academies, and 15 representatives of professions. *Nominated Members*—50 persons of high ecclesiastical, military, administrative or social rank.

On April 1, 1947, a Law of Succession was promulgated creating two new bodies: the Council of the Realm and the Council of Regency. The main duty of the Council of the Realm is to nominate a successor to Generalissimo Franco should the latter not already have done so before the time of his decease or incapacitation. On July 6, 1947, a referendum asking approval of this law was announced (July 27) to have received 14,145,163 affirmative votes out of a recorded total of 15,219,563. Under this law a Regency Council of three was to be set up in the event of the death or incapacitation of the Head of the State.

Defence.—Army—Spain is divided into 9 Military Regions. Seven of these regions have a Corps headquarters with 2 infantry Divisions (with the exception of the 8th region, which has one Division). The 9th region has no Corps headquarters, and only one Division. There are independent commands in the Balearics and Canaries. There are also one armoured and one motorized cavalry Division. The Spanish Army in Morocco is being reorganized as a consequence of Moroccan independence.

The active *Navy* consists of 3 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 27 A/S escorts (destroyers, frigates and corvettes), 3 minelayers, 19 minesweepers, 3 landing ships, 2 squadrons of helicopters and a large number of small craft. An extensive modernization programme is being carried out, and is due to be completed in 1961.

The *Air Force* is divided into 5 Air Regions with 2 overseas Air Zones, and a separate, functional Air Defence Command. It consists of 5 Fighter Wings, 2 Fighter-Bomber Wings, 3 Light Bomber Wings and 2 Transport Wings, with many training and rescue aircraft.

Education.—Primary education is free, but compulsory attendance cannot be enforced because of the inadequate number of schools. Official figures of illiteracy in 1950 give a total number of illiterates, excluding children under 10, of 3,983,890, or 14·24 per cent. of the population (men, 9·86 per cent., women, 18·30 per cent.). There are 11 Universities in continental Spain and 1 at La Laguna in the Canary Islands. The University of Salamanca was founded in 1230, Valencia (1245), Oviedo (1317), Valladolid (1346), Barcelona (1450), Saragossa (1474), Santiago (1501), Seville (1502), Granada (1526), Madrid, Murcia (1915).

Language and Literature.—Castilian is the language of more than two-thirds of the population of Spain and is the form of Spanish spoken in Mexico, Central and (except in Brazil) Southern America. Basque, reported to have been the original language of Iberia, is spoken in the rural districts of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa and Alava. Catalan is spoken in Provençal Spain, and Galician, spoken in the north-western provinces, is allied to Portuguese. The literature of Spain is one of the oldest and richest in the world, the *Poem of the Cid*, the earliest and best of the heroic songs of Spain, having been written about A.D. 1140. The outstanding writings of its golden age are those of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547–1616), Lope Felix de Vega Carpio (1562–1635) and Pedro Calderón de la Barca (1600–1681). The Nobel Prize for Literature has three times been awarded to Spanish authors—J. Echegaray (1904), J. Benavente (1922) and Juan Ramón Jimenez (1956).

FINANCE	1959
Revenue..... *Pesetas*	63,200,000,000
Expenditure.....	59,800,000,000

Public Debt (December 31, 1959) excluding parastatal entities and State-guaranteed issues: *Pesetas* 93,179,600,000.

The rate of exchange for the *peseta* in July, 1960, was 168·0 *pesetas* = £1 sterling (*see also* p. 84).

Production and Industry.—The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, apricots and grapes. The agricultural products include wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp and flax. In 1959 the orange crop, of which Germany, France and the Netherlands were the chief importing countries, amounted to 1,600,000 tons. The vine is cultivated widely; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are produced. Exports of agricultural products in 1958 represented about 67 per cent. of Spain's export earnings

Spain's mineral resources of coal, iron, wolfram, copper, lead and other ores are variously exploited. Many of the richer and more easily worked deposits have been exhausted, but the authorities are actively engaged in stimulating the exploitation of hitherto unworked or lower grade deposits. In 1959 the coal output amounted to 15,668,000 tons and iron ore 5,100,000 tons. The iron and steel industries produced 1,643,000 tons of pig iron and 1,813,000 tons of steel. Other production figures (in tons) included: cement, 5,218,000; lead, 65,000; zinc, 151,000; wolfram, 835; sulphuric acid, 1,144,000; paper, 306,000; cotton yarn, 72,000; and wool yarn 11,800. Production of electric power was 16,380 million kWh. The fishing industry is of importance.

The principal manufactures are textile goods of all kinds, footwear and other leather goods, ceramics, sewing machines, bicycles, chemical products and light engineering manufactures.

The tourist industry is becoming increasingly important and it is estimated that 2,800,000 tourists visited Spain in 1959.

Communications.—In 1959 there were 11,241 miles of railways in service. The sea-going mercantile marine in 1959 consisted of 1,693 vessels of 1,594,115 gross tons. Civil aviation is under the control of the Air Ministry; there are several inland and international services in operation.

TRADE

	1958 *Gold Pesetas	1959 *Gold Pesetas
Imports	2,598,870,000	2,432,440,000
Exports	1,484,262,000	1,523,326,000
	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£24,075,568	£20,275,228
Exports to U.K.	36,576,224	36,138,620

* *Gold pesetas* 8·571 = £1.

The principal imports are cotton, tobacco, cellulose, timber, coffee and cocoa, fertilizers, dyes, machinery, motor vehicles and agricultural tractors, wool and petroleum products. The principal exports include iron ore, cork, salt, vegetables, citrus fruits, wines, olive oil, potash, mercury, pyrites, tinned fruit and fish, bananas and tomatoes.

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population 2,000,000. Other large cities are ΨBarcelona (1,800,000), Valencia (543,000), ΨSeville (500,000), ΨMalaga (350,000), Zaragoza (301,000), Bilbao (281,000); Murcia (243,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red).

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London–Barcelona (713 miles), 3 *hrs.*; Madrid (775 miles), 3 *hrs.* 30 *mins.*; Valencia, 3 *hrs.* 30 *mins.*

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir George Peter Labouchere, K.C.M.G. (1960) £7,000
Minister, C. P. Hope C.M.G., T.D.
Counsellor, B. Malley, C.B.E.
1st Secretaries, P. Mennell, M.B.E.; E. A. Pearson.
1st Secretary and Consul, A. G. Banks.
2nd Secretary, R. A. Wellington, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Counsellor (Commercial), P. S. Stephens.
1st Secretary (Commercial), A. Goodden, C.M.G.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), B. C. Camous, M.B.E.
1st Secretary (Information), D. R. Ashe.
2nd Secretary (Information), E. J. Anglin.
Naval and Air Attaché, Commander J. Wood, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Brigadier P. H. Graves-Morris, D.S.O., M.C.
Archivist, Miss N. B. Low.
Chaplain, Rev. R. B. Ney.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Barcelona*, *Palma de Mallorca*, *Tarragona*, *Fernando Póo* (*Spanish Guinea*), *Valencia*, *Cartagena*, *Granada*, *Seville*, *Cadiz*, *Jerez*, *Algeciras*, *La Linea*, *Vigo*, *Coruña*, *Bilbao*, *San Sebastian*, *Tenerife*, *Las Palmas*, *Orotava* (*Canary Islands*), *Ceuta* and *Melilla* (*Morocco*), and *Madrid*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, D. A. A. Traversi, O.B.E., Calle de Almagro 5, Madrid.

There are British Institutes at Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and Valencia.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SPAIN, Carrera San Jeronimo 28, *Madrid*; Paseo de Gracia 11 (Segundo), *Barcelona*; Pascual y Genis 22, *Valencia*.

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago off the east coast of Spain. There are four large islands (Majorca, Minorca, Iviza and Formentera), and seven smaller (Aire, Aucanada, Botafoch, Cabrera, Dragonera, Pinto and El Rey). The islands were occupied by the Romans after the destruction of Carthage and provided contingents of the celebrated Balearic slingers. The total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population of 441,842. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being ΨPalma in Majorca, pop. 149,921; ΨMahon (Minorca), pop. 16,547.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 908,718. The Canary Islands form two Provinces of Spain.—*Las Palmas* (Gran Canaria, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and the islets of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Lobos), with seat of administration at ΨLas Palmas (pop. 177,746) in Gran Canaria, where U.S. oil companies have installed tanks for re-fuelling shipping; and *Santa Cruz de Tenerife* (Tenerife, La Palma, Gomera and Hierro), with seat of administration at ΨSanta Cruz in Tenerife, pop. 124,462. Trade with U.K., 1959: Imports from U.K., £3,370,972; Exports, £14,889,164.

ISLA DE LOS FAISANES OR ILE DE LA CONFERENCE is a Franco-Spanish condominium, under the Treaty of Bayonne Dec. 2, 1856, and March 27, 1901. It lies at the mouth of the Bidassoa in La Higuera bay. It is uninhabited.

ΨCEUTA is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 square miles, with a population of 64,000.

ΨMELILLA is a town on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492. The population is 87,000. Ceuta and Melilla are parts of Metropolitan Spain.

Spanish Colonies

The Spanish Colonies consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population estimated in 1935 at 951,000.

SPANISH GUINEA, consisting of the islands of Fernando Póo and Annobon, the Corisco Islands and Rio Muni (mainland) was divided into two provinces on April 1, 1960, each becoming a province of Metropolitan Spain under a civil governor, the inhabitants having the same rights as Spanish citizens. *Fernando Póo* lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12′ N. lat. and 8° 48′ E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. With its dependencies it has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population estimated at 34,200. The capital of Spanish Guinea is ΨSanta Isabel (pop. 9,000) on the island of Fernando Póo. The total area, mainland and islands, is about 10,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 204,495, of whom about 4,124 are whites.

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24′ S. lat. and 5° 3E. long.; population 1,420.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Elobey Grande, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Rio Muni (the second province) is a coastal settlement between Cameroon and Congo (1° N.—2° 10′ N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni Benito and Campa rivers, and at ΨBata (the principal town) on the coast.

WESTERN SAHARA.—Spanish possessions in the Western Sahara consist of two provinces—Ifni and Spanish Sahara. Ifni (capital, Sidi Ifni) extends on the coast from the mouth of Bou Sedra (Asif Saloguad) (approximately 29° 38′ N. lat.) to the River Assaka (Nun) which forms the S.W. boundary. The eastern boundary runs between 9° 50′ and 9° 55′ W. long. The coast line is 36 miles in length and the territory measures approximately 950 square miles. The province of Spanish Sahara extends from 27° 40′ N. lat. in the north to La Agüera (Cape Blanco) in the south, though the main southern boundary runs along latitude 21° 20′. The land area is approximately 125,000 square miles. Spanish Sahara is divided into two regions separated by latitude 26° which passes south of Cape Bojador. The northern region is the Seguia el Hamra (Rio Rojo) of which the capital is Aaiun. It extends eastward to approximately 8° 40′ W. long. The southern region is the Rio de Oro, of which the capital is Villa Cisneros. Its eastern boundary is approximately 12° W. long. Total population about 36,000.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—In addition to Ceuta and Melilla, Spain exercised until 1956 a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco. Moroccan independence was proclaimed after negotiations with France and Spain in 1956 (*see* "Morocco"). Remaining Spanish settlements on the Moroccan seaboard are:—

Alhucemas, the bay of that name, includes six islands: population 366.

Penon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 450.

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 610.

SUDAN

(Republic of the Sudan)

Supreme Council for the Armed Forces

President, Ferik Ibrahim Abboud (*Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the Army*).

Members

Minister of the Interior and Local Government, Miralai Ahmed Magdoub el Bahari.
Information and Labour, Lewa Mohamed Talaat Farid.
Communications, Agriculture, Irrigation and Hydro Electric Power, Miralai El Magboul El Amin El Hag.
Works and Mineral Resources, Lewa Ahmed Rida Farid.
Cabinet Affairs and Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Lewa Hassan Beshir Nasr.
Commerce, Industry and Supply, Miralai Mohamed Ahmed Irwa.

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers consists of the Members of the Supreme Council above, together with the following civilian ministers.

Foreign Affairs, Sayed Ahmed Kheir.
Finance and Economics. Sayed Abdel Magid Ahmed.
Education and Justice, Sayed Ziada Osman Arbab.
Animal Resources, Sayed Santino Deng Teng.
Health, Sayed Dr. Mohamed Ahmed Ali.

SUDANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON
3 Cleveland Row, S.W.1.
[Trafalgar: 8080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Mohammed Hamad El-Niel.
Counsellors, Sayed Fakhradin Mohamed; Sayed Hassan Mohamed Hassan.
2nd Secretary, Sayed Mohamed Osman Shendi.
Cultural Attaché, Sayed Bushra Abdel Rahman.
Press Attaché, Sayed Hassan Mohamed El Amin.

Area and Population.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36′ N. lat., and reaches from French Equatorial Africa about 21° 49′ E. (at 12° 45′ N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea in 38° 35′ E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 950 miles.

The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Ethiopia; on the south lie Kenya Colony, the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa and Libya.

The *White Nile* enters from Uganda at the Sudan frontier post of Nimule in Equatoria Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. The *Blue Nile* flows from Lake Tana on the Ethiopian Plateau. Its course in the Sudan is nearly

500 miles long, before it joins the White Nile at Khartoum. The next confluence of importance is at Atbara where the main Nile is joined by the River Atbara. The total length of the Nile, now accepted as the longest river in the world, is estimated to be 4,160 miles from its source to the Mediterranean Sea. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*.

The estimated area is about 976,750 sq. miles, with a population of 10,262,536 (census, 1956), partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 8,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Moslems. The Negroes are generally pagans, but some have been converted to Christianity and others are beginning to go over to Islam. Population of provinces at the census of 1956 was: Bahr-el-Ghazal 991,022; Blue Nile 2,069,646; Darfur 1,328,765; Equatoria 903,503; Kassala 941,039; Khartoum 504,923; Kordofan 1,761,968; Northern 873,059; Upper Nile 888,611.

Government.—By virtue of the Condominium Agreement of 1899 between H.M. Government and the Egyptian Government, and Article 11 of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, the Sudan was administered by a Governor-General on the joint behalf of Great Britain and of Egypt.

On February 12, 1953, an Anglo-Egyptian Agreement guaranteed to the Sudanese the right to determine their own future and reserved the sovereignty of the Sudan until the day of self-determination for the Sudanese. The first Sudanese General Election was held at the end of 1953.

The Sudan House of Representatives on Dec. 19, 1955, voted unanimously a declaration that the Sudan was a fully independent sovereign state, and on Jan. 1, 1956, the Republic was proclaimed and was recognized by Great Britain and Egypt, a Supreme Commission being sworn in to take over sovereignty. On November 17, 1958, by means of a *coup d'état*, the Army took over control of the country. The constitution was suspended, Parliament and political parties dissolved. A Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and a Council of Ministers were set up.

Education.—Arabic has been adopted as the national language, and the Government has taken over formal education in the southern provinces, which had hitherto been largely in the hands of various Christian Missions. The University of Khartoum (formerly Gordon Memorial College) was raised to university status on July 24, 1956. It has about 1,200 students. There are 13 boys' and 2 girls' secondary schools with 5,143 boys and 490 girls; 100 boys' and 25 girls' intermediate schools with 18,794 boys and 3,427 girls; 632 boys' and 272 girls' elementary schools with 116,958 boys and 42,935 girls; 1,296 junior elementary schools with 118,907 pupils; 12 technical intermediate boys' schools with 1,413 pupils and 5 technical secondary schools with 628 pupils. Khartoum Technical Institute has 445 pupils. There are 4 training centres for men with 527 students; 3 training centres for women with 207 students and 1 training centre for intermediate school teachers with 156 students. In addition, there are 169 non-government schools of various grades.

Production.—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan. Sesame and ground-nuts are other important food crops, which also yield an exportable surplus and a promising start has been made with castor seed. The principal export crop is cotton. Main production is of long-staple (Egyptian type) cotton, but smaller quantities of short-staple (American type) cotton are also grown. Much of the high quality, long-staple cotton is provided by the Sudan Gezira Scheme, a Government-controlled project irrigated from the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile. An extension to this known as the South West Extension (Managil Scheme) has also been producing long staple cotton since 1959. The Sudan also produces the bulk of the world's supply of gum arabic. Livestock is the mainstay of the nomadic Arab tribes of the desert and the negro tribes of the swamp and wooded grassland country in the South.

Communications.—The railway system (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) has a route length of about 3,200 miles, linking Khartoum with Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Sennar, Kosti, El Obeid and Nyala. A line branching out southwards to Wau from the Sennar/Nyala western line has reached Aweil. Regular rail and Nile steamer services (operated by Sudan Railways) connect with the Egyptian State Railways to the North, and with the East African Railways and Steamers system to the South. ΨPort Sudan is a well-equipped modern seaport. Sudan Airways run regular services from Khartoum to many parts of the Sudan and to Egypt, Greece, Italy, the Lebanon and the United Kingdom.

FINANCE

	1960–61*
Revenue	£S56,169,359
Expenditure	47,841,402

* Estimated.

£S = Sudanese *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*.
Exchange Rate 97·15 *Piastres* = £1 sterling.

TRADE

	1959
Total imports	£S57,046,000
Exports	66,787,000
Imports from U.K., 1959	£12,969,744
Exports to U.K., 1959	18,630,752

The principal export is cotton, the value of which, together with cotton-seed, amounted in 1959 to £S44,172,000. Exports of gum arabic amounted to £S5,092,000. The chief imports are cotton piece goods, base metals, vehicles and transport equipment, machinery, petroleum products, sugar, tea, coffee and wheat flour.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM. The town contains many mosques, an Anglican Cathedral, and the University, with extensive Government buildings. Estimated population, 93,103. Omdurman has an estimated population of 113,551.

FLAG: Tricolour, blue, yellow and green stripes.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Khartoum

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Edwin Arthur Chapman-Andrews, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956) £5,000

BRITISH COUNCIL
Representative, J. F. C. Springford.

SWEDEN
(Sverige)

*King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Wends**, Gustaf VI., Adolf, K.G., elder son of the late King Gustaf V, *born* Nov. 11, 1882; *married* (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (*died* May 1, 1920), (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady

* This is the official title of the King of Sweden.

Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, *born* July 13, 1889; *succeeded* Oct. 29, 1950.
Heir Apparent, Carl Gustaf, Duke of Jämtland, *grandson* of the King, *born* April 30, 1946.
Children of the King (by 1st marriage), (1) The late Prince Gustaf Adolf, *born* April 22, 1906, *married* Oct. 20, 1932, Princess Sibylla of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, *died* Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue:—Prince Carl Gustaf (Heir Apparent); Princess Margaretha, *born* Oct. 31, 1934; Princess Birgitta, *born* Jan. 29, 1937; Princess Desiree, *born* June 2, 1938; Princess Christina, *born* Aug. 3, 1943; (2) Princess Ingrid, *born* March 28, 1910, *married* May 24, 1935, Frederik, King of Denmark; (3) Prince Bertil, Duke of Halland, G.C.B., *born* Feb. 28, 1912.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Tage Erlander.
Justice, Herman Kling.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Östen Undén.
Defence, Sven Andersson.
Social Affairs, Torsten Nilsson.
Civil Service Affairs, Sigurd Lindholm.
Communications, Gösta Skoglund.
Finance, Gunnar Sträng.
Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Ragnar Edenman.
Agriculture, Gösta Netzén.
Commerce, Gunnar Lange.
Interior, Rune B. Johansson.
Ministers without Portfolio, Mrs. U. Lindström; Sven af Geijerstam; C. H. Nordlander.

SWEDISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

29 Portland Place, W.1
[Langham: 2080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Gunnar Hägelöf, G.C.V.O.
Counsellors, C. Carbonnier (*Minister Plenipotentiary*); P. B. Kollberg.
2nd Secretaries, G. Lorentzon; S. Brattström.
Attaché, J. af Sillén.
Military Attaché, Col. F. Ljunggren.
Naval Attaché, Commodore O. Krokstedt.
Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. Tegnér.
Assistant Air and Naval Attaché, Capt. B. Ruben.
Press Attaché, S. Sundfeldt.
Cultural Attaché, P. A. Hildeman.
Labour Attaché, U. Berggren.
Chaplain, Rev. S. Evander.
Consulate-General, 14 Trinity Square, E.C.3 (Royal: 1901).
Consul-General, C. Bergenstråhle.
Consul, H. Sköld.

Area and Population.—Sweden occupies the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula in N.W. Europe and comprises 25 local government districts, "Län," with an area of 173,436 sq. miles, and a population, Jan. 1, 1959, of 7,436,066. Of the 52,765 foreigners (non-Scandinavians) with permission to reside in Sweden, about 7,100 are Baltic refugees and 20,335 Germans. In 1958 there were 105,567 births (14·2 per 1,000 inhabitants), 71,109 deaths (9·6 per 1,000) and 50,572 marriages (6·8 per 1,000). In 1958 the infantile mortality rate was 15·8 per 1,000.

Government.—Under the Constitution of June 6, 1809 (with amendments) the throne is hereditary in the House of Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, a Marshal of France, who was invited to accept the title of Crown Prince, with succession to the throne. The Marshal landed at Helsingborg on Oct. 20, 1810, and succeeded Charles XIII. in 1818. There is a Diet (*Riksdag*) of two Chambers, *Första Kammaren* of 150 members, elected for 8 years; and *Andra Kammaren* of 230 members, elected for 4 years. The Council of Ministers (*Statsråd*) is responsible to the Riksdag.

Production and Industry.—About 23 per cent. of the working population is devoted to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, about 290,000 being owners and 53,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts, the northern, forest; central, mining, industrial agricultural and forest; the southern, agricultural and industrial. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, roots, olliferous plants and grasses. Dairy produce, however, accounts for about half the value of Swedish agricultural production. Sweden contains the great lakes of Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren and Hjälmaren. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting chiefly of pine, spruce and birch; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, fuel and tar, in addition to sulphite, sulphate and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making and rayon industries. The mineral resources are extremely rich; iron ore of excellent quality; lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese, arsenic, gold, granite and marble. There are also considerable deposits of low grade uranium ore. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland and mineral trains run from Gällivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic; coal is being worked in Scania (Skåne).

In 1957 there were 16,915 industrial establishments (including mines and quarries) employing 693,456 operatives, and 184,237 in administrative and executive posts. The fishing industry landed catches valued at *Kr.*158,219,000 in 1958.

Communications.—Railroads totalling 9,900 miles in length (of which 9,250 are the property of the State) were open on January 1, 1959. At the beginning of 1959 there were 340 telephones for every 1,000 of the population, 353 per 1,000 had obtained wireless licences and at the beginning of 1960 the number of television licences issued totalled about 620,000. The number of private cars in use on the same date was estimated at about 1,000,000 or 1 to every 7 of the population. The Mercantile Marine (Jan. 1960), consisted of a total of 1,525 ships of 3,627,141 gross tons. Civil aviation is under the control of the Ministry of Communications, under whose supervision all matters concerning civil aviation are handled by the Department of Civil Aviation. Regular domestic air traffic is maintained by the Scandinavian Airlines system (on behalf of the Swedish Airlines) and by A. B. Linjeflyg. Regular European and intercontinental air traffic is maintained within the framework of the Scandinavian Airlines System in Copenhagen by the Swedish Airlines in collaboration with the Danish and Norwegian Airlines.

Defence.—Service in the Defence Forces is universal and compulsory, between 35,000 and 40,000 being trained annually; strength of the *Army* during the war of 1939–45 was about 500,000, equipped on modern lines and principally mechanized. The *Navy* consists of 3 cruisers, 14 destroyers, 13 frigates, 28 motor torpedo boats, 24 submarines and a large number of minor craft and auxiliaries. The naval stations are Stockholm, Karlskrona and Göteborg. The *Air Force* consists of 20 wings, chiefly fighters.

Religion.—The State religion is Lutheran Protestant, to which over 95 per cent. of the people adhere.

Language and Literature.—Swedish is one of the Teutonic languages spoken by the people of Scandinavia and is closely allied to Icelandic, Danish and Norse. Swedish national literature

may be dated from the foundation of the University of Uppsala in 1477 and reached its golden age under Gustavus III. (1771–1792), who founded the Swedish Academy in 1786. Among modern Swedish authors who have achieved world-wide reputations are August Strindberg (1849–1912), dramatist and novelist; Selma Lagerlöf (1858–1940), who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1909 on account of her pre-eminence as a novelist; Verner von Heidenstam (1859–1940), poet and Nobel Prize-winner (1916); Erik A. Karlfeldt (1864–1931), Nobel Prize-winner in 1931 after his death, and Par Lagerkvist, Nobel Prize-winner, 1951. In 1958 there were 200 daily newspapers in the country, 9 major papers being published at Stockholm, 5 at Göteborg and 4 at Malmö.

Education.—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by the State and by local taxation. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics, commerce and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* State Universities at Uppsala (founded 1477) and Lund (founded 1668) and private but grant-aided Universities in Stockholm and Göteborg.

FINANCE	1960–61 (Estimated) *Kronor*
Revenue (Operational Budget)...	15,010,736,000
Expenditure (Operational Budget)	14,857,179,400
Debt (May, 1960):—	
Consolidated Internal.....	15,372,985,779
Internal (Floating).....	4,674,906,887
Total Internal debt.....	20,047,892,666

The Swedish *Krona* (of 100 *Ore*) exchanges at 14·37–14·6 *Kronor* = £1 sterling. (*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE	1958 *Kronor*	1959 *Kronor*
Imports.....	12,247,700,000	12,448,600,000
Exports.....	10,806,900,000	11,417,300,000
Imports from U.K..	£104,156,816	£111,983,620
Exports to U.K....	134,795,575	128,291,825

The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal and coke, machinery, motor cars, mineral oils, cloth, cotton, wool, artificial fertilizers, chemicals, skins, copper, iron and steel. The chief exports are timber, wood pulp, paper, machinery, iron ore, iron and steel, ball-bearings, matches and food products.

CAPITAL: ΨStockholm. Population (1959), 807,200. Other towns are ΨGöteborg (400,532), ΨMalmö (225,630), ΨNorrköping (90,804), ΨHälsingborg (76,218), Orebro (74,813), Borås (66,444), Västerås (76,167), Uppsala (76,166), Linköping (64,793), Eskilstuna (58,536), ΨGävle (53,935).

AIR TRANSIT: Stockholm (899 miles), 4 *hrs.*

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(*Residence*, Laboratoriegatan 8; *Chancery*, Strandvägen 8a, Stockholm.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir John Coulson, K.C.M.G. (1960).....£4,100

Counsellor, S. H. Hebblethwaite.

1st Secretaries, G. Randoll Coate (*Information and Press*); A. D. Thomas, O.B.E. (*British Council Representative, Cultural Attaché*); V. T. Bayley.

2nd Secretary, C. T. Brant.

Counsellor (Commercial), F. C. Everson, C.M.G.

1st Secretary (Commercial), D. F. Murray.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), J. C. Longbotham, M.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Cdr. J. N. Elliott, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. G. F. L. Gilbert, M.V.O.

Assistant Military Attaché, Major H. G. Jenks.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. D. S. Wilson-Mac-Donald, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Assistant Air Attaché, Squadron-Ldr. D. P. Roberts.

Scientific Attaché, G. H. Greenhalgh.

Labour Attaché, J. Oates.

Consul, W. F. M. Davies, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, R. F. G. Taylor.

Archivist, Miss M. D. Gillespie.

Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Ryecart, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Göteborg, Hälsingborg, Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Stockholm* and *Sundsvall*.

British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Sweden: Hovslagaregatan 5B, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft—Confédération Suisse—Confederazione Svizzera.)

GOVERNMENT

**President* (1960) *and Foreign Affairs*, M. Max Petitpierre.

Vice-President (1960) *and Public Economy*, Dr. Friedrich Wahlen.

Defence, M. Paul Chaudet.

Interior, Prof. Hans-Peter Tschudi.

Justice and Police, M. Ludwig von Moos.

Finance and Customs, M. Jean Bourgknecht.

Posts, Telegraphs and Railways, M. Willy Spühler.

SWISS EMBASSY IN LONDON

(18 Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, W.1)

[Paddington: 0701]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency M. Armin Daeniker (1955).

Counsellor, Jean-Jacques de Tribolet.

Military and Air Attaché, Col. Theophil Mosimann.

Counsellor for Economic Affairs, René Faessler.

Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, Ernst Bircher.

1st Secretaries, Marcel Vogelbacher; William Roch; Hans Ballusser.

Attaché, Walter Rieser.

Asst. Military and Air Attaché, Lt. Reni Schoner.

Labour Attaché, Félix Ansermoz.

Consular Section, 1 Montagu Place, W.1.

Consul and Head of Chancery, Ernst Ribi.

There is a Swiss Consulate in *Manchester*.

Area and Population—The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′–47° 48′ N. lat. and 5° 58′–10° 3′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, 3 subdivided, making 25 in all, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated May 29, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with an estimated population (Dec. 1958) of 5,204,000. In 1958 there were 91,421 live births, 49,281 deaths and 39,975 marriages. The infant mortality rate was 22 per 1,000 live births. In 1950, out of a total of 4,714,992, 56 per cent. of the population was Protestant, 41 per cent. Roman Catholic and 0·4 per cent. Jewish.

* The President is elected in December and remains in office from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

Physical Features.—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in all Europe. The Alps, covered with perennial snow and from 5,000 to 15,217 feet in height, occupy its southern and eastern frontiers, and the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains rise in the north-west. The Alps occupy 61 per cent., and the Jura mountains 12 per cent., of the country. The *Alps* are a crescent-shaped mountain system situated in France, Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria, covering an area of 80,000 square miles from the Mediterranean to the Danube (600 miles). The highest peak, Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps (15,732 feet) is partly in France and Italy; Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and Matterhorn (14,780 feet) are partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy. The highest wholly Swiss peaks are Finsteraarhorn (14,026), Aletschhorn (13,721), Jungfrau (13,671), Mönch (13,456), Eiger (13,040), Schreckhorn (13,385), and Wetterhorn (12,150) in the Bernese Alps, and Dom (14,918), Weisshorn (14,803) and Breithorn (13,685).

The Swiss lakes are famous for their beauty and include Lakes Maggiore, Zürich Lucerne, Neuchâtel, Geneva, Constance, Thun, Zug, Lugano, Walensee and Brienz.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables as well as grapes are grown. Dairying and stock-raising are the principal industries, about 3,000,000 acres being under grass for hay and 2,600,000 acres pasturage. The forests cover about one-quarter of the whole surface. The chief manufacturing industries comprise engineering and other metallurgical industries, clothing, watchmaking, woodworking, foodstuffs, chemicals cotton, silk and rayon, embroidery and footwear.

Government.— The legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of two Chambers, a National Council (*Nationalrat*) of 196 members, and a Council of States (*Ständerat*) of 44 members ; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) of 7 members, elected for four years by the Federal Assembly and presided over by the President of the Confederation. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council; on the other hand, there is a tradition that Italian and French-speaking areas should between them be represented on the Federal Council by at least two members.

Defence.—Army. Elite (ages 20 to 36), 16 yrs. ; initial training, 118 days. Subsequently 8 training periods of 21 days; then Landwehr (36 to 48) and Landsturm (48 to 60). Under the proposed reorganization of the Swiss forces, the ages for military service will be reduced as follows: Elite, 20–32 years, Landwehr, 33–42, Landsturm, 43–50. *Air Force.* Ground personnel: as Army. Flying personnel: age 20 to 36. Initial training 1 year. 6 weeks with squadron each year and completion of 70 hours' flying. After 36 revert to ground duties with Air Force or Army.

Communications.—By the end of May, 1960, the electrification of the entire Federal Railways' system of some 3,215 miles of track was completed. At the end of 1958, there were 37,459 miles of telegraph and telephone lines. By Dec. 31, 1959, the number of telephone subscribers amounted to over 1,500,000 and the network was fully automatic throughout the country. There were also 1,387,877 licensed radio receivers and 78,700 television receivers. At the end of 1959, the total length of first-class roads was 10,815 miles. The number of motor vehicles licensed on Sept. 30, 1959, was 792,194 (429,569 private cars, 281,780 motor cycles and motor scooters, 3,033 motor buses, 76,610 motor lorries and 1,102 tractors). A merchant marine, established in 1940, consisted in 1959 of 27 vessels with a total displacement of 138,683 tons (gross). In addition 409 vessels with a total tonnage of 335,000 were engaged in Rhine shipping. In 1959, goods handled at the Basle Rhine Port amounted to 4,898,351 tons. 122 lake vessels transported 8,949,581 passengers and 399,772 tons of freight in 1958. During 1959, Swissair flew 29,933,567 kilometres and carried 1,106,251 passengers.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy practically unknown. (i.). *Primary :* Free and compulsory. School age varies, generally 7 to 14. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys and girls. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Basle (founded 1460), Berne (1834), Fribourg (1889), Geneva (1873), Lausanne (1890), Zürich (1832), and Neuchâtel (1909), and the technical University of Zürich and commercial University of St. Gall.

Language and Literature.—There are three official languages: French, German and Italian. In addition Romansch is recognized as a national, but not an official language. German is the dominating language in 19 of the 25 cantons; French in Fribourg. Geneva, Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud; Italian in Ticino, and Romansch in parts of the Grisons. Many modern authors, alike in the German school and in the Suisse Romande, have achieved international fame. Karl Spitteler (1845–1924) and Hermann Hesse (1877–) were awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, the former in 1919, the latter in 1947.

FINANCE		1959
Revenue.....	*Swiss Francs*	3,117,030,000
Expenditure.....	,, ,,	2,954,000,000
Federal Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1959):—		
Internal consolidated		6,517,030,000

Since the convertibility of sterling in December, 1958, the rate of exchange has fluctuated between Swiss *Francs* 12·10 and 12·19 = £1 sterling for transactions through normal financial channels. The rate of exchange for sterling notes has fluctuated between Swiss *Francs* 12·05 and 12·25 = £1 since the abolition of controls on imports of sterling notes into the United Kingdom.

TRADE	1958	1959
Total Imports..	*Fr.*6,713,900,000	*Fr.*8,267,900,000
Total Exports..	6,648,800,000	7,273,800,000
Imports from U.K.....	£33,474,758	£49,841,872
Exports to U.K.	35,947,449	39,508,719

The principal imports are metals and goods manufactured from them, cereals, fruits and vegetables, cotton and woollen goods, chemicals, machinery and motor vehicles. The principal exports are machinery, clocks and watches, cotton and silk goods, dyes and chemicals.

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (estimated Dec. 1957), 161,300. Other large towns are Zürich

(428,200), Basle (200,500), Geneva (168,900), Lausanne (118,900), St. Gallen (73,900), Winterthur (76,200), Lucerne (66,400), Biel (56,500) and La Chaux de Fonds (38,800).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London–Basle (446 miles), 2 *hrs.*; Geneva (468 miles), 2 *hrs.*; Zürich (491 miles), 2 *hrs.* 10 *mins.*

RAIL TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London–Berne, 16 *hrs.*

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Willadingweg 83, Berne)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Paul Francis Grey, C.M.G. (1960) £3,800

Counsellor, J. S. Rooke (*Commercial*).
1st Secretaries, H. T. Kennedy (*Commercial*); R. S. Scrivener; W. Steedman.
2nd Secretaries, R. M. Russell; A. L. Kettles (*H.M. Consul*).
Military Attaché, Col. A. R. F. Martin.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. W. Drake, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Attachés, R. M. M. Brett, M.B.E.; P. W. Homberger.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a Consular Section at H.M. Embassy, Berne, and British Consular Offices at *Basle*, *Geneva*, *Lucerne*, *Montreux* and *Zürich*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. J. Perryman, Stockerstrasse 4, Zürich, 2.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SWITZERLAND, St. Jakobstrasse 21, *Basle*. (Branch at 1 Galeries Benjamin Constant, *Lausanne*.)

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Berne.—*President*, Professor Stamm.

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Zürich.—*President*, Dr. R. Schneebeli.

SYRIA. *See* United Arab Republic

THAILAND (Siam)

King, His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, *born* 1927; *succeeded his brother*, June 9, 1946; *married* Princess Sirikit Kityakara, April 28, 1950; *crowned*, May 5, 1950; daughter *born*, April 6, 1951; son and heir *born*, July 28, 1952; second daughter *born*, April 2, 1955; third daughter *born*, July 4, 1957.

Prime Minister, Marshal Sarit Thanarat.
Foreign Minister, Nai Thanat Khoman.

ROYAL THAI EMBASSY IN LONDON
23 Ashburn Place, S.W.7
[Frobisher: 2983]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Mom Luang Peekdhip Malakul (1958).

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of Thailand, or Muang Thai, formerly known as Siam, has an area of 198,247 sq. miles with a population (estimated 1956) of 22,811,702. Thailand is in South-Eastern Asia. It has a common boundary with the Federation of Malaya in the south, and is bounded on the west and north-west by the Union of Burma and in the north-east and east by the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, which were formerly part of the French Colony of Indo-China. Although there is no common boundary between Thailand and China, the Chinese province of Yunnan is only separated from the Thai northern border by a narrow stretch of Burmese and Lao territory. The country slopes southwards from the north-west and from the great mountains of Tibet. The principal rivers are the Salween (which forms a boundary with Burma for 200 miles), the Menam Chao Phya with its tributary the Meping (which are Thai throughout) and the Mekong and its tributaries, which water the eastern plateau.

Government.—Thailand is a sovereign independent state. Under the interim constitution promulgated in February, 1959, following on the bloodless revolution of October, 1958, the King exercises legislative power by and with the advice and consent of a Constituent Assembly, executive power through the Council of Ministers and judicial power through the courts established by law. He is advised by a Privy Council appointed by himself. The 240 members of the Constituent Assembly, who were appointed in February, 1959, under the terms of the interim constitution, as well as acting for the time being as the national legislature, have the additional task of drafting a permanent constitution for Thailand, but no definite date has yet been set for the completion of this.

Language, Religion and Education.—Thai is basically a monosyllabic, tonal language, a branch of the Indo-Chinese linguistic family. The principal religion is Buddhism, its followers numbering over 16 millions in 1953, with 627,435 Moslems and some 70,000 Christians. The 2,500th anniversary of the Buddhist Era was celebrated in Bangkok from May 12–15, 1957, with religious and public ceremonies. Primary education is compulsory and free and secondary education in Government Schools is free. In 1956 there were nearly 23,500 schools of all kinds, with about 3,500,000 pupils and 105,000 teachers. There are 5 Universities attended by about 27,000 students, 35 Training Colleges and 354 Vocational Schools (all types).

Production and Industry.—The country's most important products are agricultural or forest: rice (about 4,500,000 tons a year), rubber (about 130,000 tons a year and increasing) and timber (about 1,300,000 cubic metres a year). Other crops of some importance are sugarcane, tapioca, groundnuts, tobacco, maize, soya beans and coconuts.

As regards mineral wealth, tin (production about 10,000 tons a year) is important, and small amounts of wolfram, iron and lead ores are mined, and over 100,000 tons of lignite. Upwards of 200,000 tons a year of salt is produced by sea-water evaporation, but production is declining owing to marketing difficulties.

Much emphasis has been laid since 1959 on the encouragement of foreign investment in new local industries. By mid-1960 forty contracts had been signed for investment of this sort, including 4 car assembly plants, two pharmaceutical factories (the latter already in production), as well as textile, electrical bulb and appliances, and a wide range of other factories of moderate size.

Up to 1959, industry had been comparatively undeveloped in Thailand; but industries established previously include: cement, sugar, a little iron and steel, soap products, cigarettes, leather, glassware, ceramics, gunny bags, paper, textiles, marble, plywood and shaving board and tapioca. Cottage industries produce silk and cotton textiles in substantial quantity, and these and the local black-engraved (niello) silverware and bronzeware are popular with visitors.

Communications.—About 2,250 miles of State-owned railways were open to traffic in 1960. The track is metre gauge. Main lines run from Bangkok to Aranya Pradet, linking up with the Cambodian state railway at this border town (160 miles E.); *vid* Korat to Ubol (about 352 miles E.) and to

Nongkhai (415 miles N.E.) the ferry terminal on the River Mekhong opposite Vientiane, capital of Laos; to Chiengmai (411 miles N.); and to Haadyai (600 miles S.), whence lines go down the eastern and western sides of the Malayan Peninsula, *viâ* Sungei Golok and Penang respectively, to Singapore.

In 1959 the country had about 6,000 miles of main, all-weather roads, of which about 1,000 miles might be termed first-class. A large road-building programme is under way. Bangkok is an international airport of importance, and services connect it with Europe, America, India, Pakistan, Japan and Australasia, as well as other parts of S.E. Asia. The Thai Airways Company has internal services between Bangkok and all the principal towns, and a new company, Thai Airways International (THAI), was formed in 1960 in association with SAS to operate international routes. There are about 14,500 miles of telegraph lines. The harbour at Bangkok can take vessels up to 14,000 tons dead weight.

FINANCE

	1960	1961
Budget Estimates	Millions of *Baht*	
Total revenue	7,700	8,000
Total expenditure	7,700	8,000

Since 1953 Thailand has received a total of U.S.$106,000,000 in loans from the International Bank for rehabilitation and development of railways, the port of Bangkok, and irrigation, including the latest loan (in 1957) of $66,000,000 for the Yan-Hee hydro-electric project.

The value of United States economic and technical aid to Thailand amounted by July, 1960 (the beginning of the U.S. fiscal year) to U.S. $275,200,000 (including $46,200,000 in loans); the expected programme for 1961 is about $24,300,000. In addition, the military aid programme up to the end of the fiscal year 1959 cost $304,718,000 ($17,000,000 in 1959) and the estimate for 1960 is $24,782,000.

The exchange rate for the *Baht* is not officially fixed, but has for some time remained in the neighbourhood of *Baht* 59 = £1 sterling, with little fluctuation. Foreign exchange reserves are at present sufficient and steady, and the currency backing is 60 per cent.

TRADE

	1959 Millions of *Baht*	£ sterling
Total imports (c.i.f.)	8,842	149,864,000
Total exports	7,576	128,407,000

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£11,795,789	£12,477,952
Exports to U.K.	3,665,623	£1,995,681

Of the 1959 exports, rice, rubber, tin ore, and teak accounted for 76 per cent. of the value of all Thailand's exports. Other exports consisted mainly of salt, salted fish, live cattle and pigs, maizé, tapioca, lac, hides, wolfram, soya beans, castor seed, groundnuts, and timber, other than teak. Main imports are textiles, metal manufactures, machinery, vehicles and transport equipment, chemicals and petroleum products.

CAPITAL, ΨBangkok (with Dhonburi), pop. 1956—1,773,318; in the delta of the Menam Chao Phya. Other centres are Chiengmai, Nakorn Sawan and Korat, but no other town approaches Bangkok in size or importance.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, red, white, dark blue, white, red (the blue band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Bangkok)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Richard Whittington, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1957) £3,800

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Bangkok*, *Chiengmai* and *Phuket*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. Bruce, 122 Chakrapetr Road, Bangkok.

TOGO
(Republic of Togo)

President, Sylvanus Olimpio, *assumed office* April 27, 1960.

The Republic occupies a narrow strip of territory running north from a short coast-line on the Gulf of Guinea and lies between the Republics of Ghana on the west and Dahomey on the east. Formerly part of the German colony of Togoland surrendered in 1914, the Republic was administered by France as a mandated territory and from 1946 as a trusteeship under the auspices of the United Nations Organization. On November 14, 1958, the United Nations General Assembly voted for the cancellation of the trusteeship and for the establishment of an independent state at a date in 1960 to be agreed between Togoland and France. Accordingly, the Republic of Togo was set up as an independent state on April 27, 1960.

CAPITAL.—Lomé (39,200).

FLAG.—Green and yellow horizontal stripes; a quarter in red in one corner, surmounted by a white star.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Lomé

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Hugh Adam Watson, C.M.G. (1959).

TRUCIAL STATES

Seven independent Shaikhdoms, known collectively as the Trucial States, have treaty relations with the British Government originating in treaties to prevent slavery and the piracy, which formerly gave the name of "The Pirate Coast" to this area, and to maintain a perpetual maritime truce. The earliest treaty dates from 1820.

The British Government, by virtue of a treaty made in 1892, is responsible for the external affairs of the states through the British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and the British Political Agent in the Trucial States. Six of the states lie on the coast of the Gulf between the Musandam peninsula in the East and the Qatar peninsula in the West and one, Fujairah, lies on the Gulf of Oman. The approximate combined area of the states is 32,000 square miles and the estimated population is about 86,000. Security in the area is maintained by the Trucial Oman Scouts, the force having its headquarters at Sharjah.

Revenue is chiefly derived from customs dues on imports and oil concession payments. The export of dried fish is also a significant source of revenue and some pearling is carried on. Petroleum Development (Trucial Coast) Ltd. holds concessions in all the states except Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah and the land area of Sharjah. The British Government has financed a Trucial States Development Fund to contribute to the material welfare of the people, particularly in the field of health, agriculture and education and Kuwait and Qatar have also contributed educational assistance to the states. There is a hospital in Dubai and dispensaries in all the states. Her Majesty's Courts

have jurisdiction over certain categories of foreigners. The Rulers of all the states meet together in the Trucial Council to discuss matters of mutual interest twice or three times a year. The currency is the Persian Gulf Indian rupee.

Abu Dhabi is the largest of the Trucial States in area, stretching from the Khor el Odaid in the West to the borders with Dubai in the region of Jebel Ali. It includes seven villages of the Buraimi oasis and a number of settlements in the series of oases known as the Liwa. Two oil companies are operating in Abu Dhabi territory, Petroleum Development (Trucial Coast) Ltd. on land and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd. in the Abu Dhabi off-shore concession area. Oil has been discovered off Das Island, where the latter company has its headquarters and production is expected to start in 1962. There are airfields at Abu Dhabi and at Das Island. Ψ *Dubai* is by far the largest town in the Trucial States and has a population estimated at about 40,000. It is the main port for the import of goods into the Trucial States and the interior of Oman, and there is also a lively *entrepôt* trade. The value of imports in the year 1959 was nearly £5,000,000. It has a good natural harbour, improvements to which began in 1959. An airport was completed in 1960 and the Dubai Telephone Company commenced operations in the same year. The main source of revenue is from customs. Wireless communications are managed by International Aeradio Limited and the Post Office is run by the British G.P.O. The British Bank of the Middle East and the Eastern Bank have branches in Dubai. *Sharjah* is the second port of the Trucial States and a small *entrepôt* trade is carried on. Sharjah possesses the airport for the Eastern end of the Trucial States and it is served by Gulf Aviation which connects it with Bahrain, Doha, Kuwait and Muscat, and Aden Airways which connects it with Aden. Sharjah has dependencies on the Batinah coast at Khor Fakkhan, which forms a good natural harbour, Kalba and Dibba. The Eastern Bank has a branch in Sharjah. There is a trade School there run by the British Government. *Ajman* is the smallest state, having a population of only about 3,000. It has inland enclaves at Manama and Masfut. *Umm el Quwain* does a small trade in dried fish. It has an oasis at Falaj Umm Mowalla where palms and some fruit are grown. *Ras al Khaimah* has a population of about 7,000, of whom about half live in the town. It is an ancient seaport near which some remains of archaeological interest have been found. Dates, vegetables and tobacco are grown. An agricultural experimental station and agricultural school have been opened in Ras al Khaimah territory under the Trucial States Development Scheme. *Fujairah* was recognized as one of the Trucial States in 1952. The inhabitants are in the main cultivators in the mountains of the Musandam peninsula and on the Batinah coast. The most important export is tobacco.

British Political Agent, Trucial States, D. F. Hawley, M.B.E. (*resident at Dubai*).
British Political Officer, Abu Dhabi, E. F. Henderson.

TUNISIA

(Tunisian Republic)

President, Habib Bourguiba, *elected* July 25, 1957; *re-elected* Nov. 8, 1959.

Cabinet

(April 15, 1956)

Presidency of the Republic and National Defence, Bahi Ladgham.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Sadok Mokaddem.
Interior, Taïeb Mehiri.
Justice, Hedi Khefacha.
Finance and Commerce, Ahmed Mestiri.
Industry and Transport, Azzedine Abasi.
Education, Mahmoud Messadi.
Agriculture, Abdessalem Knani.
Health and Social Welfare, Ahmed ben Salah.
Posts and Telegraphs, Rachid Driss.
Public Works and Housing, Ahmed Noureddine.

Tunisian Embassy in London

29 Princes Gate, S.W.7
[Knightsbridge: 5167]

Ambassador, His Excellency Taieb Slim.
Secretaries, Hachemi Wanès; Miss Faika Farouk; Mohammed Amamou.

Area and Population.—Tunisia lies between Algeria and Libya and extends southwards to the Sahara Desert, with a total area of 45,000 sq. miles. A census held in connection with the preparation of electoral registers showed (Feb., 1956) a total population of 3,800,000 of whom 3,430.000 were Tunisians.

Government.—A French Protectorate from 1881 to 1956, Tunisia became an independent sovereign State with the signing on March 20, 1956, of an agreement whereby France recognized Tunisia's independence and right to conduct her own foreign policy and to form a Tunisian Army. The United Kingdom formally recognized Tunisia as an independent and sovereign state on May 10, 1956. Following a first general election held on March 25, 1956, a Constituent Assembly met for the first time on April 8. On July 25, 1957, the Constituent Assembly deposed the Bey, abolished the monarchy and elected M. Bourguiba first President of the Republic. A few days later the Government was reconstructed on the "presidential" model, the Ministers becoming Secretaries of State. On June 1, 1959, the Constitution was promulgated and on December 7, 1959, the National Assembly held its first session.

Important changes in the system of local government were decreed on June 16, 1956. The country was divided into 14 regions each ruled by a Governor assisted by a Secretary-General.

Production, Trade, etc.—The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The chief exports are cereals, olive oil, phosphates, iron-ore, lead and derivatives, wines, etc., dates, etc.; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. In 1959 imports totalled 64,262,000 *dinars* and exports 59,584,000 *dinars*. The greater part of the trade is with France which, in 1959, took 50 per cent. of the exports and supplied 66 per cent. of the imports. Imports from U.K. in 1959, £2,374,825; Exports to U.K., £4,252,138. A new currency, the Tunisian *dinar*, was adopted on Nov. 3, 1958. At the same time a new Central Bank of Tunisia became responsible for the issue of notes. The *dinar* stood at 1,168 *frs.* (French) on Dec. 31, 1959; it was not devalued in line with the French *franc* in Dec., 1958, but Tunisia remains in the *franc* zone and in customs union with France. A revision of the union in Sept., 1959, reduced or eliminated the tariff advantages enjoyed by certain French goods.

Capital, Ψ Tunis, connected by canal with La Goulette on the coast, had a population (Municipal Council area) of 680,000 at the Census of 1956. The ruins of ancient Carthage lie a few miles

from the city. Other towns of importance are ΨSfax (65,635), ΨSousse (48,172), Kairouan (33,968).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Place de la Victoire, Tunis

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Anthony Edward Lambert, C.M.G. (1960) £3,000
1st Secretaries, D. T. West (*Consul*); N. D. Clive, O.B.E., M.C.; W. R. Thomson (*Labour*); R. T. Eland (*Information*).
3rd Secretary (Commercial), A. E. Farrell.

TURKEY

(Türkiye Cümhu·iyeti.)

Head of State (Devlet Başkani), Chairman of the Committee of National Union, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, General Cemal Gürsel, *born* 1895, *assumed power* May 27, 1960.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
(May 28, 1960)

Names as spelt in Turkish characters.

Prime Minister, Gen. Cemal Gürsel.
Minister of State, Amil Artus.
National Defence, Gen. Fahri Özdilek.
Interior, Maj.-Gen. Muharrem Ihsan Kiziloglu.
Foreign Affairs, Selim Sarper.
Finance, Ekrem Alican.
National Education, Prof. Fehmi Yavuz.
Communications, Brig. General Sitki Ulay.

TURKISH EMBASSY IN LONDON
69 Portland Place, W.1.
[Langham: 5326]
Chancery: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
[Sloane: 2219]

Turkish Ambassador in London (vacant).
Counsellors, Haluk Cura; Berduk Olgaçay.
1st Secretaries, Erdem Erner; Behiç Hazar; Nusret Aktan.
2nd Secretaries, Saip Sungurtekin; Reşat Arim; Yüksel Söylemez; Mustafa Vardar; Üner Kirdar; Cemal Oguz; Salih Karaca.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Mithat Uler.
Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Ibrahim Ildir.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sadi Koçaş.
Commercial Counsellor, Hüsnü Sabuncuoglu.
Asst. do., Atalay Sancar.
Press Attaché, Yusuf Sitki Mardin.
Asst. do., Ilhan Cevik; Münci Giz.
Cultural Attaché, Omer Mart.
Asst. do., Miss Latife Huban Üçüncü.
Attachés, Burhanettin Karadag; Ugur Ertan; Nihat Altan; Riza Çoban.
Consulate-General, 46 Rutland Gate, S.W.7.
Consul, Muammer Tuncel.
Vice-Consul, Ildeniz Divanlioglu.
Consulate-General in Liverpool, 465 Sefton House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool 2.
Consul-General, Kemal Cenani.
Vice-Consul, Miss Jale Yigit.

Area and Population.—The Turks belong to the Turanian Race, which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns, and the Turki of Central Asia. Their numbers probably exceed 50,000,000, with the same language, religion and culture, but the actual Turkish State occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia. Under the Seljuks (Turkish rulers in Anatolia) the conquest of Asia Minor was completed in the 11th century. The Seljuks were succeeded, early in the 14th century, by the Osmanli dynasty, which remained in power until the War of 1914–18.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries the Ottoman Empire was one of the strongest Powers in the world, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Adriatic and Hungary, and from the Indian Ocean to Morocco and the Sudan. It comprised Asia Minor, part of Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Balkan States and the whole of Arabia. The Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Ægean were dominated by Turkish ships, and the Ottoman dominions included not only the Byzantine Empire, but the greater part of the whole Roman Empire.

Turkey now extends from Adrianople to Transcaucasia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq. The sixth general census of population was held in October 1955. The results of the last four counts are:—

Year	Population
Oct., 1940	17,820,950
Oct., 1945	18,790,174
Oct., 1950	20,936,524
Oct., 1955	24,111 773

Turkey in Europe (9,256 sq. miles, population 2,262,023 in 1955) consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul (Constantinople) and Edirne (Adrianople), and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Istanbul and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (285,246 sq. miles, population 21,849,755 in 1955), comprises the whole of Asia Minor or *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient), and extends from the Ægean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Soviet Armenia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq. The former Turkish Sanjak of Alexandretta (latterly known as the Republic of Hatay), was ceded by France on July 23, 1939, having formed part of Mandated Syria since 1922.

Government.—For two centuries before the War of 1914–18, disintegration had reduced the power and extent of the Turkish Empire, and after that War its boundaries were still further restricted, Iraq, Syria and Arabia passing into other hands. Sultan Mehmed VI., the last of the Osmanli rulers, fled from Constantinople to Malta on Nov. 20, 1922, and the Sultanate was abolished by the National Assembly. On Oct. 29, 1923,* the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal (later known as Kemal Atatürk) President. Following the introduction of a multi-party régime in 1945, the Democratic Party was returned to power in 1950 and re-elected in 1954 and 1957. On May 27, 1960, the D.P. Government was overthrown by the Turkish Armed Forces which now rule through the Committee of National Union, a body of 38 military officers which has replaced the old Grand National Assembly. The Committee has stated that it will hand over power as soon as possible to a civil government elected under a new electoral law which is now under preparation, together with a revised constitution. Turkey is divided for administrative purposes into 67 *vilayet* with sub-divisions into *kaza* and *nahiye*. Each *vilayet* has a governor (*vali*) and elective council.

* TURKISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—Oct. 29 is observed throughout the Republic as a National Holiday.

Religion and Education.—The majority of the inhabitants are Moslems. There are numerous Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) in Istanbul (Constantinople) and a considerable number of Jews. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. There are elementary, secondary and vocational schools.

In 1955 there were over 17,800 primary schools, with about 1,877,000 pupils. There are two universities at Istanbul (one being a Technical University), two at Ankara (including the recently-founded Middle East Technical University), one at Izmir and one at Erzerum (the Atatürk University). The expenditure allocated to education in the 1958 budget was £T476,554,258.

Language and Literature.—Osmanli or Ottoman Turkish is one of the Turanian languages spoken from Macedonia to Siberia. Until 1926 this language was written in Arabic script, but in that year the Roman alphabet was substituted for use in official correspondence and in 1928 for universal use, with Arabic numerals as used throughout Europe. Mainly as a consequence of this change the percentage of Turks who can read and write is rising steadily. Ancient Turkish literature aped the Arabic manner, but the revolution of 1908 was followed by a popular reaction against the writings of the past (which appealed only to a small class) and led to the introduction of a native literature free from foreign influences and adapted to the understanding of the people. The vehicle first employed was the newspaper, printed in the neo-Latin alphabet, with supplements for prose and dramatic fiction, poetry and literary criticism. The leading Turkish newspapers are centred in Ankara and Istanbul, although most provincial towns have their own daily papers. There are foreign language papers in French, Greek and English and numerous magazines and weeklies on various subjects.

Production and Industry.—Although it is estimated that 16 per cent. of the country is entirely unproductive and only 16 per cent. fully arable, agriculture provides a livelihood for 75 per cent. of the population and the economy is based extensively on the export of agriculture products. Agriculture is still largely primitive, but is being modernized at an accelerated pace. The principal crops are cereals, cotton, tobacco, sultanas and figs, pulses, oilseeds, valonea, hazel-nuts, opium, sugar beet, and many varieties of fruit. Since 1949, when there were only 4 sugar factories in Turkey, the country has become self-supporting in sugar, and has a margin for export. There are now 18 sugar factories, with others under construction. With the important exception of wheat, which is grown mostly on the arid Central Anatolian Plateau, most of the crops are grown on the fertile littoral. Tobacco, sultana and fig cultivation is centred at Izmir (Smyrna), where substantial quantities of cotton are also grown. The main cotton area is the Cukurova Plain around Adana. In 1958 it was estimated that there were more than 65,300,000 head of livestock, including camels, horses, donkeys and mules. Animal by-products include wool, hides and skins, and mohair. The forests which lie between the littoral plain and the Anatolian Plateau, contain beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple. During recent years the Government has attempted, so far not altogether successfully, to combat the depredations of peasant and goat which threaten to destroy the existing forests within the next 25 years.

Turkey's second most important industry is based on her considerable mineral wealth, which is, however, as yet comparatively unexploited. The most important developments are in coal, lignite, iron ore and chrome mining and fair quantities of copper, manganese, lead and sulphur are also produced together with other minerals in only small quantities. Working mainly through the State-owned Eti (mining) and Sumer (industry) Banks, great strides have been made during recent years in industrializing the country. The share of private industry is increasing. Developments include the expansion of the iron and steel works at Karabuk and other factories and plants for the production of textiles, paper, pulp, cement, artificial silk, sugar, leather goods, glassware, heavy chemicals, artificial fertilizers, canned goods, wines and spirits, vegetable oils, soap and refined sulphur. Legislation was passed in 1954 to encourage the investment of foreign capital in Turkey and to permit the exploitation of Turkey's petroleum resources by foreign companies. At the end of 1959, 20 American, British, German and Turkish companies were prospecting for oil in Turkey. Production of oil by the Turkish Petroleum Administration, from the Raman-Garzan field in Eastern Turkey, amounted to 372,476 tons in 1959.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The complete network became the property of the State Railways Administration in 1948. The total length in operation is about 7,805 km. Construction, started in 1937 and at present in progress, includes the line to the Persian border (Elazig-Kotur) the Iraq frontier line (Diyarbakir-Cizre), the conversion of the Erzerum-Sarikamis line from narrow gauge to normal, and various branch lines in the Gaziantep and Zonguldak areas. The total length of these additions is to be 1,176 km., of which about 350 km. have been completed at a cost of over £T125,000,000. A 15-year plan for the addition of a further 2,310 km. of railway at a cost of £T800,000,000, which was produced in 1947, has now been shelved—possibly because of the prior claims of the 9-year programme for the construction and improvement of roads and highways. Efforts are however being made to increase rolling stock and locomotives. During 1958 the railways carried 85,422,000 passengers, 15,000,000 tons of freight and 2,600,000 head of livestock.

Roads.—In September, 1948, a 9-year road construction programme was started, involving the construction, reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of a national highway system totalling 24,300 kilometres of all-weather standard roads. Much progress has been made with the help of mechanized road building equipment from American aid sources. At the end of 1957 there were 20,760 kilometres of road open to traffic throughout the year (13,328 km. in 1950), and 22,690 kilometres under regular maintenance. The total number of motor vehicles in 1958 was 86,104 (1950, 29,118).

Posts.—In 1952 there were 46,109 km. of telegraph lines, 2,097 post and telegraph offices. 121,603 telephones were in use in Turkey in 1956.

Shipping.—The strength of the Turkish Merchant Navy at the beginning of 1956 was 1,510 vessels totalling about 752,000 tons, of which just under half is owned by the State Shipping Administration.

Civil Aviation.—The State Airlines operate all internal services and have services to Athens, Beirut, Nicosia, Rome and Frankfurt, while most of the leading foreign airlines, including British European Airways, operate services to Istanbul and some also to Ankara. The State Airlines fleet is composed of Vickers *Viscounts*, *Dakotas* and D.H.

Herons. The airports at Istanbul, Ankara and Adana have been improved to P.I.A.C.O. (Class B) standard and a sum of £T45,000,000 is being spent on ten other new airfields in Turkey. In addition nine military airfields, costing £T160,000,000, are being constructed by N.A.T.O.

FINANCE	1960–61
Revenue (Budget)	£T7,281,695,000
Expenditure (Budget) (Ordinary)	4,638,486,305
(Investment)	2,643,208,695
Debt (November, 1959):—	
Internal funded	£T1,067,218
Internal floating	2,412,563
External funded	3,596,404
External floating	924,356

The Turkish *Lira*, or £T. (of 100 *Kurus*, each of 40 *Paras*) has a nominal value of 7·84 to the £ and 2·80 to the U.S. Dollar, but on August 4, 1958, a system of premiums for exports and imports was introduced, and the effective rate for most transactions is now 25·20=£1 or 9=$1 U.S.

TRADE	1958	1959
Total imports	£T882,300,000	£T1,239,400,000
Total exports	692,400,000	994,300,000
Imports from U.K.	£10,225,019	£15,739,329
Exports to U.K.	6,952,280	14,251,101

The imports include iron and steel, machinery and spares, petroleum products, cotton textiles, wool and woollen yarns, agricultural machinery, locomotives, motor vehicles and pharmaceuticals: the exports include tobacco, cotton, dried fruit, cement, sugar, livestock, chrome oilseeds, opium and valonea.

The principal imports from United Kingdom are iron and steel goods, machinery, tractors, motor lorries and chemicals; the principal exports to United Kingdom are tobacco, mohair, nuts, figs and raisins.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (1955 census), of 353,170 and now estimated to exceed 500,000. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple (now in ruins), dedicated to Augustus, contains the *Monumentum* (*Marmor*) *Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. A new city has been laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. ΨISTANBUL (Constantinople), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire in A.D. 364; estimated population, 1,214,616. Istanbul contains the celebrated Mosque of St. Sophia, since 1934 a museum of Byzantine and Turkish art. Other cities are ΨIzmir (Smyrna) 286,310; Adana 172,465; Bursa (Brusa) 131,366; Eskisehir 122,755; Gaziantep 97,144; Konya 93,125; Kayseri (Caesarea) 81,127 and Erzerum 69,499.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent and star.

BRITISH EMBASSY
(Ankara)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas Burrows, K.C.M.G. (1958) £5,000
Minister, F. D. W. Brown, C.M.G.
Commercial Counsellor, C. B. B. Heathcote-Smith.
1st Secretaries, L. M. Minford; M. M. Firth, C.B.E.; R. A. Hibbert; P. Joy; A. H. Spire.
2nd Secretaries, D. N. Lane; A. H. Wyatt; D. J. Melliar Smith; R. J. O'Neill.
3rd Secretary, Miss S. J. S. Carter.
Naval Attaché, Capt. N. Dixon, R.N.
Military Attaché, Brigadier E. C. Mitford, M.C.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. P. C. Webb, D.F.C.
Cultural Attaché, E. W. F. Tomlin, O.B.E.
Information Officer, C. J. Treadwell.
Asst. Information Officer H. Blair, M.B.E.
Administrative Officer and Consul, H. N. Walmsley.
Asst. do., N. McGregor.
Archivist, D. J. Young.
Accountant, G. C. Horner.
Chaplin, Rev. C. W. Piper.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Istanbul* and *Izmir* (*Smyrna*).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, E. W. F. Tomlin, O.B.E., 7 Ziya Gökalp Caddesi, Yenisehir, Ankara.
There is also a centre at Istanbul.
BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, Ankara.—*Director*, Seton Lloyd, C.B.E., F.S.A.
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TURKEY, 4/5 Buldanioğlu Han, No. 246 Necati Bey Caddesi, Galata, Istanbul (Postal Address, P.K.190 Galata, Istanbul).
Chairman, R. G. Lawson. *Secretary*, N. Covey.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Egypt and Syria

President, Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser (*elected* Feb. 21, 1958).

Vice Presidents

Abdel Latif el-Baghdadi (*E*); Field Marshal Abdel Hakin Amer (*E*); Nureddin Kuhala (*S*).

Cabinet.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi.
War, Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer.
Industry, Aziz Sidky.
Education and Local Governments.—Maj. Kamal el Din Hussein.
Culture and National Guidance, Sabet el Aris.
Religious Affairs, Kamal Rifaat.
Presidential Affairs, Wing Cdr. Ali Sabry.
Wakfs, Yousef Mousahem.
Finance, Hassan Abbas Zaki (*E*); Fakher el-Kayal (*S*).
Interior, Zakaria Mohieddin (*E*); Col. Abdel Hamid Sarraj (*S*) (*and Chairman, Syrian Regional Cabinet*).
Health, Nureddin Tarraf (*E*); Shawkhat Kanawati (*S*).
Justice, Ahmad Husin (*E*).
Public Works, Abdul Sharbassi (*E*); Nureddin Kuhala (*S*).
Rural and Municipal Affairs, Mohammed Abu Nosseir (*E*); Maj. Ahmed Abdel Karim (*S*).
Agrarian Reform, Col. Ahmed Heneidi.
Trade and Economy, Abdel Moneim el-Kaissouny (*E*); Dr. Husni Sawwaf (*S*).
Agriculture, Said Marei (*E*); Ahmed Yunis (*S*).
Communications, Dr. Mustafa Khalil (*E*); Col. Amin Nafouri (*S*).
Planning, Hussein Shafei (*and Social Affairs*, *E*); Hassan Jubarrah (*S*).
Labour and Social Affairs (*Syria*), Col. Akram Deiry.
Supply, Col. Jamal Soufi (*S*).
Minister of State (*Presidental Affairs*), Col. Jado Ezzedin (*S*).

EMBASSY IN LONDON
75 South Audley Street, W.1.
Chargé d' Affaires, Kamal Khalil.

Constitution.—The United Arab Republic came into being on Feb. 1, 1958, and the union of Egypt and Syria was confirmed by a plebiscite held simultaneously in Egypt and Syria. A provisional constitution, based on 17 principles was announced on Feb. 5, under which legislative authority in the Republic was to be vested in a National Assembly chosen by the President, with the condition that half its members would be selected from the existing Egyptian and Syrian Chambers. Executive power is vested in the President, assisted by Ministers appointed by himself. The President will select heads of Regional Councils. The provisional constitution included statements that the Republic would be a "Presidential democracy" with a common flag, common people and a common army; it provided that all laws in Egypt and Syria would remain valid within the districts prescribed for them at the time of issue, though subject to later modification or annulment; private property would be safeguarded and not subject to confiscation without due compensation; existing public services and administration would remain as they are until re-organized by Presidential decree; the independence of the judiciary would be guaranteed and all international treaties concluded by Egypt and Syria would remain valid. The 17 provisions were expanded on March 5, when a list of 75 articles was proclaimed, including a new provision that the President could dismiss one or more vice-presidents and that the National Assembly would have the right to pass a vote of no confidence in a Minister. Four Vice-Presidents were nominated on March 6, together with the new Cabinet. The first parliament, consisting of 400 Egyptian and 200 Syrian deputies, appointed by the President, was opened on July 21, 1960. A number of the deputies had been members of the former separate national assemblies of Egypt and Syria.

CAPITAL.—Cairo (pop. 2,100,486).

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes of black, white and red with two green stars in the white stripe.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Kasr-el-Doubara, Garden City, Cairo.
Chargé d'Affaires, C. T. Crowe, C.M.G., (1959)
Counsellors, G. G. Arthur; P. H. G. Wright.
Counsellor (Commercial), J. R. Wraight.
1st Secretary, A. E. Davidson.

BRITISH COUNCIL
Representative, I. H. Williams (*acting*).

EGYPT
(Misr)

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 1,000,000 square kilometres (386,112 square miles), the inhabited area being only 35,168 square kilometres (13,578 square miles), with a population enumerated in June, 1954, as 22,651,000 (including nomads).

There are three distinct elements in the native population. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*fellāh*—ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *Fellahin* have been mainly of the Moslem faith since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but there are about 1,000,000 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians in Egypt. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated end of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouin and Nubians are Moslems.

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (*a*) the valley and delta of the Nile, (*b*) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (*c*) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberged (or St. John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is coterminous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast 10 kilometres N.W. of Sollûm to the latitude of Siwa and thence due S. along the 25th meridian to the parallel of 22° N. (the N. boundary of the Sudan) at 'Uweinat Mountain. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15′ E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *feddâns* (12,431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *feddâns* (1,039 square miles), a total of 8,308,000 *feddâns* (13,470 square miles).

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The *Nile* has a total length of 4,160 miles. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*, an arid region, containing some depressions, whose springs irrigate small areas known as *Oases*, of which the principal, from S.E. to N.W., are known as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great backbone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westwards from Ethiopia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by *wadis* (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs.

Religions.—At the Census of 1947 there were 19,037,984 Moslems, 1,273,371 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians, 50,200 Roman Catholics, 103,256 other Christians (Protestant and Reformed Churches), and 65,639 Jews. The chief Moslem religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gami el Azhar* and the *Mufti al Diyar al Misriyyah*.

Government.—From 30 B.C. to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D.

640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811 and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arábi *Pasha*), assumed alarming proportions and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation until 1936 (*see* below).

During the War of 1914–18 a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared (Dec. 18, 1914) and Khedive Abbas Hilmi was deposed. He was succeeded by Hussein Kamel, with the title of Sultan, who died Oct. 9, 1917, being succeeded by his brother, Ahmed Fuad. The British Protectorate terminated on Feb. 28, 1922, and Sultan Ahmed Fuad was proclaimed King of Egypt. Following closely on the accession of King Farouk, the *Anglo-Egyptian Treaty* was signed in London (Aug. 26, 1936); the military occupation by British troops was terminated and Ambassadors were duly accredited at the Courts of St. James's and Cairo.

The security of Egypt was threatened after the outbreak of war in 1939 and reinforcements were sent from Britain and the Dominions. Axis troops invaded Egypt in 1940 and fierce fighting ensued, with Allied victories and reverses, until the decisive victory in "The Battle of Egypt" (Oct.–Nov. 1942) drove the enemy out of the country. In July, 1952, following a military *coup d'etat*, King Farouk abdicated in favour of his infant son, who became King Ahmed Fuad II. In June, 1953, however, Gen. Neguib's military council deposed the young king, and declared Egypt a Republic, Gen. Neguib himself assuming the Presidency. In November, 1954, General Neguib was deposed by Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser and the military council. On June 23, 1956, Col. Nasser assumed office as President, after an election at which voting was compulsory, and he was the only candidate. Following the establishment of the United Arab Republic (*see* above), Col. Nasser was elected its first President on Feb. 21, 1958.

Agriculture.—The principal crops grown during *Seifi* (summer) are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and sorgho (maize). *Nili* (flood) part of *Seifi*, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally begins in July; the principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) begins in November and ends in June; the principal crops are cereals, bersim (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Sheilal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line to the frontier at Sollûm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.). There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 883 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Roads and Caravan Routes.—A sea coast motor road exists from Alexandria to Mersa Matruh, with an extension along the coast to Sollûm and thence to connect with the coast road in Libya. The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—Ψ Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollûm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga and Qoseir on the Red Sea.

Currency.—£E (Egyptian *pound* of 100 *piastres*) = £1 0s. 6½*d.* sterling. Rate of Exchange—(*Buying*) *Piastres* 97·40 = £1; (*Selling*) *Piastres* 97·60 = £1. (*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K...	£12,819,179	£13,785,771
Exports to U.K.	2,027,568	4,348,158

The principal imports are textiles, metals, and manufactures thereof, coal and coke, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, foodstuffs, timber and wood and paper. The exports are principally raw cotton, rice, mineral products and onions.

CAIRO, the capital (population 1947, 2,100,485) stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century.

Ψ ALEXANDRIA (pop. 1947, 928,237), founded 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt and a centre of Hellenic culture which vied with Athens herself. Its great *pharos* (lighthouse), 480 feet high, with a lantern burning resinous wood, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." Other towns are: Tanta (139,965), Ψ Port Said (178,432), Mansura (102,709), Asyût (90,378), Faiyûm (74,314), Zagazig (82,912), Mahalla el Kubra (115,509), Damanhur (84,983), Minya (69,667), Ψ Suez (108,250), Beni Suef (57,464), Ψ Damietta (68,520), Giza (53,620).

FLAG: Green, with white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London: transit *via* Trieste, 5 days; *viâ* Marseilles, 6 days.

SYRIA

Area and Population.—The Republic of Syria is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire, with an estimated area of 70,800 sq. miles and a population (1954) of

3,655,904, Arabic speaking and mainly Moslems. Syria includes the districts of Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Lattakieh, Deir-ez-zor, Hassetché, Soueida (Jebel Druze) and Deraa. It is bounded on the north by Turkey, on the east by Iraq, on the south by Jordan and Israel, and on the west by the Lebanon and thence northwards by the Mediterranean to the Turkish frontier. The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch (Turkey). The Euphrates crosses the northern boundary near Jerablus and flows through north-eastern Syria to the boundary of Iraq.

Archaeology, etc.—Syria is rich in historical remains. Damascus (*Dimishq ash-Sham*) is the most ancient city in the world, having an existence as a city for over 4,000 years. It is situated on the river Abana (now known as Barada), in an oasis at the eastern foot of the Anti-Lebanon, and at the edge of the wide sandy desert which stretches to the Euphrates. The city contains the Omayyed Mosque, the Tomb of Saladin, and the "Street Called Straight" (Acts ix, 11), while to the North-East is the Roman outpost of Dmeir and further east is Palmyra.

On the Mediterranean coast at Amrit are ruins of the Phoenician town of Marath, where the *tell* has been found and is being excavated and also ruins of Crusaders' fortresses at Markab, Sahyoun, and Krak des Chevaliers. At Tartous (also on the coast) the cathedral of Our Lady of Syria, built by the Knight Templars in the XII–XIII century is being restored as a muscum.

Hittite cities, dating from 2,000 to 1,500 B.C., have recently been explored on the west bank of the Euphrates at Terablus and Kadesh and also on the Orontes at Atchara, near Antioch.

Government.—Syria, which had been under French mandate since the 1914–18 war, became an independent Republic during the 1939–45 war. The first independently elected Parliament met on August 17, 1943, but foreign troops were in part occupation until April, 1946. Syria remained an independent Republic until February, 1958, when it became part of the United Arab Republic (*see* above).

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal source of production; wheat and barley are the main cereal crops, but the cotton crop is the highest in value. Tobacco is grown in the maritime plain in Sahel, the Sahyoun and the Djebleh district of Lattakia; skins and hides, leather goods, wool and silk, textiles, cement, vegetable oil and copper and brass utensils are locally produced. Mineral wealth is small and oil prospecting has not proved successful, but some revenue is derived from the Kirkuk–Banias oil pipeline and the pipeline from the oilfields of Saudi-Arabia to Sidon in Lebanon (Tapline).

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (*see* Arabia), but a few villages still speak Aramaic, the language spoken by Christ and the Apostles. There are 25 daily newspapers and 30 periodicals in Arabic published in Damascus and 17 daily newspapers and 25 periodicals in the provinces.

Education.—Education in Syria is under State control and, although many of the schools are privately owned, they all follow a common system and syllabus. Elementary education is free at State Schools, and is compulsory from the age of seven. Secondary education is not compulsory and is free only at the State Schools. Because of the shortage of places, entry to these State Schools is competitive. The Syrian University, founded in 1923, has faculties of law, medicine, engineering, science, arts and a Higher Teachers' Training College. Approximately 10 per cent. of all students receive scholarships, and at the present time Palestinian refugees are admitted free. The rest pay fees.

Communications.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut in the Lebanon to Damascus, connecting at Rayak (Lebanon) with the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli (in the Lebanon) through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. From Damascus the Hejaz railway runs southwards to Jordan. All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads of varying quality. The trans-desert route from Damascus to Baghdad is covered by the Nairn Bus Service in fourteen hours. A small internal air service operates between Damascus and Aleppo, and between Aleppo and Qamichliyé, and Aleppo, Lattakia and Damascus.

Currency.—The monetary unit is the Syrian paper pound (£*Syr.*). In February 1955, the Syrian gold pound was returned to circulation at an official rate of £*Syr.* 26·75. The official rates of exchange are £*Syr.* 6·13=£1 sterling, buying, and £*Syr.* 6·19=£1 sterling, selling. The free market rate is used for all ordinary commercial transactions. In May, 1956, it was approximately £*Syr.* 9·8=£1 sterling. (*See also* p. 84.)

TRADE

Principal Imports.—Gold, textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, agricultural equipment, machinery of all kinds and electrical material, base metals and wares thereof, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, wood and its manufactures, live animals and animal products, vegetable products, rubber products.

Principal Exports.—Textile materials and manufactures (including raw cotton and wool), cereals and vegetable products, live animals and animal products, raw hides and skins, prepared foods, gold.

The value of Syria's foreign trade at the free rate of exchange, was:—

	1955
Imports	£*Syr.*676,887,000
Exports	430,528,000
	1958 1959
Imports from U.K.	£7,912,750 £6,635,885
Exports to U.K.	1,421,491 1,762,066

CHIEF TOWNS.—Damascus (population 372,708) is the capital of Syria, other important towns being Aleppo (population 380,919), Homs (261,904) and Hama (155,671), and the principal port of the Syrian Republic is ΨLattakia (105,363). The principal town of Jebel Druze is Soueida (Black), built in mid-19th century by refugees from Lebanon from stones of the ruined Nabatean city of Soada and of blocks of local black basalt.

SYRIAN FLAG: Green over white, over black horizontal bands, with three red stars on central white band.

URUGUAY

(República Oriental del Uruguay)

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATE

Sr. Benito Nardone (*President*, 1960–March, 1961); Dr. Martin R. Echegoyen; Dr. Eduardo Victor Haedo; Dr. Justo M. Alonso; Dr. Alberto Artagaveytia; Sr. Faustino Harrison; Sr. Ledo Arroyo Torres; Ing. Manuel Rodriguez Correa; Sr. César Batlle Pacheco.

Minister of Interior, Sr. Carlos V. Puig (*acting*).
Foreign Affairs, Sr. Homero Martinez Montero.
National Defence, General Cipriano Olivera.
Finance, Sr. Juan E. Azzini.
Public Works, Sr. Luis Giannattasio.
Public Health, Dr. Carlos Stajano.

Public Instruction and Social Welfare, Dr. Eduardo Pons Echeverry.
Industries and Labour, Sr. Angel Maria Gianola.
Livestock and Agriculture, Sr. Carlos V. Puig.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1
[Kensington: 8835]

Ambassador in London (vacant).
Minister-Counsellor and Consul-General, Señor Don Marcos Brondi.
Counsellor, Señor Don Gustavo Magariños.
Secretary, Señor Don Guy P. Nery.
Secretary and Consul, Señor Don Carlos A. Ghiringhelli.

Area and Population.—The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25′—57° 42′ W., with an area of 72,180 square miles, and an estimated population of 3,000,000, almost entirely white and predominantly of Spanish and Italian descent. Most Uruguayans are Roman Catholics. There is complete freedom of religion and no church is established by the State.

Physical Features.—The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which cross the Brazilian boundary and extend southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the *Rio Uruguay*. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Queguay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merin. The climate is reasonably healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic. The winter is, on the whole, mild, but cold spells, characterized by icy winds from the South Polar regions, are experienced in June, July and August. Rainfall is regular throughout the year, but there are occasional droughts.

Government.—Uruguay—or the *Banda Oriental*, as this territory lying on the eastern bank of the Uruguay River was then called—resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. In 1825, the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom. Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated.

A new Constitution was approved and brought into force on March 1, 1952, whereby the executive power is discharged by a National Council of State composed of nine members, elected every four years and assisted by nine ministers. The members of the National Council of State are eligible for re-election after four years have elapsed since the date on which their mandate ceased. The Legislature consists of a Chamber of 99 deputies and of a Senate of 30 members, elected for four years by all adult male and female citizens who can read and write. Elections for the National Council of State and the legislature took place in November, 1958. They were won by the Partido Nacional after 93 years in opposition and the new government took office on March 1, 1959.

The Republic is divided into 19 Departments each with a chief of police and a Departmental Council. The most important cities of the interior are Salto and Paysandu, both situated on the River Uruguay, which forms the main line of division from Argentina.

Production and Industry.—Wheat, barley, maize, linseed, sunflower seed and rice are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of cattle and sheep, the wool of which is of excellent quality. The 1956 livestock census showed figures of 8,154,109 cattle, 22,954,230 sheep, 667,251 horses, 258,980 hogs, 5,568,451 poultry and 511,547 milch cows. In addition to the meat packing industry, textiles and wine and beer are of importance. The development of local industry continues and during and since the Second World War, in addition to the greatly augmented textile industry, marked expansion in local production is notable in respect of tyres, sheet-glass, three-ply wood, cement, leather-curing, beet-sugar, edible oils and the refining of petroleum and petroleum products. There are no mineral deposits of importance.

Communications.—There are about 5,000 miles of national highways, and about 7,508 miles of telegraph, with 48,375 miles of telephones.

In 1955 there were about 1,828 miles of standard gauge railway in use in Uruguay. A national Corporation was formed to administer the railway systems purchased by the Government from four British companies in 1948.

Civil aviation is developing rapidly. An internal airline, PLUNA, which is now owned by the State, runs a daily passenger and limited freight service to the principal capitals of the interior, and also runs services to Southern Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina. International passenger and freight services are maintained by American, South American and European airlines. The airport of Carrasco lies 12 miles outside Montevideo.

Education and Social Services.—Uruguay is one of the most advanced of the South American states, with old-age pensions, maternity and child welfare centres, accident insurance, etc. Primary education is compulsory and free, with about 250,000 pupils in 1,800 state schools and technical and trade schools, and evening courses for adult education. In 1957 there were 50,650 pupils in secondary schools including 9,700 in the 11 State *liceos* of the capital. The University at Montevideo (founded in 1849) had, in 1950, 8,540 students enrolled in its ten faculties.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic. Modern literature has provided some authors with international reputations and the literature of Spain is accessible in all public libraries. Over one-third of the nation lives in the capital and all the main daily newspapers are published there.

FINANCE

The budget for 1959 was *pesos* 899·2 million (revenue) and *pesos* 841·5 million (expenditure). A draft Bill for the budget for the period 1960–64 was presented to Parliament in March, 1960, providing for an estimated revenue of Ur.$1,412 million for 1960, rising to Ur.$1,962 million by 1963. Expenditure is estimated at Ur.$1,389 million increasing to Ur.$1,962 million during the same period.

	Ur.$
Internal Debt (February, 1960)	1,531,495,917
External Debt (February, 1960)	83,931,667

The monetary unit is the *peso*. By a law dated December 17, 1959, the nominal value of the *peso* was reduced from 0·585 grammes of fine gold to 0·136719 grammes of pure gold of a standard value of 900 milésimos of fine gold giving a parity of *pesos* 6·50 to the *U.S. dollar*. The circulating medium is, however, the paper *peso* which at the free rate of exchange has a value of about 8*d*. The rate for the £ in June, 1960, was about *pesos* 31·99 (buying) and for the U.S. *dollar pesos* 11.43 (buying).

TRADE

	1958	1959
Total imports	$U.S.134,649,377	$U.S.170,000,000
Total exports	138,621,793	97,797,939
Imports from U.K.	£2,816,134	£3,366,102
Exports to U.K.	8,390,693	6,023,986

The exports are principally animal and agricultural products, and include frozen and canned meat, wool, hides, wheat, hair, tallow, poultry, sunflower-seed oil and linseed oil; the imports are principally machinery, motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants, raw materials, construction materials, timber, foodstuffs and beverages. Textile imports are declining with the growth of local industry. The principal imports from the U.K. are machinery, motor vehicles, hardware, yarns and chemicals.

CAPITAL, Montevideo. Pop. (Dec. 1956), 922,885. Other centres are Canelones (182,000), ΨSalto (78,000), ΨPaysandu (70,000), Rivera (40,000), ΨMercedes (23,000), ΨColonia (12,000), and ΨFray Bentos (10,000).

FLAG: Four blue and five white horizontal stripes (surcharged with rising sun on a white ground in the top corner, next flagstaff).

Time of transit from London to Montevideo, by air, 24 hours (B.O.A.C. Comet).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(*Residence*, Calle Jorge Canning 2491, Parque Battle y Ordoñez, Montevideo)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Malcolm Siborne Henderson, C.M.G. (1957) £3,800
Chancery, Calle Rincon 454, 5° piso.
1st Secretary and Consul, C. M. Rose.
1st Secretary (Commercial), J. L. Taylor.
2nd Secretary, S. de Mowbray.
2nd Secretary and Information Officer, B. Coleman.
Vice-Consul, E. G. Toomer.
Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. F. D. Halford, D.S.C., R.N.
Labour Attaché, J. M. Carlin.
Archivist, J. P. Philips.
Administration Officer, D. Reed.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Montevideo* and *Fray Bentos*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. B. Forster, Avenida Agraciada 1464 1er Piso, Montevideo.

ANGLO-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE, Avenida Agraciada 1464, 1er Piso, Montevideo—*Director*, H. B. Forster.

There are branch Institutes at Salto, Paysandu, Fray Bentos, Rivera, Las Piedras, Melo, Trinidad and Treinta y Tres.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Calle Cerrito 507, *Montevideo*.

U.S.S.R.

(Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik = Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

(August, 1960)

(K.P.S.S.=Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza)

Presidium of the Central Committee, A. B. Aristov; L. I. Brezhnev; Mrs. Ye. A. Furtseva; N. G. Ignatov; N. S. Khrushchev; A. N. Kosygin; F. R. Kozlov; O. W. Kuusinen; A. I. Mikoyan; N. A. Mukhitdinov; N. V. Podgorny; D. S. Polyansky; N. M. Shvernik; M. A. Suslov (*full members*). J. E. Kalnberzin; A. P. Kirilenko; D. S. Korotchenko; K. T. Mazurov; V. P. Mzhavanadze; M. G. Pervukhin; P. N. Pospelov (*candidates for membership*).
Secretaries of the Central Committee, N. S. Khrushchev (*1st*) (*elected September 13, 1953*); F. R. Kozlov; O. W. Kuusinen; N. A. Mukhitdinov; M. A. Suslov.
Party Control Committee, N. M. Shvernik (*Chairman*); I. P. Boitsov; P. T. Komarov (*Vice-Chairmen*).

GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Presidum of the Supreme Soviet (=Council) of the U.S.S.R.

President, Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev (*elected* May 7, 1960).
Secretary, M. P. Georgadze.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Chairman, Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev, *appointed* March 27, 1958.
First Vice-Chairmen, A. N. Kosygin; A. I. Mikoyan.
Vice-Chairmen, N. G. Ignatov; V. N. Novikov; D. F. Ustinov; A. F. Zasyadko.

MINISTERS

Agriculture, V. V. Matskevich.
Communications, N. D. Psurtsev.
Construction of Power Stations, I. T. Novikov.
Culture, Mrs. Ye. A. Furtseva.
Defence, Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky.
Finance, V. F. Garbuzov.
Foreign Affairs, A. A. Gromyko.
Foreign Trade, N. S. Patolichev.
Geological Prospecting and Mineral Wealth Protection, P. Ya. Antropov.
Higher and Technical Secondary Education, V. P. Yelyutin.
Medium Machine-Building (Nuclear Weapons), Ye. P. Slavsky.
Merchant Marine, V. G. Bakayev.
Public Health, S. V. Kurashov.
Railways, B. P. Beshchev.
Transport Development, Ye. F. Kozhevnikov.
Officials of ministerial rank, N. A. Dygay; V. E. Dymshits; A. A. Goreglyad; A. A. Ishkov; I. G. Kabanov; G. S. Khlamov; M. V. Khrunichev; A. I. Kostousov; M. A. Lesechko; Ye. S. Novoselov; G. V. Perov; N. I. Strokin; V. P. Zotov.
Chairmen of Committees, Councils and Boards forming part of the Council of Ministers:
State Planning (Gosplan), V. N. Novikov.
Soviet (=Civil Service) Control, G. V. Yenyutin.
Labour and Wages, A. P. Volkov.
Vocational and Technical Education, G. I. Zelenko.
Science and Technology, K. D. Petukhov.
Automation and Machine-Building, A. I. Kostousov.
Aircraft Industry, P. V. Dementyev.
Defence Equipment, K. N. Rudnev.
Radio and Electronics, V. D. Kalmykov.
Shipbuilding, B. Ye. Butoma.

Chemistry, V. S. Fedorov.
Building, V. A. Kucherenko.
Grain Products, L. R. Korniets.
External Economic Relations, S. A. Skachkov.
External Cultural Relations, G. A. Zhukov.
State Security (K.G.B.), A. N. Shelepin.
State Bank, I. K. Korovushkin.
Central Statistical Board, V. N. Starovsky.
Science and Economics, A. F. Zasyadko.

The Prime-Ministers of the 15 constituent Republics belong *ex officio* to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. (*see* their names under the individual Republics, *below*).

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN LONDON
13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.
[Bayswater: 3628]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Alexander Alexeevich Soldatov (1960).
Counsellors, V. A. Loginov; N. B. Korovin; L. S. Tolokonnikov; D. F. Safonov; V. I. Yarotsky; A. G. Pavlov; D. G. Stepanov.
1st Secretaries, A. G. Vislykh; A. V. Krasov; G. Z. Ioanisyan; N. P. Karpekov; V. S. Safronchuk; M. S. Almasov; A. A. Kudinov.
2nd Secretaries, N. B. Litvinov; L. A. Rogov; I. P. Glazkov; M. V. Chizhov; Y. B. Teplov; I. V. Milovidov; V. A. Dozhdalev; B. A. Averyanov; N. A. Klasashvili; G. I. Stepanov; V. I. Generalov; V. P. Gusarov.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. I. P. Efimov.
Air Attaché, Col. F. S. Roumiantsev.
Naval Attaché, Capt. K. Sukhoruchkin.
Trade Representative, V. A. Kamenskij.
Deputy Trade Representatives, A. G. Tikhonov; S. F. Anfimov.

AREA AND POPULATION

The U.S.S.R. is now composed of 15 Union-Republics (*see* below). Before the outbreak of the war of 1939–45 the U.S.S.R. consisted of 11 Republics—the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) and the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Armenian, Azerbaidjan, Georgian, Turkmenian, Uzbek, Tadjik, Kazakh and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics. After the collapse of Poland in September, 1939, the Soviet Government by agreement with Germany seized five-eighths of Poland's territory, the so-called *Western Ukraine* and *Western Belorussia*, subsequently incorporated into the Ukrainian and Belorussian Republics respectively.

In March, 1940, some territories ceded by Finland under the 1940 Treaty were joined to the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic to form a Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. which became the 12th constituent Republic of the U.S.S.R., while others, including the town of Viipuri (Vyborg), were added to the R.S.F.S.R. Similarly, in August of the same year, the major part of *Bessarabia* ceded by Roumania in June was joined to the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian S.S.R. as the 13th Soviet Republic, while a smaller part of Bessarabia, including the Danube estuary port of Izmail, and *Northern Bukovina*, also ceded by Roumania, became part of the Ukraine. The new Soviet-Roumanian frontier was confirmed by the 1947 Peace Treaty with Roumania.

In August, 1940, the three independent Baltic States, *Estonia*, *Latvia* and *Lithuania*, were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet-Union to form the 14th, 15th and 16th Republics respectively. In June, 1945, *Ruthenia* was ceded by Czechoslovakia and became part of the Ukrainian S.S.R under the name of *Transcarpathia*. After the defeat of Germany, a part of *East Prussia* with its capital Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad in July, 1946) became part of the R.S.F.S.R., while the port and district of *Memel* (Klaipeda) was incorporated into the Lithuanian S.S.R. By the 1947 Peace Treaty with Finland, the district of *Petsamo* (Pechenga) was added to the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. In the Far East, the southern half of *Sakhalin* and the whole of the *Kurile Islands* were incorporated into the last-named Republic in 1945, after the defeat of Japan. In October, 1944, *Tannu-Tuva*, until the war of 1939–45 a nominally independent state lying to the N.W. of Outer Mongolia, became the autonomous province of *Tuva* within the R.S.F.S.R.

In July, 1956, the Karelo-Finnish Republic reverted to the status of an Autonomous (*Karelian*) Republic within the R.S.F.S.R.

Area and population (according to the 1959 census) of the constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R. (with their capitals):—

Republic	Sq. miles	Population
I. R.S.F.S.R. (Moscow)	6,593,391	117,494,000
II. Ukraine (Kiev)	232,046	41,893,000
III. Belorussia (Minsk)	80,154	8,060,000
IV. Uzbekistan (Tashkent)	158,069	8,113,000
V. Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata)	1,064,092	9,301,000
VI. Georgia (Tbilisi)	26,911	4,049,000
VII. Azerbaidjan (Baku)	33,436	3,700,000
VIII. Lithuania (Vilnius)	26,173	2,713,000
IX. Moldavia (Kishinev)	13,012	2,880,000
X. Latvia (Riga)	24,695	2,094,000
XI. Kirghizia (Frunze)	76,642	2,063,000
XII. Tadjikistan (Stalinabad)	54,019	1,982,000
XIII. Armenia (Erevan)	11,306	1,768,000
XIV. Turkmenistan (Ashkhabad)	188,417	1,520,000
XV. Estonia (Tallinn)	17,413	1,196,000
Total	8,599,776	208,826,000

The net increase of population since the 1939 census amounts to only 18,100,000. Assuming a theoretical average annual rise of 3,000,000 (at present the annual rise is 3,500,000), the net increase between 1939 and 1959 should have amounted to about 60,000,000. The deficit of 42,000,000 is the measure of direct and indirect losses suffered by the Soviet people as a result of the war and the deportation policies of the Government. The age-groups of young people born between 1942 and 1946 are abnormally thin.

Geographically the growth of the population has been very uneven. There has been a steady shift eastwards. Thus, while the total population has increased since 1939 by 9·5 per cent., that of the Urals has risen by 32 per cent.; of Western Siberia, by 24 per cent.; of Eastern Siberia, by 34 per cent.; of the Far East, by 70 per cent.; of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, by 38 per cent. Two Republics on the Western fringes of the Union, *Belorussia and *Lithuania, have actually suffered a net loss of population (844,000 and 167,000 resp.).

Another demographic feature is the growing urbanization. While in 1939 the proportion of urban population was 32 per cent. of the total,* in 1959 it has reached 48 per cent., owing to migration into towns, growth of new towns, incorporation of villages into conurbations and a higher birth-rate in urban areas. There are now 25 towns with over 500,000 (11 in 1939).

* Within present borders.

The proportion of women to men is 55 to 45 per cent. There is a high incidence of marriages (12 per mille), a high birth-rate (25 per mille) and a low mortality-rate (7·5 per mille).

Ethnical Composition of the Population

(millions)

Russians	114·827
Ukrainians	36·981
Belorussians	7·829
Uzbeks	6·004
Tartars	4·969
Kazakhs	3·581
Azerbaidjanis	2·929
Armenians	2·787
Georgians	2·550
Lithuanians	2·326
Jews	2·268
Moldavians	2·214
Germans	1·619
Chuvashes	1·470
Latvians	1·400
Tadjiks	1·397
Poles	1·380
Mordovians	1·285
Turkmenians	1·004
Bashkirs	0·983
Kirghizians	0·974
Estonians	0·969
Daghestan tribes	0·945
Udmurtians	0·623
Maris	0·504
Other Nationalities	5·009

Constitution

Under the 1936 ("Stalin") Constitution, the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* is "a socialist state of workers and peasants" (§ 1) in which "all power belongs to the working people as represented by the Soviets [Councils] of Working People's Deputies" (§ 3), while its economy is based on "the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production" (§ 4). "The land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large state-organized agricultural enterprises, as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of dwelling-houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property" (§ 6), while "the joint enterprises of collective farms and co-operative organizations . . . constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and co-operative organizations" (§ 7). "The law [also] permits the small private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others" (§ 9). "The personal property right of citizens in their incomes and savings from work, in their dwelling-houses and subsidiary home enterprises, in household articles . . . as well as the right of citizens to inherit personal property, is protected by law" (§ 10). The whole economic life, however, is subordinated to the state economic plan (§ 11).

The U.S.S.R. is a federal state, "formed on the basis of a voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics" (§ 13); every Republic has "the right to secede from the U.S.S.R." (§ 17).

"The highest organ of state power in the U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R." (§ 30) which exercises exclusively the legislative power (§ 32). It consists of two Chambers, the *Soviet of the Union* (elected on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population) and the *Soviet of Nationalities* (elected at the ratio of 25 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 from each Autonomous Republic, 5 from each Autonomous Province and 1 from each National Territory) (§§ 33–35). The *Supreme Soviet* which, as a rule, meets 4 to 5 times a year for about a week, delegates most of its power to its *Presidium* which acts as a kind of collective President of the U.S.S.R. between the sessions.

"The highest executive and administrative organ of state power is the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R." (§ 64). It is appointed by the Supreme Soviet (§ 70) and is accountable to it, or, in the intervals between the sessions, to its Presidium (§ 65).

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. and the Special Courts of the U.S.S.R. are elected by the Supreme Soviet for a term of five years (§ 104). Similarly, the Procurator-General, who exercises "supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of law" (§ 113), is appointed by the Supreme Soviet for a term of seven years.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work, to rest and leisure, to maintenance in old age and sickness and disability relief and to education (§§ 118–121). "Women are accorded equal rights with men" (§ 122). Citizens are accorded equal rights irrespective of their nationality or race (§ 123). The citizens are also guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of street processions and demonstrations, "in conformity with the interests of the working people and in order to strengthen the socialist system" (§ 125).

Section 126 of the Constitution is remarkable for containing the only reference to the real master of the country, the Communist Party. It says that the citizens of the U.S.S.R. "are guaranteed the right to unite in public organizations, trade-unions, co-operative societies, youth organizations, sport and defence organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies," and that "the most active and politically conscious citizens in the ranks of the working class and other sections of the working people unite in the Communist Party of the Soviet-Union, which is the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to strengthen and develop the socialist system and is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both public and state."

Local Government.—The State power in regions, provinces, autonomous provinces, territories, districts, towns and rural localities is vested in the *Soviets of Working People's Deputies* (§94), elected by the working people of the respective administrative units for a term of two years (§95). The executive and administrative organ of a Soviet is its Executive Committee elected by it (§99). The Union Republics and the Autonomous Republics have Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of their own (§§ 57–63 and 79–88), although their jurisdiction is severely circumscribed in favour of the central Government. Since February, 1944, the Union Republics have had the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them (§ 18A). So far, however, the only important activity of this kind has been the individual membership of the Ukraine and of Belorussia in the United Nations Organization. Similarly, the 1944 law allowing each Union Republic to possess its own Republican military formations (§ 18B) seems to have remained a paper provision.

The Union Republics possess Ministries of their own for internal affairs, certain branches of heavy and light industry, agriculture, public health, trade, finance and the like. The work of these Ministries is co-ordinated by respective federal Ministries and/or the *Gosplan*. The Union Republics possess exclusive jurisdiction over such

matters as motor transport, housing, social security, municipal affairs, local industry, education and, since 1956, inland water transport and justice. The general trend lately has been toward progressive administrative decentralization or, rather, "deconcentration," particularly in industrial matters.

Religion.—Section 124 of the Constitution lays down that "in order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church," and that "freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens." Churches have remained open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. A new *modus vivendi* between the Government and the religious communities was created during the War of 1939–1945. Two administrative bodies, the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Council for the Affairs of Religious Cults, were set up in October, 1943, to provide liaison between the Council of Ministers and the religious bodies. In September, 1943, Stalin agreed to the election of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, a post which had been vacant since the death of Patriarch Tikhon in 1925. Patriarch Sergius, elected by the Council of the Russian Church in 1943, died in May, 1944, and was succeeded in February, 1945, by the present holder of the See, Patriarch Alexius. A number of seminaries for training of priests, many churches, mosques and synagogues and several big monasteries have been reopened. Several religious periodicals are now published in the U.S.S.R., but religious propaganda is still banned.

The proselytizing successes of the religious communites, notably of various sectarian bodies, have become of great concern to the authorities; there has been a great increase of anti-religious articles in the press since 1958.

Education.—Under the Constitution, citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education. Since 1956 the entire educational course, including higher education at universities, technical colleges, etc., has been free. In view of an acute shortage of young man-power caused by the abrupt fall of the birth-rate in the years 1942–1946, the government has been discouraging secondary school graduates from going on immediately to the University. Boys and girls of school-leaving age are ordered by law to put in two years of practical work in industry and agriculture, and 80 per cent. of all vacancies in the universities are reserved for young people who have accomplished this spell of practical work.

The state controls all educational institutions, theatres, cinemas, museums, libraries and picture galleries, as well as the press and the radio. The main centre of research and learning is the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., which is in effect a vast and efficient government-controlled pool of scientists.

Chronological System.—On February 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar, and by a decree of June 26, 1930, the Soviet Government advanced all the clocks in the Union by one hour, thus adopting permanent Summer Time. The country is divided into several time zones (Moscow time is 3 hours ahead of G.M.T.).

Language, Literature and Arts

Language and Literature.—Russian is a branch of the Slavonic family of languages which is divided into the following groups: *Eastern*, including Russian, Ukrainian and White Russian; *Western*, including Polish, Czech, Slovak and Sorbish (or Lusatian Wendish); and *Southern*, including Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Macedonian and Bulgarian. The Western group and part of the Southern group are written in the Latin alphabet, the others in the Cyrillic, said to have been instituted by SS. Cyril and Methodius in the ninth century, and largely based on the Greek alphabet. Before the Westernization of Russia under Peter the Great (1682–1725), Russian literature consisted mainly of folk ballads (*byliny*), epic songs, chronicles and works of moral theology. The eighteenth and particularly the nineteenth centuries saw a brilliant development of Russian poetry and fiction. Romantic poetry reached its zenith with Alexander Pushkin (1799–1837) and Mikhail Lermontov (1814–1841). The 20th century produced great poets like Alexander Blok (1880–1921), the Nobel Prize laureate of 1958 Boris Pasternak (1890–1960) and Vladimir Mayakovsky (1893–1930). Realistic fiction is associated with the names of Nikolai Gogol (1809–1852), Ivan Turgenev (1818–1883), Fedor Dostoyevsky (1821–1881) and Leo Tolstoy (1828–1910), and later with Anton Tchehov (1860–1904), Maxim Gorky (1868–1936) and Ivan Bunin (1870–1954).

Great names in music include Glinka (1804–1857), Mussorgsky (1839–1881), Rimsky-Korsakov (1844–1908), Rubinstein (1829–1894), Tchaikowsky (1840–1893), Rakhmaninov (1873–1949), Skriabin (1872–1915), Prokofiev (1891–1953), Stravinsky (*b.* 1882) and Shostakovich (*b.* 1906).

Finance

On March 1, 1950, the Soviet Government revalued the Rouble (of 100 Kopecks), with the result that nominally £1 now equals R.11·20. The Soviet Union's trade with countries outside her sphere of influence, however, continues to be calculated on the basis of dollars. A new, "heavy" Rouble, 10 times the nominal value of the old Rouble, is being introduced on January 1, 1961. Prices, wages and exchange rates will be changed accordingly at the rate of 10 old Roubles = 1 new Rouble. The official exchange rate is likely to be £1 = R.1·20, and the tourist rate, £1 = R.2·76. New notes of R. 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 will be issued, and new coins of K. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 50 and R. 1. minted. Old notes and coins must be exchanged for new ones during the first quarter of 1961.

Defence

No official returns concerning the services have been made for many years. According to Western estimates, the Soviet forces (including the MVD and KGB troops) amounted in 1959 to about 3,500,000 men. The successive reductions of their numerical strength since 1955 amount, according to the same estimates, to about 1,250,000. The *ground forces* consisted in 1958 of *ca.* 140 divisions (including 70 armoured), 40 artillery divisions (including some tactical missile units), an unknown number of cavalry divisions and independent brigades and 130 cadre divisions. The *Navy* is believed to possess 10 cruisers, 20 light cruisers (of the *Sverdlov* type), 250 destroyers, 550 submarines, 500 torpedo boats and 1,000 smaller vessels. The *Air Force* consists of 400 air regiments and possesses 19,000 aircraft, including 10,000 in the tactical air force, 3,500 in the air defence, 3,500 in the naval air force, 1,500 long range aircraft and 500 transport aircraft. There is an unknown number of strategic missile units (equipped with long- and intermediate-range missiles) and of A.A. units which were made a separate arm in 1955. A new Rocket Weapons Command has been set up in 1960.

Length of service is fixed at two years for the Army and the MVD troops, three years for the KGB border units and the Air Force and four years for the Navy and Coastal Defence Units. The general tendency is to turn the Soviet Armed forces into a professional body.

Minister of Defence, Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky.
Senior Vice-Minister, Marshal A. A. Grechko.
Chief of General Staff, Marshal M. A. Zakharov.

On May 14, 1955, a Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was signed in Warsaw between the Soviet Union and its European satellites (Albania, Bulgaria, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia) to serve as a counter-poise to NATO. A unified military command was set up in Moscow (*C.-in-C.*, Marshal A. A. Grechko).

Industry and Agriculture

One of the most remarkable aspects of Soviet economy has been the transformation of what was primarily an agricultural country into the second-strongest industrial country in the world in the course of the five successive *Five Year Plans* and the current *Seven Year Plan*. The 1958 output amounted to 43,000,000* tons of pig iron, 59,900,000 tons of steel, 42,900,000* tons of rolled metal, 506,500,000* tons of coal, 129,500,000 tons of crude oil, 33,300,000 tons of cement, 264,000,000,000 kW/h of electric power.

The area under crops increased from 292,121,000 acres in 1913 to 484,400,000 in 1959. The yield of the major crops has been steadily rising owing to more rational and scientific methods of farming. Land under crops east of the Volga and the Caspian Sea has greatly increased, in Kazakhstan by nearly five times, since 1913. Stock breeding has been less of a success. The *live stock* in 1959 included 74,100,000 cattle (66,800,000 in 1928), including 33,900,000 cows (33,200,000 in 1928), 136,100,000 sheep and 53,300,000 pigs.

Two major reforms in the course of 1958 have given greater scope to the collective farms (*kolkhozy*)—the abolition of the State-owned Machine-and-Tractor Stations and the sale of their equipment to the *kolkhozy*; and the reorganization of the system of compulsory deliveries of produce by the farms to the State.

Forests cover nearly 40 per cent. of the whole area of the Union and form a considerable source of wealth.

Trade with U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K....	£23,656,317	£27,455,512
Exports to U.K.....	59,466,218	63,036,448

Communications

Railways.—Length of railways in use:

Year	Miles	Year	Miles
1913	44,551	1950	72,637
1928	47,772	1955	74,998
1940	65,926	1957	75,265

European Russia is relatively well served by railways, Leningrad and Moscow being the two main focal points of rail routes. The centre and south have a good system of north-south and east-west lines, but the eastern part (the Volga lands) traversed as it is by trunk lines between Europe and Asia which enter Siberia *vid* Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk and Ufa, lacks north-south routes. In Asia, there are still large areas of the U.S.S.R., notably in the Far North and Siberia, with few or no railways. Railways built since 1928 include the Turkestan-Siberian line (*Turksib*) which has made possible a large-scale industrial exploitation of Kazakhstan, a number of lines within the system of the *Trans-Siberian Railway* (Magnitogorsk-Kartaly-Troitsk, Sverdlovsk-Kurgan, Novosibirsk-Proyektnaya, etc.), which are of great importance for the industrial development in the east, the Petropavlovsk-Karaganda-Balkhash line which has made possible the development of the Karaganda coal basin and of the Balkhash copper mines, and the Moscow-Donbass trunk line. Lines envisaged under the new Seven Year Plan include the Stalinsk-Magnitogorsk trunk line. In the northern part of European Russia, the North Pechora Railway has been completed, while in the Far East a second Trans-Siberian line is under construction; it will follow a more northerly alignment than the existing Trans-Siberian and will terminate in the Pacific port of Sovetskaya Gavan.

Sea Forts and Inland Waterways.—The most important ports (Odessa, Nikolayev, Batum, Taganrog, Rostov, Kerch, Sebastopol and Novorossiisk) lie around the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The northern ports (Leningrad, Murmansk and Archangel) are, with the exception of Murmansk, ice-bound during winter. Several new ports have been built along the Arctic Sea route (between Murmansk and Vladivostok) and are now in regular use every summer. The great Far Eastern port of Vladivostok, the Pacific naval base of the U.S.S.R., is kept open by icebreakers all the year round. Inland waterways, both natural and artificial, are of great importance in the country, although all of them are icebound in winter (from 2½ months in the south to 6 months in the north). The great rivers of European Russia flow outwards from the centre, linking all parts of the plain with the chief ports, an immense system of navigable waterways which carries about 139,000,000 tons of freight per year. They are supplemented by a system of canals which provide a through traffic between the White, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas. The most notable of them, built largely by forced labour, are the *White Sea-Baltic Stalin Canal*, and the *Moscow-Volga Canal*. The 63-miles long *Volga-Don* Canal, linking the Baltic and the White Seas in the North to the Caspian, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in the South, was completed in May, 1952.

Flag of the U.S.S.R.—Red, with five-pointed star above hammer and sickle.

National Day of U.S.S.R.—November 7 (Commemorating the Bolshevik *coup d'état* of 1917).

British Embassy

(Sofiiskaya Naberezhnaya 14, Moscow)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Frank Kenyon Roberts, K.C.M.G. (1960)..... £5,000
Minister, W. Barker, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Scientific Counsellor, Dr. D. A. Senior.
Commercial Counsellor, H. W. King, M.B.E.
1st Secretaries, K. R. Oakeshott (*Head of Chancery*); A. J. V. George (*H.M. Consul*); C. M James. (*Cultural Attaché*); Dr. T. R. Austin (*Medical Officer*).
2nd Secretaries, R. A. Longmire; M. J. E. Fretwell; R. W. Chisholm; T. N. Haining; S. W. Martin; M. J. B. Duncan; M. Millar.
3rd Secretaries, C. G. F. James, M.B.E.; D. C. Thomas; W. H. M. Matthews; G. S. Clucas; W. E. Downing; L. E. Sturmey; J. R. Neaves; Miss J. M. King; A. Riches.
Naval Attaché, Captain J. F. A. Dreyer, R.N.
Assistant Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. H. M. Ellis; Ld.-Cdr. J. L. Varley, R.N.
Military Attaché, Brig. I. R. Burrows, O.B.E.
Assistant Military Attaché, Major J. L. Jealous, R.E.

* Metric.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore P. J. Sanders, D.F.C.
Assistant Air Attachés, S/Ldr. N. J. Gardiner; F./Lt. R. McQ. Davies.

There are no British Consulates in the U.S.S.R. apart from the Consular Section attached to the Embassy.

I.—R.S.F.S.R.

(The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, N. N. Organov.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, D. S. Polyansky.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergei G. Lapin.
Chairman of All-Russian Economic Council, V. M. Ryabikov.

The R.S.F.S.R. has no Communist Party Central Committee of its own; there is, however, a Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU for the R.S.F.S.R., with N. S. Khrushchev as its Chairman, and A. B. Aristov as Vice-Chairman.

The R.S.F.S.R., the largest and the most important of the Republics, occupies the major half of the European part of the U.S.S.R. and the major northern half of its Asiatic part and makes up 77 per cent. of the total territory of the U.S.S.R. with 56 per cent. of the total population. It consists of 15 Autonomous Republics (the Bashkir, Buryat, Checheno-Ingush, Chuvash, Daghestan, Kabardin-Balkar, Kalmyk,* Karelian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North-Ossetian, Tartar, Udmurt and Yakut A.S.S.R.'s); 6 regions (Altai, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Maritime and Stavropol) containing in their turn 5 autonomous provinces and 4 national territories; 49 provinces (Amur, Archangel, Astrakhan, Belgorod, Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Gorky, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Kaluga, Kamchatka, Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Kuibyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Sakhalin, Saratov, Smolensk, Stalingrad, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Vladimir, Vologda, Voronezh and Yaroslavl), which in their turn include 6 national territories; and 1 autonomous province (Tuva).

Physical Features.—The R.S.F.S.R. may be conveniently divided into three areas, a low-lying flat Western part stretching eastwards up to the Yenisei and divided in two by the Ural ridge; an eastern part, between the Yenisei and the Pacific, consisting of a number of tablelands and ridges, and a southern mountainous part. Climatically, the R.S.F.S.R. lies in all zones, except the tropics, and may be divided into the following belts (from north to south): Arctic, Tundra, Forest, Mixed Forest-Steppe, Steppe, Sub-Tropics.

The Republic has a very long coast-line, including the longest Arctic coast-line in the world (about 17,000 miles). The most important rivers in the European Part of the R.S.F.S.R. are the Volga with its tributaries Kama and Oka, the Northern Dvina and the Pechora, the short but wide Neva, the Don and the Kuban, and in the Asiatic part, the Ob with the Irtysh, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur, and, further north, Khatanga, Olenek, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma and Anadyr. Lakes are abundant, particularly in the north-west. The huge Baikal Lake in Eastern Siberia is the deepest lake in the world. There are also two large artificial water reservoirs within the Greater Volga canal system, the Moscow and Rybinsk "Seas."

Minerals.—The Republic occupies one of the first places in the world for mineral wealth. Coal is mined in the Kuznetsk area, in the Urals, south of Moscow, in the Donets basin (its Eastern part lies in the R.S.F.S.R.) and in the Pechora area in the North. Oil is produced in the Northern Caucasus and in the area between the Volga and the Ural (the so-called "Second Baku"). The Ural mountains contain a unique assortment of minerals—high-quality iron ore, manganese, copper, aluminium, gold, platinum, precious stones, salt, asbestos, pyrites, coal, oil, etc. Iron ore is mined, in addition to the Urals, near Kursk, Tula, Lipetsk, Khopër, in several areas in Siberia and in the Kola Peninsula. Non-ferrous metals are found in the Altai, in Eastern Siberia, in the Northern Caucasus, in the Kuznetsk Basin, in the Far East and in the Far North. Nine-tenths of all U.S.S.R. forests are located in the R.S.F.S.R.

Production and Industry.—The vastness of the territory of the Republic and the great variety in climatic conditions cause great differences in the structure of agriculture from north to south and from west to east. In the Far North stag breeding, hunting and fishing are predominant. Further south, timber industry is combined with grain growing. In the southern half of the forest zone and in the adjacent forest-steppe zone, the acreage under grain crops is far larger and the structure of agriculture more complex. In the eastern part of this zone, between the Volga and the Urals, cericulture is predominant (particularly summer wheat), with cattle breeding next. Beyond the Urals, we find another important grain-growing and stock-breeding area in the southern part of the Western-Siberian plain. The southern steppe zone is the main wheat granary of the U.S.S.R., containing also large acreages under barley, maize and sunflower. In the extreme South (Krasnodar region, Stavropol region) cotton is now cultivated. Vine, tobacco and other Southern crops are grown on the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus.

Industrially, the R.S.F.S.R. occupies the first place among the Soviet Republics. Major changes in the location of industry have occurred since the revolution and again since the war with two new industrial areas being developed in the Urals and in the Kuznetsk basin, although Moscow and Leningrad are still the two largest industrial centres in the country. Most of the oil produced in the U.S.S.R. now comes from two areas in the R.S.F.S.R.—the Bashkir and Tartar Autonomous Republics. All industries are represented in the R.S.F.S.R., including iron and steel and engineering. Industrial centres include Magnitogorsk, Chelyabinsk, Stalinsk, Tula, Komsomolsk, Perm, Ufa, Irkutsk, Kuibyshev, Krasnoyarsk, Nizhny-Tagil, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Stalingrad, Gorky, Saratov, Grozny, Rostov and Taganrog.

CAPITAL, MOSCOW. Population 5,032,000 (an increase of 120 per cent. since 1939). Moscow, founded about A.D. 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki, became first the centre of the rising Moscow principality and, later, in the 15th century, the capital of the whole of Russia (Muscovy). In 1325, it became the seat of the Metropolitan of Russia. In 1703 Peter the Great transferred the capital to the newly built St. Petersburg, but on March 14, 1918, Moscow was again designated as the capital. Ψ Leningrad (before the First World War "St. Petersburg" and from 1914–1924 "Petrograd") has a population of 3,300,000.

* During the Second World War, the Kalmyks, a Mongolian people, were scattered to remote areas in a deportation programme. Their territory was restored as an autonomous province in 1957, and on July 30, 1958, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. restored a Kalmyk A.S.S.R.

Other cities with populations exceeding 500,000 (1959) are:—

Gorky (Nizhny-Novgorod)	942,000
Novosibirsk (Novonikolayevsk)	887,000
Kuibyshev (Samara)	806,000
Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg)	777,000
Chelyabinsk	688,000
Kazan	643,000
Perm	628,000
Ψ Rostov-on-Don	597,000
Stalingrad (Tsaritsyn)	591,000
Saratov	581,000
Omsk	579,000
Ufa	546,000

About 83 per cent. of the population are Russians.

Ψ Seaport.

II.—THE UKRAINE

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, N. V. Podgorny.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, D. S. Korotchenko.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, N. T. Kalchenko.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, L. F. Palamarchuk.

This Republic, second largest in population, lying in the south-western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed in December, 1917. It consists of 25 provinces—Cherkasy, Chernigov, Chernovtsy, Crimea, Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, Kherson, Khmelnitsky, Kiev, Kirovograd, Lugansk, Lvov, Nikolayev, Odessa, Poltava, Rovno, Stalino, Stanislav, Sumy, Ternopol, Transcarpathia, Vinnitsa, Volhynia, Zaporozhye and Zhitomir.

Physical Features.—The larger part of the Ukraine forms a plain with small elevations. The Carpathian mountains lie in the south-western part of the Republic. The climate is moderate, with relatively mild winters (particularly in the south-west) and hot summers. The main rivers are the Dnieper with its tributaries, the Southern Bug and the Northern Donets (a tributary of the Don).

Production and Industry.—The main centre of Soviet coal mining and iron and steel industry is situated in the southern part of the Ukraine. Engineering and chemical industry have been greatly developed under the Soviet régime. In 1955, the Ukraine provided 37 per cent. of the total Soviet steel, 39 per cent. of metal goods and 32 per cent. of coal. The central forest-steppe region (mainly on the right bank of the Dnieper) is the greatest sugar-producing area in the U.S.S.R. The Ukraine also leads in grain-growing and stock-raising.

There are large deposits of coal and salt in the Donets Basin, of iron ore in Krivoy Rog and near Kerch in the Crimea, of manganese in Nikopol, and of quicksilver in Nikitovka.

CAPITAL (since 1934), Kiev, the oldest city in Russia, founded in the 9th century A.D., was the capital of the Russian State from 865 to 1240. Population (1959) 1,102,000. Other cities with population over 500,000 are:—

Kharkov	930,000
Stalino (Yuzovka, *i.e.* Hughes-ovka)	701,000
Ψ Odessa	657 000
Dnepropetrovsk (Yekaterinoslav)	658,000

III.—BELORUSSIA

(White Russia)

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, K. T. Mazurov.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, V. I. Kozlov.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, T. Ya. Kiselev.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, K. V. Kiselev.

The Belorussian S.S.R., lying in the western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed early in 1919. It now consists of six provinces (Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev and Vitebsk). It is largely a plain with many lakes, swamps and marshy land. Before the revolution of 1917 the area was one of the most backward parts of European Russia. Since then, agriculture has been greatly developed, thanks to draining of swamps. Most of the Republic's industry is also of recent growth. Woodworking is of great importance, but engineering has also been greatly extended with several major plants built in Gomel and Minsk.

The main rivers are the upper reaches of the Dnieper, of the Niemen and of the Western Dvina.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population 509,000.

Belorussians make up four-fifths of the population, with Russians and Poles coming next.

IV.—UZBEKISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashidov.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Mrs. Ya. S. Nasriddinova.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. A. Alimov.

The Uzbek S.S.R. was formed in 1924 and consists of the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R. and of 7 provinces (Andizhan, Bokhara, Ferghana, Khorezm, Samarkand, Surkhan-Darya and Tashkent). It lies between the high Tienshan Mountains and the Pamir highlands in the east and south-east and sandy lowlands in the west and north-west. The major part of the territory is a plain with huge waterless deserts and several large oases, which form the main centres of population and economic life. The largest is the Ferghana valley, watered by the Syr-Darya. Other oases include Tashkent, Samarkand, Bokhara and Khorezm. The climate is continental and dry. Minerals include oil (in the Ferghana valley and in Khaudag), coal (Angren) and sulphur (Shorsu).

The Uzbeks, a Turkic people, make up 62 per cent. of the population, the Russians (14 per cent.) and Tartars (five per cent.) come next.

There is a major agricultural machinery plant at Tashkent and a chemical combine at Chirchik. Uzbekistan is the main cotton-growing area of the U.S.S.R. producing more than 60 per cent. of all Soviet cotton. Irrigation has always been of decisive importance in this area, and the Soviet Government has done much in this field, including the construction of the Great Ferghana Canal (230 miles).

CAPITAL, Tashkent. Population 911,000. Samarkand (195,000) contains the Gur-Emir (Tamerlane's Mausoleum), completed A.D. 1400 by Ulug-bek, Tamerlane's astronomer-grandson, and a 15th-century observatory, recently restored.

V.—KAZAKHSTAN.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, D. A. Kunayev.
Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet (vacant).
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Zh. A. Tashenev.

The Kazakh S.S.R., the second-largest Union-Republic, stretching from the lower reaches of the Volga and the Caspian in the west to the Altai and Tien-shan in the east, and bordering on China, was formed in 1920 as an autonomous republic (under the name of the Kirghiz A.S.S.R.) within the R.S.F.S.R., and was constituted a Union Republic in 1936. It consists of 15 provinces (Akmolinsk, Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Djambul, East-Kazakhstan, Guryev, Karaganda, Kokchetav, Kustanay, Kzyl-Orda, North-Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, South-Kazakhstan and West-Kazakhstan).

Kazakhstan is a country of arid steppes and semi-deserts, flat in the west, hilly in the east and mountainous in the south-east (Southern Altai and Tien-shan). The climate is continental and very dry. The main rivers are the (Upper) Irtysh, the Ural, the Syr-Darya and the Ili. Kazakhstan contains rich deposits of non-ferrous metals: copper in Kounrad, Djezkazgan and Boshchekul, other metals in the Altai, in the Kara-Tau Mounts, and elsewhere. It also contains an important coal-producing area (Karaganda) ranking third in the U.S.S.R. and an oil-bearing area (near Emba). Major centres of metal industry exist now in the Altai Mountains, in Chimkent, North of the Balkhash Lake and in Central Kazakhstan. Stock-raising is highly developed, particularly in the central and south-western parts of the Republic. Grain is grown in the North and north-east and cotton in the south and south-east. In 1954 an ambitious programme of development of "virgin" lands in the steppes was launched by the Government to increase grain production.

The Kazakhs (a Turkic people) are now in a minority in the Republic named after them; they constitute only 30 per cent. of its population. Russian settlers make up 43 per cent. and Ukrainians 8 per cent.

CAPITAL, Alma-Ata (formerly Verny). Population 455,000.

VI.—GEORGIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, V. P. Mzhavanadze.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, G. S. Dzotenidze.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, G. D. Djavakhishvili.

The Georgian S.S.R., occupying the north-western part of Transcaucasia, lies on the shore of the Black Sea and borders in the south-east on Turkey. It was formed in 1921; in 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation which, in its turn, adhered to the U.S.S.R. in the same year. After the liquidation of the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. in 1936 Georgia became a Union Republic. It contains two Autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and Adjaria) and the South-Ossetian Autonomous Province. Georgia is a country of mountains, with the Greater Caucasus in the north and the Smaller Caucasus in the south. A relatively low-lying land between these two ridges is divided into two parts by the Sura Ridge: Western Georgia with a mild and damp climate and Eastern Georgia with a more continental and dry climate. The Black Sea shore and the Rion lowlands are sub-tropical in their climatic character. The most important mineral deposits are manganese (Chiatury), coal (Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli) and oil (Kakhetia). Georgia is leading as regards production of manganese in the U.S.S.R. There are also many oil refineries. Viniculture and tobacco-growing are the two main agricultural industries. The Black Sea coast harbours many famous holiday resorts. Georgians make up 63 per cent. of the population, the remainder being composed of Armenians, Russians, Azerbaidjani and Ossetians.

CAPITAL, Tbilisi (Tiflis). Population 694,000.

VII. AZERBAIDJAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, V. Yu. Akhundov.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, S. M. Djafarov.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. A. Iskenderov.

The Azerbaidjan S.S.R. occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and borders on Persia. It was formed in 1920. Between 1922–1936 it formed part of the Transcaucasian Federation. In 1936 it became a Union Republic. It contains the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province.

The north-eastern part of the Republic is taken up by the south-eastern end of the main Caucasus ridge, its south-western part by the smaller Caucasus hills, and its south-eastern corner by the spurs of the Talysh Ridge. Its central part is a depression irrigated by the Kura and by the middle reaches of its tributary Aragva. Sheltered by the mountains from the humid west winds blowing from the Black Sea, Azerbaidjan has a continental climate. The land requires artificial irrigation. The Republic is very rich in minerals, particularly in oil. The Baku oilfields form the second-largest oil-producing area in the U.S.S.R. A large power station on the Kura (Mingechaur) was completed in 1954. Azerbaidjan is also important as a cotton growing area. The Azerbaidjani (Turks) make up two-thirds of the population of the Republic, Armenians, about 12 per cent., and Russians, about 14 per cent.

CAPITAL, Ψ Baku. Population 968 000.

VIII.—LITHUANIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. J. Sniečkus.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, J. I. Paleckis.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. J. Šumauskas.

Lithuania, formerly a Province of the Russian Empire, was declared an independent Republic at Vilna in 1918 and was incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August, 1940. It was occupied by German forces from June, 1941, until the autumn of 1944. The Republic forms a plain with a large number of lakes and swamps. The forests occupy 19 per cent. of the whole area. The main river is the Niemen with its tributaries.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products being rye, oats, wheat, barley, flax, sugar-beet and potatoes. Before its incorporation into the Soviet Union, Lithuania exported a large quantity of meat and dairy produce.

The Lithuanians make up four-fifths of the population, Russians and Poles, 8·5 per cent. each. The majority of the Jews were exterminated by the Germans.

CAPITAL, Vilnius (Vilna, restored to Lithuania by U.S.S.R. after invasion and collapse of Poland in 1939, and recaptured by Soviet forces in July, 1944). Population 235,000.

IX.—MOLDAVIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Z. T. Serdyuk.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, I. S. Koditsa.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. F. Diorditsa.

Moldavia, occupying the south-western corner of the U.S.S.R., borders in the west on Roumania with the Pruth forming the frontier. In 1918, Roumania seized the Russian Province of Bessarabia. In 1924 a Moldavian Autonomous Republic was formed within the Ukraine, and in 1940 the U.S.S.R. forced Roumania to give back Bessarabia, the major part of which was merged with the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian Union Republic. Moldavia was occupied by the Germans and Roumanians between 1941–1944.

The northern part of the Republic consists of flat steppe lands, now all under plough. Some

forests skirt the Dniester. Further south, around Kishinev, there are woody hills, and further south again, low-lying steppe lands. The climate is moderate. The main river is the Dniester, navigable along the whole course.

The main industry is agriculture (viniculture, fruit-growing and market-gardening). Industry is insignificant in both parts of Moldavia, but the Republic has the densest population in the U.S.S.R. A radical agrarian reform has been carried out under the Soviet régime. Moldavians make up 65 per cent. of the population, with Ukrainians, and Russians next. In the south there are colonies of Bulgarians.

CAPITAL, Kishinev (Chisinau). Population 214,000.

X.—LATVIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. J. Pelše.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, J. E. Kalnberzin.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, J. V. Pejve.

The Latvian S.S.R., lying on the shores of the Baltic and of the Gulf of Riga, was formerly a Baltic Province of the Russian Empire. It was proclaimed an independent state in 1918 and was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August 1940. Between 1941 and 1944 the Republic was occupied by the German forces.

The surface of the country is generally flat, interspersed by occasional chains of hills. The climate is moderately-continental. The main rivers are the lower reaches of the Western Dvina and its tributaries. Forests occupy 20 per cent. of the total territory.

The Latvians make up 62 per cent. of the Republic's population, the Russians, 27 per cent.

Latvian industry was always highly developed, with shipbuilding, engineering, chemical industry, textile industry, wood-working and dairying being the chief occupations. Both Riga and Liepaja (Libava, Liebau) are important sea-ports.

As in other newly-acquired Republics an agrarian reform was carried out in Latvia in 1940–41 and again after 1944.

CAPITAL, Riga. Population 605,000.

XI.—KIRGHIZIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. R. Razzakov.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, T. Kulatov.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, K. D. Dikambayev.

The Kirghiz S.S.R. occupies the north-eastern part of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south-east on China. In 1924, a Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Province was formed within the R.S.F.S.R. In 1926 it became a Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, and in 1936, a Union Republic. It contains two provinces (Osh and Tien-Shan). The Kirghiz Republic is a mountainous country, the major part being covered by the ridges of the Central Tien-Shan, while mountains of the Pamiro-Altai system occupy its southern part. There are a number of spacious mountain valleys, the Alai, Susamyr, the Issyk-kul lake and others. The majority of the population is concentrated in plains, lying at the foot of mountains—Chu, Talass, part of the Ferghana Valley where agriculture prospers. Industry is insignificant, but some mining is done. A number of railways have been built under the Five Year Plans. The Kirghiz now constitute only 40 per cent. of the population, the Russians, 30 per cent. The Uzbeks (in Eastern Ferghana) amount to 10 per cent.

CAPITAL, Frunze (formerly Pishpek). Population 217,000.

XII.—TADJIKISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, T. Uldzhabayev.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. Rakhmatov.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, N. Dodkhudoyev.

The Tadjik S.S.R. lies in the extreme south-east of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south on Afghanistan and in the east on China. It was originally formed in 1924 as an Autonomous Republic within the Uzbek S.S.R. and became a Union Republic in 1929. It includes the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province and the Leninabad Province.

The country is mountainous: in the east lie the Pamir highlands with the highest point in the U.S.S.R., the Stalin Peak (24,590 feet), in the centre the high ridges of the Pamir-Altai system. Plains are formed by wide stretches of the Syr-Darya valley in the north and of the Amu-Darya in the south.

Like the other Central-Asiatic Republics, Tadjikistan is a cotton-growing country. Its climatic conditions favour the cultivation of Egyptian cotton. Irrigation is of great importance. Fifty-three per cent. of the population are Tadjiks (linguistically and culturally akin to the Persians), about 23 per cent. Uzbeks, the rest Russians and Tartars.

CAPITAL, Stalinabad (formerly Dyushambe). Population 224,000.

XIII.—ARMENIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, S. A. Tovmasyan.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, Sh. M. Arushanyan.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. Ye. Kochinyan.

The Armenian S.S.R. occupies the south-western part of Transcaucasia; it was formed in 1920. In 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation, and on its liquidation in 1936 became a Union Republic. In the south it borders on Turkey. It is a mountainous country consisting of several vast table lands surrounded by ridges. The population and the economic life are concentrated in the low-lying part of Armenia, the Aras valley and the Erevan hollow; the climate is continental, dry and cold, but the Aras valley has a long, hot and dry summer. Irrigation is essential for agriculture. At the junction of the former Turkish, Persian and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 ft.), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." Industrial and fruit crops are grown in the low-lying districts, grain in the hills. Armenia is traditionally noted for her wine. There are large copper ore and molybdenum deposits and other minerals. The Armenian Church centred in Etchmiadzin is the oldest established Christian Church, Christianity having been recognized as the State religion in A.D. 300.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the population is Armenian.

CAPITAL, Erevan. Population 509,000.

XIV.—TURKMENISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, B. O. Ovezov.
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, N. Bayramov.
Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. A. Annaliev.

Turkmenia occupies the extreme south of Soviet Central Asia, between the Caspian and the Amu-Darya and borders in the south on Iran and Afghanistan. It was formed in 1924 and contains three Provinces (Chardjou, Mary and Tashauz). The country is a low-lying plain, fringed by hills in the south. Ninety per cent. of the plain is taken up by the arid Kara-Kum desert. Of all Central-Asiatic Republics, Turkmenia is the lowest and driest. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, cotton, wool, astrakan furs, carpets and horses being the principal products. Minerals include oil and sulphur. Most of the land under plough is artificially irrigated. Silk industry is of an old standing. There are also some fisheries in the Caspian.

Turkmens, nomadic in the past, make up 61 per cent. of the population, with Russians coming second, and Uzbeks, third.

CAPITAL Ashkhabad (formerly Askhabad, Poltoratsk). Population 170,000.

XV.—ESTONIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. G. Käbin.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, I. G. Eichfeld.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. A. Mürisepp.

Estonia, formerly a Baltic province of the Russian Empire, was proclaimed an independent Republic in 1918. In 1940, it was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. It lies on the shores of the Baltic and of the Finnish Gulf in the north and of the Gulf of Riga in the south-west. Some 800 islands, among them Dagö and Ösel, form part of Estonian territory. Between 1941–44, Estonia was occupied by the German forces.

The country forms a low-lying plain with many lakes, among them the Chud (or Pskov) Lake, on the border with the R.S.F.S.R. Forests take up about one-fifth of the territory. Agriculture and dairy-farming are the chief industries, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including textiles, engineering, shipbuilding, woodworking, etc.

The population consists of Estonians (73 per cent.) and Russians (22 per cent.).

CAPITAL, ΨTallinn (formerly Reval). Population 280,000.

VENEZUELA

(La Republica de Venezuela)

President, Señor Romulo Betancourt, *assumed office* Feb. 13, 1959.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1

[Knightsbridge: 4206]

Ambassador in London, Dr. Ignacio Iribarren (1959).
Minister-Counsellor, Dr. Hernán Gonzalez Vale.
Commercial Counsellor, Señor Julio Planchart.
1st Secretary, Señor Gabriel Paoli.
3rd Secretary, Dr. Carlos Briceño Vasquez.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Armando de Pedraza.
Assistant Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. Luis Angel Ortega Jugo.
Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Leonardo Gómez Muñoz.
Special Attachée, Señora Miriam Blanco-Fombona de Hood.

There are Consulates-General at *London* and *Liverpool* and a Consulate at *Glasgow*.

Area and Population.—The most northerly Republic of South America, situated approximately between 1° 40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 52′–73° 15′ W. long. It consists of one Federal District, 20 states and 2 territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 352,051 square miles. The population on Dec. 31, 1959 was 6,607,475.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles. In 1942 Great Britain ceded to Venezuela the small island of *Patos* (170 acres) about 3 miles from the mainland.

Physical Features.—The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima, and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo, enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parma contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (9,000 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the southern highlands of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east.

A Franco-Venezuelan Expedition, led by Major Frank Risquez, claims to have discovered the source of the Orinoco, on Nov. 27, 1951, at 63° 15′ W. long., 2° 28′ N. lat., and about 1,100 metres above sea-level.

The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles farther up-stream. Dredging operations completed at the beginning of 1954 opened the Orinoco to ocean-going ships, of up to 24 ft. draft, as far as Puerto Ordaz (about 150 miles up-stream). Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also

contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot, wet season lasts from April to October the dry, cooler season from November to March.

Government.—Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonzo de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Los Taguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–30, since which time it has been independent.

On Nov. 30, 1952, polling took place to elect a new Constituent Assembly, which published a new Constitution on Nov. 30, 1952, and chose a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The validity of these elections was subsequently queried, but Col. Marcos Pérez Jiménez declared himself elected as the Provisional President. On April 19, 1953, with the passing of the new Constitution, he was declared Constitutional President for a term of five years. Before the expiry of this term, however, on January 23, 1958, his military dictatorship was overthrown by a popular and military uprising, and a Government Junta, presided over by Rear-Admiral Wolfgang Larrazábal Ugueto, assumed the temporary government of the country. Larrazábal resigned on Nov. 14, 1958, in order to stand for President in the elections held on December 7, 1958, his place as President being filled by Dr. Edgar Sanabria who in turn handed over the Presidency to Sr. Rómulo Betancourt on the success of the latter and his party in the elections. Sr. Betancourt presides over a Coalition Government composed of three of the main political parties. On February 13, 1960, Venezuela, for the first time in its history, celebrated the first anniversary of a freely-elected democratic and constitutional Government.

Production and Industry.—The produce of Venezuelan forest and fields includes the following: (*a*) Tropical forest region: orchids, wild rubber, timber, mangrove bark, balata gum and tonka beans. (*b*) Agricultural areas: cocoa beans, coffee, cotton, rice, maize, sugar, sesame, groundnuts, potatoes, tomatoes, other vegetables, sisal and tobacco. Although there is an extensive beef and dairy farming industry, the country does not produce all the grain and other food products it requires. Food and drink imports were valued at the equivalent of £61,631,000 in 1958. An autonomous Government department, the Corporacion Venezolana de Fomento, and other Government agencies, are endeavouring, by loans, investment and other means, to foster agricultural and industrial development. A strong nationalist movement began in 1958 to speed up the rate of industrialization; to this end many tariffs were raised and legislation introduced to compel Governments to give preference to national manufacturers.

The principal industry is that of *Petroleum*. The production of the oilfields is shown below (in barrels of 42 gallons):—

Year	Barrels	Year	Barrels
1944	257,000,000	1952	658,427,000
1945	323,400,000	1953	644,221,000
1946	388,500,000	1954	691,181,000
1947	438,000,000	1955	785,237,000
1948	490,000,000	1956	899,183,000
1949	482,300,000	1957	1,014,929,190
1950	546,730,000	1958	950,057,040
1951	622,187,000	1959	1,010,873,705

Before the war of 1939–45 over 80 per cent. of the crude oil was exported to Netherlands' West Indies refineries. In 1942 small refineries were established in Venezuela, capable of handling about 200,000 barrels daily. The large Shell plant at Punta Cardon went into production in February, 1949, and the Creole refinery at Amuay a year later. Other refineries are being operated at Caripitó, San Lorenzo, Puerto La Cruz, Tucupitó and El Chaure, and 30 per cent. of the total output of crude oil was refined in Venezuela in 1959. Hitherto the Venezuelan Government has been receiving over 50 per cent. of the profits of local oil companies. As a result of income tax increases decreed in December, 1958, this percentage was raised to over 60 per cent. Rich iron ore deposits in South Venezuela are being developed and production reached 17,403,545 tons in 1959. A steel tube mill is in the process of being erected near Ciudad Bolivar, which is designed to use local iron ore, and power from the newly-opened Caroni River hydro-electric plant.

Other industries include gold, diamonds and asbestos; cotton, wool and rayon weaving; manufacture of paper, cement, beer, tyres, cigarettes, soap, animal feeding concentrates, non-alcoholic drinks, simple steel products, shoes, tins, jewellery, rope, metal and wooden furniture, sacks, paint and motor-vehicle assembly, preparation of pharmaceutical goods, lard, powdered milk, vegetable oil, flour, biscuits and other foods; fishing and fish-canning; pearl fishing. New industries planned include petrochemicals, plate glass, and the manufacture of paper from bagasse.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. Some Venezuelan literature is of international repute. There are 23 daily newspapers in Venezuela, of which 8 are published in Caracas, 75 weeklies and 23 fortnightlies. There are also 233 other periodicals, mostly monthlies, but including also some appearing once, twice or three times a week.

Education is free and primary education compulsory from the age of 7 years. There were (1958–59), 9,910 primary schools, with 1,104,981 pupils and 337 secondary schools, with 86,863 pupils. There are six universities in Venezuela, three in Caracas and the others in Maracaibo, Mérida and Valencia. The total number of university students is 16,126 (1959).

FINANCE

	1958–59 *Bolivares*	1959–60* *Bolivares*
Revenue	5,306,420,000	5,068,900,000
Expenditure	6,240,650,000	6,449,600,000
Internal Debt (March 31 1960)		170,910,000

* Estimated.

The market exchange rate of the *Bolivar*, of 100 *Centimos*, at present fluctuates between *Bs.*9·32=£1 (buying) and *Bs.*9·40=£1 (selling). There

are special buying rates for petroleum, coffee and cocoa. (*See also* p. 84.)

Communications.—There are about 15,800 miles of all-weather roads. The State has now acquired all but a very few of the railway lines, whose total length is only some 760 miles. A substantial railway reorganization plan has been drawn up which will involve the abandonment of four systems with differing gauges and the construction of new lines of standard gauge. One of these lines, 173 km. long (Puerto Cabello-Barquisimeto), was inaugurated in 1959. Several British, U.S. and European airlines provide Venezuela with a wide range of services. There are three Venezuelan airlines (two of them state-owned) which between them have a comprehensive network of internal lines and also connect Caracas with New York, Miami, Bermuda, Havana, Lima, Bogotá, the West Indies, Lisbon, Madrid and Rome. The Venezuelan state-owned merchant fleet controls a total tonnage of about 250,000. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coast trade. The telegraph, radio-telegraph and radio-telephone services are state-owned. There are one government-controlled and 72 commercial broadcasting stations. There are five television stations in Venezuela (three in Caracas, one in Maracaibo and one in Valencia) and Radio Caracas T.V., a commercial station, has five relay stations in the interior of the country.

TRADE

	1958	1959
Imports	*Bs.* 4,798,126,346	*Bs.* 4,720,000,000
Exports.....	7,776,874,936	7,897,000,000

The principal imports are machinery, textiles, foodstuffs, steel and iron and chemicals. The principal exports are petroleum and petroleum products (91 per cent. in 1958), iron ore, coffee and cocoa. The value of exports of iron ore in 1958 amounted to *Bs.* 390,635,000.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K..	£36,322,488	£34 009,650
Exports to U.K.....	65,865,802	75,814,432

CAPITAL, Caracas (3,000 ft.). Population, December, 1956, 1,102,230; other principal towns are Maracaibo (289,723), Barquisimento (164,908), Valencia (124,376), Maracay (95,137), San Cristóbal (77,816), Cumaná (68,756) and Ciudad Bolivar (42,177).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio Titania, San Bernadino, Caracas (Apartado 1246).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Douglas Laird Busk, K.C.M.G. (1960)..... £3,800

Counsellor (*Commercial*), I. C. Mackenzie.

1st Secretaries, D. N. Royce; R. V. Johnston-Smith, O.B.E.; J. Doyle (*Commercial*); L. Boas (*Information*).

2nd Secretaries, E. V. Nelson (*Information*); E. C. C. Crapp (*Administration*).

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. W. Wootten, D.F.C., A.F.C.

Consul, Miss M. B. Forrester.

Vice-Consul, D. H. Parker.

Do., for *W. Indian Federation* and *British Guiana*, S. S. Lutchman.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Caracas*, *Ciudad Bolivar*, *El Cardon*, *Maracaibo* and *Puerto La Cruz*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. G. Woods, Venezuelan-British Cultural Institute, Avenida de Los Jabillos No. 21, La Florida (Apartado 1246), Caracas.

VIETNAM

President of the Republic of Vietnam, Ngo dinh Diem, *assumed office*, Oct. 26, 1955.

VIETNAM EMBASSY IN LONDON
12 Victoria Road, W.8
[Western: 3765]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Ngo Dinh Luyen (1956).

1st Secretaries, Phan Van Thinh; Le Van Ky (*Consular*); Pham Huy Ty (*Press*).

2nd Secretaries, Nguyen Trieu Dan; Dao Huu Tuong; Le Van Loi (*Economic*); Tran Manh Phuc (*Commercial*).

3rd Secretary, Nguyen Duc Quy (*Cultural*).

Attaché, Le Dinh Phuoc.

Since the Geneva Conference of July 1954, Vietnam has been divided into two zones.

SOUTHERN ZONE

The Southern Zone has an area of 66,000 sq. miles. Its population was estimated in 1960 at 13,680,000. The capital is Ψ Saigon (1959 population of Saigon-Cholon: 1,600,000). Other principal towns are Hué (1959 population: 103,000) and Ψ Tourane (1959 population: 109,000). Saigon and Tourane are the main ports. Rice and rubber are the chief products. Total trade in 1959 was: Imports £80,310,000: Exports £26,820,000. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1959 was valued at: Imports from U.K., £1,823,353; Exports to U.K., £564,608.

On October 23, 1955, a referendum showed a large majority in favour of the deposition of the former Chief of State, Bao Dai, and the election of Ngo dinh Diem to his place. The latter was accordingly proclaimed Chief of State on October 26, and his first act was to declare Vietnam a Republic of which he became the President. An elected constituent assembly, after two months' deliberation, set up a democratic constitution which was promulgated on October 26, 1956. This constituent assembly, on the date of the promulgation of the constitution, became the first Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Vietnam. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam in Saigon is recognized by the United Kingdom, the United States, France and other members of the United Nations as the legal government of Vietnam.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Saigon

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Henry Arthur Frederick Hohler, C.M.G. (1959)..... £3,800

British Council Representative, H. C. Burrow.

NORTHERN ZONE

President, Ho Chi Minh, *assumed office*, 1945; *re-elected* July 15, 1960.

Vice-President, Tran Duy Hang.

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pham Van Dong (1955).

The Northern Zone (north of the 17th parallel) has an area of approximately 63,000 sq. miles and a population (Census of 1960) of 15,903,000. The

capital is Hanoi (638,600) and the chief port is ΨHaiphong (367,000). The chief crop is rice, of which the production in 1959 was claimed to be over 5,000,000 tons, while the chief industrial products are coal and cement. The production of apatite (phosphate) is increasing, and with Chinese and Soviet aid some new factories have been built to produce consumer goods.

The régime in the north styles itself the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, of which the President is Ho chi Minh. Power is wielded by the *Lao Dong* (or Workers') Party which is Communist in character, and which can exert its influence through another mass organization known as the Fatherland Front (which some years ago superseded the "Vietminh"). The policy of the northern régime is to work for unification of north and south, whilst in the meantime it strives to remould the political and economic life of the north on Communist lines. The completion of a three-year plan of reform and development in 1960 is expected to pave the way for a five-year plan starting in 1961. Elections to the "Second National Assembly" were held in the north in May 1960. The régime has diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., China and other states of the Sino-Soviet bloc, but very few other countries recognize it.

There is a British Consulate General at *Hanoi*.

THE YEMEN

(The Mutawakilite Kingdom of The Yemen)

King of The Yemen. Imam Ahmed bin Yehya Muhammad Hamid Ud Din, *b*. 1895, proclaimed March 14, 1948, after the assassination in February, 1948 of his father the late King, Imam Yehya Muhammad Hamid Ud Din. *Heir Apparent*, Saif al Islam Muhammad al Badr.

YEMEN LEGATION IN LONDON.
41 South Street, W.1.
[Grosvenor: 5246]

Chargé d'Affaires, Assayed Mohamed Ibrahim.

Yemen, "the land on the right hand" (of Syria) and the *Arabia Felix* of the ancients, occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 4,000,000. It extends inland to the borders of the Hadramaut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range form the most fertile part of Arabia, with an abundant and regular rainfall. The main exports are coffee, food-grains, hides, and raisins. Trade agreements have been concluded with a number of countries. Imports from U.K. in 1959 totalled £32,084; exports to U.K., £33,361. The chief port of Yemen is ΨHodeida, which is at present being enlarged. From Hodeida the famous Yemeni coffee is shipped to Masawa and Aden, and thence to Europe. Aden is an important centre for imports to the Yemen.

The Imam is the head of one branch of the Zeidi sect of the Shiah Division of the Islamic religion. The ruins of Marib, the ancient Sabæan capital and its dam are in the Yemen.

On March 8, 1958, an agreement was signed in Cairo whereby the Yemen joined the United Arab Republic in a federation to be known as the United Arab States (*see* United Arab Republic).

FLAG: Red, with horizontal Arabian sword in centre with 3 stars above and 2 below.

CAPITAL, Taiz (pop. about 14,000); Sana'a has about 60,000 inhabitants. Other cities of the Yemen are ΨHodeida, Ibb, Mocha and Beidha.

British Chargé d'Affaires, R. W. Bailey.

YUGOSLAVIA

(Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavije.)

President of the Republic, President of the Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the National Defence Council, Josip Broz Tito, *assumed office*, Jan. 13, 1953, *re-elected for* 4 *years*, Jan. 29, 1954 *and* April 19, 1958.

Vice-Presidents of the Federal Executive Council, Edvard Kardelj; Aleksandar Rankovič; Mijalko Todorović; Rodoljub Čolaković.

Secretary of the Federal Executive Council, Veljko Zeković.

President of the Federal People's Assembly, Petar Stambolić.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Koča Popović.

National Defence, Ivan Gošnjak.

Internal Affairs, Svetislav Stefanović.

Finance, Nikola Minčev.

Internal Trade, Marijan Brecelj.

Chairman of Committee for Foreign Trade, Sergej Kraigher.

Presidents of the People's Republic, Jovan Veselinov (*Serbia*); Vladimir Bakarić (*Croatia*); Lazar Koliševski (*Macedonia*); Djuro Pucar (*Bosnia and Herzegovina*); Miha Marinko (*Slovenia*); Blažo Jovanović (*Montenegro*).

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN LONDON
25 Kensington Gore, S.W.7
[Kensington: 3400]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Srdja Prica (1960).

Counsellors, Feliks Gorski; Milan Stojaković; Djuro Vukolić.

1st Secretary, Nikola Zic.

2nd Secretaries, Cvijeto Job; Milenko Vuković; Mate Rako.

3rd Secretary, Nenad Radovanović.

Military and Air Attaché, Col. Radovan Vojvodić.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Orfeo Ticać.

Economic Counsellor, Ing. Vladimir Saičić.

Commercial Attaché. Dusan Marinković.

Asst. Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Stevo Leka.

Assistant Military Attaché, Capt. Bora Cerović.

Press Counsellor, Smiljan Pecjak.

Asst. Press Attaché, Ante Ilić.

Area and Population.—Yugoslavia is a Federation comprising the People's Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. Serbia includes the autonomous province of the Vojvodina and the autonomous region of Kosovo and Metohija (Kosmet). In July, 1946, Pelagosa and adjacent islands with all territory east of the line known as the *French Line* in Istria (including Pola and Fiume) were ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia. By an agreement concluded in London on Oct. 5, 1954, between Yugoslavia, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, Zone B of the Trieste Territory was transferred to the civil administration of Yugoslavia, under whose military administration it had been since 1945. Zone B, an area of 200 square miles with a population of 73,500, included the towns of Kopar (Capodistria), Piran (Pirano) and Novi Grad (Cittanuova). The area has now been divided between the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia. The area of Yugoslavia in 1953 was estimated at 255,804 square kilometres (98,725 square miles) and the population in 1960 at 18,667,000. As a result of the war there was a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 in the population of Yugoslavia, and this loss has only recently been made up.

Montenegro (*Crna-Gora*) was united to Serbia by a decision of the Montenegrin Parliament in November, 1918, when King Nicholas was deposed.

Government.—Stretching from Central Europe to the Balkans, different parts have been subjected to different historical, religious, cultural and geographical influences. *Serbia* came early under the Orthodox Church and then passed 500 fallow years of subjection to the Turkish Empire. In *Bosnia*, an outpost of the Turkish Empire, large numbers of the population were forcibly converted to Islam. *Croatia* and *Slovenia*, on the other hand, came under the Roman Catholic Church, and in later years were subjected to the civilizing influence of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Such factors have, despite community of race, hampered the process of fusion into a united nation. In Jan. 1929, King Alexander abrogated the Constitution and instituted an absolute monarchy for two years, when it was superseded by a modified constitution. On King Alexander's assassination in 1934, his brother, Prince Paul governed as Regent, with two others, on behalf of the young King Peter. Faced with the threat of German invasion, the Government came to an accommodation with Hitler on March 25, 1941, but was overthrown two days later by a popular rising, which placed King Peter at the head of the state. The country was invaded by the German and Bulgarian armies on April 6, 1941, and the King and Government went into exile. The invaders parcelled up the country, placing Serbia under a puppet government, Dalmatia under Italian administration and Croatia under the so-called independent régime of Pavelić (Ustashi). Two main resistance movements developed, the Chetniks under Mihajlović, and the Partisans under Marshal Josip Broz, commonly known as Marshal Tito. The latter emerged from the turmoil of the war years as the most potent force in the country and the modified constitution was superseded by an agreement signed on November 1, 1944, by the Yugoslav Prime Minister (Dr. Ivan Subasić) and Marshal Tito as leader of the National Liberation Committee, recognizing a provisional parliament. On March 7, 1945, the agreement was confirmed by the Royal Yugoslav government in London, and a provisional government was set up in Belgrade.

On Nov. 29, 1945, the Constituent Assembly of Yugoslavia, at a joint session of the Skupshtina and the House of Nationalities, proclaimed Yugoslavia a Republic. In January, 1953, a new Constitution became effective, under which two houses (the Federal Council and Council of Producers) were established. Elections to these houses were held in November, 1953 and March, 1958.

Defence.—The Army, Navy and Air Force on a peace footing consist of 370,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 1,250,000.

Religion and Education.—The Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Islamic and Judaic faiths are recognized by the State. According to the 1948 Census, 49·53 per cent. of the population is Orthodox, 36·7 per cent. Catholic, 1·14 per cent. Protestant and other Christian denominations, 12·52 per cent. Moslem and 0·04 per cent. Jews. The Church is separated from the State. All religious instruction in schools has been forbidden since January 1952. Priests are allowed to teach in churches. Eight years elementary education is compulsory and all education is free. In 1959 there were 14,342 elementary schools with 79,686 teachers and 2,427,000 pupils and 1,398 secondary schools with 24,136 teachers and 308,000 pupils, of which 77 were training colleges for teachers with 24,000 students. There are five universities: Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo and Skoplje, with 55 faculties and 79,000 students and 11 art academies with 1,377 students.

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Serbo-Croat, Slovenian and Macedonian, all South Slav tongues. Serbo-Croat predominates and is the language of the Federal Government. In Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro the Cyrillic script is used and in the rest of the country the Latin; Hungarian, Roumanian, Albanian and Italian are also used in certain districts. The desire for the political union of the South Slavs led to a cultural unity and a revival of Slav literature. There are 3 Serbian daily newspapers in Belgrade, 2 Slovene dailies in Ljubljana (Laibach), 3 Croat dailies in Zagreb, and daily papers at Skoplje, Sarajevo, Pristina, Novi Sad, Rijeka, Split and Maribor.

Production and Industry.—About 50 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture, although in recent years industry has expanded rapidly and industrial production has more than doubled since 1947. Since 1955 substantial new investment has been diverted from basic industry to consumer goods. In agriculture the main emphasis is on increased investment in mechanization and fertilizers. The main crops are wheat and maize, of which the average yield in the period 1950–59 was 2,326,000 and 3,799,000 tons respectively. The forest areas produced some 7,479,000 cubic metres of timber in 1959. According to Yugoslav official estimates, the livestock population at the beginning of 1960 was approximately as follows: horses, 1,274,000; cattle, 5,309,000; sheep, 11,475,000; pigs 6,198,000; poultry, 30,171,000. Minerals are a great source of wealth, particularly in the central regions. Estimated production in 1959 included the following ('000 tons): Hard coal, 1,298; brown coal, 9,122; lignite, 10,687; copper, 67; lead, 85; iron ore, 2,095; pig iron, 863; steel, 1,299; aluminium, 19·3; zinc, 32 and mercury, 0·5. Antimony, pyrites and manganese ores are also produced.

Finance

Federal Budget (estimated figures).	1959 *Dinars*
Revenue	359,500,000,000
Expenditure	298,100,000,000

The Yugoslav *Dinar* has a nominal value of 2/7 penny, the official exchange rate being 840*D*=£1 (*see also* p. 84).

Communications.—In 1959 there were approximately 7,375 miles of standard and narrow gauge railway. There are also 20,714 miles of telephone lines and 21,560 miles of telegraph lines. Yugoslavia has a long seaboard on the Adriatic coast. The principal Yugoslav ports are Rijeka, Šibenik, Split, Zadar, Dubrovnik and Kotor (Carraro) and new ports are under construction at Ploče and Bar. The Danube forms a great commercial highway and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other shipping routes. There are many international air services operated by the Yugoslav airline and by foreign airlines.

Trade with U.K.

	1958	1959
Imports from U.K.	£10,741,934	£11,153,740
Exports to U.K.	13,065,909	13,697,880

The principal exports are timber and wood products, box metals (lead, iron and steel), livestock, meat and meat products, fruit, hops and tobacco. The imports are chiefly wheat, textile raw materials and textiles, machinery, coal, petroleum, chemical fertilisers and base metals.

The chief imports from U.K. are machinery, tractors and textile raw materials and yarns and chemicals.

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd*=White City), population (1959) 542,000. Other towns are Zagreb (or Agram) (470,000), Ljubljana or Laibach (155,000), Sarajevo (183,000), Skoplje (167,000), Rijeka (Fiume with Susak) (87,000), ♆Split (84,000), Maribor (84,000) and Novi Sad (97 000).

NATIONAL FLAG: Blue, white, red with a five-point red star superimposed.

NATIONAL DAY: Founding of Yugoslav Federal Republic (November 29).

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London–Belgrade, 5 *hrs.* 20 *mins.*

BRITISH EMBASSY
Prvog Maja 46, Belgrade

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Michael Justin Creswell, K.C.M.G. (1960)..... £5,000

Counsellors, T. W. Garvey, C.M.G.; T. E. Rogers, C.M.G., M.B.E. (*Commercial*).
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. F. Whinney, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. A. I. G. Ramsey.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. C. Ambrose.
1st Secretaries. D. D. Brown, M.M. (*Head of Chancery*); R. H. Ellingworth (*Information*); M. H. Morgan; A. F. Comfort (*Commercial*).
and Secretaries, G. J. Talmadge (*Consular*); A. E. Higgs (*Visa*).
3rd Secretaries, R. H. T. Bates (*Consular*); G. E. Cheesman (*Commercial*); Miss D. A. Garton (*Information*); B. Sparrow.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES
There are British Consular Offices at *Belgrade, Zagreb*, and *Split*.

BRITISH COUNCIL
Representative, J. B. S. Jardine, C.B.E., Prvog Maja 34, Belgrade. There is also a centre in *Zagreb*.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Applications for Foreign Office passports must be made on the forms obtainable at any of the Passport Offices (addresses given below) or at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

London.—Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1. (Hours: Mon.–Fri., 9.30–4.30.)
Liverpool.—India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2. (Hours: Mon.–Fri., 9.30–4.30.)
Glasgow.—1 Princes Square, 48 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1. (Hours, Mon.–Fri., 9.30–4.30.)
Ministry of Labour, Local Offices.—(Hours, 9–5.) (Open for urgent cases only, on Saturday mornings.)

The Passport Offices are also open for cases of special emergency only, between 4.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. (Saturdays 9.30–4) and in *London* on Sundays and Public Holidays between 10 a.m. and noon.

To facilitate the issue of passports applicants are recommended to make personal application to any one of the above mentioned offices. If it is not possible to make personal application at one of the Passport Offices or Ministry of Labour Local Offices, completed forms of applications should be sent to one of the three Passport Offices, with photographs, supporting documents and the fee of £1 10*s*. Remittances sent with postal applications should be in the form of a Cheque or Postal Order which should be crossed and made payable to the Passport Office. Notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment.

Foreign Office Passports are granted:—
(i) To citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.
(ii) To British subjects without citizenship.
(iii) To British Protected Persons.

Passports are available for *five years* in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. They may be renewed for a further period of 5 years for a fee of £1. Where, however, a passport has already been renewed for a shorter period, it may be extended for the remainder of the 5 year period on payment of a fee of 4*s*. 0*d*. for each year of renewal. They are not available *beyond ten years from the original date of issue*. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, a new Passport must be obtained.

A Passport including particulars of the *holder's wife* is not available for the wife's use when she is travelling alone. A wife's particulars may *only* be added at the time of issue of a passport.

Children who have reached the age of sixteen years require separate Passports. When they apply for a Passport the written consent of father or other legal guardian is necessary.

The application must be recommended in Section 9 by a Member of Parliament, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Medical or Legal Practitioner, Bank Officer, established Civil Servant, Public Official, Police Officer or any person of similar standing personally acquainted with the applicant. The applicant's birth certificate and other evidence in support of the statements made in the application must be produced.

In the case of children under the age of 16 requiring a separate passport, an application should be made by the child's father or other legal guardian on form (B) obtainable from a Passport Office or any local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalization or registration, the Certificate of Naturalization or registration must be produced with the application.

British Passports are generally available for travel *to all countries*. The possession of a Passport does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of *a person already abroad*; such person should apply, in a foreign country to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland, to the nearest local Passport issuing authority.

Persons resident in *Northern Ireland* should apply in person to the Foreign Office Passport Agency, 1 May Street, Belfast, or by post to the Branch Passport Office, Liverpool; citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies resident in the Irish Republic should make application to the Visa Section, British Embassy, 39 Merrion Square, Dublin.

RENEWAL OF PASSPORTS
Applications for the renewal of Foreign Office passports must be made on Form D, obtainable at any of the Passport offices (see above) or at any local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

PHOTOGRAPHS
Duplicate unmounted photographs of applicant (and his wife, if to be included in the Passport) must be sent. These photographs should be printed on *thin* paper and must not be glazed on the reverse side. They should measure not more than 2½ in. by 2 in. or less than 2 in. by 1½ in., and should be taken full face without a hat.

THE ARCTIC OCEAN

The Arctic Ocean consists of a deep sea over 2,000 fathoms, on the southern margin of which there is a broad continental shelf with numerous islands. Into this deeper sea there is only one broad channel, about 700 miles, between Greenland and Scandinavia. Behring Strait is only 49 miles wide and 27 fathoms deep. The southern boundary of the Arctic Ocean is the Wyville-Thomson and Faeroe-Icelandic submarine ridge, which separates the North Atlantic from the Norwegian and Greenland Seas. The Norwegian Deep lies between Norway and Jan Mayen and Iceland; it exceeds 1,500 fathoms. The Greenland Deep, of similar depth, lies between Spitsbergen and Greenland. These two depressions are separated by a somewhat deeply submerged ridge from the east of Jan Mayen to Bear Island, south of Spitsbergen. A shallow ridge from the north-west of Spitsbergen to Greenland separates the Greenland Sea from the deep North Polar Basin. This extends from the north of Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land to the north of the New Siberia Islands and of the North American Arctic Archipelago.

Another more shallow depression is Baffin Bay, less than 1,000 fathoms. This is separated from the North Atlantic by a submarine ridge. Barent's Sea, between Spitsbergen, Norway and Novaya Zemlya, and the Kara Sea, between Novaya Zemlya and the Siberian coast, are respectively below 200 and 100 fathoms.

The total area of the Arctic Sea is about 5·5 million square miles, of which 2·3 million square miles are probably covered with floating ice.

DISTANCES FROM LONDON BY AIR

A list of the distances in statute miles from London to various places abroad. Distances given are those of the shortest routes in use by the British Airways Corporations—B.O.A.C. services(*O*); B.E.A.services(*E*).

To	Miles	To	Miles	To	Miles
Abadan (*O*)	3,245	Damascus (*O*)	2,589	Montreal (*O*)	3,375
Accra (*O*)	3,611	Darwin (*O*)	9,931	Moscow (*E*)	1,549
Aden (*O*)	4,087	Delhi (*O*)	4,928	Munich (*E*)	588
Ajaccio (*E*)	791	Detroit (*O*)	3,929	Nairobi (*O*)	4,414
Amman (*O*)	2,637	Djakarta (*O*)	8,167	Naples (*E*)	1,012
Amsterdam (*E*)	231	Doha (*O*)	3,514	Nassau (*O*)	4,677
Athens (*E*)	1,501	Düsseldorf (*E*)	311	New York (*O*)	3,500
Baghdad (*O*)	3,265	Entebbe (*O*)	4,287	Nicosia (Cyprus) (*E*)	2,028
Bahrain (*O*)	3,423	Frankfurt (*E*)	406	Oslo (*E*)	722
Bangkok (*O*)	6,759	Geneva (*E*)	468	Palma (Majorca) (*E*)	834
Barbados (*O*)	4,622	Gibraltar (*E*)	1,085	Paris (*E*)	215
Barcelona (*E*)	713	Hamburg (*E*)	463	Rangoon (*O*)	6,502
Basle (*E*)	446	Hanover (*E*)	436	Recife (*O*)	4,796
Beirut (*O*)	2,309	Hong Kong (*O*)	7,907	Rome (*E*)	908
Berlin (*E*)	593	Honolulu (*O*)	8,600	Salzburg (*E*)	652
Bermuda (*O*)	3,448	Istanbul (*E*)	1,562	San Francisco (*O*)	6,150
Biarritz (*E*)	555	Johannesburg (*O*)	6,295	Santiago (*O*)	9,284
Bogotá (*O*)	6,094	Kano (*O*)	3,116	Sao Paulo (*O*)	6,108
Bombay (*O*)	5,028	Karachi (*O*)	4,368	Singapore (*O*)	7,617
Bordeaux (*E*)	458	Khartoum (*O*)	3,198	Stavanger (*E*)	564
Boston (*O*)	3 257	Kingston (Jamaica) (*O*)	5,198	Stockholm (*E*)	899
Brussels (*E*)	218	Kuala Lumpur (*O*)	7.614	Teheran (*O*)	3,467
Buenos Aires. (*O*)	8,550	Kuwait (*O*)	3,515	Tel Aviv (*E*)	2,230
Cairo (*O*)	2,280	Lagos (*O*)	3,385	Tokyo (*O*)	9 873
Calcutta (*O*)	5,776	Lisbon (*E*)	972	Toronto(*O*)	3,701
Caracas (*O*)	5,424	Madrid(*E*)	775	Trinidad (*O*)	4,970
Chicago (*O*)	4 167	Malta (*E*)	1,306	Tripoli (*E*)	1,529
Cologne (*E*)	331	Melbourne (*O*)	12,485	Venice (*E*)	703
Colombo (*O*)	5,981	Milan (*E*)	581	Vienna (*E*)	791
Copenhagen (*E*)	609	Montego Bay (*O*)	5.120	Warsaw (*E*)	914
Dakar (*O*)	2,799	Montevido (*O*)	7,099	Zürich (*E*)	491

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

Age	England and Wales 1958		Scotland 1958		Northern Ireland 1956–58		United States* 1957		France 1952–56	
	Years		Years		Years		Years		Years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	67·95	73·69	66·22	59·33	67·55	71·35	66·3	71·29	65·04	71·15
1	68·71	74·16	67·34	65·32	68·71	72·13	67·3	71·86	66·78	72·44
5	64·97	70·39	63·61	64·14	65·01	68·40	63·6	68·20	63·31	68·95
10	60·12	65·50	58·78	59·65	60·16	63·52	58·8	63·37	58·48	64·09
15	55·24	60·58	53·90	54·95	55·27	58·61	54·0	58·51	53·63	59·20
20	50·46	55·68	49·13	50·41	50·47	53·72	49·3	53·71	48·90	54·36
30	40·95	45·98	39·61	41·62	40·93	44·07	40·1	44·18	39·69	44·84
40	31·51	36·45	30·33	32·86	31·56	34·68	31·0	34·87	30·68	35·58
50	22·61	27·37	21·65	24·27	22·79	25·76	22·6	26·32	22·36	26·73
60	15·07	18·93	14·39	16·41	15·33	17·59	15·6	18·42	15·24	18·54
65	11·94	15·11	11·47	13·10	12·21	13·98	12·6	15·11	12·09	14·75
70	9·26	11·66	9·02	10·04	9·50	10·71	10·2	12·10	9·26	11·31

* White population only.

THE NOBEL PRIZES

The Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a trust fund established by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died on December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of £1,750,000. They are awarded to those who have contributed most to the common good in the domain of (*a*) Physics; (*b*) Chemistry; (*c*) Physiology or Medicine; (*d*) Literature; (*e*) Peace. The first awards were made in 1901 on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(*a*) Physics; (*b*) Chemistry; the Royal Caroline Institute, Stockholm—(*c*) Physiology or Medicine; the Swedish Academy—(*d*) Literature; a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing—(*e*) Peace. The Trust is administered by the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation ("Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse"), Stockholm. The Board consists of four members and two deputy members appointed by the awarding authorities; the Swedish Government appoints a chairman and a vice-chairman.

The nationality of prizewinners is indicated as follows: (a) Great Britain; (b) U.S.A.; (c) France; (d) Sweden; (e) Belgium; (f) U.S.S.R.; (g) Germany; (h) Netherlands; (i) Switzerland; (k) Denmark; (l) Norway; (m) Spain; (n) Poland; (o) Austria; (p) Italy; (q) India; (r) Hungary; (s) Finland; (t) Canada; (u) Chile; (v) Argentine; (w) Japan; (x) Portugal; (y) Irish Free State; (z) Republic of Ireland; (aa) South Africa; (bb) Iceland; (cc) China; (dd) Czechoslovakia. The distribution by nationalities is shown at foot of table.

For prize winners for the years 1901–1943, *see* earlier editions of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK.

Year	(*a*) PHYSICS	(*b*) CHEMISTRY	(*c*) PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE	(*d*) LITERATURE	(*e*) PEACE
1944	I. I. Rabi (b)	Otto Hahn (g)	J. Erlanger (b) H. S. Gasser (b)	J. V. Jensen (k)	International Committee of the Red Cross.
1945	Wolfgang Pauli (o)	Artturi Virtanen (s)	Sir A. Fleming (a) Sir H.W. Florey (a) E. B. Chain (a)	Gabriela Mistral (u)	Cordell Hull (b)
1946	P. W. Bridgman (b)	J. B. Sumner (b) W. M. Stanley (b) J. H. Northrop (b)	H. J. Muller (b)	Hermann Hesse (i)	Emily Greene Balch (b) John R. Mott (b)
1947	Sir Edward Appleton (a)	Sir Robert Robinson (a)	Prof. and Mrs. G. F. Cori (b) and B. A. Houssay (v)	André Gide (c)	The Society of Friends.
1948	P. M. S. Blackett (a)	A. Tiselius (d)	P. H. Müller (i)	T. S. Eliot (a)	*No award*
1949	H. Yukawa (w)	W. F. Giauque (b)	W. R. Hess (i) A. E. Moniz (x)	W. Faulkner (b)	Lord Boyd Orr (a)
1950	C. F. Powell (a)	O. Diels (g) K. Alder (g)	E. C. Kendall (b) T. Reichstein (i) P. S. Hench (b)	Earl Russell (a)	R. Bunche (b)
1951	Sir John Cockcroft (a) E. T. S. Walton (z)	E. M. McMillan (b) G. T. Seaborg (b)	M. Theiler (aa)	P. Lagerkvist (d)	L. Jouhaux (c)
1952	F. Bloch (b) E. M. Purcell (b)	A. J. P. Martin (a) R. L. M. Synge (a)	S. A. Waksman (b)	F. Mauriac (c)	A. Schweitzer (c)
1953	F. Zernike (h)	H. Staudinger (g)	H. A. Krebs (a) F. A. Lipmann (b)	Sir Winston Churchill (a)	G. C. Marshall (b)
1954	M. Born (a) W. Bothe (g)	L. C. Pauling (b)	J. F. Enders (b) T. H. Weller (b) F. C. Robbins (b)	E. Hemingway (b)	Office of the U.N.H.C.R.
1955	W. E. Lamb (b) P. Kusch (b)	V. du Vigneaud (b)	A. H. T. Theorell (d)	H. K. Laxness (bb)	*No award*
1956	W. Shockley (b) J. Bardeen (b) W. H. Brattain (b)	Sir Cyril Hinshelwood (a) N. N. Semenov (f)	A.F. Cournand (b) W. Forssmann (g) D. W. Richards (b)	J. R. Jiménez (m)	*No award*
1957	C. N. Yang (cc) T. D. Lee (cc)	Sir Alexander Todd (a)	D. Bovet (p)	A. Camus (c)	L. Pearson (t)
1958	P. A. Cerenkov (f) I. M. Frank (f) I. E. Tamm (f)	F. Sanger (a)	G. W. Beadle (b) E. L. Tatum (b) J. Lederberg (b)	B. L. Pasternak (f)	G. Pire (e)
1959	E. Segrè (b) O. Chamberlain (b)	J. Heyrovsky (dd)	S. Ochoa (b) A. Kornberg (b)	S. Quasimodo (p)	P. Noel-Baker (a)

The awards have been distributed as follows:—PHYSICS:—*U.S.A.*, 18; *Gt. Britain*, 15; *Germany*, 12; *France*, 7; *Netherlands*, 5; *Austria*, 3; *U.S.S.R.*, 3; *Sweden*, 2; *Italy*, 3; *China*, 2; *India*, 1; *Denmark*, 1; *Japan*, 1; *Republic of Ireland*, 1. CHEMISTRY:—*Germany*, 20; *U.S.A.*, 12; *Gt. Britain*, 11; *France*, 6; *Sweden*, 4; *Switzerland*, 3; *Netherlands*, 2; *Hungary*, 1; *Austria*, 1; *Finland*, 1; *U.S.S.R.*, 1; *Czechoslovakia*, 1. PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE:— *U.S.A.*, 25; *Gt. Britain*, 10; *Germany*, 9; *Denmark*, 4; *Switzerland*, 4; *France*, 3; *Austria*, 3; *Belgium*, 2; *Canada*, 2; *Italy*, 2; *Netherlands*, 2; *Hungary*, 2; *U.S.S.R.*, 2; *Sweden*, 2; *Spain*, 1; *Argentine*, 1; *Portugal*, 1; *South Africa*, 1. LITERATURE:—*France* 9; *Gt. Britain*, 6; *Germany*, 5; *U.S.A.*, 5; *Sweden*, 4; *Norway*, 3; *Italy*, 4; *Denmark*, 3; *Spain*, 3; *Poland*, 2; *Switzerland*, 2; *U.S.S.R.*, 2; *Belgium*, 1; *India*, 1; *Finland*, 1; *Chile*, 1; *Irish Free State*, 1; *Iceland*, 1. PEACE:—*U.S.A.*, 12; *France*, 8; *Gt. Britain*, 7; *Germany*, 3; *Sweden*, 3; *Switzerland*, 3; *Belgium*, 3; *Norway*, 2; *Austria*, 2; *Argentina*, 1; *Canada*, 1; *Denmark*, 1; *Italy*, 1; *Netherlands*, 1.

SEASONABLE AND UNSEASONABLE FISH

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Bass	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–
Bream	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (sea)	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Brill	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Carp	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Catfish	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Char	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Chub	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Coal fish or Saithe	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cockle	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*
Cod	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Conger	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Crab	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Crayfish (*a*)	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dab	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dace	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Dory	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Eel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Flounder	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Grayling	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gudgeon	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gurnard (red)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (grey)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Haddock	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Hake	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Halibut	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Herring	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lampern	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lamprey	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*
Mackerel	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Mullet (red)	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–
,, (grey)	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Mussel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Oyster (*b*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Perch	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Periwinkle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pike	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pilchard	–	–	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Plaice	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pollock	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Prawn	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–
Salmon & Sea Trout (*d*)	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Shad	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Shrimp (*e*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Skate	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Smelt or Sparling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sole	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sprat	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*
Sturgeon	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Tench	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Thornback	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Torsk or Tusk	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Trout	*c*	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Turbot	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whelk	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whitebait	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whiting	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Wrasse	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Forcign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(*d*) In the close season, salmon from the Netherlands, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(*e*) In normal times, for the first six months, the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from the Netherlands, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to Dec.

BUCHAN'S WEATHER PERIODS OR RECURRENCES OF WEATHER

Dr. Alexander Buchan, F.R.S., Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, published in 1867 a paper in the Journal of that Society entitled "Interruptions in the regular rise and fall of temperature in the course of the year." Buchan gave six cold periods and three warm periods, based on his examination of the mean daily temperature as recorded at stations in Scotland covering long periods. The cold periods were February 7–14, April 11–14, May 9–14, June 29–July 4, August 6–11, November 6–13, and the warm periods July 12–15, August 12–15, and December 3–14. This early work aroused considerable interest later. It should be noted, however, that Buchan claimed no more than the existence of tendencies for short spells of relatively cold or warm weather to occur at certain times of the year.

In recent years these smaller fluctuations of weather super-imposed on the normal seasonal changes have been examined from the aspect of tendencies to stormy or anticyclonic spells over the British Isles and have been referred to as "singularities." Stormy periods are relatively warm in winter and cool in summer. The following tendencies have been given:—Jan. 5–17 stormy; Jan. 18–24 anticyclonic; Jan. 24–Feb. 1 stormy; Feb. 8–16 anticyclonic; Feb. 21–25 cold; Feb. 26–Mar. 9 stormy; Mar. 12–19 anticyclonic; Mar. 24–31 stormy; April 10–15 stormy; April 23–26 unsettled; June 1–21 summer monsoon; July 10–24 warm; Aug. 20–30 stormy; September 1–17 anticyclonic; Sept. 17–24 stormy; Sept. 24–Oct. 4 anticyclonic; Oct. 5–12 stormy; Oct. 16–20 anticyclonic; Oct. 24–Nov. 13 stormy; Nov. 15–21 anticyclonic; Nov. 24–Dec. 14 stormy; Dec. 18–24 anticyclonic; Dec. 25–Jan. 1 stormy.

It is interesting to compare these generalized statements with the daily values given for Greenwich. The cold or warm spells rarely cover precisely the periods given for the Buchan Spells, but cold or warm spells can be found fairly near to some of these dates.

LONDON:—
The Times (*Ind.*) 4*d*., Printing House Sq., E.C.4.
Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2½*d*., Fleet St., E.C.4.
Daily Herald (*Lab.*) 2½*d*., 27 Floral St., W.C.2.
Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2½*d*., Northcliffe House, E.C.4.
Daily Mirror (*Ind.*) 2½*d*., Geraldine House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Daily Sketch (*Ind.*) 2½*l*., New Carmelite House, E.C.4.
Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (*Cons.*) 2½*d*., 135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Daily Worker (*Communist*) 3*d*., 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
Financial Times (*Ind.*) 4*d*., 10 Cannon St., E.C.4.
Lloyd's List. 4*d*., Lloyd's, E.C.3.
Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*) 4*d*., 18-20 St. Andrews St., E.C.4.
New Daily (*Ind.*) 3*d*., 175 High Holborn, W.C.1.
Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½*l*., Carmelite House, E.C.4.
Evening Standard (*Ind.*) 2½*d*., 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.

ABERDEEN.....Press and Journal (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
Evening Express (*Cons.*) 3*d*.
BARROW.....North-Western Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
BATH.....Bath and Wilts. Chronicle and Herald (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
BELFAST.....News Letter (*Un.*) 2*d*.
Northern Whig (*Un.*) 2*d*.
Telegraph (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
Irish News (*Nat.*) 2*d*.
BIRMINGHAM.....Post (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
Mail (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
Evening Despatch (*Ind.*) 3*l*.
BLACKBURN.....Evening Teleg. (*Cons.*) 3*d*.
BLACKPOOL.....W. Lancs. Ev. Gazette (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
BOLTON.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
BOURNEMOUTH..Evening Echo, Bournemouth (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
BRADFORD.....Telegraph and Argus (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
BRIGHTON.....Evening Argus (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
BRISTOL.....Western Daily Press (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
Evening World (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
BURTON.....Daily Mail (*Un.*) 2½*d*.
CAMBRIDGE.....Daily News (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
CARDIFF.....South Wales Echo and Evening Express (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Western Mail (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
CARLISLE.....Cumberland Evening News (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
CHELTENHAM.....Gloucestershire Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
COVENTRY.....Coventry Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
DARLINGTON.....Northern Echo (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Northern Despatch (*Ind.*) 3*l*.
DERBY.....Evening Telegraph and Express (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
DOUGLAS (Isle of Man).....Isle of Man Daily Times (*Cons.*) 3*d*.
DUNDEE.....Courier and Advertiser (*Ind.*) 2½*l*.
Evening Telegraph and Post (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
EDINBURGH.....Scotsman (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Evening Dispatch (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
Evening News (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
Scottish Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
EXETER.....Express and Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
GLASGOW.....Glasgow Herald (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
GLASGOW (*contd.*).Daily Record and Mail (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
Evening Citizen (*Ind.*) 3*l*.
Evening Times (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Scottish Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2½*l*.
GLOUCESTER.....Citizen (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
GREENOCK.....Telegraph (*Lib.*) 2½*d*.
GRIMSBY.....Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
GUERNSEY.....Evening Press (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
Star (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
HALIFAX.....Daily Courier and Guardian (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
HUDDERSFIELD...Daily Examiner (*Lib.*) 2½*d*.
HULL.....Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
IPSWICH.....East Anglian Daily Times (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
Evening Star (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
KETTERING.....Northants Ev. Tele. (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
LEAMINGTON SPA..Leamington Spa, Warwick, etc. Morning News (*Ind.*) 1½*d*.
LEEDS.....Yorkshire Post (*Cons.*) 3*d*.
Yorkshire Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½*l*.
Yorkshire Evening Post (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
LEICESTER.....Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
Mercury (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
LINCOLN.....Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
LIVERPOOL.....Echo (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Daily Post (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
Journal of Commerce (*Ind.*) 4*d*.
MANCHESTER.....Guardian (*Lib.*) 3*d*.
Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 3*d*.
Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*) 3*l*.
MIDDLESBROUGH..Evening Gazette (*Cons.*) 3*d*.
NEWCASTLE.....Journal (*Cons.*) 2½*d*.
Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 3*d*.
NEWPORT, MON...South Wales Argus (*Ind.*) 3*l*.
NORTHAMPTON...Chronicle and Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
NORWICH.....Eastern Daily Press (*Ind.*) 3*l*.
Eastern Evening News (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
NOTTINGHAM.....Guardian, Journal (*Cons.*) 2*d*.
Evening News (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
NUNEATON.....Nuneaton Evening Tribune (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
OLDHAM.....Evening Chronicle (*Lib.*) 3*d*.
OXFORD.....Mail (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
PAISLEY.....Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
PLYMOUTH.....Western Morn. News (*Ind.*) 2½*l*.
Western Evening Herald (*Ind.*)
PORTSMOUTH.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½*d*. [2½*d*.
PRESTON.....Lancashire Evening Post (*Ind.*)
St. Helier (JERSEY).Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2½*d*. [2½*d*.
SCARBOROUGH....Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
SHEFFIELD.....Sheffield Telegraph (*Cons.*) 2½*l*.
Star (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
SHIELDS.....Gazette & Shipping Telegraph (*Ind.*) 3*l*.
SOUTHAMPTON....Southern Evening Echo (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
STOKE.....Evening Sentinel (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
SUNDERLAND.....Echo (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
SWANSEA.....South Wales Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
SWINDON.....Evening Advertiser (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
TORQUAY.....Herald Express (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
WEST HARTLEPOOLNorthern Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2½*l*.
WEYMOUTH.....Dorset Evening Echo (*Ind.*) 2*d*.
WOLVERHAMPTON.Express and Star (*Ind.*) 2½*d*.
WORCESTER.....Evening News and Times (*Ind.*) 3*d*.
WORKINGTON....Cumberland Even. Star. (*Ind.*) 2*l*.
YORK.....Yorkshire E. Press (*Cons.*) 2½*l*.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 4*d*.
Observer (*Ind.*)—1–9 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 5*d*.
People (*Ind.*)—222 Strand, W.C.2. 4*d*.
Reynolds's News (*Lab.*)—Pioneer House, Wicklow St., W.C.1. 4*d*.
Sunday Disp. (*Ind.*)—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. 4*d*.
Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—Fleet St., E.C.4. 4*d*.
Sunday Graphic (*Cons.*)—200 Grays Inn Road, W.C.1. 4*d*.
Sunday Mail (*Cons.*)—Record House, Glasgow. 4*d*.
Sunday Mercury (*Ind.*)—Corporation St., Birmingham. 4*d*.
Sunday Pictorial (*Ind.*)—Geraldine House, Rolls Bldgs., E.C.4. 4*d*.
Sunday Post (*Ind.*)—144 Port Dundas Road, Glasgow. 4*d*.
Sunday Sun (*Cons.*)—Chronicle Buildings, Westgate Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. 4*d*.
Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—200 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 5*d*.
Western Ind.—Royal Buildings, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth. 4*d*.

RELIGIOUS PAPERS

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Christian Herald—4 Western Esplanade, Portslade, Brighton, Sussex. 4*d*.
Christian World—110 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4*d*.
Church of England Newspaper and Record—36–38 Whitefriars St., Fleet St., E.C.4. 4*d*.
Church of Ireland Gazette—61 Middle Abbey St., Dublin. 3*d*.
Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.2. 4*d*.
English Churchman—69 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4*d*.
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Woman's Illustrated—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 5d.
Woman's Journal—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
Woman's Own—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 6d.
Woman's Realm—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 4½d.
Woman's Weekly—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 4½d.
Women's Employment—25, Ebury St., S.W.1. 6d.
World Digest—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
World Today—Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
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Bankers' Magazine—85–6 London Wall, E.C.2. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Bedding & Upholstery—33, Furnival St., E.C.4. 20*s.* p.a.
Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 1*s.*
Bookseller, The—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 8*d.*
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Brewers' Guardian—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. 30*s.* p.a.
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British Communications & Electronics—Drury House, Russell St., WC.2. 2*s.* 6*d.*
British Dental Journal—13 Hill St., W.1. 3*s.*
British Engineering and Transport—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*
British Export Gazette—119 Moorgate, E.C.2. 3*s.* 6*d.*
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British Jeweller—27 Frederick St., Birmingham. 2*s.*
British Journal for Philosophy of Science—Parkside Works, Edinburgh, 9. 10*s.* 6*d.*
British Journal of Applied Physics—47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. 12*s.* 6*d.*
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British Medical Journal—Tavistock Square, W.C.1. 3*s.*
British Packer—311 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.1. 42*s.* p.a.
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British Stationer—9 Fryston Ave., Croydon. 2*s.*
British Steelmaker—7 Chesterfield Gdns., W.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*
British Sugar Beet Review—134 Piccadilly, W.1. 1*s.*
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British Veterinary Journal—7–8 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 4*s.*
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Cabinet Maker—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Caterer—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1*s.*
Caterers' Journal—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Catering Management—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Chamber of Commerce Journal—69 Cannon St., E.C.4. 1*s.*
Chemical Age—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Chemical and Process Engineering—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 30*s.* p.a.
Chemical Trade Journal—147–9 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Chemist and Druggist—28 Essex St., W.C.2. 1*s.*
Chemistry and Industry—14 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1. 5*s.*
Chemo-Therapy Review—194 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 21*s.* p.a.
Chief Steward— 7–17 Jewry St., E.C.3. 2*s.*
Chiropodist—8 Wimpole St., W.1. 1*s.* 8*d.*
Cinema—93–5 Wardour St., W.1. 6*d.*
City Press (Non-Political)—4 Angel Court, E.C.2. 4*d.*
Civil Engineering—8 Buckingham St., W.C.2. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Coal and Appliances Trade Digest—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 10*s.* p.a.
Coal Merchant and Shipper—17–19 John Adam St., W.C.2. 9*d.*
Coke and Gas—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Colliery Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Colliery Guardian—30 Furnival St., E.C.4. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Commercial Grower—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1*s.*
Commercial Motor—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 1*s.*
Concrete and Constructional Engineering—14 Dartmouth St., S.W.1. 2*s.*
Confectionery and Baking Craft—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 2*s.*
Confectionery Journal—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 4*d.*
Confectionery News—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 8*d.*
Contract Journal—32 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.1. 2*s.*
Contractors' Record—Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. 1*s.*
Cordage, Canvas and Jute World—38 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 5*s.* 3*d.*
Corrosion Technology—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 40*s.* p.a.
Corsetry and Underwear—47 Hertford St., W.1. 5*s.*
Cost Accountant—63 Portland Place, W.1. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Cotton—330–2 Royal Exchange, Manchester. 30*s.* p.a.
Daily Film Renter—142 Wardour St., W.1. 6*d.*
Dairy Engineering—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W 1. 30*s.* p.a.
Dairy Industries—9 Gough Sq., E.C.4. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Decorator—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Design for Industry—Hulton House, Fleet St., E.C.4. 3*s.*
Director—5 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.
Display—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 3*s.*
Dock and Harbour Authority—19 Harcourt St., W.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Draper's Record — 229–231 High Holborn, W.C.1. *9d.*
Drapery and Fashion Weekly—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. *4d.*
Dyer, Textile Printer—Drury Hse., Russell St., W.C.2. *1s. 10d.*
Education—10 Queen Anne St., W.1. *6d.*
Electrical and Radio Trading—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. *1s. 9d.*
Electrical Industries Export—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. *20s.* p.a.
Electrical Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. *1s. 6d.*
Electrical Review—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *1s. 6d.*
Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2. *1s. 6d.*
Electronic Engineering—28 Essex St., W.C.2. *3s.*
Embroidery—58 Petty France, S.W.1. *3s.*
Engineer—28 Essex St., Strand, W.C.2. *2s.*
Engineering—35–6 Bedford St., W.C.2. *2s.*
Engineer's Digest—120 Wigmore St., W.1. *4s. 6d.*
Estates Gazette—28 Denmark St., W.C.2. *1s. 4d.*
Export Digest and Indent Gazette—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. *63s.* p.a.

Factory Manager—117 Kingsway, W.C.2. *10s.* p.a.
Fairplay (Shipping)—Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. *2s. 6d.*
Fancy Goods Trader—15 Cursitor St., E.C.4. *20s.* p.a.
Far East Trade—3 Belsize Crescent, N.W.3. *2s.*
Farm Implement and Machinery Review—34B The Broadway, Woodford Green, Essex. *3s. 3d.*
Farm Mechanization—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. *2s. 6d.*
Farmer and Stockbreeder—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *9d.*
Farmers' Weekly—161–166 Fleet St. E.C.4. *9d.*
Farming News—70 Mitchell St., Glasgow. *6d.*
F.B.I. Review—21 Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Journal—Maclaren House, 131 Great Suffolk St., S.E.1. *1s. 6d.*
Fibres and Plastics—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. *30s.* p.a.
Financial World—Empire House, Union Court, E.C.2. *6d.*
Fire (British Fire Service)—72 Fleet St., E.C.4. *2s.*
Fire Protection Review—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. *2s.*
Fish Friers' Review—City Chambers, Infirmary St., Leeds. *9d.*
Fish Trades Gaz.—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. *6d.*
Flight—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *1s. 6d.*
Food Manufacture—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. *40s.* p.a.
Food Processing and Packing—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Food Trade Review—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. *40s.* p.a.
Foundry Trade Journal—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. *1s.*
Free Trader—24 Austin Friars, E.C.2. *1s. 6d.*
Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—6–7 Gough Square, E.C.4. *1s.*
Fuel—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. *20s.*
Funeral Service Journal—Hillingdon Press, Uxbridge, Mx. *15s.* p.a.
Fur Record—14 King St., Richmond, Surrey. *1s. 6d.*
Fur Weekly News—5 Barrett St., W.1. *20s.* p.a.
Furnishing—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. *2s. 6d.*
Furnishing World—109–119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. *1s. 3d.*
Furniture Record—44a Worship St., E.C.2. *1s.*
Games and Toys—30–1 Knightrider St., E.C.4. *3s.*
Garage and Motor Agent—62 Doughty St., W.C.1. *1s. 6d.*
Gas and Oil Power—9 Catherine Place, S.W.1. *2s.*
Gas Journal—11 Bolt Court, Fleet St., E.C.4. *2s. 6d.*
Gas Times—1 Stamford St., S.E.1. *3s. 6d.*
Gas World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. *1s. 9d.*
George Broomhall's Corn Trade News—37 Victoria St., Liverpool. *273s.* p.a.
Glass—9 Moor Park Rd., Northwood, Mx. *2s.*
Goldsmiths' Journal—226 Latymer Ct., W.6. *1s. 3d.*
Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. *8d.*
Grocers' Gazette—1–2 Pudding Lane, E.C.3. *6d.*
Grower—49 Doughty St., W.C.1. *1s.*
Hair and Beauty—18–20 York Bldgs., W.C.2. *3s. 3d.*
Hairdressers' Journal—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. *1s.*
Handy Shipping Guide—12–16 Laystall St., E.C.1. *1s. 3d.*
Hardware Trade Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. *1s. 6d.*
Harper's Sports and Games—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. *6d.*
Harper's Wine and Spirit Gazette—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. *63s.* p.a.
Hatter's Gazette—9 Gough Square. E.C.4. *2s.*
Head Teachers' Review—59 Victoria Rd., Surbiton, Surrey. *4d.*
Heating—90 High Holborn W.C.1. *2s.*
Heating and Air Treatment Engineer—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. *3s. 6d.*
Heating and Ventilating Engineer—8 Southampton Row, W.C.1. *2s. 6d.*
Horological Journal—226 Latymer Ct., W.6. *1s. 6d.*
Hosiery Times—41 Spring Gdns., Manchester. *1s 9d.*
Hosiery Trade Journal—11 Millstone Lane, Leicester. *2s.*
Hospital—75 Portland Place, W.1. *2s. 9d.*
Hospital and Health Management—9 Catherine Place, S.W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Hotel Management—16 West Central St., W.C.1. *2s.*
Hotel Review—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. *2s. 6d.*
Ice Cream Industry—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. *1s.*
Ilius, Carpenter and Builder—Pioneer House, Wicklow St., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. *6d.*
Impact—1 Old Burlington St., W.1. *10s.*
Industria Britanica—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. *2s. 8d.*
Industrial Chemist—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Industrial Daily News—Pear Tree Court, E.C.1. *336s.* p.a.
Industrial Diamond Review—226 Latymer Court, W.6. *15s.* p.a.
Industrial Welfare—48 Bryanston Square, W.1. *3s.*
Insurance Record—75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. *2s.*
Interbuild—11 Manchester Sq., W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Investor's Chronicle—110 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. *1s. 6d.*
Investors' Guardian—Guardian House, Wormwood St., E.C.2. *1s.*
Investors' Review—79 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. *1s.*
Iron and Coal Trades Review—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. *1s.*
Iron and Steel—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. *3s.*
Ironmonger—28 Essex Street, W.C.2. *1s.*
Jeweller and Metalworker—10 Albemarle Way, E.C.1. *8d.*
Journal of Commerce and Shipping Telegraph—6–8 Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch St., E.C.3. *4d.*
Journal of Scientific Instruments—47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. *120s.* p.a.
Journal of the Chemical Society—Burlington House, W.1. *200s.* p.a.

Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists—19 Piccadilly, Bradford. 8s. 9d.
Journal of the Textile Institute—10 Blackfriars St., Manchester 3. 12s.
Junior Age—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 2s.
Justice of the Peace and Local Govt. Review—Little London, Chichester. 1s. 9d.
Jute and Canvas Review—222 Strand, W.C.2. 3s. 6d.
Kinematograph Weekly—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
Lancet—7 Adam Street, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
Land Agents Record—22 Clinton Crescent, St. Leonards-on-Sea. 6d.
Laundry Record & Journal—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 1s.
Law Journal—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
Law Quarterly Review—11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 13s. 6d.
Law Reports, The—3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. 240s. p.a.
Law Society's Gazette—Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 31s. 6d. p.a.
Law Times—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
Leather Goods—15 Cursitor St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
Leather Trades Review—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
Licensing World—32 Bedford Sq. W.C.1. 6d.
Light Metals—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 2s. 6d.
Linen Trade Circular—5 Fountain Lane, Belfast. 70s. p.a.
Lloyd's Loading List—Lloyd's, E.C.3. 1s. 3d.
Lloyd's Shipping Index—Lloyd's, E.C.3. Subs. only.
Local Government Finance—1 Buckingham Place, Westminster, S.W.1. 52s. 6d. p.a.
Locomotive Journal—9 Arkwright Rd., N.W.3. 4d.
London Corn Circular—7 Northumberland Alley, E.C.3. 75s. p.a.
Machine Shop Magazine—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s.
Machinery—Nat. House, West St., Brighton. 1s. 3d.
Machinery Lloyd—6, Cavendish Place, W.1. 50s. p.a.
Machinery Market—146A Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
Maker-Up—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
Man and his Clothes—3–5 Barrett St., W.1. 2s.
Man-made Textiles—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. 3s.
Manager—80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 3s.
Manufacturing Chemist—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 40s. p.a
Manufacturing Clothier—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
Marine Engineer—9 Catherine Place S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
Mass Production—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
Meat Marketing—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square E.C.4. 1s.
Meat Trades Journal—5 Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. 9d.
Mechanical Handling—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s. 6d.
Mechanical World and Engineering Record—31 King St. West, Manchester. 2s. 6d.
Medical Officer—72–8 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
Medical Press—8 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
Medico-Legal Journal—65 Horseferry Road, S.W.1. 7s. 6d.
Melody Maker—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 6d.
Members Circular (Master Printers)—11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.
Men's Wear—229–231 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
Mercantile Guardian—52 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 35s. p.a.
Metal Bulletin—27 Albemarle St., W.1. 1s. 9d.
Metal Industry—Dorset House, Stamford St. S.E.1. 1s.
Metal Treatment—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
Metallurgia—31 King St. West, Manchester, 3. 2s. 6d.
Milk Producer—Milk Marketing Board, Thames Ditton, Surrey.
Milling—37 Victoria St., Liverpool. 2s.
Mine and Quarry Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s.
Mining Journal—15 Wilson St., Moorgate, E.C.2. 9d.
Mining Mag.—482 Salisbury House, E.C.2. 3s.
Mining World—Fishmongers Hall St., E.C.4. 5s.
Model Engineer—19–20 Noel St., W.1. 1s.
Modern Caravan—Heathcock Court, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
Modern Refrigeration—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 3s.
Modern Transport—3–16 Woburn Place, W.C.1. 1s.
Motor—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 1s.
Motor Body—78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
Motor Cycle—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. 9d.
Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 28s. p.a.
Motor Cycling—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 9d.
Motor Industry—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 3s. 6d.
Motor Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 55s. p.a.
Motor Transport—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6d.
Music Trades Review—44A Worship St., E.C.2. 2s. 3d.
Musical Times—160 Wardour St., W.1. 1s. 6d.
National Builder—82 New Cavendish St., W.1. 2s.
National Master Painter—40 King St., W., Manchester. Subs.
National Newsagent—107–111 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
N.R.A. Journal—Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey. 2s. 6d
Nuclear Energy Engineer—147 Victoria St., S. W.1. 3s. 6d.
Nurseryman, Seedsman and Glasshouse Grower—62 Doughty St., W.C.1. 40s. p.a.
Nursing Mirror—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 8d.
Nursing Times—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 6d.
Off Licence Journal—1 Dorset Bldgs., Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
Official Architecture—63 Neal St., W.C.2. 2s.
Oil Engine—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 3s.
Optician—69 Aldwych, W.C.2. 1s.
Outfitter—17–19 John Adam St., W.C.2. 6d.
Packaging—75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 5s.
Packaging Review—Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. 3s.
Paint Manufacture—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 40s. p.a.
Paint, Oil and Colour Journal—83 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 50s. p.a.
Paint Technology—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
Painting and Decorating—Cromford House, Cromford Court, Manchester. 1s. 9d.
Paper Container—231 Strand, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
Paper Maker—50–51 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2s. 9d.
Passenger Transport—Avenue Chambers, Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C.1. 2s.
Perambulator Gazette—13 St. George St., W.1. 2s.
Perfumery and Essential Oil Record—33 Chiswell St., E.C.1. 6s. 6d.
Personnel Management, and Methods—109–119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. 2s. 3d.
Petroleum—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 40s. p.a.
Petroleum Times—Bowling Green Lane, W.C.1. 4s.

Pharmaceutical Journal—17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. *1s. 6d.*
Philatelic Magazine—27 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. *9d.*
Philatelic Trader—27 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. *15s.* p.a.
Pianomaker—13 St. George St., W.1. *2s. 3d.*
Plastics—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. *3s.*
Plumbing Trade Journal — Cromford House, Cromford Court, Manchester. *1s. 9d.*
Police Chronicle—10 Gough Sq., E.C.4. *2d.*
Police Review—67 Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.1. 4½*d.*
Policy Holder—18 Booth St., Manchester. *9d.*
Post Mag—12–13 Henrietta St., W.C.2. *9d.*
Pottery and Glass—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. *35s.* p.a.
Pottery Gazette—83 Farringdon St., E.C.4. *30s.* p.a.
Power and Works Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Power Laundry—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *1s.*
Practical Mechanics—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. *1s. 3d.*
Practical Television—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. *1s. 6d.*
Practical Wireless—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. *1s. 6d.*
Practitioner—5 Bentinck St., W.1. *5s.*
Product Finishing—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. *3s.*
Public Ledger—11 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2. *10d.*
Public Works and Muck Shifter—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. *30s.* p.a.
Publishers' Circular—92 Park Lane, Croydon, Surrey. *8d.*
Quarry Manager's Journal—Salisbury Square House, E.C.4. *2s. 6d.*
Railway Gazette—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s.*
Railway Magazine—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Railway Review—205 Euston Rd., N.W.1. *4d.*
Rating and Income Tax—Oyez House, Bream's Bldgs., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *2s. 6d.*
Retail Chemist—18–20 York Bldgs., Adelphi, W.C.2. *2s. 2d.*
Retail Newsagent—15 Charterhouse St., E.C.1. *6d.*
Review (Insurance)—10 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. *2s.*
Review of Economic Studies—7 West Road, Cambridge. *8s. 4d.*
Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular—110 Cannon St., E.C.4. *50s.* p.a.
Roads and Road Construction—66 Victoria St., S.W.1. *2s.*
Royal Society of Health Journal—90 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. *10s.*
Rubber and Plastics Age—Gaywood House, Gt. Peter St., S.W.1. *3s. 6d.*
Sales Appeal—9 Grosvenor St., W.1. *3s. 6d.*
School and College—18–20 York Bldgs., Adelphi, W.C.2. *1s. 8d.*
School Government Chronicle and Education Review—24–26 Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. *1s.*
Schoolmaster—Hamilton House, Hastings St., W.C.1. *4d.*
Science and Art of Mining—Rowbottom Square, Wigan. *4d.*
Scope's Factory and Office Service—9 Grosvenor St., W.1. *6d.*
Scotland—1 Castle St., Edinburgh. *2s.*
Scottish Farmer and Farming World and Household—109 Hope St., Glasgow. C.2. *6d.*
Scottish Grocer — 34–6 North Frederick St., Glasgow. *5d.*
Secretaries' Chronicle—Devonshire House, 12 Devonshire St., W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Secretary—14, New Bridge St., E.C.4. *1s. 6d.*
Service Station—2 Caxton St., S.W.1. *2s.*
Sheet Metal Industries—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. *2s. 6d.*
Shipbuilder—39 Victoria St., S.W.1. *3s.*
Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. *2s.*
Shipping World—1 Arundel St., W.C.2. *2s.*
Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C.2. *9d.*
Shoe and Leather Record—Granville House, Arundel St., W.C.2. *9d.*
Shoe Manufacturers' Monthly—4 Market Place, Leicester. *3d.*
Skinner's Silk and Rayon Record—44 Brazennose St., Manchester. *2s.*
Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. *3s. 6d.*
Solicitors' Journal—Oyez House, Bream's Bldgs., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *1s. 9d.*
Sports Trader—15 Cursitor St., E.C.4. *2s.*
Stage—19 Tavistock St., W.C.2. *9d.*
Steam Engineer—90 High Holborn, W.C.1. *2s. 6d.*
Stock Exchange Gazette—330 Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.2. *1s.*
Stores and Shops—68 Welbeck St., W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Structural Engineer—11 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.1. *5s. 3d.*
Surveyor and Municipal and County Engineer—42 Russell Square, W.C.1. *1s. 6d.*
Syren and Shipping—7–17 Jewry St., E.C.3. *1s. 6d.*
Tailor and Cutter—42 Gerrard St., W.1. *1s.*
Tea and Rubber Mail—47 Fleet St., E.C.4. *9d.*
Teacher's World—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. *6d.*
Textile Manufacturer—31 King St. West, Manchester. *2s. 6d.*
Textile Mercury—41 Spring Gardens, Manchester. *8d.*
Textile Recorder—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. *3s.*
Textile Weekly—33 Blackfriars St., Manchester 3. *8d.*
Timber and Plywood—194–200 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. *1s. 3d.*
Timber Technology and Machine Woodworking—8 Buckingham St., W.C.2. *1s. 3d.*
Timber Trades Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. *1s. 6d.*
Times Review of Industry—Printing House Square, E.C.4. *1s.*
Tobacco—17–19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. *1s. 3d.*
Tobacconist and Confectioner (*inc.* Tobacco Trade Review)—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. *3d.*
Tooling—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. *2s.*
Town and Country Planning—28 King St., W.C.2. *2s.*
Toy Trader—Chansiter House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. *1s. 9d.*
Trade Marks Journal—25 Southampton Bldgs., W.C.2. *2s. 9d.*
Transport Management—18 Kensington Gate, W.8. *1s.*
Transport World—3 Fleet St., E.C.4. *25s.* p.a.
Waste Trade World—Maclaren House, 131 Great Suffolk St., S.E.1. *6d.*
Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C.2. *2s. 6d.*
Water and Water Engineering—30 Furnival St., E.C.4. *2s. 6d.*
Weekly Law Reports (Legal)—3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. *115s. 6d.* p.a.
Welding—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. *3s.*
Wine and Food—28–30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. *3s. 6d.*
Wine and Spirit Trade Record—7 Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon St., E.C.4. *84s.* p.a.
Wine and Spirit Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. *9d.*
Wire Industry—33 Furnival St., E.C.4. *30s.* p.a.

Wireless and Electrical Trader—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 60*s.* p.a.
Wireless World—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 25*s.*
Women's Wear News—3–5 Barrett St., W.1. 9*d.*
Wood—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Woodworker—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. 1*s.*
Wool Record—91 Kirkgate, Bradford. 85*s.* p.a.
World Crops—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 40*s.* p.a.
World Sports—185 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2*s.*
World's Carriers—66 Victoria St., S.W.1. 1*s.* 6*d.*
World's Fair—Union St., Oldham. 6*d.*
World's Paper Trade Review—296–302 High Holborn, W.C.1. 1*s.*
World's Press News—9–10 Old Bailey, E.C.4. 1*s.* 6*d.*

LONDON OFFICES OF DOMINION, NORTHERN IRISH AND AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

Australia:—
Adelaide Advertiser—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Adelaide Chronicle—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Adelaide Sunday Mail—Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
Adelaide News—Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
Brisbane Courier-Mail—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Brisbane Telegraph—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Launceston Examiner—30 New Bri. St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Age—132 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Australian Post—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Herald—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Sun News-Pictorial—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Weekly Times—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Perth Daily News—110 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Perth West Australian—110 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Bulletin—71 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Mirror—Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
Sydney Morning Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Sun-Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Telegraph—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Canada:—
Calgary Albertan—26 Craven St., W.C.2.
Calgary Herald—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Edmonton Journal—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Globe and Mail (Toronto)—34–40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Montreal Gazette—34–40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Montreal La Presse—4 Old Burlington St., W.1.
Ottawa Citizen—34–40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Ottawa Journal—4 Old Burlington St., W.1.
Toronto Daily Star—83–80 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
Toronto Star Weekly—83–86 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
Vancouver Province—6 Gough Square, E.C.4.

Ceylon:—
Ceylon Daily News—302–8 Regent St., W.1.
Ceylon Observer—302–8 Regent St., W.1.
Times of Ceylon—Stuart House, 1 Tudor St., E.C.4.

India:—
Allahabad Leader—3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Bombay Evening News of India—4 Albemarle St., W.1.
Hindu, The (Madras)—2–3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Hindustan Standard (Calcutta)—Salisbury Square House, E.C.4.
Hindustan Times (New Delhi)—2 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Illustrated Weekly of India—4 Albemarle St., W.1.
Madras Mail—302–8 Regent St., W.1.
National Herald (Lucknow)—2–3 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Pioneer (Lucknow)—150 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Statesman (Calcutta)—41 Whitehall, S.W.1.
Times of India—4 Albemarle St., W.1.

New Zealand:—
Auckland Star—30 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Auckland Weekly News—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Christchurch Press—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dominion (Wellington)—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Dunedin Evening Star—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Evening Post—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Free Lance—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Farmer (Auckland)—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Herald—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—134 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Southland Times—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Wanganui Chronicle—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.

Northern Ireland:—
Armagh Guardian—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ballymena Observer—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ballymena Weekly Tel.—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Banbridge Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast News Letter—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast Telegraph (and Weekly Telegraph)—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Coleraine Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
County Down Spectator—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Derry Journal—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Derry Standard—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Down Recorder—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dungannon Observer—120 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.
Impartial Reporter (Enniskillen)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ireland's Saturday Night—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish News—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Larne Times—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Lisburn Standard—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Londonderry Sentinel—80 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Lurgan Mail—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Mid Ulster Mail—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Newtownards Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Newtownards Spectator—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Northern Constitution (Coleraine)—Clifford's Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Northern Whig—143 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Portadown News—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Portadown Times—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Strabane Weekly News—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Tyrone Constitution—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Tyrone Courier—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ulster Gazette (Armagh)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ulster Herald—120 Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.

Pakistan:—
Karachi Dawn—24–27 High Holborn, W.C.1.
Pakistan Times—150 Fleet St., E.C.4.

South Africa:—
Bloemfontein Friend—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Burger (Cape Town)—231 Strand, W.C.2.
Cape Argus—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Cape Times—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Durban Daily News—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
East London Dispatch—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Eastern Province Herald—231 Strand, W.C.2.
Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Kimberley Diamond Fields Advertiser—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Natal Mercury—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Natal Witness—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Queenstown Daily Rep.—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Rhodesia Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.

U.S.A.:—
Baltimore Sun—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Chicago Daily News—8 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
Chicago Tribune—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Christian Science Monitor — 163-4 Strand, W.C.2.
New York Daily Mirror—78 Fleet St., E.C.4.
New York Herald-Tribune—The Adelphi, W.C.2.
New York Times—The Adelphi, W.C.2.
New York Wall Street Journal—245 Oxford Circus, W.1.

NEWSPAPER GROUP PUBLISHERS

In recent years a large number of newspapers in London and the Provinces have been acquired by various groups of publishers, either in one company or in a series of companies associated with each other. The following is a list of the chief newspaper group publishers, with the journals controlled:

Northcliffe Group (Viscount Rothermere):

LONDON—Daily Mail, Daily Sketch, Evening News, Sunday Dispatch.

PROVINCES—*Bristol*, Evening World; *Cheltenham*, Gloucester Echo, Cheltenham Chronicle; *Derby*, Evening Telegraph; *Edinburgh*, Scottish Daily Mail; *Gloucester*, Citizen, Gloucester Journal; *Grimsby*, Evening Telegraph, Saturday Telegraph: *Hull*, Daily Mail, Hull Times; *Leicester*, Evening Mail; *Lincoln*, Echo; *Stoke on Trent*, Evening Sentinel, Weekly Sentinel; *Swansea*, Herald of Wales, South Wales Evening Post.

Harmsworth Group

PROVINCES—*Barnstaple*, North Devon Journal-Herald; *Bodmin*, Cornish Guardian; *Crediton*, Gazette; *Exeter*, Express & Echo, Western Times & Gazette; *Exmouth*, Chronicle; *Ilfracombe*, Chronicle; *Penzance*, Cornish Evening Herald, Cornishman; *Plymouth*, Western Morning News, Western Evening Herald; *Tiverton*, Gazette; *Torquay*, Herald Express; *Truro*, West Briton: *Wellington*, Wellington Weekly News.

Provincial Newspapers Group

PROVINCES—*Blackburn*, Times; *Burnley*, Express and News; *Doncaster*, Gazette; *Edinburgh*, Evening News; *Leeds*, Yorkshire Evening News; *Northampton*, Chronicle and Echo, Independent, Mercury and Herald; *Nuneaton*, Observer; *Preston*, Lancashire Evening Post, Guardian.

LONDON SUBURBAN—*Balham*, News and Mercury; *Clapham*, Observer; *Merton*, News; *Mitcham*, News and Mercury; *Norbury*, News; *Norwood*, News; *Penge*, News; *Streatham*, News; *Wimbledon*, Boro News.

Berrow's Newspapers Ltd.
(WORCESTER)

PROVINCES—*Worcester*, Evening News and Times, Saturday Sports News, Berrow's Worcester Journal; *Stourport*, News; *Kidderminster*, Times; *Droitwich*, Guardian; *Malvern*, Gazette; *Evesham*, Standard; *Ledbury*, Reporter.

Beaverbrook Group (Lord Beaverbrook):

LONDON—Daily Express, Evening Standard, Sunday Express.

East Midland Allied Press Ltd.

PROVINCES—*Kettering*, Northamptonshire Evening Telegraph, Northamptonshire Advertiser; *Market Harborough*, Advertiser & Midland Mail; *Peterborough*, Citizen & Advertiser; *Stamford*, Lincoln, Rutland & Stamford Mercury; *Spalding*, Guardian, Lincolnshire Free Press; *Wisbech*, Isle of Ely & Wisbech Advertiser; *King's Lynn*, Lynn News & Advertiser; *Bury St. Edmunds*, Bury Free Press; *Sudbury*, Suffolk Free Press; *Newmarket*, Journal.

Westminster Press Group

PROVINCES—*Abingdon*, North Berks Herald; *Alnwick*, Northumberland Gazette; *Auckland*, Chronicle; *Barrow*, North Western Evening Mail, News; *Bedford*, Record, Times; *Biggleswade*, Chronicle; *Birmingham*, Evening Despatch, Sunday Mercury, Sporting Buff, Sports Argus; *Blyth*, News; *Bradford*, Telegraph and Argus, Yorkshire Sports; *Consett*, Chronicle; *Darlington*, Northern Echo, Northern Despatch, Times; *Dalton*, News; *Devizes*, Wiltshire Gazette; *Durham*, County Advertiser, Chronicle; *Keighley*, News; *Kendal*, Westmorland Gazette; *Lincoln*, Chronicle; *Malton*, Gazette; *Oxford*, Mail, Times; *South Shields*, Gazette, Sports Gazette; *Stanley*, News; *Swindon*, Evening Advertiser, Football Pink, Wilts Gazette and Herald; *York*, Yorkshire Gazette and Herald, Yorkshire Evening Press.

Thomson Group (Roy Thomson)

LONDON—Sunday Graphic, Sunday Times.

PROVINCES—*Manchester*, Empire News, The Sporting Chronicle Midday, Evening Chronicle; *Newcastle upon Tyne*, Newcastle Journal and North Mail, Evening Chronicle, Sunday Sun; *Blackburn*, Northern Evening Telegraph; *Liverpool*, Journal of Commerce and Shipping Telegraph; *Macclesfield*, Macclesfield County Express; *Middlesbrough*, Evening Gazette; *Sheffield*, Star, Sheffield Telegraph; *Stockport*, Stockport Express.

SCOTLAND—*Aberdeen*, The Press and Journal, Evening Express, Weekly Journal.

WALES—*Cardiff*, Western Mail, South Wales Echo.

Odhams Press Group

LONDON—Daily Herald, People, Sporting Life.

Principal London Clubs

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
		G.	G.	
Aldwych (1911), 18 Exeter St., W.C.2.	B. C. Taylor (*Hon.*)	*Nil*	8	Social: Non-political.
Alpine (1857), 74 S. Audley St., W.1.	J. H. Emlyn Jones, M.B.E. (*Hon.*)	*Nil*	4	Mountaineering.
American (1919), 95 Piccadilly, W.1.	H. E. Rickman	£30	£20	Americans in London.
American Women's (1899), 12 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.	Mrs. K. E. Hayward	*Nil*	10, 5 & 3	American Women in London.
Army and Navy (1837), 36–39 and 46–47 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Lady Helen Barlow	*Nil*	19, 9 & 3	Regular Officers of H.M. Forces.
Arts (1863), 40 Dover Street, W.1.	G. W. Stainer	£16	20	Art, Literature, Science.
The Athenæum (1824), 107 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	C. F. Parry, C.I.E., O.B.E.	40	25	Literature and Science, Public Services, The Arts.
Authors' (1891), 2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	R. Goodfellow	7 & 1	16, 12, 9 & 7	Literary and Social.
The Bath (1894), 43 Brook St., W.1.	C. P. Frend	30	26	Naval, Military, Social.
Beefsteak (1876), 9 Irving St., W.C.2.	E. J. Cheasman	5	15	Dining and Social.
Boodle's (1763), 28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Cdr. P. C. Eliot, R.N. (*ret.*)	30	30	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's (1764), St. James's St., S.W.1.	Maj. H. N. Lucas, M.B.E.	40	31	Social.
Buck's (1919), 18 Clifford Street, W.1.	C. D. Boyce	*Nil*	25	Social: Non-political.
Caledonian (1898), 9 Halkin St., S.W.1.	J. H. Hindmarsh	20 & 10	20–3	Strictly Scottish.
Canning (1910), 1 Hamilton Place, W.1.	S. W. Chapman	*Nil*	15	Social: S. American.
Carlton (1832), 69 St. James's St., S.W.1.	S. P. A. Bousfield, O.B.E.	10	30 & 17	Conservative.
Cavalry (1891), 127 Piccadilly, W.1.	Sqn.-Ldr. A. F. O'Connor (*Hon.*)	30	20, 12 & 7	Officers of Mounted Services.
Challoner (1949), 61 Pont St., S.W.1.	W. A. C. Pearce, M.B.E.	2	2	Social: Roman Catholic.
City Livery (1914), Sion College, E.C.4.	A. Stanley Bell, C.C. (*Hon.*)	15	5	Liverymen of City only.
City of London (1832), 19 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.	Cdr. A. C. Mathews, O.B.E., R.N.	100	30	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University (1885), 50 Cornhill, E.C.3.	H. W. Bundock	10	16	Oxford and Cambridge Graduates.
Constitutional (1883), 28 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.	J. W. Barnard	*Nil*	21 & 13	Political and Residential.
Cowdray (1922), 20 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	Lt.-Col. F. A. Kendrick, D.S.O., M.C.	3 & 1	£7 10s.–£2 15s.	Nurses and Prof. Women and others.
Devonshire (1875), 50 St. James's St., S.W.1.	C. G. Dunning	20	30	Social.
East India and Sports' (1849), 16 St. James's Square, S.W.1.	J. Gledhill	30	20, 8 & 4	Service, Social, Sport.
Eccentric (1890), 9 Ryder Street, S.W.1.	Lt.-Cdr. W. E. V. Woods, R.N.	10	16	Social.
Empress (1860), 15 Berkeley St., W.1.	T. A. Mitchell	*Nil*	5	Ladies: Social.
Farmers' (1842), 3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. R. L. Henson, M.B.E.	3	7 & 4	Agricultural Interests.
Flyfishers' (1884), 3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	D. J. Berry	5	12 & 7	Flyfishing and Social.
Forum (1919), 42 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	Miss P. M. Rowley	..	16, 13, 10 & 3	Women: Social, etc.
Garrick (1831), 15 Garrick Street, W.C.2.	Cdr. E. S. Satterthwaite, R.N.	35	28	Dramatic and Literary.
Goat (1916), 179 New Bond St., W.1.	E. E. Hardie (*Hon.*)	£2	4 & 3	R.N. and R.M. Officers.
Golfers' (1893), 2a Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	E. H. Thomas	5	10, 7 & 5	Members of Golf Clubs.
Green Room (1877), 8–9 Adam Street, W.C.2.	L. Syrett (*Hon.*)	..	12	Dramatic Profession.

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
		G.	G.	
Gresham (1843), 15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.	Brig. A. A. J. Allen ...	50	20	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards (1810), 16 Charles St., W.1.	C. E. Buss	15	£23	Guards Officers only.
Hurlingham (1869), Ranelagh Gardens, S.W.6.	Capt. R. H. Rump, R.N. (*ret.*)	15	18	Social and Sporting.
International Sportsmen's (1929), 30 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1	Capt. J. M. Hornsby...	20, 13 & 10	20, 13 & 10	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Irish (1947), 82 Eaton Sq., W.1.	Capt. R. T. M. Scott (*Hon.*)	1	4 & 2	Social: Non-political.
Junior Army and Navy (1911), Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. E. H. Thomas, M.B.E.	5	12, 10 & 5	Officers past and present.
Junior Carlton (1864), 30 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Col. J. Masterton-Smith, C.B.E.	20	25, 14 & 3	Conservative.
Kempton Park (1878), Sunbury-on-Thames.	L. W. Hargreaves	*Nil*	£20	Racing.
Kennel (1873), 1–4 Clarges St., W.1.	E. Holland Buckley ...	*Nil*	5	For improving breed of dogs.
Ladies' Alpine (1907), Heath House, Lyndhurst Terrace, N.W.3 (*Hon. Sec.*).	Miss M. P. Darvall (*Hon.*)	1	2	Mountaineering.
Lady Golfers' (1912), 2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	Mrs. E. M. McGrath...	*Nil*	6 & 4	Social and Golfing.
Lansdowne (1935), 9 Fitzmaurice Place, Berkeley Sq.. W.1.	A. C. Heyman.....	*Nil*	30, 25 & 16	Social, Sports and Residential.
London Fencing (1848), 12 Tenterden St., Hanover Sq., W.1.	E. J. Morten (*Hon.*) ...	*Nil*	8	Fencing.
London Lyceum (1902), 49 Grosvenor St., W.1.	H. Swinscow	5	12	Ladies: Arts and Literary
London Rowing (1856), Embankment, Putney, S.W.15.	A. J. Tressiddler	£2	Various	Amateur Rowing.
M.C.C. (Marylebone Cricket Club) (1787), Lord's Cricket Ground, N.W.8.	R. Aird.....	£5	£6 & £4	Headquarters of Cricket.
Mining (1910), 3 London Wall Bldgs., E.C.2.	S. Alford.....	*Nil*	10, 4 & 3	Mining and Metallurgical Interests.
National (1845), 30–35 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	A. E. Marsh (*Hon.*)	*Nil*	14, 10 & 3	Clerical and Social.
National Liberal (1882), Whitehall Place, S.W.1.	C. Billson.....	*Nil*	20 & 10	Liberal and Social.
Naval and Military (1862), 94 Piccadilly, W.1.	Capt. St. J. Cronyn, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (*ret.*)	*Nil*	21, 10, 8 & 3	Officers of R.N., Army, Marines, R.A.F.
Oriental (1824), 18 Hanover Sq., W.1.	Brig. R. G. W. Callaghan, O.B.E.	*Nil*	25, 13, 12 & 4	Social.
Oxford and Cambridge University (1830), 71–7 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	A. G. Bennett	*Nil*	25, 15, & 7½	Oxford and Cambridge Univ.
Portland (1816), 18b Charles St., W.1.	Maj. C. G. Carr	50	20	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's (1841), 14 Park Place, S.W.1	Maj. H. N. Lucas, M.B.E.	*Nil*	£7 10s.	Social.
Press (1882), St. Bride's House, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4.	C. Lazenby.....	3 & 1	9, 2½ & 1	Strictly Journalistic.
Public Schools (1909), 100 Piccadilly, W.1.	T. J. R. Dashwood, O.B.E.	*Nil*	21, 9, & 3	Social: Public Schools.
Queen's (1886), W. Kensington, W.14.	R. J. Ritchie.....	15	22 & 18	Lawn Tennis, Tennis, Rackets and Squash Racquets.
Railway (1899), 320 High Holborn, W.C.1.	B. D. J. Walsh (*Hon.*)..	½	2 & 1	Railway interests.
Reform (1832), 104–5 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Sqn.-Ldr. H. B. Bell...	10	26 & 5	Social.
Rochampton (1901), Rochampton Lane, S.W.15.	J. Maples.....	10 & 5	25–11	Golf, Lawn Tennis, Squash Racquets, Croquet, Swimming
Royal Aero (1901), 119 Piccadilly, W.1.	Col. R. L. Preston, C.B.E.	..	15 & 10	Aeronautics.
Royal Air Force (1918), 128 Piccadilly, W.1.	Gp. Capt. S. H. S. Richards (*Hon.*)	*Nil*	15–2	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.F.C. and R.N.A.S.
R.A.F. Reserves (1948), 14 South Street, W.1.	Sqn.-Ldr. H. C. Room, M.B.E.	*Nil*	5, 2½ & 1	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.A.F. Reserve and ex-officers.

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
		G.	G.	
Royal Automobile (1897), 89–91 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Cdr. D. P. Little, R.N.	21 & 10	17, 10, 8 & 6	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom.
Royal Cruising (1880), 42 Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W.1.	D. C. L. Cree (*Hon.*)	4	4	Cruising and Social.
R.N.V.R. Officers (1943), 38 Hill Street, W.1.	Lt.-Cdr. C. H. Tross Youle, O.B.E.	10	3, 1, ½	Officers of R.N.V.R., R.N., R.N.R., R.M. and members of yacht clubs.
Royal Ocean Racing (1925), 20 St. James's Place, S.W.1.	A. H. Paul	6 & 3	6 & 3	Long distance Yacht Racing.
Royal Societies (1894), 100 Piccadilly, W.1.	D. W. Milne (*Hon.*)	*Nil*	12	Learned Societies, Professional, Social.
Royal Thames Yacht (1775), 60 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.	Col. H. N. Blair	20 & 10	25 & 16	Yachting and Social.
Royal Toxophilite Society (1781), 1 Albion Mews, W.2.	C. B. Edwards (*Hon.*)	5	5, 3, 1	Archery.
Royal Water Colour Society Art (1884), 26 Conduit Street, W.1.	M. Fry	1	2	Exhibiting Art Society only.
St. James' (1859), 106 Piccadilly, W.1.	P. K. Hiller	25	40	Diplomatic and Social.
St. Stephen's (1870), 1 Bridge St., S.W.1.	E. R. L. Timbrell	*Nil*	25–5	Conservative.
Sandown Park (1875), Esher, Surrey.	E. F. Legg	*Nil*	£15	Racing.
Savage (1857), 1 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.	A. H. Nash (*Hon.*)	20	20 & 12	Drama, Literature, Art, Music, Science, Law.
Savile (1868), 69 Brook Street, W.1	F. Fryer	20	25	Social: Non-political.
Service Women's (1922), 52 Lower Sloane St., S.W.1.	Miss A. McNeil, C.B.E.	1	3½ & 2½	Residential and Social.
Sesame Imperial and Pioneer (1895), 49 Grosvenor Street, W.1.	Miss G. E. Martin	*Nil*	12–3	Social and Literary: Men and Women.
Ski Club of G.B. (1903), 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.	Mrs. S. G. Tennant	*Nil*	3–2	Ski-ing.
Spanish (Centro Español de Londres) (1920), 5 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	P. J. de la Hidalga (*Hon.*)	*Nil*	8, 4 & £1 10s.	Social and Residential.
Thames Rowing (1860), Embankment, Putney.	G. S. Dear; J. E. Southern; J. P. M. Thomson (*Joint Hon.*)	£2 & £1	8 & 3	Amateur Rowing and Sculling.
Travellers' (1819), 106 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	R. P. McDouall	£20	25	Social: Non-political.
Turf (1868), 85 Piccadilly, W.1.	J. Aherne	15	30	Racing and Social.
Union (1805), 86 St. James's Street, S.W.1.	Cdr. A. F. Blowers, O.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*)	*Nil*	25–5	Social: Non-political.
United Nursing Services (1921), 40 South Street, W.1.	Miss L. F. Elliott	3	8, 6 & 1	Ladies; Social and Residential.
United Service (1815), 116 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Cdr. J. C. Allan	£20	£25	Regular Officers.
United Sports (1904), 4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. E. H. Thomas	5	10, 8 & 4	Social and Sporting.
United University (1821), 1 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.	E. J. Shellard	*Nil*	25	Oxford and Cambridge Univ.
United Wards (1877), Tallow-chandlers' Hall, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.	E. Taylor	1	2	Civic: Non-political.
University Women's (1887), 2 Audley Square, W.1.	Miss D. Cooper	3 & 2	8, 7 & 6	University and Medical.
V.A.D. Ladies (1920), 44 Gt. Cumberland Place, W.1.	Miss M. A. Sample, M.B.E.	2	4, 3 & 1	Red Cross and St. John's.
Victoria (1860), 18 Wellington St., W.C.2.	G. Baillie	25	25	Sporting and Social.
Victory Ex-Services (1907), 63–79 Seymour Street, W.2.	Lt.-Cdr. J. B. Williams	*Nil*	10s.	Social: For Ex-Service Men and Women.
West Indian (1898), 4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	E. A. St. C. Davson (*Hon.*)	3	10, 8, 6 & 2	Social: West Indian.
White's (1693), 37–8 St. James's St., S.W.1.	H. L. Webb	£30	30	Social: Non-political.
Women's Press (1944), 52 Carey St., W.C.2.	Mrs. H. F. Marchmont	1	6, 2½ & 1	Women Journalists and Authors.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS OUTSIDE LONDON

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
		G.	G.	
Aldershot (Officers) (1854)	Farnborough Road	*Nil*	Various	Lt.-Col. H. F. Coleman (*ret.*).
Bath (Bath and County) (1858)	21–22 Queen Square	*Nil*	9, 6, 5, 1	*E. D. Gwynne-Hughes.
(Bath and County Ladies) (1895)	25 Queen Square	1	4	E. G. Cooper.
Bedford (Bedford Club) (1885)	11 De Parys Avenue	*Nil*	7 & 3	*A. Day.
Bexhill-on-Sea (County) (1910)	2 Marina Court Ave.	*Nil*	7 & 5	*W. E. Heath.
Birmingham—				
(Chamber of Commerce) (1921)	95 New Street	*Nil*	5	*R. C. Booth, T.D.
(Conservative) (1871)	53 Temple Row	10	18	*J. Seth-Smith.
(Midland) (1872)	5 Ethel Street	*Nil*	12	*Col. G. E. Hill, T.D.
(Midland Conservative) (1882)	Waterloo Street	10	14	*E. R. Ingram.
(St. Paul's) (1859)	34 St. Paul's Square	10	15	*L. R. Hunt.
(Union) (1867)	89 Colmore Row	Various	Various	*C. Beale.
Bishop Auckland (The Club) (1866)	Victoria Street	*Nil*	3	*E. G. Pickering.
Blackburn (Union) (1850)	45 Preston New Road	*Nil*	7	R. B. Hargreaves.
Bolton (Constitutional) (1870)	25 Mawdsley Street	*Nil*	9 & 4	*P. Nuttall.
Bournemouth (The Club) (1871)	Pier Approach	*Nil*	10	*Dr. E. Farquharson.
Bradford (The Club) (1874)	41 Bank Street	5	18	W. E. B. Holroyd; G. R. Turner.
(Union) (1857)	Piece Hall Yard	10	22	*B. K. Cox.
Bridport and West Dorset (1922)	12 South Street	5 & 2	3 & 1½	*R. de F. Ford.
Bristol (Clifton) (1882)	22 The Mall	*Nil*	10–2	Lt.-Col. C. T. Ingle.
(Constitutional) (1885)	Marsh Street	*Nil*	11 & 4	C. O. Worth.
(The Bristol Club) (1888)	38a Corn Street.	10 & 5	12 & 6	*V. R. Tamblyn.
(University and Literary) (1890)	20 Berkeley Square	7	7	G. D. Keene.
Buxton (Union) (1887)	St. John's Road	3 & 1	4½–9	W. H. Pinney.
Cambridge (Amateur Dramatic) (1850)	Park Street	2	3	*R. Cottrell.
(Hawks) (1871)	2 All Saints' Passage	2	6	*N. N. Browne.
(Union) (1815)	Bridge Street	1	4	S. A. Elwood (*Chief Clerk*).
Canterbury (Kent and Canterbury) (1868)	17 Old Dover Road	3	5 & 4	D. F. Andrews.
Cardiff (Cardiff and County) (1866)	2 Westgate Street	15	12 & 8	Lt.-Cdr. E. R. Tipple, M.B.E.
(Exchange Club) (1880)	Mt. Stuart Square	5	7	R. E. Collins.
(Glamorgan Wanderers) (1927)	Wyndham Arcade	4	3 & 1	*H. T. Norton.
Carlisle (Border) (1862)	9 Portland Square	5	5	W. Shield.
(Cumberland County) (1870)	24 Lowther Street	*Nil*	10 & 2	*G. S. Cartmell.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen and County) (1903)	10 Quay Street	*Nil*	4	C. H. Porter.
Cheltenham (The New Club) (1874)	Promenade	*Nil*	15–3	*C. J. W. Lillie.
Chester (Grosvenor) (1871)	3 Vicars Lane	*Nil*	13	P. W. Wood.
(City) (1807)	St. Peter's Church Yd.	3	10–2	H. Dodd.
Chichester (W. Sussex County) (1922)	East Street	5	5	*S. N. Keep.
Colchester (The Club) (1874)	Bank Passage	..	6 & 5	F. J. Eves.
(St. Runwald's) (1891)	Head Street	..	8 & 5	F. J. Eves.
Derby (County) (1878)	103 Friargate	*Nil*	12	R. M. Heelis.
Devizes (Devizes & District) (1930)	27 St. John's Street	*Nil*	3 & 1	*E. E. Lake.
Douglas, Isle of Man (Ellan Vannin Club) (1893)	20 Finch Road	1	4, 3 & 2	*G. W. Howle.
Dudley (Conservative) (1884)	Castle Hill	6	4	S. W. Ordish.
Durham (County) (1890)	52 Old Elvet	*Nil*	6, 3 & 2	*C. E. Pilkington.
Eastbourne (Devonshire) (1872)	Burlington Place	*Nil*	8 & 4	*A. J. Adams.
Evesham (Evesham) (1900)	Dresden House	4	4 & 2	*N. H. F. Burrell.
Exeter (Exeter and County) (1876)	Southernhay House	£4	9	*L. G. Coles.
Falmouth (The Club) (1829)	Western Terrace	1	5	*T. E. Barker.
Folkestone (Radnor Club) (1874)	136 Sandgate Road	3	8	*E. J. Austen.
Gloucester (The Club) (1874)	112 Westgate Street	5	10 & 5	H. P. Rivers.
Guildford (County) (1882)	144 High Street	3	5	R. G. Reckie.
Halifax (The Club) (1868)	Fountain Street	10–3	14–4	*L. H. Sagar.
Haverfordwest (Pembrokeshire County) (1877)	48 High Street	3	3½	*T. G. Jones.
Henley-on-Thames (Leander) (1815)	Henley-on-Thames	6	4	*D. H. Mays-Smith.
(Phyllis Court) (1906)	Marlow Road	*Nil*	12	Miss J. Crone.
Hove (The Club) (1882)	28 Fourth Avenue	*Nil*	10 & 5	*Maj. F. R. Clifton.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
		G.	G.	
Huddersfield (The Club) (1869)	2 Church Street	10	15	*G. P. Norton; F. R. Bentley (*joint*).
(Huddersfield and County Conservative) (1891)	Church Street	*Nil*	7 & 4	*H. M. Dyson.
Ipswich (County Club) (1880)	12–14 Lower Brook St.	*Nil*	10–3	*C. J. C. Clegg.
(Ipswich and Suffolk) (1886)	Northgate Street	..	8 & 5	I. Bennoch.
Jersey (United) (1848)	Royal Sq., St. Helier.	£6	£5	* E. H. Stent.
(Victoria) (1853)	Beresford Street, St. Helier.	6 & 3	10 & 5	H. A. Plastow, M.B.E., M.M.
Leamington (Tennis Court) (1844)	50 Bedford Street	*Nil*	10	*N. C. Adams.
(Leamington Club) (1899)	26 The Parade	..	3	*R. C. Devis.
Leeds (The Leeds Club) (1849)	3 Albion Place	10	16 & 8	*J. P. W. Wood.
Leicester (Constitutional) (1880)	1 Pocklington's Walk	3	9	A. O. Hallam.
(Leicestershire Club) (1873)	9 Welford Place	15	12	F. A. Lancashire.
Littlehampton (County) (1911)	16 Granville Road	*Nil*	5	*R. P. S. Walker.
Liverpool (Artists) (1889)	Eberle Street	5	10	*J. A. Bartholomew.
(Athenæum) (1797)	Church Alley	*Nil*	15–4	*Lt.-Col. D. H. S. Pain.
(Constitutional) (1930)	11 Tithebarn Street	*Nil*	18	J. W. Ferguson.
(Exchange) (1832)	11 Fenwick Street	*Nil*	21	*H. H. Timson.
(Lyceum) (1801)	1 Bold Street	10 & 5	15	F. A. Willett.
(Old Hall) (1909)	Cotton Exchge. Bldgs.	10	15	*C. C. Taylor.
(Palatine) (1836)	5 Union Court	20	20	*A. P. L. Mack.
(Racquet) (1877)	102 Upper Parliament Street.	*Nil*	15, 8 & 5	*D. G. Bingham.
(University) (1895)	2 Mt. Pleasant	5	10	*W. D. Herring.
Manchester (Clarendon) (1837)	102 Mosley Street	10	21	*A. J. Skelton; M. F. L. Falkner (*joint*).
(Engineers) (1913)	17 Albert Square	*Nil*	18, 15 & 7	*E. Wilkinson.
(The Old Rectory) (1911)	90 Deansgate	5	12	*J. E. Shortland.
(Reform) (1867)	81 King Street	10	15	A. W. Rothwell.
(Union) (1825)	75 Mosley Street	..	21	A. E. Le Neve.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland) (1869)	Queen's Square	15	11 & 6	Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co.
Monmouth (Monmouth and County) (1875)	Agincourt Sq.	*Nil*	2	Lt.-Col. W. C. A. Lee.
Newbury (South Berks) (1888)	Bridge Street	*Nil*	6	*J. M. Laycock.
Newcastle on Tyne (Union) (1863)	Westgate Road	*Nil*	18–5	H. W. Dovey.
Newport (Monmouthshire County) (1930)	Station Approach	7	10	Brig. P. Gottwaltz, M.C.
Northampton (Northampton and County) (1873)	George Row	*Nil*	10 & 3	W. Parry.
Norwich (Norfolk) (1864)	17 Upper King Street	7	£12, 8 & 5	Maj. W. F. Chapman, T.D.
Nottingham (Nottinghamshire) (1840)	Bridlesmith Gate	..	15	*G. A. Wharton, M.B.E., T.D.
Oxford (Clarendon) (1863)	54 Cornmarket St.	2½	7	*A. Loose.
(Frewen) (1869)	68 St. Aldate's	5	3½	W. H. Miller.
(O.U.D.S.) (1884)	O.U.D.S., Oxford	*Nil*	10s.	*P. J. Stansfield.
(Union Society) (1823)	Frewin Court	£1	Various	L. W. Crawte.
(Vincent's) (1863)	12 King Edward St.	£4	10	*R. A. Fletcher (*Treasurer*).
Paignton (The Paignton Club) (1882)	The Esplanade	..	5	*Cdr. G. W. Dawes, R.N.
(Torbay) (1905)	Hyde Road	1	3–1	B. Moylan-Jones.
Peterborough (City and Counties) (1920)	21 Priestgate	£2	8 & 6	W. V. Davies.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval) (1867)	17 Pembroke Road	..	4	*Lt.-Cdr. P. Goode, R.N. (*ret.*).
Preston (Conservative) (1878)	Guildhall Street	1–½	£5 10s.-2	J. P. Howarth.
Reading (Athenæum) (1842)	28 Friar Street	*Nil*	8 & 6	R. E. Beasley.
Richmond, Surrey (Richmond) (1880)	Northumberland Ho., Petersham Road.	*Nil*	7, 4 & 1	L. D. Greer.
Ripon (City Club) (1928)	3 Water Skellgate	*Nil*	£1 10s.	*N. Stephenson.
Rochester (Castle) (1865)	The Esplanade	5	9 & 4	*S. P. Harrison.
Rugby (The Rugby) (1866)	35 North Street	*Nil*	4	*T. J. Nott.
Rye (Dormy House) (1895)	Rye	2	6 & 4	*J. L. S. Vidler.
St. Leonards on Sea (East Sussex and St. Leonards) (1883)	Warrior Square	1	10 & 5	Maj. W. C. D. McFarland, M.C.
Scarborough (South Cliff) (1899)	5 West Street	3	5	*R. Bleach.
Sheffield (The Club) (1843)	46 Norfolk Street	15	18	Lt.-Cdr. D. R. Webster, R.N. (*ret.*).
(St. James's) (1941)	St. James's Row	..	11	Mrs. M. Turner.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
		G.	G.	
Shrewsbury (Shropshire) (1870)	The Square	..	5	A. N. Fielden, O.B.E.
Southwold (The Blyth Club) (1929)	81 High Street	1	4 & 2	*R. G. H. Greenham.
Taunton (Somerset County) (1880)	The Crescent	5	9–3	*Lt.-Col. J. H. N. George; Lt.-Col. J. W. Middleton (*joint*).
Tavistock (West Devon) (1899)	Abbey Bridge	3	£5 & £3	*T. W. J. Chamings.
Teddington (Royal Canoe) (1866)	Trowlock Island	2	3	F. P. Penny.
Tenby (Tenby and County) (1877)	The Croft	*Nil*	6	*W. E. Gray. [(*ret.*).
Torquay (Carlton) (1912)	40 Torwood Street	*Nil*	3	Cmdr. W. A. Ford, R.N.
Tunbridge Wells (Tunbridge Wells and Counties) (1872)	40 London Road	*Nil*	6 & 4	*Mrs. K. Crompton.
Winchester (Hampshire Club) (1857)	Southgate Street	*Nil*	9 & 5	*Col. N. F. Penrudocke.
Wisbech (Wisbech and District Club) (1923)	Glan-Dyfi, Wisbech	5	3	*F. G. A. Cooper.
Wolverhampton (Conservative) (1877)	Queen Square	*Nil*	9	*R. P. Hayes.
Worcester (Worcestershire) (1860)	40 Foregate Street	£5	8	*J. D. Schooling.
(Union) (1878)	2 The Cross	3	7	*R. J. Castley.
Yeovil (Ivel Club) (1884)	Frederick Place	5 & 1	6 & 2	H. Cleave.
York (Yorkshire) (1839)	17 Museum Street	*Nil*	16 & 8	Miss M. O'Kelly.
(City) (1876)	4 Museum Street	2	7	*J. E. Walker.
	Scotland			
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) (1854)	9 Albyn Place	..	13	*W. S. Crosby.
Ayr (County) (1872)	Savoy Park Hotel	..	£7 & £4 10s.	*Lt.-Col. W. W. McHarg.
Dundee (Eastern) (1865)	3 Albert Square	10	16 & 6	Stuart and Stuart, C.A.
Edinburgh (Caledonian United Service and Northern) (1825)	3 Queensferry Street	10	15	*R. O. M. Williams, M.B.E., M.C., W.S.
(Ladies' Caledonian) (1908)	13–14 Charlotte Sq.	7	10 & 9	Miss P. D. Bremner.
(New) (1787)	85 Princes Street	25	17, 12 & 10	C. Ballantyne.
(Queen's) (1897)	7 Frederick Street	8	10 & 9	Miss D. H. Cunliffe.
(Scottish Conservative) (1877)	112 Princes Street	*Nil*	15–3	Mrs. M. W. Hutton.
(University Union) (1889)	Park Place	*Nil*	£3	D. I. Whittingham.
Glasgow (Art) (1867)	185 Bath Street	15 & 5	11 & 7	G. Middlemass.
(Conservative) (1880)	33 Bothwell Street	18 & 8	21–3	C. N. G. Orton.
(Kelvin) (1897)	19 Royal Exchange Sq.	8	11	Miss W. Hamilton.
(Royal Scottish Automobile) (1899)	11 Blythswood Square	25 & 7	10 & 4	A. K. Stevenson, O.B.E.
(The Western Club) (1825)	147 Buchanan Street	£25	24	J. F. Harwood.
Inverness (Highland) (1870)	39 High Street	12	12, 9 & 6	Capt. J. MacLaren-Marshall, M.C. (*ret.*).
	Northern Ireland			
Belfast (Ulster) (1837)	Castle Place	10	18	*W. R. Knox.
(Ulster Reform) (1885)	4 Royal Avenue	10	18	*B. McAuley.
Enniskillen (Fermanagh County) (1883)	Church Street	4 & 3	4 & 3	*Lt.-Col. G. E. Liddle, O.B.E.
Londonderry (Northern Counties) (1879)	24 Bishop Street	*Nil*	10	R. C. Findlay.
Omagh (Tyrone County) (1866)	High Street	*Nil*	5	* C. G. Kelly.

YACHT CLUBS

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
		G.	G.	
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey) (1802)	6–7 Green Edge	2 & 1	2 & 1	*R. R. M. Jones.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing) (1886)	Isle of Wight	6	8 & 5	Comm. D. A. Casey, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*).
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey) (1844)	Bedford Road, Rock Ferry	3	3	*W. R. Cafferata.
Bridlington (Royal Yorks) (1847)	1 Windsor Crescent	6 & 4	5 & 4	*J. B. Lister, T.D.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Burnham) (1895)	The Quay	4	8	*Brig. H. J. R. Jackson.
(Royal Corinthian) (1872)	Burnham-on-Crouch, and The Parade, Cowe	3	10	Air Cdre. B. L. Blofeld, C.B.E.

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
		G.	G.	
Caernarvon (Royal Welsh) (1847)	Porth-yr-Aur	4	4 & 2	*Capt. J. M. Jones.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron) (1815)	The Castle, Cowes	100	£25	Capt. M. H. Evelegh, R.N. (*ret.*).
(Royal London) (1838)	The Parade	*Nil*	7	*M. Sharp.
Falmouth (Royal Cornwall) (1890)	Greenbank	5	6	*J. A. Culmer.
Fowey (Royal Fowey) (1894)	Fowey	2	5, 2 & 1	*S. W. Whiffen, O.B.E.
Harwich (Royal Harwich) (1843)	Woolverstone, nr. Ipswich.	2	4	Lt.-Col. A. L. Semmence.
Jersey (R.C.I.) (1862)	St. Aubin and Guernsey	3	2	R. J. Hughes.
Kingswear (Royal Dart) (1866)	Kingswear, S. Devon	4	5	*Col. D. R. Adams.
Leigh-on-Sea (Essex) (1890)	Leigh-on-Sea.	*Nil*	5–1	Capt. H. J. Patterson.
Liverpool (Royal Dee) (1847)	(None)	*Nil*	1	*R. O. Shaw.
London (Cruising Association) (1908)	Chiltern Court, Baker Street, N.W.1.	2	3	Mrs. M. Smalley.
(Royal Cruising) (1880)	44 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.	4	4	*D. C. L. Cree.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk) (1859)	Royal Plain	5	10 & 6	L. F. Nicholson.
Penarth (Penarth) (1880)	The Esplanade	2	£5	P. Skone-Rees.
Plymouth (Royal Western) (1827)	5 Esplanade	*Nil*	10	*G. H. Everitt.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian) (1877)	Madeira Road	2	3	*C. N. P. Nicholson.
(Royal South Western) (1890)	West Hoe	2	4	*H. S. Williams.
Poole (East Dorset Sailing) (1876)	Witley Pier, Parkstone	3	4	Miss A. Bailey.
(Parkstone) (1895)	Parkstone	2	6	W. T. Banner.
(Poole Harbour) (1949)	Parkstone	*Nil*	6 & 3	Mrs. E. M. Perry.
(Royal Motor Yacht) (1905)	Sandbanks, Bournemouth.	5	10	F. Burn-Callander, M.C.
(Yacht) (1865)	Hamworthy	1½	3	H. L. Hart.
Ramsgate (Royal Temple) (1857)	4–5 Westcliff Mansions	*Nil*	4½–2	C. H. Gurr.
Ryde (Royal Victoria) (1845)	St. Thomas Street	..	3	*F. W. Herbert.
Southampton: (Royal Air Force) (1932)	Riverside Ho., Hamble	..	3 & ½	Cdr. F. S. Walford, O.B.E.
(Royal Southern) (1837)	Hamble, Hants.	3	7–1	*W. R. Thornback.
(Royal Southampton) (1875)	Northlands Road	10	10 & 6	G. J. O'Donnell.
(Royal Thames) (1775)	Shore House, Warsash, Hants.	20 & 10	20–2	Air Vice Marshal Sir D. Harries, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Southend (Alexandra) (1873)	Clifton Terrace	1	4	*J. D. A. Rogers.
Southsea (Royal Albert) (1864)	62 Clarence Parade	2	5	Capt. J. T. Lean, D.S.O., R.N. (*ret.*).
Swansea (Bristol Channel) (1875)	Southend, Mumbles	4	6 & 4	*P. G. Cawker.
Torquay (Royal Torbay) (1863)	Beacon Terrace	5	5	*F. S. Jasper, M.C.
Westcliff-on-Sea (Thames Estuary) (1947)	3 The Leas	1	4–1	*A. H. Woolverton.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset) (1875)	6 Charlotte Row	*Nil*	6	*G. Cox.
Windermere (Royal Windermere) (1860)	Windermere	4 & 2	5–3	*Maj. T. W. I. Hedley.
Yarmouth (Royal Solent) (1878)	Yarmouth, I.O.W.	3	3	*Maj. J. H. Finch.
	Scotland			
Edinburgh (Royal Forth) (1868)	1 Boswall Road, Edinburgh, 5.	3	5, 3 & £1 10s.	*K. L. Gumley.
Glasgow (Royal Clyde) (1856)	Royal Marine Hotel, Hunter's Quay, Argyll.	4	4–1½	R. M. Whyte, 156 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.
(Clyde Corinthian) (1876)	(None)	1	1	*R. H. Jackson, 124 St. Vincent St.
(Mudhook) (1873)	(None)	5	1	*J. C. Robertson, 45 West Nile St.
(Royal Gourock) (1894)	Ashton, Gourock	Various	Various	H. Lyons.
(Royal Western) (1875)	(None)	1	1	*G. D. Jackson, Royal Exchange Bldgs.
Oban (Royal Highland) (1881)	Gt. Western Hotel	*Nil*	2	L. Falconer.
Rhu (Royal Northern) (1824)	Rhu, Dunbartonshire	3	10	J. Ingoldby, 62 Templeton St., Glasgow.
	Northern Ireland			
Bangor (Royal Ulster) (1866)	Bangor, Co. Down.	7	10	*J. B. Stark, D.F.C.
Belfast (Royal N. of Ireland) (1892)	Cultra, Co. Down.	5	7	*D. Andrews, O.B.E.

Principal British and Irish Societies and Institutions

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS (1768), Burlington House, W.1.—*President*, Sir Charles Wheeler, K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (1957); *Keeper*, Henry Rushbury, C.V.O., C.B.E., R.A. *Treas.*, Louis de Soissons, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.A.; *Sec.*, Humphrey Brooke, M.V.O., B.A., B.Litt.; *Reg.*, C. W. Tanner, M.V.O. *Librarian*, S. C. Hutchinson, F.S.A.

Royal Academicians

1941*Anderson, Stanley, C.B.E.
1949 Austin, Robert S.
1955 Bawden, Edward, C.B.E.
1937‡Brockhurst, G. L.
1938*Brundrit, R. G.
1955 Buhler, Robert.
1955 Charoux, Siegfried.
1958 Clark, J. Cosmo, C.B.E.
1944 Cundall, Charles.
1953 de Soissons, Louis, C.V.O., O.B.E.
1928*Dick, Sir W. Reid, K.C.V.O.
1953 Dobson, Frank, C.B.E.
1955 Dring, William.
1950 Dunlop, R. O.
1953 Eurich, Richard.
1954 Fitton, James.
1933*Flint, Sir W. Russell.
1942‡Frampton, Meredith.
1960 Greenham, Peter G.
1942*Harris, E. V., O.B.E.
1940*John, Augustus E., O.M.
1930*Kelly, Sir Gerald F., K.C.V.O.
1937*Knight, Harold.
1936*Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E.
1949*Lamb, Henry.
1952 Lambert, Maurice.
1938 Lawrence, A. K.
1954 Le Bas, Edward, C.B.E.
1955 Machin, Arnold.
1933 McMillan, W., C.V.O.
1951 Mason, Arnold.
1947*Maufe, Sir Edward.
1959 Methuen, Lord.
1938 Monnington, W. T.
1951 Nash, John.
1943*Newton, Algernon.
1955 O'Rorke, Brian.
1926*Osborne, Malcolm, C.B.E.
1953 Pitchforth, R. V.
1942 Proctor, Mrs. Dod.
1944*Richardson, Sir Albert, K.C.V.O.
1958 Robertson, Sir Howard.
1936 Rushbury, Henry, C.V.O., C.B.E.
1959 Skeaping, John R.
1954 Spear, Ruskin.
1960 Spence, Sir Basil, O.B.E., T.D.
1959 Spencer, Gilbert.
1952*Spurrier, Steven.
1931*Taylor, L. Campbell.
1945 Thomson, A. R.
1949 Todd, A. R. Middleton.
1954 Tunnicliffe, C. F.
1955 Walker, B. Fleetwood-.
1940 Wheeler, Sir Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
1945 Woodford, James, O.B.E.
1955 Worthington, Sir Hubert, O.B.E.

Associates

1954 Aldridge, John
1959 Bratby, John R.
1954 Burn, Rodney J.
1957 Carr, Henry.
1957 Cowern, Raymond T.
1959 Dunstan, Bernard.
1953†Durst, Alan L.
1956 Elwes, Simon.
1959 Frith, Raymond C.
1955 Frecth, H. Andrew.
1953 Gunn, James.
1955 Gwynne-Jones, Allan, D.S.O.
1954 Hepple, Norman
1957 Hillier, Tristram.
1955 Lowry, L. S.
1955 McFall, David.
1955 McMorran, Donald H.
1959 McWilliam, F. E.
1958 Nimptsch, Uli.
1948†Prout, Mrs. M. Fisher.
1960 Redpath, Miss Anne.
1958 Roberts, William.
1960 Rosoman, Leonard.
1953 Sanders, Christopher.
1957 Schilsky, Eric.
1956 Sisson, Marshall, C.B.E.
1956 Ward, John.
1955 Weight, Carel.

Hon. Academician Extraordinary (1948), Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S. Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.

* Senior Academician. † Senior Associate. ‡ Honorary Retired Academician.

Former Presidents of the Royal Academy

Sir J. Reynolds, 1768.
Benjamin West, 1792.
James Wyatt, 1805.
Benjamin West, 1806.
Sir T. Lawrence, 1820.
Sir M. A. Shee, 1830.
Sir C. Eastlake, 1850.
Sir Francis Grant, 1866.
Lord Leighton, 1878.
Sir J. Millais, 1896.
Sir E. Poynter, 1896.
Sir A. Webb, 1919.
Sir F. Dicksee, 1924.
Sir W. Llewellyn, 1928.
Sir E. Lutyens, 1938.
Sir A. J. Munnings, 1944.
Sir G. F. Kelly, 1949.
Sir A. E. Richardson, 1954.

ROYAL CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ART (1881), Plas Mawr, Conway.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. B. D. Gregory; *Curator and Sec.*, Frederic Lees.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY (1826), Princes Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, William MacTaggart, R.S.A.; *Sec.*, Donald Moodie, R.S.A.; *Treas.*, W. H. Kininmonth, R.S.A.; *Librarian*, William Wilson, R.S.A.; *Asst. Sec.*, R. Moncrieff, M.B.E.

Honorary Retired Academicians

1929 Carrick, Alex.
1924 Frazer, W. M.
1954 McKay, J. R.
1934 Oppenheimer, Charles.
1943 Orphoot, B. N. H.
1948 Shearer, James.
1924 Watt, Fiddes.

Royal Scottish Academicians

1936 Aiken, John M.
1958 Armour, Mrs. Mary
1958 Blyth, R. Henderson.
1944 Bone, Miss P. M.
1956 Crawford, H. Adam
1937 Cursiter, Stanley.
1956 Fleming, Ian.
1947 Gillies, William G.
1959 Glass, W. Mervyn.
1959 Gleave, J. L.
1953 Henderson, A. Graham.
1943 Hutchison, Sir William.
1956 Kininmonth, W. H.
1960 Lindsay, Ian G., O.B.E.
1923 Lintott, Henry.
1957 Lorimer, Hew.
1946 MacDougall, Leslie Grahame.
1939 McGlashan, Arch. A.
1948 MacTaggart, William.
1949 Maxwell, John.
1952 Moodie, Donald.
1957 Patrick, J. McIntosh.
1952 Redpath, Anne.
1956 Schlisky, Eric.
1937 Schotz, Benno.
1936 Sutherland, D. M.
1946 Thomson, Adam B.
1957 Thomson, J. Murray.
1954 Whalen, Thomas.
1949 Wilson, William.

Associates

Armour, William.
Beaton, Penelope.
Beveridge, Thomas.
Burns, W. A.
Cameron, Gordon S.
Clark, James H.
Coia, J. A.
Crosbie, William.
Dempster, Miss Elizabeth.
Dick, Miss Alix.
Dods, Andrew.
Donaldson, David A.
Eardley, Joan.
Ewart, David S.
Forrest, Norman J.
Gordon, Esme.
Hislop, Mrs. Margaret.
Jackson, C. d'O. Pilkington.
Johnston, Ninian. [ton.
MacKenzie, A. G. R.
Matthew, Prof. Robert H.
Miller, James.
Miller, John.
Morrocco, Alberto.
Peploe, Denis.
Philipson, Robin.
Pulsford, Charles.
Spence, Sir Basil, O.B.E., T.D.
Sutherland, Scott.
Thomson, Sinclair.
Westwater, R. H.

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G. H. Paulin; Mrs. Josephine Miller; Ancell Stronach.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY (1786), 19 Dawson Street, Dublin.—*Pres.*, Aubrey Gwynn; *Treas.*, F. E. Hackett, Ph.D.; *Sec.*, J. Doyle, D.Sc.

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ACCOUNTANTS, THE INSTITUTE OF COMPANY (1928), 11 Portland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 16.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF (1923), 4 Clareville Grove, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, A. Taylor.

ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE (1904), 22 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, J. E. Harris, B.Com.; *Sec.*, F. C. Osbourn, M.B.E., B.A., LL.B.

ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL (1932), 17 Dominion Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, C. E. Taylor.

ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1854), 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Pres.*, A. McKeller; *Sec.*, E. H. V. McDougall.

ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVE, 126 Great Cambridge Road, Tottenham, N.17.—*Sec.*, D. E. G. Wing.

ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1888), 7 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, and 6 Callender Street, Belfast.—*Secs.*, W. S. Orr (Dublin); T. D. Lorimer (Belfast).

ACCOUNTANTS, SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL, 31 Stoke Grove, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.—*Sec.*, J. B. Haggett.

ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND (1882), 6 Adam Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. G. Gray.

ACTORS' CHURCH UNION (1899), 59 Bryanston Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. F. Hester.

ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, THE FACULTY OF (1856), Hall and Library, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Secs.*, H. A. A. Williamson; J. S. Brown.

ACTUARIES, INSTITUTE OF (1848), Staple Inn Hall, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, J. H. Gunlake, C.B.E.; *Hon. Secs.*, R. E. Beard; G. V. Bayley; *Sec.*, A. D. Dale.

ADDICTION (TO ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS), SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF (1884).—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Ellis Stungo, 93 Harley Street, W.1.

ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY; HOME MISSIONS OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE CHURCH IN WALES (1837), 14 Rothamsted Avenue, Harpenden, Herts.—*Sec.*, Rev. C. J. Read, M.A.

ADOPTION SOCIETY, NATIONAL, 472 Manchester Street, nr. Baker Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. B. A. Jeyes.

ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 1 Bell Yard, W.C.2.—*Director-General*, L. E. Room, O.B.E.

ADVERTISING, ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE CONTROL OF OUTDOOR (*Formerly* S.C.A.P.A.), 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. B. Ashford.

ADVERTISING BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1913), 27 Old Bond Street, W.1.

ADVERTISING, INSTITUTE OF PRACTITIONERS IN, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, J. P. O'Connor.

ADVERTISING MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED (founded 1932, inc. 1938), 21 Godliman Street, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss D. Stevens.

AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1866) (incorporating the Institution of Aeronautical Engineers and the Helicopter Association of Great Britain), 4, Hamilton Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, (1960–61), Dr. E. S. Moult; *Sec.*, Dr. A. M. Ballantyne.

AFRICAN INSTITUTE, INTERNATIONAL (1926), St. Dunstan's Chambers, 10–11 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Administrative Director*, Prof. Daryll Forde; *Sec.*, Miss A. Currie.

AFRICAN SOCIETY, ROYAL (1901), 18 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. Heather.

AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY AND HOMES (1807), 19 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

AGED POOR SOCIETY (1708) AND ST. JOSEPH'S HOUSE, 39 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Flood.

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AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL SCOTTISH (1897), 10 Duke Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Sir Charles G. Connell, W.S.

AGRICULTURAL BOTANY, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF (1919), Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Director*, F. R. Horne, C.B.E., M.A.; *Sec.*, M. G. Tozer, M.B.E.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED (1877), 6 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec. and Chief Executive*, Air Vice-Marshal F. L. Hopps, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.

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AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, GLASGOW, (1860).—*Sec.*, S. Gilmour, 82 Gordon Street, Glasgow, C.1.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL ULSTER (1826), The King's Hall, Balmoral, Belfast.—*Sec.*, J. T. Kernohan.

AGRICULTURE, ASSOCIATION OF (1947), 53 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Alexander Hay.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTANTS IN, Horticultural Advisory Bureau, Arkley, Herts.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. E. Shewell-Cooper, M.B.E.

AID FOR GENTLEPEOPLE, GUILD OF (1904), 280A Earls Court Road, S.W.5.—*Sec.*, Miss E. C. Ritchie.

AIR LEAGUE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1909), Londonderry House, 19 Park Lane, W.1.—*Sec.-Gen.*, Air Comm. G. J. C. Paul, C.B., D.F.C.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS (1935), Central Service Office, 11 Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.10.—*Sec.*, W. R. Padgett.

ALEXANDRA ROSE DAY FUND, 33 The Little Boltons, S.W.10.—*Organizer*, Mrs. Leslie Morshead, O.B.E.

ALLIANCE, THE, 238 Edgware Road, W.2.—*Dir.*, Vincent Long.

ALLIED CIRCLE, 46 Green Street, Park Lane, W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt. Col. F. Szystowski, O.B.E.

ALLOTMENTS AND GARDENS SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1930), Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, W. France.

ALMSHOUSES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Billingbear Lodge, Wokingham, Berks.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. A. Hackett, O.B.E.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, THE SOCIETY FOR, 14 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. E. Stuckey.

ANCHORAGE MISSION (Branch of The Children's Aid Society), 55 Leigham Court Road, S.W.16.—*Director*, Lt.-Col. H. Glanfield, O.B.E.

ANCIENT BUILDINGS, SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF (1877), 55 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Dance, M.B.E.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS SOCIETY (1924).—*Sec.*, I. Bulmer-Thomas, 12 Edwardes Square, W.8.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE SOCIETY (1948), 1 Hamilton Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. P. Ritchie.

ANGLO-BELGIAN UNION (1918), 6 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. Taylor.

ANGLO-BRAZILIAN SOCIETY (1943), 1 Hamilton Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Whittle.

ANGLO-DANISH SOCIETY (1924), 5 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, Count Henrik Brockenhuus-Schack, M.B.E.

ANGLO-NETHERLANDS SOCIETY (1920), 191 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. J. P. Richter, C.B.E., M.A.

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ANGLO-SWEDISH SOCIETY, 4 Staple Inn, High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs Ulla Clogg.

ANGLO-TURKISH SOCIETY, (1934), 43 Montrose Place, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Richter, C.B.E.

ANIMAL HEALTH TRUST, 24 Ashley Place, S.W.1.—*Scientific Dir.*, W. R. Wooldridge.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, ROYAL (1843), 21 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Marian W. Smith, M.A., Ph.D.

ANTHROPOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN, Rudolf Steiner House, 35 Park Road, N.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. R. Browne.

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ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, SOCIETY OF (1780). National Museum of Antiquitities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Secs.*, Angus Graham, M.A., F.S.A.; J. G. Scott, B.A.; *Treas.*, James J. Lamb, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B., W.S.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (1826), 49 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Cmdr. T. Fox-Pitt, O.B.E., R.N.

ANTI-VIVISECTION: BRITISH UNION FOR THE ABOLITION OF VIVISECTION (INC.) (1898), 47 Whitehall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. Tyldesley.

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, THE NATIONAL (1875), 27 Palace Street, S.W.1.

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, SCOTTISH, 104 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Treas.*, Miss H. T. Martin.

APOSTLESHIP OF THE SEA (1921), Atlantic House, Hardman Street, Liverpool 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. J. O'Connor.

APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF (1617).—Black Friars Lane, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Clerk and Registrar*, Ernest Busby.

ARAB HORSE SOCIETY, Beechmead, Rowledge, Farnham, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Col. R. C. de V. Askin, M.B.E., M.C.

ARBITRATORS, THE INSTITUTE OF (Incorp.) (1915), 10 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.* C. B. Hewitt.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1843), 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. Lasko, F.S.A.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, CAMBRIAN (1846). —*Pres.* (1960–61), Prof. William Rees, M.A., D.Sc., F.S.A.; *Treas.*, W. H. Howells, District Bank, Castle Street, Cardiff.; *Gen. Sec.*, H. N. Jerman, M.A., 103 Heathwood Road, Cardiff.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ROYAL (1843), c/o The London Museum, Kensington Palace, W.8.—*Hon. Sec.*, S. D. T. Spittle, M.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, GLASGOW (1856).—*Pres.*, S. M. K. Henderson, Ph.D.; *Hon. Secs.*, H. B. Millar, 4 Clifton Street, Glasgow, C.3; Sam R. Skilling, M.A., 2 Ailsa Drive, Glasgow, S.2.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, LONDON AND MIDDLESEX (1855), Bishopsgate Institute, E.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. E. F. Smith; *Hon. Librarian*, A. J. Gritten.

ARCHÆOLOGY, COUNCIL FOR BRITISH (1944), 10 Bolton Gardens, S.W.5.—*Pres.* (1959–61), Dr. J. N. L. Myres, M.A., F.S.A.; *Sec.*, M. W. Barley, M.A., F.S.A.

ARCHITECTS, THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH (1834), 66 Portland Place, W.1.—*Pres.* (1959–60), Sir Basil Spence, O.B.E., T.D., A.R.A., A.R.S.A.; *Sec.*, G. R. Ricketts, M.A.

ARCHITECTS, INSTITUTE OF REGISTERED (1933), 68 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, F. Adkins; *Sec.*, A. E. Ward.

ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF (1925), 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, W. J. Clark; *Hon. Sec.*, A. C. Williamson.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1850) 66 Portland Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Howard Lobb, C.B.E.

ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND, ROYAL INCORPORATION OF (1922), 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.—*Sec. and Treas.*, K. Macrae, W.S.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION (INC.) (1847), 34–36 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. J. W. Alexander.

ARCHIVISTS, SOCIETY OF (1946). *Pres.*, Sir Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., LL.D., F.S.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, P. Walne, Shire Hall, Reading.

ARMS AND ARMOUR SOCIETY (1950).—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Wilkinson, 40 Great James Street, W.C.1.

ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND (1944), 20 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Brig. C. P. R. Johnston, C.B.E.

ARMY CADET FORCE ASSOCIATION (1930), 15 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. F. L. Newcombe, O.B.E., T.D.

ARMY HISTORICAL RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR (1921). —*Sec.*, Capt. C. R. Hurley, c/o The Library, War Office, S.W.1.

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ART WORKERS GUILD (1884), 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.—*Master*, Stuart Tresilian; *Hon. Secs.*, A. Llewellyn Smith, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; C. W. Hutton, F.R.I.B.A.

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ASLIB (1924). (Formerly Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux), 3 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Director*, L. Wilson, M.A.

ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF (1891), 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, A. W. S. Hutchings, M.A.

ASSISTANT MISTRESSES IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Org. Sec.*, Miss S. D. Wood, B.Sc.

ASTHMA RESEARCH COUNCIL, c/o King's College, Strand, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. L. Miller.

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A.T.S. BENEVOLENT FUND (1941), 73 Elizabeth Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss I. J. Perceval, M.B.E.

AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE, THE CHARTERED (1886), 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Pres.* (1960–61), W. F. Beavan; *Sec.*, R. S. Borner, O.B.E., V.R.D.

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AUTHORS, PLAYWRIGHTS AND COMPOSERS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF, 84 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.—*Secretary-General*, D. Kilham Roberts, O.B.E., M.A.

AUTOMOBILE ASSESSORS, INSTITUTE OF (1939), 10 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, C. B. Hewitt.

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION (1905), Fanum House Leicester Square, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, The Viscount Brentford; *Sec.-Gen.*, K. L. Kelly.

AVICULTURAL SOCIETY (1894).—*Hon. Sec.*, A. A. Prestwich, 61 Chase Road, Oakwood, N.14.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES (1943), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. H. Dingley.

BALTIC MERCANTILE AND SHIPPING EXCHANGE, LTD. (1903), St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, F. P. Whithouse; *Vice-Chairman*, C. W. Warwick; *Sec.*, J. E. Walker.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1920), 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, R. H. Barkshire.

BANKERS, THE INSTITUTE OF (1879), 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—*Pres.*, Sir Eric Carpenter, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, H. Eason.

BANKERS IN SCOTLAND, THE INSTITUTE OF (1875), 62a George Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, F. S. Taylor.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1792), 93–97 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Secs.*, Rev. J. B. Middlebrook, M.A. (*Home*); Rev. E. G. T. Madge, B.A., B.D. (*Foreign*).

BAPTIST UNION CORPORATION, LIMITED (1890), Baptist Church House, 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. E. A. Payne, M.A., D.D. (Dr.) BARNARDO'S HOMES (1866), National Incorporated Association. *Head Offices*, Stepney Causeway, E.1. 156,000 children have been admitted. More than 7,500 boys and girls now supported.—*Chairman of Council*, A. G. B. Owen, C.B.E.; *Gen. Sec.*, F. J. Potter.

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BARRISTERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (1873), 7 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4.—*Hon. Secs.*, P. Browne, Q.C.; P. Bristow; *Sec.*, Miss M. V. Chubb.

BEIT MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIPS (for Medical Research) (1909).—*Sec.*, Sir Roy Cameron, F.R.S., University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, W.C.1.

BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSIONARY FELLOWSHIP (formerly Zenana Bible and Medical Mission) (1852), 39 Ladbroke Grove, W.11.—*Home Sec.*, R. F. S. Hills.

BIBLE CHURCHMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1922), 49 Romney Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. A. T. Houghton, M.A.

BIBLE LANDS MISSIONS' AID SOCIETY (1854), 230 Coastal Chambers, 172 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. R. Clothier.

BIBLE SOCIETY, BRITISH AND FOREIGN (1804), 146 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Secs.*, Rev. J. T. Watson; Rev. N. J. Cockburn, Ph.D. Has published or circulated all or parts of the Bible in 853 different languages and has distributed over 600 million copies since the inception of the Society. Income 1958, £1,447,707; Expenditure, £1,209,860.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY (1892), c/o British Academy, Burlington Gardens, W.1.—*Pres.*, G. Pollard; *Hon. Sec.*, F. C. Francis.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, EDINBURGH (1890), c/o National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1.—*Hon. Sec.* J. R. Seaton.

BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETY (1911).—*Hon. Secs.*, P. N. Campbell, Ph.D., Courtauld Institute of Biochemistry, Middlesex Hospital, W.1.; W. J. Whelan, Ph.D., Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1.

BIOLOGISTS, ASSOCIATION OF APPLIED.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, L. Broadbent, D.Sc., Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex.

BIOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF, 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, Dr. A. S. Parkes, F.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.*, D. J. B. Copp.

BIRD PRESERVATION, INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR (BRITISH SECTION), c/o Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith, M.B.E.

BIRDS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF, 25 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. E. Brown.

BLIND, BRISTOL ROYAL SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY FOR THE (1793), Westbury-on-Trym.—*Gen. Supt.*, E. H. Getliff, O.B.E.

BLIND, GARDNER'S TRUST FOR THE (1882), 53 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, K. G. Lindsay, O.B.E.

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BLIND, GUIDE DOGS FOR THE, Association, 81 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. P. P. T. McConnell.

BLIND, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE (1854), 257–8 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—*Gen. Manager*, C. J. Godfrey.

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CHURCHES, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE CARE OF, Fulham Palace, S.W.6.—*Sec.*, Miss J. G. Scott, F.S.A.

CHURCHES, FRIENDLESS, FRIENDS OF (1957), 12 Edwardes Square, W.8.—*Hon. Dir.*, I. Buimer-Thomas; *Hon. Sec.*, L. E. Jones.

CHURCHES MAIN COMMITTEE (1941), 2 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Sir Griffith Williams, K.B.E., C.B.

CIRCUS PROPRIETORS OF GREAT BRITAIN, ASSOCIATION OF, 23 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Ronald R. Pickering.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY, 6 Wool Exchange, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. P. Adams.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1818), Great George Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.* (1960–61), Sir Herbert Manzoni, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, A. McDonald.

CIVIL LIBERTIES, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR (1934), 293 New Kings Road, S.W.6.—*Sec.*, M. Ennals.

CIVIL SERVANTS, SOCIETY OF, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. L. Williams.

CIVIL SERVICE COUNCIL FOR FURTHER EDUCATION.—*Sec.*, F. Hartley, M.B.E., Treasury Chambers, Great George Street, S.W.1.

CIVIL SERVICE SPORTS COUNCIL, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall (*Temp. Address*, 3 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1.)—*Sec.*, J. H. Middleton, M.B.E.

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION (1903).—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. L. J. D. Richardson, M.A.; T. W. Melluish, M.A., *Hon. Treas.*, Mrs. E. M. Hooker, The University; Birmingham, 15.

CLASS TEACHERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 2 Felton Crescent, Gateshead 8.—*Sec.*, W. Coates.

CLAY TECHNOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF (1927), 7, Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. E. Roberts, F.R.S.A.

CLERGY FRIENDLY SOCIETY (1882), 53 Tufton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. R. W. P. Dale.

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION (1749), 5 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss V. B. Warters.

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CLERKS OF THE PEACE OF SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION OF (1908).—*Hon. Sec.*, J. B. McGowan, 135 Irish Street, Dumfries.

CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN INCORPORATED, INSTITUTE OF (1882), Liverpool House, 15–17 Eldon Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Hazell.

CLYDESDALE HORSE SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1877), 19 Hillington Gardens, Glasgow, S.W.2.

COACHING CLUB (1871), 16 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. A. Brown.

COAL TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (1888), 66 Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, W. T. Jones, M.B.E.

COAL UTILISATION COUNCIL (1932), 3 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Director*, Sir Campbell Hardy, K.C.B.

COGERS, YE ANTIENT SOCIETY OF (1755), Cogers' Hall, The White Horse, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, H. H. Saldin.

COKE OVEN MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, 1 Cliff Street, Mexborough, Yorks.—*Sec.*, C. P. Tiptaft, M.C.

COLLEGE OF THE SEA (Seafarers' Education Service) (1938), Mansbridge House, 207 Balham High Road, S.W.17.

COMBINED CADET FORCE ASSOCIATION (1952), 16 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. F. L. Newcombe, O.B.E., T.D.

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COMMONWEALTH MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1836), 202 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Rev. E. J. Edwards.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION—*see* Index.

COMMONWEALTH PRESS UNION (1909), 154 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Brig. L. L. Cross, C.B.E.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (1920), 16 King Street, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Gollan.

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Co-operative Party, 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. Bailey.

Co-operative Productive Federation (1882), 138 Charles Street, Leicester.—*Sec.*, A. E. Jupp.

Co-operative Union (1869), Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester, 4.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Southern, C.B.E., B.A.

Co-operative Wholesale Society (C.W.S.) (1863), 1 Balloon Street, Manchester, 4.—*Sec.*, H. Buckley.

Fisheries Organization Society, Ltd. (1914), Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Lord, M.B.E.

International Co-operative Alliance (1895), 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, W. P. Watkins; *Gen. Sec.*, Miss G. F. Polley, O.B.E.

Plunkett Foundation for Co-operative Studies (1919), 10 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Digby, O.B.E.

Scottish Agricultural Organisation Society (1905), 28 Rutland Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, C. J. M. Cadzow, O.B.E.

Welsh Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd., (1922), P.O. Box 8, Brynawel, Great Darkgate Street, Aberystwyth.—*Dir.*, E. R. Thomas.

Women's Co-operative Guild, Pioneer House, 348 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. M. Ridealgh.

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COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF (1919), 63 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Derek du Pré.

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CRAFTS CENTRE OF GREAT BRITAIN (1948), 16/17 Hay Hill, W.1.—*Chairman*, John Farleigh, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, Mrs. S. Pocock, M.B.E.

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CRUEL SPORTS, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF.—*Sec.*, A. E. Wilson, 99 Streathbourne Road, S.W.17.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF. *See* "ROYAL."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF SOCIETIES IN SCOTLAND FOR PREVENTION OF (1950), 19 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. G. Langwill.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ULSTER SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF, 65–67 May Street, Belfast, 1.—*Sec.*, Miss N. Parker.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. *See* "NATIONAL" and "ROYAL SCOTTISH."

CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND (1866), 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. C. King.

CYCLISTS' TOURING CLUB (1878), 3 Craven Hill, W.2.—*Sec.*, Leslie C. Warner.

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DAIRY ASSOCIATION, UNITED KINGDOM (1950), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. O. Hubl.

DAIRY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1876), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. R. Francis.

DAIRY TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY OF (1943), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, M. Sonn.

DEAF, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE (1911) AND NATIONAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY AND EX-SERVICEMEN'S FUND FOR THE DEAF, 105 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, G W Lilburn.

DEAF AND DUMB, ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE (Registered under the National Assistance Act, 1948), 55 Norfolk Square, Paddington, W.2.—*Sec.*, B. R. F. MacNay.

DEAF AND DUMB WOMEN, BRITISH HOME FOR, 26 Clapton Common, E.5.—*Sec.*, Miss B. M. Ayton.

DEAF CHILDREN, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR (1792), Margate. *Office*, 90 Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. Coombs.

DECORATORS AND INTERIOR DESIGNERS, INCORPORATED INSTITUTE OF BRITISH (1899), 37 Soho Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. W. Allen.

DELINQUENCY, INST. FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF (1932), 8 Bourdon Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. Saville.

DENTAL HOSPITALS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, ASSOCIATION OF (1942),—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Irwin, M.A., Dental Hospital, Bridgeford Street, Manchester, 15.

DESIGN AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION (1915) 13 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Harvey.

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DEVONIAN ASSOCIATION, LONDON (1888), 57 Barnes Avenue, Barnes, S.W.13.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. J. Harte.

DICKENS FELLOWSHIP, Dickens House, 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1.

DIRECTORS, INSTITUTE OF (1903), 10 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, Sir Richard Powell, Bt., M.C.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETIES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (Incorporated), 66 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. A. Hague, R.D., R.N.R.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY, ROYAL LONDON (1939), 56 Stamford Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. G. Frazer Thompson, M.A.

DISPENSING OPTICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (1925), 50 Nottingham Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, M. G. Aird.

DISTRESS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF (1860), 63 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. D. H. Pateman.

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLKS' AID ASSOCIATION (1897), Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, W.8.

DISTRICT NURSING IN LONDON, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR (1914), 25 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss H. McKeague, B.A.

DR. GRAHAM'S HOMES, KALIMPONG (LONDON COMMITTEE) (1900), 196 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, B. Studd; *Hon. Sec.*, L. G. Pinnell, C.I.E.

DOGS' HOME BATTERSEA, THE (1860), Battersea Park Road, S.W.8. *Hours:* Weekdays, 9.30 to 5.—*Sec.*, Lieut-Cdr. B. N. Knight, R.N.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1846), Royal Bank of Scotland, Burlington Gardens, W.1.—*Sec.*, D. L. Small.

DOMINION STUDENTS' HALL TRUST, London House, Guilford Street, W.C.1.

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DRAMATISTS, LEAGUE OF, 84 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.—*Sec.*, M. E. Barber, M.A.

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EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION (1842), Condor House, 13 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Walter Rose, M.B.E.

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EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF COUNTY COUNCILS ASSOCIATION (1890), Eaton House, 66A Eaton Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. L. Dacey, LL.B.

EDUCATION COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Gerald Littleboy.

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ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, ROYAL (1833), 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. Freeman, D.Sc.

ENTOMOLOGY, COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE OF (1913), c/o Natural History Museum, S.W.7. (*Publications Office and Library*, 56 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.)—*Director*, E. O. Pearson.

EPILEPSY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 27 Nassau Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. S. Burden.

EPILEPTICS, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR (1892), Chalfont Colony, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.—*Secretary Superintendent*, E. G. England.

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JERSEY SOCIETY IN LONDON, THE (1896), 22 Melbourne Road, Teddington, Middx.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. M. de Veulle.

JERUSALEM AND THE EAST MISSION (1887), 12 Warwick Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, B. G. Guy.

JEWISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN (administered by the Jewish Board of Guardians) (1885), 74A Charlotte Street, W.1.

JEWISH BOARD OF GUARDIANS (1859), 74A Charlotte Street, W.1.

JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, Mocatta Library, University College, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Arthur Barnett, B.A., 33 Seymour Place, W.1.

JEWISH LADS' BRIGADE (1895), Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.

JEWISH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION, CENTRAL COUNCIL OF, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—*Secs.*, S. Cohen; Miss R. Barnett.

JEWISH YOUTH, ASSOCIATION FOR (1899), 33 Bernet Street, E.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Michael Goldstein.

JEWS, LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE (1809) (Church Missions to Jews), 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Secs.*, Rev. W. A. Curtis, B.Sc.; Rev. E. F. Yorke, M.A.; Rev. G. H. Stevens, M.Th.

JEWS AND CHRISTIANS, LONDON SOCIETY OF (1927), 28 St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—*Presidents*, The Dean of St. Paul's; *Joint Chairmen*, Rabbi Leslie I. Edgar, M.A., D.D.; The Rev. Canon Marcus Knight, B.A., B.D.

JOHN INNES HORTICULTURAL INSTITUTION (1910), Bayfordbury, Hertford.—*Director*, K. S. Dodds, Ph.D., D.Sc.

JOHNSON SOCIETY OF LONDON (1928).—*Hon. Sec.*, A. G. Dowdeswell, 92 St. Paul's Road, N.1.

JOINT AIR TRANSPORT COMMITTEE (of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Federation of British Industries and London Chamber of Commerce), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, J. S. Wills.

JOURNALISTS, THE INSTITUTE OF, 2–4 Tudor Street, E.C.4.—*Pres.* (1960–61), S. R. Pawley, O.B.E.; *Gen. Sec.*, Stewart Nicholson.

JUSTICES' CLERKS' SOCIETY (1839).—*Hon. Sec.*, A. J. Chislett, B.Sc., Town Hall, Croydon.

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON (1897), 34 King Street, E.C.2.—Founded by King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales) for the support, benefit or extension of the hospitals of London and incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1907. The Fund possesses capital resources amounting to some £8,000,000, the income of which is used for a wide variety of purposes connected with the hospitals of London. Since 1948 the Fund has made numerous grants to hospitals for special purposes not covered by the National Health Service, and developed its work in many directions, such as the establishment of training colleges for hospital administrators, matrons, ward sisters and caterers. *Chairman of Management Cttee.*, The Lord McCorquodale of Newton, P.C.; *Treas.*, The Lord Ashburton; *Sec.*, R. E. Peers.

KING GEORGE'S FIELDS FOUNDATION (1936), 71 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Lord Luke, T.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, Vice-Admiral H. G. Norman, C.B., C.B.E.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS (1917), 1 Chesham Street, S.W.1. (the central fund for the Marine Benevolent Institutions in the United Kingdom). Over £200,000 is given annually to Marine Benevolent Institutions, working for the Royal Navy and Merchant Navy.—*Sec.*, Capt. S. H. Paton, C.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*).

KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—Inaugurated in 1935 in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of King George V. Its objects are the advancement of the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of the younger generation.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. T. N. F. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

KING'S FUND, THE (1940), Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1. To give temporary assistance in directions which are beyond the province of State liability to war-disabled members of the Navy, Army, Air Force, Auxiliary Services, Home Guard, Merchant Navy and Civil Defence organizations and to widows, children and other dependants of those who lost their lives through war service.

LABOUR PARTY, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, G. Brinham; *Gen. Sec.*, Morgan Phillips.

LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF (1886), Lancaster House, Malvern, Worcs.—*Sec.*, A. J. Weller.

LANCASTRIANS IN LONDON, ASSOCIATION OF (1892), 129 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. H. Butler.

LAND AGENTS' SOCIETY, CHARTERED (1902), 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Pres.* (1960–61), H. E. G. Read; *Sec.*, W. H. Clifford.

LAND AND PROPERTY OWNERS, ASSOCIATION OF—*Sec.*, W. R. Gillespie, Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

LAND-VALUE TAXATION LEAGUE, 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. R. Stubbings.

LANDS VALUATION ASSESSORS OF SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION OF.—*Sec.*, A. J. Martin, B.L., 10 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3.

LAW REPORTING FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, INCORPORATED COUNCIL OF (1865), 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

LEAGUE OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND EMPIRE (Interchange of Teachers) (1901), Ord Marshall House, 124 Belgrave Road, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Graham Savage, C.B.; *Director and Sec.*, W. J. Rood, O.B.E.

LEAGUE OF THE HELPING HAND, Southwood, Eaton Park, Cobham, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. W. Knight.

LEAGUE OF REMEMBRANCE (1914–45), 32 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Administrator*, Mrs. E. H. Gibson, C.B.E.

LEAGUE OF WELLDOERS (incorporated) (1893), 119 & 121 Limeklin Lane, Liverpool, 5.—*Warden and Sec.*, W. J. Horn.

LEATHER AND HIDE TRADES' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1860), 19 Borough High Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, R. H. Perrin.

LEPER GUILD (St. Francis) (1895), 20 The Boltons, S.W. 10.

LEPERS, THE MISSION TO (1874), 7 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, Bernard C. Studd; *Gen. Sec.*, A. Donald Miller, M.B.E.

"LEST WE FORGET" ASSOCIATION (1922) (for provision of entertainment for disabled ex-service men and women, 10 branches in London, Surrey, Middlesex and Sussex.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Capt. R. F. Peters, 37 Beaufort Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.

LEVERHULME RESEARCH AWARDS COMMITTEE (1933), St. Bridget's House, Bridewell Place, E.C.4. Exists to promote research work by senior persons of established position and for the award of post-graduate scholarships for specified purposes.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Branney.

LIBERAL CENTRAL ASSOCIATION, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, T. D. Nudds.

LIBERAL PARTY ORGANIZATION, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Chairman of Executive Committee*, L. F. Behrens, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, D. Robinson.

LIBERAL PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT (1887), 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. Hill.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (1877), Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. D. Barry.

LIFEBOATS. *See* "ROYAL NATIONAL."

LIFE OFFICES' ASSOCIATION, THE (1889), 33 King Street, Cheapside, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. W. Boss.

LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, Burlington House, W.1 —*Pres.*, C. F. A. Pantin, F.R.S.; *Treas.*, The Earl of Cranbrook, C.B.E.; *Secs.*, Dr. C. R. Metcalfe (*Botany*); Dr. H. G. Vevers, M.B.E. (*Zoology*); J. Smart (*Editorial*); *Gen. Sec.*, T. O'Grady.

LIVERPOOL SEAMEN'S WELFARE CENTRE, Corinthian Building, South Castle Street, Liverpool, 1.—*Joint Gen. Managers*, W. B. Patterson; J. S. Macaulay.

LLOYD'S, 5 Lime Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, (1960), A. C. Grover; *Dep. do.*, P. W. Milligan; *Principal Clerk*, W. J. L. Bennett. Office of *Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette*, *Shipping Index*, *Loading List*, *etc.*

LLOYD'S PATRIOTIC FUND (1803), Lloyd's Building, 5 Lime Street, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Miss L. R. Wiggett. (In 1959 the Trustees distributed grants of £21,951 to 963 cases).

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING (1760), 71 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—*Chairman*, K. R. Pelly, M.C.; *Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the Sub-Committees of Classification*, Sir W. Guy Ropner; *Deputy Chairman and Treas.*, J. E. Green; *Chief Engineer Surveyor*, H. N. Pemberton; *Chief Ship Surveyor*, J. M. Murray, M.B.E., B.SC.; *Secretary and Chief Executive*, W. J. Ferguson, M.Eng.; *Deputy Sec.*, R. B. Nancarrow. Office of *Lloyd's Register Book*, *Lloyd's Register of Yachts*, *etc.*

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF (1913), British Section, County Hall, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, Miss B. Turner.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BARRISTERS, SOCIETY OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. J. Roddis, Town Hall, Eastleigh, Hants.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEGAL SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. D. Schooling, Shirehall, Worcester.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1911), 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec. and Editor*, G. T. Hart, B.SC.

LOMBARD ASSOCIATION (1930), 67 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. J. Kent.

LONDON AND GREATER LONDON PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION (1925), 38 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. T. L. Bratt, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).

LONDON APPRECIATION SOCIETY (1932), 8 Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, W.8. Visits to places of historic and modern interest in and around London. Evening lectures.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. L. Bryant Peers.

LONDON BOARD OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, Rev. R. E. Taylor; *Sec.*, Rev. H. G. Willis, B.A., B.D.

LONDON CITY MISSION (1835), The Mission House, 6 Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon C. E. Arnold, M.A.

LONDON CORNISH ASSOCIATION (1898), 48 Burnham Way, Ealing, W.13.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. M. St. Aubyn.

LONDON COURT OF ARBITRATION (1892), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, A. C. Coltman; *Registrar*, J. G. Allanby.

LONDON DIOCESAN COUNCIL FOR MORAL WELFARE, 27A Medway Street, S.W.1.—*Org. Sec.*, Miss J. M. L. Watson.

LONDON DIOCESAN FUND AND LONDON DIOCESAN HOME MISSION, 33 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Ven. M. M. Hodgins.

LONDON EMBANKMENT MISSION, 6 Exchange Court, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Walton-Lewsey.

LONDON GROUP, THE (Modern Painters and Sculptors).—*President*, Claude Rogers; *Hon. Treas.*, F. T. Nash; *Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Farrell, Stamford House, Blackfriars, S.E.1.

LONDON LABOUR PARTY, Herbert Morrison House, 195 Walworth Road, S.E.17.—*Sec.*, P. L. A. Robshaw.

LONDON LIBERAL PARTY, 34 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, George B. Patterson.

LONDON LIBRARY, THE (1841), 14 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Secretary and Librarian*, S. G. Gillam.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1795), Livingstone House, Carteret Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. M. O. Janes, B.A., B.D. *Overseas Secs.*, Rev. A. F. Griffiths; Rev. C. Stuart Craig, B.A.; *Home Sec.*, Rev. R. O. Latham, M.A., B.D.; *Sec. for Candidates and Personnel*, Mrs. F. M. Bowers, B.A.; *Financial Sec.*, Austen Spearing.

LONDON MUNICIPAL SOCIETY (1894), Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss Phyllis Gelli, M.B.E.

LONDON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (1858).—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. L. M. P. Small, 13 Woodfield Crescent, Ealing, W.5.

"LONDON OVER THE BORDER" CHURCH FUND (1878), Guy Harlings, New Street, Chelmsford.—*Sec.*, H. J. Matthews.

LONDON PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION (1947). *Sec.*, L. G. Clayton, 36 Forest Glade, Highams Park, E.4.

LONDON PLAYING FIELDS SOCIETY (1891), 22 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

LONDON SOCIETY, THE (1912), 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. B. Ashford.

LONDON SOLICITORS AND FAMILIES ASSOCIATION (formerly LAW ASSOCIATION) (1817), 25 Queensmere Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.—*Sec.*, Miss K. M. Hugh-Jones.

LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE (1894), c/o National Buildings Record, 31 Chester Terrace, N.W.1.—*Acting Sec.*, Mrs. A. P. Prosser.

LONDON WELSH ASSOCIATION, 157–163 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. A. Lloyd.

LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND. *See* p. 536.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR COLLEGE, Froyle, nr. Alton, Hants.—*Warden*, F. M. Heywood, M.A.; *Sec. and Bursar*, Lt. Col. M. Hurford-Jones.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY (1831), 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. J. W. Legerton.

LUSO-BRAZILIAN COUNCIL (1943), Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Sir John Taylor, K.B.E., C.M.G.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL (1758), Classifying School for Girls (14 to 17), Drewstead Road, Streatham, S.W.16—*Headmistress*, Miss R. E. Miller; *Chaplain*, Rev. S. B. P. Pearce.

MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATION (1920), Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Chancellor; *Sec.*, J. F. Madden.

MALAYAN COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN INC. (1955), 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. C. S. Corry, C.B.E.

MALONE SOCIETY (for the study of Early English Drama).—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss K. M. Lea, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

MANAGEMENT, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF, 80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Chief Exec.*, D. Macdougald.

MARINE ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF, 6½ Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, C. Muncaster, R.W.S., R.O.I., R.B.A.; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.

MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE U.K. (1884), The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.—*Sec. to Council and Director of Plymouth Laboratory*, F. S. Russell, C.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S.

MARINE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTE OF (1889), Memorial Building, 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, J. Stuart Robinson, M.A.

MARINE SOCIETY (1756), 14 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3. Enables boys of good character to go to sea by contributing towards the expense of their pre-sea training or outfit of clothing on going to sea.

MARKET AUTHORITIES, BRITISH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. E. Gadd, 12 Hatton Avenue, Wellingborough, Northants.

MARKET RESEARCH SOCIETY (1947), 73 Cheapside, E.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.-Treas.*, Dr. Elizabeth H. Nelson.

MARK MASTER MASONS, GRAND LODGE OF (1856), Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Deputy Grand Master*, Maj. R. L. Loyd, O.B.E., M.C.; *Grand Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Chitty, M.B.E.

MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL (1842), 20 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Col. C. C. Adams, M.C.

MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS IN IRELAND: *Victoria Jubilee Masonic Annuity Fund* (1887); *Masonic Girls' School of Ireland* (1792); *Masonic Boys' School of Ireland* (1867).—*Sec.*, D. S. Hope, 19 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

MASONIC DEGREES—ORDER OF THE TEMPLE, Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Great Vice-Chancellor*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Chitty, M.B.E.

MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, ROYAL (Incorporated) (1798), Bushey, Herts.—*Sec.*, Col. H. J. Jones, T.D., 26 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.

MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, ROYAL (1788). *Schools*, Rickmansworth and Weybridge; *Offices*, 31 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Dennis Haines, F.C.A.

MASTER BUILDERS, FEDERATION OF (1941), 33 John Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, L. B. Venning.

MASTERS OF FOXHOUNDS ASSOCIATION (1856), 51 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. E. S. Chamberlayne.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR (1911), Tavistock House, North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss I. V. Evelyn.

MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION (1871).—*Pres.*, Dr. E. A. Maxwell; *Hon. Sec.*, F. W. Kellaway, B.Sc., 87 Pixmore Way, Letchworth, Herts.

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, LONDON (1865), Burlington House, W.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, H. Halberstam, Ph.D.; J. A. Todd, Ph.D., F.R.S.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, O. A. Saunders, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, B. G. Robbins, M.Sc.

MEDICAL AUXILIARIES, THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (1936), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec. and Registrar*, A. E. Vince.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SOCIETY OF (1856), Tavistock House South, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, G. W. H. Townsend; *Medical Sec.*, Sir Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., F.R.C.P.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, GROUP AND ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY (England and Wales).—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Ramage, M.D., County Health Dept., Martin Street, Stafford.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON (1773), 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, N. Eckhoff, M.S., F.R.C.S.; *Hon. Sec.*, J. S. Richardson, M.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Registrar*, E. J. Tucker.

MEDICAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION (1917), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Dr. Sylvia Guthrie; *Sec.*, Miss I. McCartan.

MEDICINE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1805), 1 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S.; *Sec.* R. T. Hewitt, O.B.E., M.A.

MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY (1901),—*Sec.*, J. P. Beaven, 40 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, ROYAL (1841), 11 Chandos Street, W.1.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, A. B. Monro, M.D., Ph.D.

MEN OF THE TREES SOCIETY (1922), Stansted Park Estate Office, Rowlands Castle, Hants.—*Sec.*, W. C. Browning.

MENTAL AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION, for the rehabilitation of patients recovering from mental or nervous disorders, 110 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. E. Clifton.

MENTAL HEALTH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR, 39 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss M. Applebey, O.B.E.

MERCANTILE MARINE MASTERS AND OFFICERS BENEVOLENT FUND, Shipping Federation House, 146 Minories, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Miss B. J. Morgan.

MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION (1857) (Shipmasters in command), with which is amalgamated THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD. Affiliated to the Officers (Merchant Navy) Federation. 6 Rumford Place, Liverpool.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. L. S. Harrison; *London Office*, 133 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.

MERCHANT NAVY RESIDENTIAL CLUBS AND CANTEENS (BRITISH SAILORS SOCIETY). Mariners' Hotel, 680 Commercial Road, E.14; Empire Residential Club, 747 Commercial Road, E.14.—*Gen. Sec.*, Stanley Heesom, O.B.E.

MERCHANT NAVY WELFARE BOARD (1948), 19 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Sec.*, L. Russell Clark.

MERSEY MISSION TO SEAMEN (1857). *Headquarters and Registered Office*, Kingston House, James Street, Liverpool, 3. *Other Clubs*, Merchant Navy House, Liverpool; Pakistani and Indian Seamen's Clubs at Bootle and Birkenhead. *Sec.*, L. M. Robertson.

METALLURGISTS, THE INSTITUTION OF, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Registrar-Secretary*, R. G. S. Ludlam.

METALS, INSTITUTE OF (1908), 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Ronald Prain, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. S. C. Guillan, T.D.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1850), 49 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, J. M. Stagg, C.B., O.B.E.; *Hon. Secs.*, P. J. Meade, O.B.E., B.Sc.; R. S. Scorer, M.A., Ph.D.

METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1786), 25 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Secs.*, Rev. D. W. Thompson; Rev. W. Easton, B.D.; Rev. D. B. Childe; Rev. T. A. Beetham, M.A.; Rev. R. W. Pile, B.D.; *Med. Sec.*, Dr. T. F. Davey, O.B.E.; *Secs. for Women's Work*, Miss A. Walton, B.A.; Miss M. Stennett, B.A.; Mrs. R. Ladlay, B.A. Income, 1959, £1,532,496.

METROLOLITAN AND CITY POLICE ORPHANS FUND (1871), 30 Hazlewell Road, Putney, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, A. Cowlett.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS' STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE (1912).—*Hon. Clerk*, A. G. Dawtry, M.B.E., T.D., LL.B. (Town Clerk of Westminster).

METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION (1859), 66 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. J. M. Rymer-Jones, C.B.E., M.C.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL-SUNDAY FUND (1872), Mansion House, E.C., and 18 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. In 1959, £20,200 was distributed as maintenance grants to Hospitals and Homes not controlled by the State; £14,225 for almoners at State hospitals to meet needs of patients not covered by the State services; £1,775 to Mental Hospitals for similar purposes; £1,000 to District Nursing Associations in London and £2,110 to other charities for the sick.—*Sec.*, Miss V. A. Miles.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC GARDENS ASSOCIATION (1882), 58 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, Tavistock House, South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Cdr. A. G. D. Davidson, R.N. (*ret.*).

MIDWIVES, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1881), 15 Mansfield Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. Wood.

MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. J. Steeple, Heath View, Windmill Drive, S.W.4.

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY (1876).—*Pres.*, Prof. L. R. Wager, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, J. R. Butler, M.A., Ph.D., 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

MINIATURE PAINTERS, SCULPTORS AND GRAVERS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1895), 6½ Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, S. Shepherd, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, M. Bradshaw.

MINIATURISTS, SOCIETY OF (1895), 195 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Ernest Lloyd; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.

MINING AND METALLURGY, INSTITUTION OF (1892), 44 Portland Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. D. Williams; *Sec.*, B. W. Kerrigan.

MINING ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF (1889), 3, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Pres.* (1960–61), R. G. Baker, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, J. McDermid.

MINING INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND, Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, M. W. Bryce.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES (*see* individual titles).

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN, THE, AND ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION FOR SAILORS, 4 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. C. J. Brown, O.B.E., M.A., Q.H.C.

MIXED CLUBS AND GIRLS' CLUBS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 30 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss. E. L. Sewell.

MIXED CLUBS AND GIRLS' CLUBS, NORTHERN IRELAND ASSOCIATION OF, Bryson House, 28 Bedrod Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, Miss. C. M. P. Copeland.

MODERN CHURCHMEN'S UNION (1898), for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought—*Pres.*, The Bishop of Birmingham; *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. F. E. Compton, Caynham Vicarage, Ludlow, Salop.

MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION, 2 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. L. Presswood.

MONUMENTAL BRASS SOCIETY (1887), 85 Addiscombe Road, Croydon.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. H. Pearson, F.S.A.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS, LONDON ASSOCIATION IN AID OF (1817), 32 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. D. E. Hughes.

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PREHISTORIC SOCIETY (1908).—*Hon. Sec.*, H. J. Case, M.A., F.S.A., Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF.—*Sec.*, L. P. Dealtry, 31 Melbury Court, Kensington, W.8.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND (1913), Presbyterian Church House, 86 Tavistock Place, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. T. Darling, I.S.O.

PRESBYTERIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND (1905), Presbyterian Church House, Fisherwick Place, Belfast.—*Sec.*, Miss Stewart.

PRESS ASSOCIATION (1868), 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman* (1960–61), R. P. Winfrey (*Northamptonshire Evening Telegraph*, Kettering); *Gen. Manager*, E. W. Davies; *Sec.*, E. J. Harvey.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE (1883), 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S. Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.; *Chancellor*, The Earl Bathurst; *Sec.*, Miss E. M. Killby, O.B.E.

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION (1827), 61 Doughty Street, W.C.1. Homes of Rest at Wood Green.—*Sec.*, A. Reynolds.

PRISON VISITORS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (1922), 71 Chaucer Road, Bedford.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. H. M. Sykes.

PROCURATORS, ROYAL FACULTY OF (1600).—*Treas., Clerk and Fiscal*, A. F. Ferguson, T.D., 34 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 10 Chesterfield Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, W. F. S. Woodford.

PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS, INSTITUTION OF (1919), Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, S. W. Mayne.

PROFESSIONAL CLASSES AID COUNCIL, 10 St. Christopher's Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss P. Roden.

PROFESSIONAL WORKERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1920), Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, P. H. M. Hoey, O.B.E.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, SOCIETY FOR THE (S.P.G.) (1701), 15 Tufton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rt. Rev. E. J. Trapp; *Asst. Secs.*, J. Dudley Dixon, D.S.C.; F. Chappell; Miss A. K. De Sausmarez; Dr. Veronica Thres; Rev. A. E. A. Sulston; Rev. K. G. Symcox; Rev. P. Ashwin; Rev. D. Morgan. Income, 1959, £565,694.

PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, SOCIETY FOR THE (1836), 26 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. C. Bygrave.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE, THE (1845), 119 Earlsfield Road, S.W.18.—*Hon. Sec.*, O. T. Taylor.

PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY (1827), 26 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. R. James.

PROVIDENT CLERKS' BENEVOLENT FUND (1840), 25 Moorgate, E.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. C. Evans.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR (1882), 1 Adam and Eve Mews, W.8.—*Pres.*, Prof. H. H. Price, F.B.A.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, THE BRITISH (1901), Tavistock House, South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. J. Drever, M.A.; *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Miss Grace Rawlings, B.A.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF (1922), 76A New Cavendish Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, R. Nottage.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HYGIENE, THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF (1937), 28 Portland Place, W.1. (*Laboratories*, 23 Queen Square, W.C.1.).—*Sec.*, A. R. Horsham.

PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1895), 179–181 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. V. Balsom, M.B.E.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, ASSOCIATION OF (1883), 19 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. Johnson.

PUBLIC RELATIONS, INSTITUTE OF (1948), Hastings House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Thomas, M.A.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNING BODIES OF (BOYS) (1941).—*Hon. Sec.*, A. H. S. Vivian, Skinners' Hall, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4.; *Sec.*, Major W. L. Giffard, O.B.E., Dormy House, Longdown Lane South, Epsom, Surrey.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNING BODIES OF GIRLS' (1942), c/o Women's Employment Federation, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss I. F. Hilton.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPOINTMENTS BUREAU, 17 Queen Street, W.1.—*Director*, H. Lyon, M.C., M.A.; *Gen. Sec.*, D. G. Chambers, M.A.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BURSARS' ASSOCIATION (1932).—*Sec.*, D. M. Sherwood, Badminton School, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.

PUBLIC SUPPLIES, INSTITUTE OF (1949), 10 Sackville Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. Webley.

PUBLIC TEACHERS OF LAW, SOCIETY OF (1908).—*Pres.*, Prof. D. Seaborne Davis; *Hon. Sec.*, Dr. E. R. Hardy Ivamy, Faculty of Laws, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. L. Howlett.

PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION (1896), 19 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, R. W. David; *Sec.*, R. E. Barker.

PURCHASING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (1931), Wardrobe Court, 146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Dir. and Sec.*, J. R. Blinch.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS, INSTITUTE OF, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.

QUARRIER'S HOMES (1871), Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Includes the Colony for Epileptics (1903).—*Sec.*, David Easton.

QUARRYING, INSTITUTE OF (1917), Salisbury Square House, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. A. McPherson.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S TRAINING COLLEGE FOR THE DISABLED (1934) (Bernhard Baron Memorial), Leatherhead Court, Surrey.—*Princ.*, A. E. R. Bruce, O.B.E.

QUEEN VICTORIA CLERGY FUND (1897), *Central Fund*, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. Symons.

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING (1887), 57 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Supt.*, Miss L. J. Gray; *Gen. Sec.*, Miss J. R. Anslow.

RACE RELATIONS, INSTITUTE OF (1858), 6 Duke of York Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, P. Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E.

RADIO ENGINEERS, BRITISH INSTITUTION OF (1925), 9 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Graham D. Clifford.

RADIO SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN (Incorporated), 28–30 Little Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec. and Editor*, John Clarricoats, O.B.E.

RADIOLOGISTS, FACULTY OF (1934), 47 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. Hodson, M.B., F.R.C.P.

RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1858), 30 Tavistock Square, W.C.1.; Railway Orphanage at Derby.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. C. Wayland-Carr.

RAILWAY AND CANAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. P. Voce, 3 Cumberland Avenue, Bury Old Road, Heywood, Lancs.

RAILWAY GUARDS' UNIVERSAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY (1849), 2 Lessingham Avenue, Ilford, Essex.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. F. W. Larkin.

RAILWAY OFFICERS' AND SERVANTS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED KINGDOM (1861), 85–86 London Wall, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, Albert T. Reynolds.

RANYARD MISSION (1857), St. Mark's Church, Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Grace Cracknall.

RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATIONS, NATIONAL UNION OF, 47 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. L. Nichols.

RATING AND VALUATION ASSOCIATION (1882), 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Frank L. Othick.

RED CROSS SOCIETY, BRITISH. *See* BRITISH.

RED POLL CATTLE SOCIETY (1888), 10 Neale Street, Ipswich.—*Sec.*, D. J. A. Reynolds.

REDBHAM SCHOOL (Incorporated) (1844), Purley, Surrey.—*Sec.*, H. W. Richardson.

REED'S SCHOOL (1813). *Offices*, 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Philip Horton.

REFRIGERATION, INSTITUTE OF (1900), New Bridge Street House, New Bridge Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, D. T. Lee.

REINDEER COUNCIL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (1949), Annesley House Annexe, 1A Union Road, Cambridge.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. E. J. Lindgren, M.A.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY. *See* "UNITED SOCIETY."

RESEARCH DEFENCE SOCIETY, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. Lane-Petter, M.A., M.B., B.Chir.; *Sec.*, Mrs. Katherine Williams.

RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF (Trafalgar Day, 1925), 7 Mansfield Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Cdr. J. N. K. Knight, D.S.C., R.N.

RIVER BOARDS ASSOCIATION (Founded 1933 as The Catchment Boards Association), 15 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Secs.*, Dyson, Bell & Co.

RIVERS PROTECTION, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR, Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.4.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, J. S. Barclay, T.D.; Leonard Millis, O.B.E.

ROAD TRANSPORT ENGINEERS (INCORPORATED), INSTITUTE OF (1945), 69 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. K. Bennett.

ROADS BEAUTIFYING ASSOCIATION (1928), 41 Kipling House, 43 Villiers Street, W.C.2.

ROADS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, 180 Clapham Road, S.W.9.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Bailey.

ROMAN AND MEDIAEVAL LONDON EXCAVATION COUNCIL.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. A. Woods, c/o Bank of England, E.C.2.

ROMAN STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF, 31–34 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., LL.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; *Sec.*, Miss H. Waugh, M.A.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1914), Tavistock House, South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. W. Wordley, M.B.E.

ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND (1919), 67 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Group Capt. C. E. J. Baines, C.B.E.

ROYAL AIR FORCES ASSOCIATION, 43 Grove Park Road, W.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. R. Boak.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA AND ALBERT SCHOOL (1758). *Offices*, Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Eric A. Corner.

ROYAL ALFRED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY (1865), 122–6 Balham High Road, S.W.12. Home for aged seamen, Belvedere. Out-pensions to retired seamen of limited means. Samaritan and War Fund for general relief. Allowances for widows in distress.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. J. Lafferty.

ROYAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR FINDING WORK FOR EX-ARTILLERYMEN, 234 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.

ROYAL ARTILLERY CHARITABLE FUND, 58 Woolwich Common, S.E.18.—*Gen. Sec.*, Maj. F. C. Emery.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, 56 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Davis.

ROYAL BRITISH NURSES ASSOCIATION, 194 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Miss L. Macdonald, M.B.E.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN SCHOOLS (1815), Bushey, Herts.—*Sec.*, George Deans.

ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, 82–84 Hurst Road, East Molesey, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Miss E. M. Bennett.

ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY (1901), 2 Hinde Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir William Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.; *Sec.*, Miss M. K. Marsh.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY (1871), Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, L. G. Patient.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, 9 & 10 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, J. N. Ritchie, C.B.; *Registrar*, W. G. R. Oates.

ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY (1868) (formerly Royal Colonial Institute and later Royal Empire Society), Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—*Chairman of Council*, The Viscount Boyd of Merton, P.C., C.H. (30,000 Fellows, Associates and Companions).—*Secretary-General*, D. K. Daniels, O.B.E.

ROYAL DESIGNERS FOR INDUSTRY, FACULTY OF (1936), (Royal Society of Arts), John Adam Street, W.C.2.—*Master*, Prof. R. Y. Goodden, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, K. W. Luckhurst, M.A., Ph.D.

ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY (1902), 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. J. Murton.

ROYAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY (1890), 21 Bentinck Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E.

ROYAL ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF (1875), Chatham.—*Sec.*, Brig. J. H. S. Lacey, C.B.E.

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE (1758), 743 London Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.—*Sec.*, Miss G. E. Miles.

ROYAL HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND (1784), 8 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh 12.—*Sec.*, R. M. Lemmon, O.B.E., B.I.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (1804).—*Offices*, Vincent Square, S.W.1. *Gardens*, Wisley, Ripley, Woking, Surrey.—*Sec.*, A. Simmonds, O.B.E., M.C.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY (1854), West Hill, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, Brig. R. M. Villiers, D.S.O.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY (1774).—Income (1959), £3,399, expenditure £2,666. In 1959, 926 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 614 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 94 others.—*Offices*, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2.; *Sec.*, Col. G. W. M. Grover, O.B.E.

ROYAL INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON SOCIETY (1910) (Art and Letters), 191 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, Frederick Richter, C.B.E., M.A.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (1920), Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Director-General and Director of Studies*, Right Hon. K. G. Younger.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1799), 21 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Brabazon of Tara, P.C., G.B.E., M.C.; *Sec.*, Sir Harold Spencer Jones, K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF SOUTH WALES, Swansea (1835).—*Hon. Sec.* (vacant).

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY, THE (1891), Desborough House, 14 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Chief Sec.*, Capt. E. Hale, R.N. (*ret.*).

ROYAL LITERARY FUND (1790), 11 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. Grants to necessitous authors of some published work of approved literary merit or to their immediate dependants.—*Sec.*, J. G. Broadbent.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND (1836), 37 St. George's Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.—*Sec.*, Cmdr. J. G. Hunt, R.N. (*ret.*).

ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY (1737), 7 Melbourne Place, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, W. S. Uttley.

ROYAL MILITARY BENEVOLENT FUND (1875), 5 London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.—Grants annuities to widows and unmarried daughters (over 45) of deceased Army officers.—*Hon. Sec.*, (vacant).

ROYAL MUSICAL ASSOCIATION (1874) 44 Philip Victor Road, Handsworth, Birmingham 21.—*Sec.*, Dr. N. Fortune.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, THE (1824).—Income (1959), £973,322, expenditure £1,001,075; total number of lives rescued, 82,474; rescued in 1959, 551. 153 motor life-boats are maintained on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. *Offices*, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt. Col. C. Earle, D.S.O., O.B.E.

ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN (1881), 43 Nottingham Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Charles Laurie.

ROYAL NAVAL AND ROYAL MARINE CHILDREN'S HOME (1834), Portsmouth. *Sec.*, Miss B. H. W. Nimmo, Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1739), 1 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Rear-Admiral Sir William Jolly, K.C.B. (*ret.*)

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT TRUST (1922) (Grand Fleet and Kindred Funds), High Street, Brompton, Gillingham, Kent (Local Committees at Chatham, Devonport and Portsmouth).—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Comdr. H. B. Binks, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).

ROYAL NAVAL FUND (1891). Administered by the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust. *See above.*

ROYAL NAVAL LAY READERS SOCIETY (1860). *Office*, Chaplain's Office, H.M. Dockyard. Portsmouth.—*Org. Sec.*, Capt. C. I. Horton, R.N. (*ret.*).

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND CORPORATION (1904), 64 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Administers funds for the benefit of widows, children, and other dependants of deceased officers and servicemen of the Armed Forces; also the Royal Victoria Patriotic School, Bedwell Park, Hatfield, Herts., for daughters of Sailors, Soldiers, Marines and Airmen.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. R. F. H. Nalder, C.B., O.B.E.

ROYAL PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, Redhill, Surrey.—*Princ.*, J. L. Weldon, M.A.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON (1869), 41 Devonshire Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. J. Gilbert-Lodge.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (1813), 4 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. Regan.

ROYAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW (1802), 207 Bath Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Miss A. H. Johnston.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY (1853), 16 Princes Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, L. E. Hallett.

"ROYAL SAILORS' RESTS" (Miss Agnes Weston's) (1876). *Head Office*, 31 Western Parade, Portsmouth. Rests at Portsmouth, Devonport and Londonderry. *Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. F. M. Savage, R.N.

ROYAL SCOTTISH COUNTRY DANCE SOCIETY (1923), 12 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh 3.—*Sec.*, Miss M. F. Hadden.

ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (1884), 16 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.—*Sec.*, C. A. Cumming Forsyth, O.B.E., B.L.

ROYAL SEAMEN'S PENSION FUND (Incorporated) (1919,) 2 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bowen.

ROYAL SOCIETY, THE (1660), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, O.M.; *Treas. and Vice-President*, Sir William Penney, K.B.E.; *Secretary and Vice-President*, Sir Lindor Brown, C.B.E.; *Secretary and Vice-President*, Prof. Sir William Hodge; *Foreign Secretary and Vice-President*, Sir Henry Thornton.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS. Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. —*Director-General*, Brig. R. F. E. Stoney, C.B.E, *Sec.*, Helen Sutherland, M.B.E.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (1824), 105 Jermyn Street, S.W.1. —*Chief Sec.*, John Hall.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (1754), 6–8 John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, O. P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A.; *Sec.*, K. W. Luckhurst, M.A., Ph.D.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS (1823), Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, E. I. Halliday; *Hon. Sec.*, J. Brine; *Keeper*, M. B. Bradshaw.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH SCULPTORS (1904) 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Mark Batten; *Sec.*, Grace Carter.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783), 22 George Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Pres.*, Prof. E. L. Hirst, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.*, Norman Feather, Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Treas.*, Dr. J. R. Peddie, C.B.E.; *Curator*, Robert Schlapp, M.A., Ph.D.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH (1876), to promote the health of the people, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. Arthur Wells, M.A., M.Sc.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE (1823), 1 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. M. Patterson.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS (1891), 6½ Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, James Gunn, A.R.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, E. Halliday, P.R.B.A.; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE (1894), 4 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Major M. P. C. Hordern.

ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY (1834), 21 Bentinck Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. M. G. Kendall; *Sec.*, Miss U. M. Croker.

ROYAL UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION (1863), Aldine House, 13 Bedford Street, W.C.2. —*Gen. Sec.*, Rear Adm. H. P. Currey, C.B., O.B.E.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall, S.W.1 —*Sec., Curator and Chief Executive Officer*, Lt.-Col. P. S. M. Wilkinson; *Librarian*, Brig. J. Stephenson, O.B.E.; *Editor*, Lt.-Comdr. P. K. Kemp, R.N. (*ret.*).

ROYAL WANSTEAD SCHOOL (1827), Wanstead, (A boarding school for fatherless or motherless boys and girls.)—*Sec.*, W. F. Penniall.

ROYAL WEST OF ENGLAND ACADEMY (1844), Queens Road, Clifton, Bristol 8.—*Sec.*, Miss A. L. Stone.

RURAL ENGLAND, COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF (1926), 4 Hobart Place, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Sir Herbert Griffin, C.B.E.

RURAL INDUSTRIES BUREAU, 35 Camp Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.—*Dir.*, J. Cosmo Clark, C.B.E., M.C., R.A.

RURAL SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION OF (1927), 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, K. Macrae, W.S.

RURAL WALES, COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF (1928), 4 Hobart Place, S.W.1.—*Acting Sec.*, Sir Herbert Griffin, C.B.E.

SAILORS' CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, THE (1821), Newland, Hull. Cares for British seamen's children who have lost a parent.—*Sec.*, L. Hartley.

SAILORS' HOME AND RED ENSIGN CLUB (1830), Dock Street and Ensign Street, E.1.—*Gen. Manager*, Capt. E. W. Bush.

ST. DEINIOL'S RESIDENTIAL LIBRARY (Gladstone Memorial), Hawarden, near Chester. *Warden*, Rev. G. D. Yarnold, D.Phil.

ST. DUNSTAN'S, for men and women blinded on War Service, 191 Marylebone Road, N.W.1. In March, 1959, the number of blinded men and women in the care of the organization was 1,225 from World War I and 1,200 from World War II.—*Pres.*, Sir Neville Pearson, Bt.; *Chairman*, The Lord Fraser of Lonsdale, C.H., C.B.E.; *Hon. Treas.*, Sir Cecil Ellerton; *Sec.*, A. D. Lloyds.

ST. GILES CHRISTIAN MISSION (1860), 60 Bride Street, Barnsbury, N.7.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, *Headquarters*, 10 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Sir Philip Southwell, C.M.G., M.C., T.D.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, 8 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, G. W. Woodhill. (Strength 1959, 107,000 men, 36,000 women, 42,000 boy cadets, 55,000 girl cadets.)

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, SOCIETY OF (1844), 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. W. Barr.

SALES MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION (1911) INCORPORATED (1921), 51 Palace Street, S.W.1.—*Director*, D. R. Griffiths.

SALMON AND TROUT ASSOCIATION (1903), Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. S. Barclay, T.D.

SALTIRE SOCIETY (1936), Gladstone's Land, 483 Lawnmarket, Edinburgh 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. M. Reid.

SALVAGE CORPS (FIRE)—
London (1866), 159–161 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.
Chief Officer, A. S. Pratten, O.B.E., G.M.
Liverpool (1842), 26 Johnson Street, Liverpool, 3.
Chief Officer, E. J. H. Catt.
Glasgow (1873) 201–203 Albion Street, Glasgow, C.1.—*Chief Officer*, T. Mundell.

SANITARY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF. *See* PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERS.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (1919), 12 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Dir. Gen.*, Brig. T. W. Boyce, O.B.E., M.C., M.M.

SAVINGS BANKS INSTITUTE, 22 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, W. F. Rishton.

SCAPA SOCIETY, *see* ADVERTISING.

SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Gordon House, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. A. Stott. M.B.E.

SCHOOL NATURE STUDY UNION (1903), 12 Cranes Park Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, M. Jenny Sellers.

SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH, 10 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 3.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. A. Cameron.

SCHOOLMASTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 59 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. Rushworth.

SCHOOLMASTERS, SOCIETY OF (1798) (for the relief of Necessitous Schoolmasters and of their Widows and Orphans), 308 Galpins Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. E. Closs.

SCIENCE AND LEARNING, SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF, c/o Society for Visiting Scientists, 5 Old Burlington Street, W.1.—*Chairman*, Prof. A. V. Hill, C.H., O.B.E., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, Miss E. Simpson, O.B.E.

SCIENCE MASTERS' ASSOCIATION (1900).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. F. Broad, Cedars School, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.

SCIENTIFIC FILM ASSOCIATION, 3 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. J. Cooper.

SCOTTISH CORPORATION, ROYAL (1611) (for the relief of Scottish poor), Fleur-de-Lis Court, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, W. M. Miller.

SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY (1886).—*Hon. Sec.*, E. W. M. Balfour-Melville, D.Litt., 2 South Learmonth Gardens, Edinburgh.

SCOTTISH LANDOWNERS' FEDERATION (1906).—*Sec.*, M. Lorimer, 26 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

SCOTTISH LIBERAL PARTY (1946), 2 Atholl Place, Edinburgh 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. H. Kemp.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION ASSOCIATION (1940), 5 St. Colme Street, Edinburgh, 3.—*Sec.*, Neil A. Milne, W.S.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY, 59 Elmbank Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, M. B. Shaw.

SCOTTISH RECORD SOCIETY, Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. L. Murray.

SCOTTISH SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, 15 Dundas Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, A. G. Campbell.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (1839), 19 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.—*Sec. and Treas.*, L. G. Langwill.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS (1927), 125 Douglas Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, James M. MacKellar.

SCOTTISH THEATRICAL PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, 132 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bruce.

SCOTTISH TOURIST BOARD (1945), Rutland Place, Edinburgh 1.—*Manager*, W. A. Nicholson.

SCOTTISH UNIONIST ASSOCIATION.—*Secs.*, (*Eastern Council*), Ian M. Mowat, 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh; (*Western Council*) John Craunia, C.B.E., 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.

SCRIBES AND ILLUMINATORS, THE SOCIETY OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. M. Cackett, 11 Dorchester Drive, Bedfont, Feltham, Middlesex.

SCRIPTURE GIFT MISSION (1888), Radstock House, Eccleston Street, S.W.1. Copies and selections of the Scriptures circulated (1959), 10,946,316.—*Joint Secs.*, A. H. Long; J. Mighell Smith.

SEAFARERS' EDUCATION SERVICE (1919), Mansbridge House, 207 Balham High Road, S.W.17.—*Director*, Ronald Hope, O.B.E., M.A., D.Phil.

SEA FISHERMEN, ROYAL PROVIDENT FUND FOR (Incorporated).—*Sec.*, F. Page, 53, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

SEAMEN'S CHRISTIAN FRIEND SOCIETY (1845), 46 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

SECRETARIES, CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF (1891), 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. F. Phillips, O.B.E., LL.M.

SECRETARIES, THE CORPORATION OF (1922), Devonshire House, 13 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. H. J. Wileman, LL.B.

SECRETARIES, FACULTY OF, 6 Austin House Chambers, North Street, Guildford.—*Executive Officer*, V. Rummery.

SELBORNE SOCIETY (1885). Founded in memory of Gilbert White of Selborne.—*Hon. Sec.*, Maj. G. A. Cattley, 57 Corfton Road, Ealing, W.5.

SELDEN SOCIETY (1887), 25 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Cecil Carr, K.C.B., Q.C., F.B.A.; *Sec.*, K. Howard Drake, M.A.

SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP (1843), 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. A. Thorp.

SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY (1844), Shaftesbury House, 112 Regency Street, S.W.1.—Engaged in Christian social service among the poor children of London and crippled children of England, through 120 Branch and Associated Missions, Holiday Homes and Camps and 7 Residential Schools.—*Sec.*, G. Franklin.

SHAW SOCIETY (1941), 86 Chapter Road, N.W.2.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, H. M. Geduld, M.A.

SHIPBROKERS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1911), 25 Bury Street, E.C.3.

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS, INSTITUTE OF (1944), 75 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, D. J. Shearer.

SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, CHAMBER OF, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Pres.*, (1959–60), Sir Nicholas Cayzer, Bt.; *Gen. Manager*, H. E. Gorick, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, E. G. Baines.

SHIPPING, GENERAL COUNCIL OF BRITISH, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Chairman* (1959–60), Sir Nicholas Cayzer, Bt.; *Joint Secs.*, Martin Hill, C.B.E.; H. E. Gorick, C.B.E.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1839), 16 Wilfred Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. H. E. Pinchin, R.N.

SHIRE HORSE SOCIETY (1878), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Holland.

SIR OSWALD STOLL FOUNDATION, 446 Fulham Road, S.W.6.—*Sec.*, Comdr. B. E. de M. Seaman, R.N. (*ret.*).

SMALL SHOPKEEPERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1943), 13 Park Row, Nottingham.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. A. Neale.

SOCIAL CREDIT CO-ORDINATING CENTRE.—*Hon. Sec.*, V. R. Hadkins, Montagu Chambers, Mexborough, Yorkshire.

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT, Lincoln Chambers, 11 Garfield Street, Belfast.—*Deputy Chairman* (*Great Britain*), Dr. B. Steele.

SOCIAL SERVICE, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF (Incorporated), 26 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, G. E. Haynes, C.B.E.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (1904) 52 Clapham High Street, S.W.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Keys.

SOIL ASSOCIATION, New Bells Farm, Haughley, Stowmarket, Suffolk.—*Field Director*, Lady Eve Balfour.

SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S SCRIPTURE READERS ASSOCIATION (1838), Havelock House, 35 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. G. G. S. Clarke, D.S.O.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL, ROYAL (1855), 65 Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss Rosina Sangston.

SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S FAMILIES ASSOCIATION (1885), 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald F. S. Denning, K.B.E., C.B.; *Controller*, Capt. A. A. Andrews, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, M. H. Nisbet, M.B.E.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN'S HELP SOCIETY (Incorporated) (1899), *see* FORCES HELP SOCIETY.

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (1858), Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Miss A. H. Smith.

SOMERSET FOLK, SOCIETY OF, 15A Kennington Oval, S.E.11.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. J. Shepherd.

SONS OF THE CLERGY, CORPORATION OF THE (1655), 6 Woburn Square, W.C.1.—*Regr.*, Brig. G. O. N. Thompson, D.S.O., O.B.E.

SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Federation of Soroptimist Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, 63 Bayswater Road, W.2.—*Sec.*, Miss J. Grey.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION —*Hon. Sec.*, P. Law, 95 Dalmeny Avenue, Norbury, S.W.16.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1844), 20 John Street, W.C.1.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS (1857), Institute Buildings, Park Place, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, E. S. Douthwaite.

S.P.G.—*See* "PROPAGATION."

SPASTICS SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1952), 28 Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Dir.*, Dr. C. P. Stevens.

SPORTS WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Sec.*, S. Skilton, *Christian Science Monitor*, 163 Strand, W.C.2.

SPURGEON'S HOMES (1867), Park Road, Birchington, Kent.—*Sec.*, P. H. R. Hide.

STAFFORDSHIRE SOCIETY, THE.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. D. McLeod, 20 Ascott Avenue, Ealing, W.5.

STAIR SOCIETY (to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of Scots Law).—*Sec.*, C. A. Malcolm, O.B.E., Ph.D., LL.D., Signet Library, Edinburgh, 1.

STAR AND GARTER HOME FOR DISABLED SAILORS, SOLDIERS, AND AIRMEN (1916), Richmond, Surrey.—*Commandant*, Col. G. Anderton, O.B.E., M.B., B.S.

STATISTICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF INCORPORATED (LTD.) (1949), 55 Park Lane, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. Brech.

STEWART SOCIETY (1899), 50 Melville Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, Col. C. Stewart Henderson, M.B.E., W.S., F.S.A. (Scot.).

STOCK EXCHANGE, THE, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.—*Chairman*, The Lord Ritchie of Dundee; *Deputy Chairmen*, H. M. O. Knox; F. R. Althaus; *Sec.*, C. D. Morley.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1908), 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Major R. F. Maitland, O.B.E.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1889), Annandale, North End Road, N.W.11.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. T. Martin.

SUDAN UNITED MISSION (1904), 112–114 Great Portland Street, W.1.

SUNDAY, IMPERIAL ALLIANCE FOR DEFENCE OF, and CENTRAL SUNDAY CLOSING ASSOCIATION (1908), Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Ernest E. Attwell.

SUPERANNUATION AND PENSION FUNDS, ASSOCIATION OF (1923).—*Sec.*, F. B. Davis, 221 Kensington High Street, W.8.

SUPERVISING ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ASSOCIATION OF (1974), 23 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. A. Bromfield.

SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1800), Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, Sir Arthur Porritt, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.; *Sec.*, K. Cassels, M.A.

SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1505), 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Prof. J. Bruce, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, C. W. A. Falconer; *Treas.*, J. J. Mason Brown.

SURGICAL AID SOCIETY, ROYAL (1862), 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. K. S. Colquhoun, R.N.

SURGICAL APPLIANCE SOCIETY (PROVIDENT) (1872), 24 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. P. Adams.

SURGICAL TECHNICIANS, INSTITUTE OF BRITISH, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. T. R. Beckett.

SURVEYORS, ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED (1868), 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, (1960–61), J. D. Trustram Eve; *Sec.*, Rear-Admiral P. W. Burnett, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.

SUSSEX HERD BOOK SOCIETY (1870), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Holland.

SUTTON DWELLINGS TRUST (1901), Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, C. V. Baker.

SWEDENBORG SOCIETY (1810), 20–21 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, Freda G. Griffith, Ph.D., B.Sc.; Alan A. Drummond, M.Sc.

TAIL WAGGERS CLUB (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., 356–360 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, S. W. Clayden.

TAXATION, INSTITUTE OF (1930), Clifford's Inn, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, A. A. Arnold.

TAXATION OF LAND VALUES, LTD., UNITED COMMITTEE FOR THE (1929), 177 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, V. H. Blundell.

TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Sir Ronald Gould, M.A.

TEACHERS' UNION, ULSTER (1919), 72 High Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, J. King Carson, M.B.E., M.A.

TEACHERS IN COLLEGES AND DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION OF, 53a Brewer Street, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss H. M. Simpson, O.B.E., B.A.

TEACHERS IN COMMERCE, FACULTY OF, 179 Barnsley Road, Wombwell, nr. Barnsley, Yorks.—*Gen. Sec.*, B. Hickling.

TEACHERS IN TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, ASSOCIATION OF (1904), Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. L. Britton, M.A.

TEACHERS OF DOMESTIC SUBJECTS, ASSOCIATION OF, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. M. Crawley.

TEACHERS OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, SOCIETY OF, Oakhurst, Steep, Petersfield, Hants.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Crump.

TEACHING HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION, 61 Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Dale, C.B.E.

TELEVISION AND SCREEN WRITERS' GUILD, 7 Harley Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, S. E. Honess.

TELEVISION SOCIETY, 166 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Parr.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES:—

British Railways Temperance Union (1882), Culross Hall, King's Cross, N.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. Smith.

British National Temperance League (1834), Livesey-Clegg House, 44 Union Street, Sheffield, 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert Jones.

British Women's Temperance Association, S.C.U. (1876), 5 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.—*Sec.*, Miss Patterson.

Church of England Temperance Society, Incorporated, Church Benefit House, 4 Palace Gate, W.8.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. B. Harrison.

Church of Scotland Committee on Temperance and Morals, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Convenor*, Rev. R. L. Small, O.B.E., D.D.

Church of Scotland Women's Committee on Temperance and Morals, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Sec.*, Miss L. Greig.

Committee on Temperance and Gambling of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Church House, Belfast.—*Convener*, Rev. S. J. White, B.A.

Congregational Union of England and Wales, Committee for the Promotion of Temperance, 110 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

Department of Christian Citizenship of the Methodist Church, 1 Central Buildings, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Edward Rogers, M.A., B.D.

Friends Temperance and Moral Welfare Union (1850), Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. A. Smith.

Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society (1835), North Parade, Deansgate, Manchester, 3.—*High Sec.*, D. Carr.

Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society, London District (1870), No. 30, 18 Doughty Street, W.C.1.

National and London United Temperance Councils, 165 Clapham Road, S.W.9.—*Sec.*, H. Weightman.

National Association of Temperance Officials (1897), 16 Deansgate, Manchester, 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Harrison.

National Commercial Temperance League of Business and Professional Men (1891), *Head Office*, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. C. Heath.

National Temperance Federation (1884), Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, James H. Hudson, M.A.

National Unitarian and Free Christian Temperance Association (1893), 35 Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. W. M. Long.

Royal Naval Temperance Society, subsidiary to Royal Sailors' Rests, 31 Western Parade, Portsmouth.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. F. M. Savage, R.N.

Scottish Temperance Alliance, 226 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, Colin Palmer.

Social Service Board of the Episcopal Church in Scotland (1919).—*Sec.*, H. J. N. Fentiman, O.B.E., M.M., 13 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.

South Wales Temperance Union, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, A. C. Davey, M.Sc.

Temperance Council of the Christian Churches (1915) (incorporating the Overseas Temperance Council), Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. W. R. Leadbeater, M.C., M.A.

Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of Wales, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—*Joint Secs.*, Rev. A. Thomas, B.A.; A. C. Davey, M.Sc.

Temperance Education Board (Ireland) (1919), 20 Lombard Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, A. N. Mylchreest.

United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, Hope House, 45 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Robert Tayler.

TERRITORIAL AND AUXILIARY FORCES ASSOCIATIONS, COUNCIL OF (1908), 13 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Maj. A. C. French, C.B.E.

TERRITORIAL ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION, 109 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Major D. J. Black, T.D.

TEXTILE INSTITUTE (1910), 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. B. Moore, B.A.

THEATRE PRESS REPRESENTATIVES, ASSOCIATION OF LONDON (1950), 31 Queen's House, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. A. Sutton.

THEATRE RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR (1949).—*Hon. Secs.*, Miss S. Rosenfeld; J. Reading, 103 Ralph Court, W.2.

THEATRICAL FUND, ROYAL GENERAL (1839), 11 Garrick Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. Long.

THEATRICAL LADIES' GUILD (1892), 50 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. A. Holdship.

THEATRICAL MANAGERS ASSOCIATION, Faraday House, 8/10 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, T. Chapman-Mortimer.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND (1875), 50 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Dr. L. J. Bendit.

THISTLE FOUNDATION, THE (1945), 22 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—*Secs.*, Graham, Smart and Annan, Chartered Accountants.

THORACIC SOCIETY, THE.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. M. Foreman, M.B.E., M.B. Sully Hospital, Penarth, Glamorgan.

TIN RESEARCH INSTITUTE (1932), Fraser Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex.—*Dir.*, E. S. Hedges, Ph.D., D.Sc.

TOC H (TALBOT HOUSE) (1915), *British Headquarters*, 15 Trinity Square, E.C.3.—*Gen. Sec.*, Reginald R. Calkin, O.B.E.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON, 9 Rivercourt Road, W.6.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. D. Whitting, G.M.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 28 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, W. Thomas.

TOWN CLERKS, SOCIETY OF (1928).—*Hon. Sec.*, J. W. Sainsbury, M.A., LL.B. (Town Clerk of Kensington).

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE (1914), 18 Ashley Place, S.W.1.—*Pres.* (1960–61), R. Nicholas, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, P. R. Rathbone.

TOWNSWOMEN'S GUILDS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1929), 2 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.—*Nat. Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. L. F. Norman, M.A.

TRADE, NATIONAL CHAMBER OF (1897), Enterprise House, 3 Hyde Park Place, W.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. W. Stevenson.

TRADE UNIONS, GENERAL FEDERATION OF (1899), Central House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, L. Hodgson.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS, (T.U.C.)—*See* p. 1009.

TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF (1944), Dudley House, Southampton Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. C. Gibson.

TRANSPORT, INSTITUTE OF (1919), 80 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Crews.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA FUND (1926), Newmans, Pirbright, Surrey.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir Irving Gane, K.C.V.O.

TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1907), Manson House, 26 Portland Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir William MacArthur, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Sec.*, Miss N. Hopper.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION (1887), 22 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, R. T. H. Scott, M.B.E., C.A.

TUTORS IN ADULT EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION OF, Quest House, College of Further Education, Loughborough, Leics.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. J. Madgwick, M.A.

UFAW (Universities Federation for Animal Welfare) (1926), 7A Lamb's Conduit Passage, W.C.1; *Chairman*, Kenneth Bird, C.B.E.; *Sec. Gen.*, C. W. Hume, M.C., B.Sc.

ULSTER ASSOCIATION, THE LONDON, 13 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Field-Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O.; *Hon. Sec.*, Major E. H. Clokey, M.C.

ULSTER TOURIST DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (1924), 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast.—*Sec.*, I. M. Williams.

ULSTER UNIONIST COUNCIL. *Headquarters*, 3 Glengall Street, Belfast, 12.—*Sec.*, W. Douglas, O.B.E.

UNITED AND CECIL CLUB (1882).—*Chairman*, Col. Sir Richard Glyn, Bt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. G. Shillingford, M.B.E., 11 New Square, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (U.K.C.T.A.) (1883) (Incorporated), 180 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Maguire.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE FOR TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC (1853), Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Cecil Heath, B.A.

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (1945), 25 Charles Street, W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Charles Judd, C.B.E.; *Secs.*, R. Lorimer; D. Tweddle.

UNITED SERVICES CORPS (1908), for employment of ex-regular Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of exemplary character. *Headquarters*, 19 Hand Court, W.C.1.

UNITED SOCIETY FOR CHRISTIAN LITERATURE, THE, comprising The Religious Tract Society (1799). The Christian Literature Society for India and Africa (1858), and The Christian Literature Society (Scotland) for China (1884). Headquarters, *Great Britain*, 4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4; *India*, Memorial Hall, Park, Town, Madras; *Ceylon*, Consistory Buildings, Colombo; *Africa*, Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.—*Hon. Secs.*, Rev. Canon W. H. Murray Walton; Rev. G. E. Hickman Johnson; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. F. A. Smalley; *Gen. Manager*, G. M. Lewis.

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UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA (1857), Central Africa House, 35 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon G. W. Broomfield, O.B.E., D.D.

UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, ASSOCIATION OF, 36 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.

UNIVERSITY TEACHERS, ASSOCIATION OF (1919), Laurie House, 21 Dawson Place, W.2.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, The Lord Chorley, M.A.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN, BRITISH FEDERATION OF (LTD.) (1907), Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss K. Johnston, M.A.,

UNIVERSITY WOMEN, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1920), 17A, King's Road, Sloane Square, S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss S. F. Stallman, M.A.

UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE (INCORPORATED), 21 Coram Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Isabelle H. Granger, M.A.

VALUERS INSTITUTION, LTD., 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. V. Watson-Gandy, O.B.E.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, THE (NATIONAL) (1847), *Headquarters*, Bank Square, Wilmslow, Cheshire.—*Sec.*, G. L. Rudd.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, LONDON (1888), 53 Marloes Road, W.8.—*Sec.*, R. Lightowler.

VENEREAL DISEASES, MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF, 39 Devonshire Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. N. Mascall.

VICE-CHANCELLORS AND PRINCIPALS OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, COMMITTEE OF, 36 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Chairman*, Sir Robert Aitken, M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Secretary*, J. F. Foster, M.A., LL.D.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE or Philosophical Society of Great Britain, 22 Dingwall Road, Croydon.

VICTORIA LEAGUE (1901), 38 Chesham Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Col. R. W. Hills, O.B.E., M.C.

VICTORY (EX-SERVICES) ASSOCIATION LTD. AND CLUB, THE, 63–79 Seymour Street, W.2.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. J. B. Williams, R.N.

VIKING SOCIETY FOR NORTHERN RESEARCH, University College, Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. G. Turville-Petre, M.A., B.Litt; P. G. Foote, M.A.

VISUAL EDUCATION, COUNCIL FOR, 23 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. B. Willcocks, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WAIFS AND STRAYS, CHURCH OF ENGLAND INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR, *see* CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.

WATER ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.* (1960–61), A. G. McLellan, B.SC.; *Sec.*, W. O. Skeat.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. R. Roberts, Weights and Measures Office, 57A Newton Street, Piccadilly, Manchester, 1.

WELDING, INSTITUTE OF (1923) 54 Princes Gate, Exhibition Road, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, G. Parsloe.

WELLCOME TRUST (1936), 52 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Scientific Sec.*, Dr. F. H. K. Green, C.B.E., F.R.C.P.

WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE (1949), 30 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, H. Wyn Jones.

WELSH LEAGUE OF YOUTH (Cwmni Urdd Gobaith Cymru) (1922), Aberystwyth.—*Dir.*, R. E. Griffith.

WELSH PARTY (Plaid Cymru), 8 Queen Street, Cardiff.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. E. Jones.

WELSH TOURIST AND HOLIDAYS BOARD, Terminal Building, Cardiff and Llandrindod Wells.—*Sec.*, Lyn Howell, O.B.E.

WESLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1893).—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Dr. F. Baker, 21 Ash Grove, Beverley Road, Hull, Yorks.

WEST END THEATRE MANAGERS, SOCIETY OF, 8–10 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, T. Chapman-Mortimer.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE (1750), 40 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. E. V. Barton, C.B.E.

WEST LONDON MISSION (1887), Kingsway Hall, W.C.2.—*Supt.*, Rev. D. O. Soper, M.A. Ph.D.

WIDOWS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED (1823) (residing within five miles of Charing Cross and applying within two months of widowhood), 39 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Sec., P. A. Marno.

WILDFOWL RESEARCH, INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF (1949), c/o British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Hon. Secs.*, Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith, M.B.E.; G. Olivier.

WINE AND SPIRIT ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1824), Vintners' Place, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. W. Mahoney.

WINTER DISTRESS LEAGUE. *See* EMPLOYMENT FELLOWSHIP.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY, 29 Chester Way, Kennington Road, S.E.11.—*Sec.*, Miss M. A. Clements.

WOMEN, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE TRAINING OF (1859), Court Farm, Hedgerley, Bucks.—*Sec.*, Mrs. W. M. Golding.

WOMEN TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF, 41 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. M. Picrotti.

WOMEN'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON SOLID FUEL (1943), 18 South Molton Street, W.1.

WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT FEDERATION (1933), 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—*Organizing Sec.*, Miss I. F. Hilton.

WOMEN'S ENGINEERING SOCIETY (1919), 25 Foubert's Place. W.1.—*Pres.*, Miss M. M. Nobbs; *Sec.*, Mrs. N. Webb.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1917), 39 Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Alison King.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM (1915), British Section, 29 Great James Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs J. M. Anderson.

WOMEN'S LIBERAL FEDERATION, 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Miss H. J. Harvey; *Sec.*, Miss P. Palmer.

WOMEN'S PROTESTANT UNION: Youth Movement, THE SENTINEL'S UNION.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, L. de Wirtz, Clive Court, Ashdown Avenue, Saltdean, Sussex.

WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE BENEVOLENT TRUST (1942), 2 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. G. W. Young.

WOMEN'S TRANSPORT SERVICE (FANY) (1907), 55–56 Sloane Street, S.W.1.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICE FOR CIVIL DEFENCE (WVS) (1938), 41 Tothill Street, S.W.1.

WOOD PRESERVING ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 6 Southampton Place, W.C.1.—*Secretary*, W. E. Bruce.

WORCESTERSHIRE ASSOCIATION (1926). — *Hon. Treas.*, Leonard W. Whiteman, B.Sc., 709 Grenville House, Dolphin Square, S.W.1.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Temple House, 27 Portman Square, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Nutt.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 27 Portman Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, H. Nutt.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION, 127 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. R. Castle.

WORKS AND HIGHWAYS SUPERINTENDENTS, INSTITUTE OF (1938), Flat 5, Bloomsbury Mansion, 26 Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. H. Bush.

WORKS MANAGERS, INSTITUTION OF, 196 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. J. West.

WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS (1934), Younghusband House, 23 Norfolk Square, W.2.—*Chairman*, Rev. R. W. Sorensen, M.P.

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE (1924). *Central Office*, 201–2 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Sec., International Executive Council*, C. H. Gray.

WORLD PROHIBITION FEDERATION (1909), 32 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mark H. C. Hayler.

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE (formerly International Student Service), 59 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Hilda M. Browne.

YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY (1837), Cliftonfield, Shipton Road, York.—*Sec.*, F. M. Baldwin, M.B.E., B.Sc.

YORKSHIREMEN IN LONDON, SOCIETY OF (1899), AND THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY (1812), Porteous House, Porteous Road, W.2.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, *National Council*: 112 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, N. S. Tucker, O.B.E.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1855), *National Headquarters*, Bedford House, 108 Baker Street, W.1.—*Nat. Gen. Sec.*, Miss Ruth Walder, O.B.E.

YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (ENGLAND AND WALES) (1930), *National Office*, Trevelyan House, St. Albans, Herts.—*Sec.*, H. L. Knapp.

YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (SCOTTISH) (1931), *National Office*, 7 Bruntsfield Crescent, Edinburgh, 10.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Cromar, LL.B.

YOUTH HOSTEL ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND LTD. (1931), 28 Bedford Street, Belfast.—*Organising Sec.*, (vacant).

ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1899), 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Bakstansky, LL.B., B.Sc. (Econ.).

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION (1897), 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Prof. Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Controller*, Maj.-Gen. C. J. G. Dalton, C.B., C.B.E.; *Scientific Dir.*, L. Harrison Matthews, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Attendances (1959), Regent's Park, 1,955,356, and Whipsnade Park, 666,685.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, ROYAL, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, 12.—*Sec.*, G. D. Fisher.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

British Standards House, 2 Park Street, W.1

The British Standards Institution is recognized as the organization responsible for preparing and publishing voluntary national standards for industrial and consumer products.

The Institution dates from 1901 when the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers together with the Iron and Steel Institute and the Institution of Naval Architects formed a Joint Engineering Standards Committee, which eventually became the British Engineering Standards Association. Between 1923 and 1929 the building, chemical and textile industries joined in the work. In 1929 the organization was incorporated by Royal Charter under the title of "British Standards Institution."

British Standards are arrived at by common consent among authorized representatives of the industries which make and use the materials and goods concerned (mainly the engineering, chemical, building and textile industries). The 300 new and revised British Standards published each year specify agreed manufacturing processes, dimensions, methods of test and analysis, standards of safety and performance, and glossaries of terms.

The Institution has more than 11,000 subscribing members, consisting of public authorities, trade and technical institutions, distributors, manufacturers, engineers and other users.

President, R. E. Huffam, M.C.
Director, H. A. R. Binney, C.B.

WIND FORCE MEASURES

The *Beaufort Scale* of wind force has been accepted internationally and is used in communicating weather conditions. Devised originally by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort in 1805, it now consists of these numbers 0–17, each representing certain strength or velocity of wind.

Scale No.	*Wind Force*	*M.p.h.*	*Knots*	*Scale No.*	*Wind Force.*	*M.p.h.*	*Knots*
0	Calm	1	1	9	Strong gale	47–54	41–47
1	Light air	1–3	1–3	10	Whole gale	55–63	48–55
2	Slight breeze	4–7	4–6	11	Storm	64–72	56–63
3	Gentle breeze	8–12	7–10	12	Hurricane	73–82	64–71
4	Moderate breeze	13–18	11–16	13	—	83–92	72–80
5	Fresh breeze	19–24	17–21	14	—	93–103	81–89
6	Strong breeze	25–31	22–27	15	—	104–114	90–99
7	High wind	32–38	28–33	16	—	115–125	100–108
8	Gale	39–46	34–40	17	—	126–136	109–118

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER, 13 Ashley Place, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, L. F. Cadwallader, O.B.E.

BAKERS, FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE AND MULTIPLE, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, D. McKelvie.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Scottish Union House, 25 Bucklersbury, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, C. T. Digby-Jones.

BOOT TRADES ASSOCIATIONS, LTD., INCORPORATED NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 217 Longley Road, Tooting, S.W.17.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. Gifford.

BRASSFOUNDRY ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (1897), 5 Greenfield Crescent, Birmingham, 15.—*Sec.*, E. N. Hiley, M.B.E.

BREWERS' GUILD, THE INCORPORATED, 8 Ely Place, E.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. H. Griffiths.

BRUSH MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 80 Coleman Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. F. Knox.

BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1878), 82 New Cavendish Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. Rowlands, O.B.E.

CABLE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, High Holborn House, 52–54 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, A. H. Carmichael.

CALICO PRINTERS, FEDERATION OF, 20 Princess Street, Manchester 1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Hall.

CARPET MANUFACTURERS, FEDERATION OF BRITISH, 55–61 Moorgate, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, Hon. W. G. M. Spens.

CAST CONCRETE FEDERATION, BRITISH, 105 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W.5.—*Sec.*, R. W. Parks.

CATERERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1917), 185 Oxford Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. D. G. Hooper.

CEMENT MAKERS' FEDERATION, Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. E. McGuire, C.M.G., O.B.E.

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED EMPLOYERS, ASSOCIATION OF, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. Chapman.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH (1916), 86 Strand, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, G. Brearley.

CHINA AND GLASS RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. R. Aldam.

CHINA CLAY PRODUCERS' FEDERATION, LTD., BRITISH, 5 High Cross Street, St. Austell, Cornwall.—*Sec.*, J. W. M. Graham.

CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. F. Pinkney.

CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS, FEDERATION OF, Romney House, Tufton Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, P. R. O'Day.

CLAY INDUSTRIES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, Drayton House, 30 Gordon Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, G. K. Timperley.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, WHOLESALE, 70 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. K. Reid, O.B.E.

COAL MERCHANTS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Stewart, O.B.E.

COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY ALLIANCE, 11 Green Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. E. Chapman.

COLD STORAGE AND ICE TRADES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, New Bridge Street House, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, D. T. Lee.

CONFECTIONERS, NATIONAL UNION OF RETAIL, 53 Christchurch Avenue, North Finchley, N.12.—*Sec.*, T. Hutchinson.

COOPERAGE FEDERATION, NATIONAL, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. G. Allanby.

CORN AND AGRICULTURAL MERCHANTS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Cereal House, Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, C. G. Metson, O.B.E.

COTTON SPINNERS' AND MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION, Midland Bank House, 26 Cross Street, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, A. K. Roberts.

COTTON SPINNERS ASSOCIATIONS, LTD., FEDERATION OF MASTER, 5th Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, W. R. Hanks.

CYCLE TRADERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 66 Grafton Way, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. E. Barnfather.

DRAPERS' CHAMBER OF TRADE, 4 Harley Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. M. Smith.

ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1905), 36 and 38 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, J. Oldroyd, T.D.

ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL FEDERATED, 14 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, L. C. Penwill, C.B.E.

ENGINEERING AND ALLIED EMPLOYERS' NATIONAL FEDERATION, Broadway House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. C. Happold.

FARMERS' UNION, NATIONAL (1908), Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. K. Knowles, C.B.E.

FARMERS' UNION OF SCOTLAND, NATIONAL (1919), 17 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh 12.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. G. Munro, W.S.

FILM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 49 Mount Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. P. H. Walton.

FISHMONGERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 20 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, P. Anderson.

FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, BRITISH, 22 Gilbert Street, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, P. Glennie-Smith.

FREESTONE QUARRY OWNERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 138 Lord Street, Southport, Lancs.—*Sec.*, H. Hodson.

FUR TRADE ALLIANCE, BRITISH, 11 Great St. Thomas Apostle, E.C.4. *Sec.*, Miss P. Parratt, M.B.E.

FURNISHERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL, 17 Berners Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, D. W. Edwards.

FURNITURE TRADE CONFEDERATION, BRITISH, 17 Berners Street, W.1.—*Joint Secs.*, D. D. Mitchell (*Manufacturers*) ; D. W. Edwards (*Retailers*).

GLASS MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, 19 Portland Place, W.1.—*Dir.*, D. Rider.

GROCERS' AND PROVISION DEALERS' ASSOCIATIONS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, Federation House, 4 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, W. Lawson.

GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE, Panton House, 1 Howard Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, D. Ellam.

HAIRDRESSERS' FEDERATION, NATIONAL, 20 Cranbourne Gardens, Golders Green, N.W.11.—*Sec.*, T. Briggs.

HERRING TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD., BRITISH, 22 Belmont Street, Aberdeen.—*Sec.*, J. J. Donald.

INDUSTRIAL BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, Moorgate Hall, Moorgate, E.C.2.

IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION, BRITISH, Steel House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.* J. Driscoll.

IRON ORE PRODUCERS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ASSOCIATED, 48 Meadow Road, Kettering, Northants.—*Sec.* P. T. M. Wilson.

JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C.2.—*Dir.*, H. B. Southam, M.B.E.

JUTE SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF, Chamber of Commerce Buildings, Panmure Street, Dundee.—*Sec.* G. A. S. Crombie.

LAUNDERERS, INSTITUTE OF BRITISH, LTD., 26–27 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Swetman.

LEATHER PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION FOR ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES, Leather Trade House, Barter Street, W.C.1.—*Manager*, E. Bainbridge.

LINOLEUM AND FELT BASE EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION, 127 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. M. Secrett.

MACHINE TOOL TRADES ASSOCIATION, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. O. Barrett.

MALTSTERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Corn Exchange Building, Mark Lane. E.C.3.—*Sec.*, A. C. Whippey.

MEAT TRADERS' ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATED, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 29 Linkfield Lane, Redhill, Surrey.—*Sec.*, J. B. Whalley, M.B.E.

MEAT TRADERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE FRESH, Lloyds Bank Buildings, 11–13 Victoria Street, Liverpool 2.—*Sec.*, J. F. Moore.

MILLERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH AND IRISH, LTD. (1878), 21 Arlington Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. Carrington.

MONUMENTAL MASONS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER, 215 Abbey House, 2 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Gen Sec.*, Miss M. Morris.

MOTOR AGENTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., 201 Great Portland Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. W. Grafton, O.B.E.

MOTOR MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS, SOCIETY OF (1902), Forbes House, Halkin Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. T. Williams.

NON-FERROUS METALS FEDERATION, BRITISH (1945), 6 Vicarage Road, Birmingham 15.—*Dir.*, K. Romer-Lee.

OUTFITTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 21 Cavendish Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, K. E. Smith.

PAINT FEDERATION, NATIONAL (National Federation of Associated Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers of the U.K.), 79–80 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. G. Sangster.

PAINTING AND DECORATING TRADE EMPLOYERS' CONFEDERATION OF, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Wade.

PAPERMAKERS AND BOARDMAKERS, EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF, 1 Clements Inn, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Lambert.

PAPER MERCHANTS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, C. J. Thorne, O.B.E.

PLATE GLASS ASSOCIATION, THE, 6 Mount Row, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. F. Brett.

PLUMBERS AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 81 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. Leighton.

PLYWOOD AND VENEER MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH, Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. C. T. Dawe.

PORT EMPLOYERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 3 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. M. Gifford.

POTTERY MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, BRITISH, Federation House, Station Road, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Sec.*, D. Turner.

PRINTERS, BRITISH FEDERATION OF MASTER, 11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, L. E. Kenyon, C.B.E.

QUARRY OWNERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATED, Manfield House, 376–8 Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. V. Dalzell, O.B.E.

RADIO AND TELEVISION RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION, 15–17 Goodge Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, D. M. Keegan.

ROOFING CONTRACTORS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, West Bar Chambers, 38 Boar Lane, Leeds 1.—*Sec.*, A. K. Davidson, M.B.E.

RUBBER INDUSTRY, INSTITUTION OF THE (1921), 4 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.—*Sec.*, G. E. Holmes-Siedle.

RUBBER MANUFACTURING EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION, 236 and 237 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, A. Babbage.

SAND AND GRAVEL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 48 Park Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. B. Mills.

SAWMILLING ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 68–70 Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. Bick.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1916), 20 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, Capt. R. A. Villiers, C.B.E., R.N. (*ret.*).

SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, Unilever House, Blackfriars, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, B. J. B. Thompson.

SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION, 1 Chester Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. Watson, C.B.E.

SHIPPING FEDERATION (1890), 146–150 Minories, E.C.3.—*Dir.*, Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E.

SILVERSMITHS' ASSOCIATION, MASTER, 17 Paradise Square, Sheffield 1.—*Sec.*, V. Adams.

STONE FEDERATION, BRITISH, St. Stephen's House, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, F. G. Foley.

TAILORS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATION OF MERCHANT, 32 Savile Row, W.1.—*Sec.*, P. G. Clancy.

TIMBER TRADE FEDERATION OF THE U.K., 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, H. J. Bocking.

TOBACCONISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF RETAIL, 85 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, A. B. Featherstone.

TRAWLERS FEDERATION LTD., BRITISH, Albert Gardens, Cleethorpes Road, Grimsby, Lincs.—*Sec.*, J. H. Ray, O.B.E.

WATER COMPANIES ASSOCIATION, THE, 15 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. A. Liddell.

WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 34 Park Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. W. F. Millis, O.B.E.

WOOL FEDERATION, BRITISH, Commerce House, Bradford.—*Sec.*, E. Barlow.

BRITISH EMPLOYERS' CONFEDERATION

36 Smith Square, S.W.1.

The British Employers' Confederation was established in 1919. Its membership consists of 60 national employers' organizations which deal with labour questions in most of the principal industries, other than the nationalized industries.

President, The Lord McCorquodale of Newton, P.C.
Director, Sir George Pollock, Q.C.
Secretaries, F. J. C. Honey, C.B.E.; K. J. Burton.

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES

21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.

The Federation of British Industries was founded in 1916, and in 1923 was granted a Royal Charter. In the Charter, the F.B.I. is defined as an association of manufacturers founded for the "encouragement, promotion and protection of British industries of all kinds."

The membership consists of individual firms engaged in productive industry (excluding the nationalized industries) and trade associations. More than 7,900 firms and 300 trade associations (representing about 40,000 firms) are members. The Federation has 12 regional and district offices and has representatives in 140 centres overseas.

President, Sir William McFadzean.
Director-General, Sir Norman Kipping.
Secretary, J. Gough.

NATIONAL UNION OF MANUFACTURERS

6, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1

The National Union of Manufacturers is a national organization representing manufacturing industry. Formed in 1915, its membership (restricted to manufacturers) now totals over 5,000 individual firms with 60 affiliated trade associations. It is regarded both by Government and by industry as the national representative of medium-sized and smaller firms in particular. It has no party-political affiliations. There are branches in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Glasgow and Cardiff.

President, Morton Oliphant, M.B.E., T.D.
Director, H. J. Gray, C.M.G.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.)

Congress House, 23–28 Great Russell Street, W.C.1
[Museum: 4030]

The Trades Union Congress, founded in 1868, is a voluntary association of Trade Unions, the primary purpose of which is to enable the representatives of unions to meet annually to consider matters of common concern to their members. The Congress has met annually since its foundation (with the exception of 1914) and in recent years has met normally on the first Monday in September, its sessions extending through the succeeding four days. Congress is constituted by delegates of the affiliated unions on the basis of one delegate for every 5,000 members, or fraction thereof, on whose behalf affiliation fees are paid. Affiliated unions (in 1959–60) totalled 184 with an aggregate membership of 8,128,446.

The main business of the annual Congress is to consider the report of its General Council dealing with the activities of the Congress year, along with resolutions from affiliated societies on questions of policy and organization. Although 184 trade union organizations are affiliated to Congress, some of these, especially in cotton, are themselves federal bodies including in total 150 more unions. Only three British unions with large membership are not affiliated to the T.U.C.

One of the important responsibilities of the annual Congress is to elect a General Council to keep watch on all industrial movements, legislation affecting labour and all matters touching the interest of the Trade Union Movement, with authority to promote common action on general questions, and to assist Trade Unions in the work of organization. The General Council is elected by Congress and is composed of 25 members (23 representing 18 trade groups and two representing women workers). Following is a list of these trade groups with the aggregate membership of unions in each group (the woman membership included in the total being shown separately), and with the number of representatives each group is entitled to have on the General Council:—

Trade Group (with representation)	Membership	
	Total	Women
Mining and Quarrying (3)	678,621	40
Railways (3)	476,820	27,016
Transport (other) (3)	1,357,478	144,572
Shipbuilding	130,559	—
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building (3)	1,540,615	94,226
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades (2)	210,489	6,937
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing (2)	536,987	14,253
Printing and Paper (1)	327,391	74,471
Cotton (2)	123,521	82,758
Textiles (other) (1)	92,927	37,647
Clothing (1)	163,613	126,154
Leather and Boot and Shoe (1)	101,652	42,004
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc. (2)	467,025	201,313
Agriculture (1)	135,000	7,500
Public Employees (1)	278,526	94,776
Civil Service (2)	476,661	153,443
Non-Manual (1)	255,507	72,932
General Workers (3)	775,054	158,687
TOTAL	8,128,446	1,338,729

Among the powers vested in it by consent of the Unions in Congress is the responsibility of adjusting disputes and differences between affiliated organizations; such matters being dealt with by a Disputes Committee of the General Council which investigates matters referred to it and issues its findings thereon, which are invariably accepted by the parties to the dispute. The General Council has power also, if there appears to be justification, to institute an investigation into the conduct of any affiliated organization on the ground that its activities are detrimental to the interests of the Trade Union Movement or contrary to the declared principles and policy of the Congress; but membership of the Congress is voluntary and Unions retain full control of their own affairs, and a penalty of suspension from membership of the Congress or exclusion from membership is the only measure that can be taken to enforce Congress decisions. Through the General Council the Trade Union Movement maintains organic relations with the Government and Government Departments, and with a large number of outside bodies. The principal instrument for Government relations is the National Joint Advisory Council which functions on the Cabinet level; in this body the British Employers' Confederation and the Boards of nationalized industries are represented along with the T.U.C. for purposes of consultation and advice on matters of governmental policy and administration affecting industry. The same bodies, together with the chairmen of the eleven Regional Boards for Industry and representatives of the Federation of British Industries, serve on the National Production Advisory Council on Industry which meets under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is accompanied by Ministers of Departments concerned with aspects of production, to advise the government on production questions. The General Council nominates members to serve on numerous other bodies, *e.g.* Economic Planning Board, the National Savings Committee, National Insurance Advisory Committee, British Productivity Council, Consumers' Councils for the nationalized industries and numerous educational and miscellaneous bodies. Trades Councils and Federations, which are the local agents of the T.U.C., are registered annually and close contact is maintained with them through a Joint Consultative Committee. There are also a number of national advisory bodies for various groups of industries, including the non-manual workers, local Government employees and the nursing profession.

Chairman (1960–61), E. J. Hill.
General Secretary, G. Woodcock, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, V. Feather.

SCOTTISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

12, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, C.3.

Chairman (1960–61), E. W. Craig.
General Secretary, G. Middleton, C.B.E.

The Scottish Trades Union Congress was established in 1897 and it is pointed out that it is in no way a competitor of the British Congress, nor does it "justify its existence on strictly nationalist lines." Its objects are parallel to those of the T.U.C., with which it works in the closest co-operation.

In 1960 the Congress had 91 affiliated Unions and 44 Trades Councils with a membership of 776,537. The Annual Congress is held in April and a General Council of twelve members is elected.

TRADE UNIONS

A list of the 184 Trade Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in 1959-60. The number of members of each Union is shown in parenthesis.

ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (9,348).—*Sec.*, G. Croasdell, O.B.E., 8 Harley Street, W.1.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (135,000).—*Sec.*, H. Collison, 308 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

ASPHALT WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED UNION OF (2,500).—*Sec.*, F. V. Jenkin, 82 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.

ASSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL AMALGAMATED UNION OF LIFE (2,485).—*Sec.*, F. Crump, 11 Mauldeth Road, Withington, Manchester, 20.

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF OPERATIVE (26,337).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. E. Halliday, 8 Guilford Street, W.C.1.

BAKERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (14,147).—*Sec.*, W. Mowbray, Baxterlee, 127 Fergus Drive, Glasgow, N.W.

BAKERS' UNION, LONDON JEWISH (57), 13 Sylvester Path, E.8.—*Sec.*, Miss R. Brooks.

BANK EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (50,333).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. L. Hornby, 28 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

BASKET, CANE, WICKER AND FIBRE FURNITURE MAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL UNION OF (126).—*Sec.*, T. Burrows, 9 District Road, Wembley, Middlesex.

BEAMERS, TWISTERS AND DRAWERS (HAND AND MACHINE), AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF (3,226).—*Sec.*, H. Earnshaw, O.B.E., 21 Clayton Street, Blackburn.

BLACKSMITHS, FARRIERS AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (274).—*Sec.*, H. E. Cooper, 42 Court Road, Wolverhampton.

BLACKSMITHS' FORGE AND SMITHY WORKERS' SOCIETY, ASSOCIATED (10,288).—*Sec.*, W. J. Michael, 177 Hill Street, Glasgow, C.3.

BLASTFURNACEMEN, ORE MINERS, COKE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (22,282).—*Sec.*, J. O'Hagan, O.B.E., 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough.

BLIND OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL LEAGUE OF THE (5,056).—*Sec.*, T. H. Smith, M.B.E., 262 Langham Road, N.15.

BOILERMAKERS, SHIPBUILDERS AND STRUCTURAL WORKERS, UNITED SOCIETY OF (95,429).—*Gen. Sec.*, E. J. Hill, Lifton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.

BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (77,743).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Gregson, The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton.

BOOT, SHOE AND SLIPPER OPERATIVES, ROSSENDALE UNION OF (7,173).—*Sec.*, R. Driver, 7 Tenterfield Street, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs.

BRASSTURNERS, FITTERS, FINISHERS AND INSTRUMENT MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (1,276).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Harkess, M.B.E., 221 West George Street, Glasgow, C.3.

BRASSWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (295).—*Sec.*, V. M. Robus, 347 Garratt Lane, S.W.18.

BRITISH AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION (2,200).—*Gen. Sec.*, D. Follows, M.B.E., 81 New Road, Harlington, Hayes, Middlesex.

BRUSHMAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (2,100).—*Sec.*, T. B. Thomas, 77 Kingsland Road, E.2.

BUILDING TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (2,000).—*Sec.*, F. E. Shrosbree, 156 Waterloo Road, S.E.1.

BUILDING TRADE WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (83,233).—*Sec.*, G. H. Lowthian, M.B.E., "The Builders." Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.

CARD, BLOWING AND RING ROOM OPERATIVES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (41,691).—*Sec.*, Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., 81 Fountain Street, Manchester, 2.

CARD SETTING MACHINE TENTERS' SOCIETY (278).—*Sec.*, R. Ashton, 326 Gibbet Street, Halifax, Yorks.

CARPET TRADES UNION, NORTHERN (1,003).—*Sec.*, Miss H. D. Pickles, 9 St. James Street, Halifax, Yorks.

CHAIN MAKERS AND STRIKERS ASSOCIATION (579).—*Sec.*, A. E. Head, M.B.E., Unity Villa, Sidney Road, Cradley Heath, Staffs.

CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION (17,050).—*Sec.*, R. J. Edwards, M.P., 155 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

CIGARETTE MACHINE OPERATORS' SOCIETY (451).—R. E. Williams, 3 Mascot Road, Bedminister, Bristol 3.

CINEMATOGRAPH, TELEVISION AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (8,149).—*Sec.*, G. H. Elvin, 2 Soho Square, W.1.

CIVIL SERVICE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION (141,239).—*Sec.*, G. F. Green, 2 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

CIVIL SERVICE UNION (24,355).—*Sec.*, G. V. Carvell, 17-21 Hatton Wall, E.C.1.

CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS' UNION (52,290).—*Sec.*, Miss B. A. Godwin, O.B.E., 73 St. George's Square, S.W.1.

CLOTH PRESSERS' SOCIETY (130).—*Sec.*, D. Berry, 106 Church Lane, Moldgreen, Huddersfield.

COAL TRIMMERS' UNION, CARDIFF, PENARTH AND BARRY (187).—*Sec.*, A. W. Loxton, 13 Bute Crescent, Cardiff.

COLLIERY OVERMEN, DEPUTIES AND SHOTFIRERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (37,293).—*Sec.*, J. Crawford, Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Road, N.W.1.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (350).—*Sec.*, J. F. Denning, 8-13 New Inn Street, E.C.2.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING UNION, THE (22,693).—*Sec.*, E. Patterson, 140 Lower Marsh, S.E.1.

CO-OPERATIVE OFFICIALS, NATIONAL UNION OF (8,549).—*Sec.*, A. W. Potts, 56 Market Street, Manchester, 1.

COOPERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (3,005).—*Sec.*, E. H. Pettengell, 269 Burdett Road, Limehouse, E.14.

CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS, ASSOCIATION OF (1,477).—*Sec.*, C. W. Wallace, 1 Gough Square, E.C.4.

DYERS, BLEACHERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (62,014).—*Sec.*, L. Sharp, M.B.E., Unity Chambers, 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford, 1.

ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION (17,305).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Norton, 102 St. George's Square, S.W.1.

ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION (233,579).—*Sec.*, F. L. Haxell, Hayes Court, West Common Road, Hayes, Bromley, Kent.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (4,974).—*Sec.*, A. J. Buckle, 80 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.

ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSOCIATION OF (63,888).—*Sec.*, G. H. Doughty, Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.

ENGINEERING UNION, AMALGAMATED (907,673).—*Sec.*, C. W. Hallett, 110 Peckham Road, S.E.15.

ENGINEERS' AND FIREMEN'S UNION, GRIMSBY STEAM AND DIESEL FISHING VESSELS (326).—*Sec.*, G. H. Harker, 10 Orwell Street, Grimsby.

ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (351). *Sec.*, J. Harrison, 2 Victoria Street, Manchester, 3.

ENGINEER SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION (2,004).—*Sec.*, A. Prestwich, 33–34 Atlantic Chambers, 7 Brazennose Street, Manchester, 2.

ENGINEMEN, FIREMEN, MECHANICS AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (36,387).—*Sec.*, W. J. Tudor, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.

ENGRAVERS, UNITED SOCIETY OF (1,225).—*Sec.*, D Hill, 34 Anson Road, Manchester, 14.

FELT HATTERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMEN (2,030).—*Sec.*, F. Worthington, O.B.E., 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.

FELT HAT TRIMMERS, WOOL FORMERS' AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED (1,868).—*Sec.*, F. Worthington, O.B.E., 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.

FILE TRADES, SHEFFIELD AMALGAMATED UNION OF (919).—*Sec.*, J. Thorpe, Queen Street Congregational School, North Church Street, Sheffield, 1.

FILM ARTISTES' ASSOCIATION, THE (1,598).—*Sec.*, S. Brannigan, 3–4 Shavers Place, S.W.1.

FIRE BRIGADES UNION, THE (21,500).—*Sec.*, J. Horner, 865 Fulham Road, S.W.6.

FOUNDRY WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (71,376).—*Sec.*, T. Graham, 164 Chorlton Road, Brooks's Bar, Manchester, 16.

FRENCH POLISHERS' SOCIETY, UNITED (1,473).—*Sec.*, W. C. Clifton, 95 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

FUNERAL AND CEMETERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,014).—*Sec.*, A. N. Pratt, 212 East Lane, N. Wembley, Middlesex.

FURNITURE TRADE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (69,033).—*Sec.*, A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E., "Fairfields," Roe Green, Kingsbury, N.W.9.

GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (768,997).—*Gen. Sec.*, Sir Thomas Williamson, C.B.E., 4–8 Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.1.

GLASS BEVELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES SOCIETY, MIDLAND (447).—*Sec.*, H. L. Bignell, 28 Hazel Croft, Northfield, Birmingham, 31.

GLASS WORKERS' TRADE SOCIETY, LONDON (180).—*Sec.*, H. J. Sharp, 20 Amhurst Road, E.8.

GLOVERS AND LEATHER WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,833).—*Sec.*, E. C. G. Fear, 41 Middle Street, Yeovil, Somerset.

GOLD, SILVER AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,784).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Edley, Kean Chambers, 11 Mappin Street, Sheffield, 1.

GOLDSMITHS, JEWELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE SOCIETY OF (1,012).—*Sec.*, J. C. West, 331 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

HEALDERS AND TWISTERS TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, HUDDERSFIELD (270).—*Sec.*, C. Mitchell, 37 St. George's Road, Scholes, Holmfirth, nr. Huddersfield.

HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES, CONFEDERATION OF (53,352).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. J. Jepson, Glen House, High Street, Banstead, Surrey.

HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS' UNION (18,686).—*Sec.*, L. Green, 917 Warwick Road, Solihull, Warwickshire.

HORSE AND MOTORMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (17,500).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. H. Kitson, 308 Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1.

HOSIERY FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION, NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT (2,601).—*Sec.*, J. Charlesworth, 45a Lincoln Street, Basford, Nottingham.

HOSIERY TRIMMERS ASSOCIATION, LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE (1,475), Boot and Shoe Trade Hall, Earl Street, Leicester.—*Sec.*, W. Bee.

HOSIERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (38,351).—*Sec.*, G. E. Dearing, M.B.E., 55 New Walk, Leicester.

INLAND REVENUE STAFF FEDERATION (40,248).—*Sec.*, C. T. H. Plant, 7–9 St. George's Square, S.W.1.

INSURANCE OFFICIALS, GUILD OF (15,945).—*Sec.*, H. Levitt, 24 Railway Approach, S.E.1.

INSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (36,320).—*Sec.*, T. Scrafton, 14–17 Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Road, W.C.1.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES CONFEDERATION (108,777).—*Sec.*, H. Douglass, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

IRON FITTERS' ASSOCIATION, GENERAL (2,038).—*Sec.*, T. H. Young, 11 Callendar Riggs, Falkirk.

IRON, STEEL AND METAL DRESSERS' AND KINDRED TRADES SOCIETY (4,900).—*Sec.*, E. Tullock, Lord's Chambers, 26 Corporation Street, Manchester, 4.

IRON, STEEL AND WOOD BARGE BUILDERS' AND HELPERS' ASSOCIATION (764).—*Sec.*, W. H. Harris, 32 Woolwich Road, S.E.10.

JOURNALISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF (14,878).—*Sec.*, H. J. Bradley, 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1.

JUTE, FLAX AND KINDRED TEXTILE OPERATIVES, UNION OF (2,000).—*Sec.*, R. Doyle, 69–71 Nethergate, Dundee.

LACE MAKERS AND AUXILIARY WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE (1,226).—*Sec.*, J. E. Flewitt, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.

LACE OPERATIVES FEDERATION, BRITISH (600).—*Sec.*, J. E. Flewitt, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.

LAMINATED AND COIL SPRING WORKERS' UNION (304).—*Sec.*, F. M. Hynes, 144 Rural Lane, Wadsley, Sheffield, 6.

LEATHER WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (10,084).—*Sec.*, A. L. Barrett, 4 Mexborough Avenue, Leeds, 7.

LEATHER WORKERS AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (4,819), 169 Old Street, E.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. J. Huggins.

LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PROCESS WORKERS, SOCIETY OF (13,958).—*Sec.*, H. G. Bellingham, 53–54 Doughty Street, W.C.1.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (9,658).—*Sec.*, R. Emerick, 137 Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester, 14.

LOCK AND METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,388).—*Sec.*, J. Martin, 45 Market Place, Willenhall, Staffs.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF (58,228).—*Sec.*, W. J. Evans, 9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL STAFF ASSOCIATION (9,076).—*Sec.*, L. Welsh, Room B 73, County Hall, S.E.1.

LOOM OVERLOOKERS, THE GENERAL UNION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF (5,638).—*Sec.*, F. Titherington, Derby Chambers, 6 The Rock, Bury.

MACHINE CALICO PRINTERS, TRADE SOCIETY OF (658).—*Sec.*, G. B. Holland, 31 Thornley Lane, Reddish, Stockport.

MANAGERS AND OVERLOOKERS' SOCIETY (1,917).—*Sec.*, W. H. Bannister, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' UNION (5,395).—*Sec.*, Dr. H. B. O. Cardew, 56 Russell Square, W.C.1.

MERCHANT NAVY AND AIRLINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (15,500).—*Sec.*, D. S. Tennant, C.B.E., Oceanair House, 133–137 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.

METAL MECHANICS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (42,178).—*Sec.*, F. Briggs, 70 Lionel Street, Birmingham, 3.

MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS' TRADE SOCIETY (156).—*Sec.*, D. J. Lofthouse, 58 High Oaks, St. Albans, Herts.

MINEWORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (638,088).—*Sec.*, W. Paynter, 222 Euston Road, N.W.1.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (12,393).—*Sec.*, J. L. Tindall, 22 St. George's Drive, S.W.1.

MONOTYPE CASTERS AND TYPEFOUNDERS' SOCIETY, THE (902).—*Sec.*, L. H. Cline, 80 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.

MOULDERS AND FOUNDRY WORKERS' ASSOCIATED SOCIETY (400).—*Sec.*, T. Jones, 30 Elgin Street, Manselton, Swansea.

MOULDERS AND KINDRED INDUSTRIES TRADE UNION, AMALGAMATED (2,500).—*Sec.*, J. Banks, 2 Hamer Avenue, Blackburn.

MUSICIANS' UNION (27,000).—*Sec.*, H. Ratcliffe, 29 Catherine Place, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (420).—*Sec.*, D. H. Taylor, 21 Eastfield Road, Benton, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12.

PACKING CASE MAKERS (WOOD AND TIN), BOX MAKERS, SAWYERS, AND MILLWORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (4,310).—*Sec.*, S. G. Reading, 95 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

PAINTERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (65,708).—*Sec.* S. Horsfield, O.B.E., 4 Camp Street, Lower Broughton, Salford, 7, Lancs.

PAINTERS' SOCIETY, SCOTTISH (12,605).—*Sec.*, W. Peat, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.

PATTERNMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED (15,622).—*Sec.*, W. B. Beard, O.B.E., 15 Cleve Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.

PLASTERERS, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE (13,070).—*Sec.*, A. Dunne, 1016 Harrow Road, Wembley, Middx.

PLUMBING TRADES UNION (54,216).—*Sec.*, H. Kelly, O.B.E., 15 Abbeville Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

POST OFFICE CONTROLLING OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF (12,842).—*Sec.*, S. A. R. Seaton, 33 Barbican, E.C.1.

POST OFFICE ENGINEERING UNION (70,304).—*Sec.*, C. G. P. Smith, Greystoke House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, W.5.

POST OFFICE WORKERS, UNION OF (166,573).—*Sec.*, R. Smith, U.P.W. House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.

POTTERY WORKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (21,913).—*Sec.*, H. Hewitt, O.B.E., 5 Hillcrest Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

POWER LOOM CARPET WEAVERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION (4,750).—*Sec.*, C. S. Yarsley, Callows Lane, Kidderminster.

POWER LOOM OVERLOOKERS, YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF (1,782).—*Sec.*, E. D. Sleeman, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.

POWER LOOM TENTERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (500).—*Sec.*, R. Macbeth, 29 Kinghorne Road, Dundee.

PRESS TELEGRAPHISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,513).—*Sec.*, M. A. Clayton, 145 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

PRINT BLOCK ROLLER AND STAMP CUTTERS' SOCIETY (391).—*Sec.*, S. E. Ramsden, 18 Printon Avenue, Blackley, Manchester, 9.

PRINTERS AND ASSISTANTS, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE (43,531).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. W. Briginshaw, 13–16 Borough Road, S.E.1.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (149,623).—*Sec.*, W. A. Morrison, O.B.E., 74 Nightingale Lane, S.W.12.

PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALLERS' ASSOCIATION (2,212).—*Sec.*, C. Lloyd, 105 Corn Exchange Buildings, Cathedral Street, Manchester 4.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (200,000).—*Sec.*, B. Roberts, 8 Aberdeen Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.3.

QUARRYMEN'S UNION, N. WALES (3,875).—*Sec.*, A. Owen, Midland Bank Chambers, Castle Square, Caernarvon.

RADIO OFFICERS' UNION (4,029).—*Sec.* H. O'Neill, O.B.E., 4–6 Branfill Road, Upminster, Essex.

RAILWAYMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (333,844).—*Sec.*, S. F. Greene, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W.1.

RETAIL BOOK, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION, THE (3,135).—*Sec.*, R. V. Motts, 152–3 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.

ROLL TURNERS' TRADE SOCIETY, BRITISH (1,069).—*Sec.*, G. Prentice, 21 Park Road, Bellshill, Lanarkshire.

RUBBER WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED (3,100).—*Sec.*, L. Walsh, 57 Ardwick Green North, Manchester, 12.

SAILMAKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (201).—*Sec.*, J. Pye, 58 Winskill Road, Liverpool, 11.

SALT AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ALLIED WORKERS' UNION, MID-CHESHIRE (1,424).—*Sec.*, H. Sutton, Central Passage, Witton Street, Northwich.

SALT WORKERS, ALKALI WORKERS, MECHANICS AND GENERAL LABOURERS, FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF (1,543).—*Sec.*, T. Bratt, 68 Grange Lane, Winsford, Cheshire.

SAWMAKERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY, SHEFFIELD (366).—*Sec.*, H. Lambert, 46 Archer Lane, Sheffield, 7.

SCALEMAKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,524).—*Sec.*, H. Bending, 33–4 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.

SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, THE ASSOCIATION OF (11,050).—*Sec.*, J. K. Dutton, 15 Half Moon Street, W.1.

SCREW, NUT, BOLT AND RIVET TRADE SOCIETY (2,100).—*Sec.*, H. Cater, 368 Dudley Road, Birmingham, 18.

SEAMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (62,500).—*Sec.*, Sir Thomas Yates, C.B.E., Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, S.W.4.

SHALE MINERS AND OIL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,920).—*Sec.*, J. Heaney, 16 Harrysmuir N., Pumpherston, Mid Calder, Midlothian.

SHEET METAL WORKERS AND COPPERSMITHS, NATIONAL UNION OF (48,724).—*Gen. Sec.*, E. Roberts, 75–77 West Heath Road, N.W.3.

SHEET METAL WORKERS' SOCIETY, BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND (8,528).—*Sec.*, A. E. Cooper, 134 Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham, 4.

SHIPCONSTRUCTORS AND SHIPWRIGHTS' ASSOCIATION (23,877).—*Sec.*, A. Williams, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.

SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED WORKERS, UNION OF (351,465).—*Sec.*, J. A. Birch, 188 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14.

SHUTTLEMAKERS, SOCIETY OF (330).—*Sec.*, S. Brown, 6 Moyse Avenue, Walshaw, Bury.

SIGN AND DISPLAY TRADES UNION (2,782), Sutton House, 2–4 Homerton High Street, E.9.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Torode.

SILK WORKERS AND TEXTILE TRADES ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (2,500).—*Gen. Sec.*, T. Molloy, 59 Park Green, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

SLATERS, TILERS AND ROOFING OPERATIVES SOCIETY, AMALGAMATED (2,012).—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Poupard, 430 Holderness Road, Hull.

SPINDLE AND FLYER MAKERS' TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, UNITED OPERATIVE (160).—*Sec.*, A. Scott, 1 Beard Road, Gorton, Manchester, 18.

SPINNERS AND TWINERS, THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE COTTON (10,428).—*Sec.*, J. W. Whitworth, 115 Newton Street, Manchester.

SPRING TRAPMAKERS' SOCIETY (90).—*Sec.*, J. Martin, 45 Market Place, Willenhall, Staffs.

STOVE GRATE AND GENERAL METAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (5,765).—*Sec.*, J. Higham, Stove Grate Offices, Imperial Bldgs., High Street, Rotherham.

STREET MASONS, PAVIORS AND ROAD MAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (2,400).—*Sec.*, W. Armitage, Kingston House, 1 Kingston Grove, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2.

SUPERVISORY STAFFS, EXECUTIVES AND TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (21,482).—*Sec.*, H. G. Knight, 2–4 Homerton High Street, Hackney, E.9.

TAILORS AND GARMENT WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (115,191).—*Sec.*, J. E. Newton, 42 Portman Square, W.1.

TECHNICAL CIVIL SERVANTS, SOCIETY OF (8,707).—*Sec.*, C. Cooper, 372 Wandsworth Road, S.W.8.

TEXTILE CRAFTSMEN, YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF (1,239).—*Sec.*, C. Hall, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford, 1.

TEXTILE DAYMEN'S UNION (96).—*Sec.*, J. Halby, 18 Airedale Crescent, Bradford, 3.

TEXTILE WAREHOUSEMEN, AMALGAMATED (6,000).—*Sec.*, T. Ashe, 6 The Rock, Bury.

TEXTILE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (5,800).—*Sec.*, H. Lisle, "Foxlowe," Market Place, Leek, Staffs.

THEATRICAL AND KINE EMPLOYERS, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (21,181).—*Sec.*, Sir Tom O'Brien, 17 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.

TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION, THE (15,788).—*Sec.*, P. Belcher, 218 Upper Street, Islington, N.1.

TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION (1,240,736).—*Sec.*, F. Cousins, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.

TRANSPORT SALARIED STAFFS' ASSOCIATION (87,748).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. J. P. Webber, Walkden House, 10 Melton Street, N.W.1.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND, THE UNITED ROAD (10,000).—*Sec.*, J. Davies, 28 High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, 13.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION (56,736).—*Sec.*, J. M. Bonfield, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, 4.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (7,389).—*Sec.*, H. Girdwood, 136 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON (20,002).—*Sec.*, R. Willis, 3–7 New Street Square, E.C.4.

VARIETY ARTISTES' FEDERATION (3,125).—*Sec.*, R. W. Swinson, 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

VEHICLE BUILDERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (64,673).—*Gen. Sec.*, F. S. Winchester, 44 Hathersage Road, Oxford Road, Manchester, 13.

WALL PAPER WORKERS' UNION (2,750).—*Sec.*, C. Heap, O.B.E., 223 Bury New Road, Whitefield, nr. Manchester.

WARPDRESSERS, TWISTERS AND KINDRED TRADES ASSOCIATIONS, LEEDS AND DISTRICT (142).—*Sec.*, B. Jowett, 33 Armley Grove Place, Leeds.

WATERMEN, LIGHTERMEN, TUGMEN AND BARGEMEN'S UNION (4,500).—*Sec.*, W. Lindley, 33 East India Dock Road, E.14.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' TRADE UNION, THE (2,097).—*Sec.*, F. C. Henry, M.B.E., 88a Miller Street, Manchester, 4.

WEAVERS' AND WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, SADDLEWORTH AND DISTRICT (1,754).—*Sec.*, F. G. Battye, 4 Grains Road, Delph, nr. Oldham.

WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION, AMALGAMATED (56,808).—*Sec.*, L. T. Wright, Chronicle Buildings, 74 Corporation Street, Manchester, 4.

WIRE DRAWERS AND KINDRED WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (12,408).—*Sec.*, R. Birtwhistle, 21 Stirling Chambers, Campo Lane, Sheffield, 1.

WOMEN PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (3,674).—*Sec.*, Miss N. K. Ross, O.B.E., 36 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

WOOD-CUTTING MACHINISTS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (26,774).—*Sec.*, C. Stewart, 32 Milton Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, 13.

WOODWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (191,726).—*Sec.*, G. F. Smith, 9–11 Macaulay Road, S.W.4.

WOOL SHEAR WORKERS' TRADE UNION, SHEFFIELD (64).—*Sec.*, J. Billard, 19 Rivelin Park Drive, Sheffield 6.

WOOL SORTERS' SOCIETY, NATIONAL (2,112).—*Sec.*, N. Newton, 40 Little Horton Lane, Bradford, 5.

WOOL YARN AND WAREHOUSE WORKERS' UNION (540).—*Sec.*, B. W. Berry, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES

	English Mile	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst	Austrn. Mile	Dutch Ure	Norweg. Mile	Swedish Mile	Danish Mile	Swiss Stunde
English Statute Mile.	1·000	0·868	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile..	1·153	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilometre.....	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile .	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst.....	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile.....	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure.....	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile....	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile.....	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile.....	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde.....	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

A notable development in modern industry is the growth in numbers and importance of Industrial Research Associations and their increasing influence on the scientific and economic life of the country. The total expenditure of these Associations in 1958 was about £6,300,000 per annum, of which £1,650,000 was provided by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the remainder by subscriptions of individual members.

The Government Scheme for Co-operative Industrial Research was launched by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1913. Its aim was to stimulate the industries of the United Kingdom to undertake co-operative research as a means of increasing their efficiency.

Research Associations formed under this scheme are registered companies, limited by guarantee of a nominal sum and working without the division of profits in the form of dividends. To assist the formation of such Associations the Board of Trade and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have drawn up a model Memorandum and Articles of Association, to which Research Associations under the scheme conform in all essential points.

The income of the Research Associations is derived from subscriptions from their individual members, supplemented in most cases by substantial grants from the Government, through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Research Associations are autonomous bodies free to determine their own policy for the development of their research programmes and the use to be made of the results of their research. Membership is open to any British firm in the particular industry, subject to the approval of the Councils of the Research Associations.

There are now 42 Research Associations and 9 other organizations in receipt of grants from the Department. They cover most of the principal industries of the country, as follows:—

Baking.

BRITISH BAKING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Baking Industries Research Station, Chorleywood, Herts.—*Dir.*, G. A. H. Elton, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Boots and Shoes.

BRITISH BOOT, SHOE AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Satra House, Rockingham Rd., Kettering.—*Dir.*, H. Bradley, C.B.E.

Brushes.

BRITISH BRUSH MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 80 Coleman Street, E.C.2.—*Dir.*, F. Kidd.

Cast Iron.

BRITISH CAST IRON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Bordesley Hall, Alvechurch, Birmingham.—*Dir.*, H. Morrogh.

Ceramics.

BRITISH CERAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Queen's Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Dir.*, N. F. Astbury, Sc.D.

Coal Utilization.

BRITISH COAL UTILISATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.-Gen.*, D. T. A. Townend, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Coke.

BRITISH COKE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Coke Research Centre, Chesterfield.—*Dir.*, G. W. Lee.

Cotton.

BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester, 20.—*Dir*, D. W. Hill, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Cutlery.

CUTLERY RESEARCH COUNCIL, Hoyle Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Superintendent of Research*, E. A. Oldfield.

Electrical.

BRITISH ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Cleeve Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, H. G. Taylor, D.Sc.

Felt.

BRITISH HAT AND ALLIED FELTMAKERS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Stanley House, Manchester Rd., Fairfield, Droylsden, Manchester.—*Dir.*, T. Barr, Ph.D.

Files.

FILE RESEARCH COUNCIL, Hoyle Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Consultant*, J. Pearson, Ph.D.

Flour Milling.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH FLOUR-MILLERS, Cereals Research Station, Old London Road, St. Albans, Herts.—*Dir.*, T. Moran, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Food Manufacturing.

BRITISH FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, F. H. Banfield, Ph.D.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING AND QUICK FREEZING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Chipping Campden, Glos.—*Dir.*, W. B. Adam.

Furniture.

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION COMMITTEE OF THE FURNITURE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, 11 Adelphi Terrace, Robert Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, J. C. Pritchard, O.B.E.

Gelatine and Glue.

BRITISH GELATINE AND GLUE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 22 Dalmeny Avenue, Holloway, N.7.—*Dir.*, D. A. Sutton, Ph.D.

Glass.

BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Elmfield, Northumberland Road, Sheffield, 10.—*Dir.*, R. G. Newton, Ph.D.

Heating and Ventilating.

HEATING AND VENTILATING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Old Bracknell Lane, Bracknell, Berks.—*Dir.*, N. S. Billington.

Hosiery.

HOSIERY AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Thorneywood, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, W. A. Dutton.

Hydromechanics.

BRITISH HYDROMECHANICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, South Road, Temple Fields, Harlow, Essex.—*Dir.*, L. E. Prosser.

I.C. Engines.

BRITISH INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 111–112 Buckingham Avenue, Trading Estate, Slough.—*Dir.*, W. P. Mansfield, Ph.D.

Iron and Steel.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 11 Park Lane, W.1.—*Dir.*, Sir Charles Goodeve, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Jute.

BRITISH JUTE TRADE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Kinnoull Road, Kingsway West, Dundee, Scotland.—*Dir.*, H. P. Stout, Ph.D.

Lace.

LACE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Glaisdale Drive West, Bilborough, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, John C. MacCallum, O.B.E.

Laundering.

BRITISH LAUNDERERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, The Laboratories, Hill View Gardens, Hendon, N.W.4.—*Dir.*, J. Leicester.

Leather.

BRITISH LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Milton Park, Egham, Surrey.—*Dir.*, K. W. Pepper D.Sc.

Lime.

CHALK LIME AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Laboratories, Church Street, Welwyn, Herts.—*Dir.*, G. E. Bessey.

Linen.

LINEN INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Research Institute, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim.—*Dir.*, D. A. Derrett-Smith.

Marine Engineering.

PARSONS AND MARINE ENGINEERING TURBINE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, Pametrada Research Station, Wallsend, Northumberland.—*Dir.*, T. W. F. Brown, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Motor Vehicles

MOTOR INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Lindley, nr. Nuneaton, Warwickshire.—*Dir.*, A. Fogg, D.Sc.

Non-Ferrous Metals.

BRITISH NON-FERROUS METALS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Euston Street, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, G. L. Bailey, C.B.E.

Paint.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, Paint Research Station, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middlesex.—*Dir.*, L. A. Jordan, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Paper.

BRITISH PAPER AND BOARD INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, St. Winfred's Laboratories, Welcomes Road, Kenley, Surrey.—*Dir.*, N. R. Hood, Ph.D.

Printing and Packaging.

PRINTING, PACKAGING AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Patra House, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, V. G. W. Harrison, Ph.D.

Production Engineering.

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Melton Mowbray, Leics.—*Dir.*, D. F. Galloway, Ph.D.

Rayon.

BRITISH RAYON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Heald Green Laboratories, Wythenshawe, Manchester, 22.—*Dir.*, L. A. Wiseman.

Rubber.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, Shawbury, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.—*Dir.*, W. F. Watson, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Scientific Instruments.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, South Hill, Chislehurst, Kent.—*Dir.*, J. Thomson, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Shipbuilding.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 5 Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, Sir Victor Shepheard, K.C.B.

Springs.

COIL SPRING FEDERATION RESEARCH ORGANISATION, Doncaster Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Dir.*, R. Haynes.

Steel Castings.

BRITISH STEEL CASTINGS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, East Bank Road, Sheffield, 2.—*Dir.*, A. H. Sully, Ph.D.

Tar.

COAL TAR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Oxford Road, Gomersal, nr. Leeds.—*Dir.*, D. McNeil, Ph.D.

Timber.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OF THE TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, 21 College Hill, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, P. O. Reece.

Water.

WATER RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 18 Linkfield Lane, Redhill, Surrey.—*Dir.*, R. G. Allen, Ph.D.

Welding.

BRITISH WELDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 29 Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Dir.*, R. Weck, Ph.D.

Whiting.

RESEARCH COUNCIL OF THE BRITISH WHITING FEDERATION, The Hall, 30 Church Street, Welwyn, Herts.—*Dir.*, D. C. Soul.

Wool.

WOOL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Torridon, Headingley Lane, Leeds, 6.—*Dir.*, A. B. D. Cassie, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND UNITS

The following research institutes are under the direct control of the Agricultural Research Council (*see* p. 357):—

Field Station, Compton, near Newbury, Berks.—*Director*, W. S. Gordon, C.B.E., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

Unit of Insect Physiology, Department of Zoology, Cambridge.—*Director*, Prof. V. B. Wigglesworth, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

Institute of Animal Physiology, Babraham Hall, Babraham, Cambs.—*Director*, J. H. Gaddum, M.A., Sc.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S.

Animal Breeding Research Organisation, Glenbourne, 6 South Oswald Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, H. P. Donald, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Poultry Research Centre, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, A. W. Greenwood, C.B.E. D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Unit of Experimental Agronomy, Department of Agriculture, University of Oxford.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. G. E. Blackman, F.R.S.

Unit of Biometrical Genetics, Department of Genetics, University of Birmingham.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. K. Mather, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, The University, Sheffield, 10.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. S. R. Elsden, Ph.D.

Unit of Soil Physics, School of Agriculture Cambridge.—*Director*, E. C. Childs, Sc.D., Ph.D.

Unit of Embryology, Univ. College of N. Wales, Bangor.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. F. W. Rogers Brambell, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Statistics, University of Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. J. Finney, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Statistics Service, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Officer-in-Charge*, R. C. Campbell, M.A., Ph.D.

Unit of Reproductive Physiology and Biochemistry, Molteno Institute, Cambridge.—*Director*, T. R. R. Mann, M.D., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Animal Genetics, University of Edinburgh, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. C. H. Waddington, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Radiobiological Laboratory, Letcombe Regis, Wantage, Berks.—*Director*, R. Scott Russell, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Unit on Plant Growth Substances and Systemic Fungicides, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. R. L. Wain, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Virus Research Unit, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Director*, R. Markham, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Ditton Laboratory, Larkfield, Maidstone.—*Director*, R. G. Tomkins, M.A., Ph.D.

Covent Garden Laboratory, Inveresk House, 346 Strand, W.C.1.—*Officer-in-Charge*, J. C. Fidler, Ph.D.

Low Temperature Research Station, Downing Street, Cambridge.—*Director*, E. Bate-Smith, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Pest Infestation Laboratory, London Road, Slough, Bucks.—*Director*, G. V. B. Herford, C.B.E., M.Sc.

Unit of Plant Physiology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, Prince Consort Road, S.W.7.—*Director*, Prof. Helen K. Porter, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Unit of Plant Morphogenesis and Nutrition, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, F. J. Richards, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Weed Research Organization, Begbroke Hill, Kidlington, nr. Oxford.—*Director*, E. K. Woodford, O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.

GRANT-AIDED RESEARCH INSTITUTES

In addition to the above there are other institutes which, while retaining their own individuality, are financed wholly or in the main by grants made by the Agricultural Departments. Most of these Institutes have governing bodies of their own to which they are directly responsible. The maintenance grants for Institutes in England and Wales are met from funds voted by Parliament and administered by the Agricultural Research Council; the Scottish Institutes are borne on the vote of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. These Departments seek the advice of the Agricultural Research Council in the consideration of research programmes and estimates.

(a) Research affecting Plants and Soils

Soil Science and Plant Pathology

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, F. C. Bawden, M.A., F.R.S.

Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.—*Director*, Prof. A. B. Stewart, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Plant Breeding

Hop Research Centre, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Officer-in-Charge*, H. S. Darling, B.Sc.

Plant Breeding Institute, Maris Lane, Trumpington, Cambridge.—*Director*, G. D. H. Bell, Ph.D.

Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Plas Gogerddan, Nr. Aberystwyth.—*Director*, Prof. P. T. Thomas, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Scottish Plant Breeding Station, Pentlandfield, Roslin, Midlothian.—*Director*, J. W. Gregor, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.

Horticulture

John Innes Horticultural Institution, Bayfordbury, Hertford.—*Director*, K. S. Dodds, D.Sc., Ph.D.

East Malling Research Station, Nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, F. R. Tubbs, C.B.E., Ph.D.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol.—*Director*, Prof. H. G. H. Kearns, O.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D.

Scottish Horticultural Research Institute, Mylnefield, Invergowrie, Dundee.—*Director*, T. Swarbrick, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Vegetables

National Vegetable Research Station, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.—*Director*, J. Philp, Ph.D., F.L.S.

Grassland

Grassland Research Institute, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, William Davies, D.Sc.

Glasshouse Crops

Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Worthing Road, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex.—*Director*, F. W. Toovey, O.B.E.

Crop Variety Testing, Seed Testing and Seed Production

National Institute of Agricultural Botany, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Director*, F. R. Horne, C.B.E.

(b) Research affecting Animals

Animal Diseases

Animal Diseases Research Association, Moredun Institute, Gilmerton, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, J. T. Stamp, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

Research Institute (Animal Virus Diseases), Pirbright, Surrey.—*Director*, I. A. Galloway, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

Hill Farming

Hill Farming Research Organisation, 48 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12.—*Director*, A. R. Wannop, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.

Dairying

National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, Prof. R. G. Baskett, O.B.E., M.Sc.

Hannah Dairy Research Institute, Kirkhill, Ayr.—*Director*, J. A. B. Smith, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Nutrition

Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. P. Cuthbertson, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Poultry

Houghton Poultry Research Station,* Houghton Grange, Huntingdon.—*Director*, R. F. Gordon, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

(c) Research on Agricultural Engineering

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Wrest Park, Silsoe, Beds.—*Director*, W. H. Cashmore, C.B.E.

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Scottish Station, Howden, Mid-Calder, Midlothian.—*Director*, W. J. West.

* Financed jointly by the Agricultural Research Council and the Animal Health Trust.

PRINCIPAL LAND AREAS OF THE WORLD BELOW SEA LEVEL

(With approx. greatest depth in feet below Mean Sea Level.)

Europe: Netherlands coastal areas (15).
Asia: Jordan Valley, Dead Sea (1290).*
China: Sinkiang, Turfan Basin (980).
U.S.S.R.–Persia: Caspian Sea (85).*
Arabia: Trucial Oman-Qatar (70).
Africa: Libyan Desert Depressions:—
Qattara (440), Faiyum (150).
Wadi Rayan (140), Sittra (110).
Africa: Libyan Desert Depressions (*continued*) —
Areg (80), Wadi Natrun (75).
Melfa (60), Siwa (55), Bahrein (50).
Eritrea: Salt Plains depression (385).
Algeria–Tunisia: Shott Melghir and El Gharsa (90).*
America: Death Valley (275), Salton Sea (245).
Australia: Lake Eyre (40).

* Water surface.

PRINCIPAL BANKS OPERATING IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

* *Clearing Bankers.* ‡ *Army Agents.*

London Banking Hours are 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon).

ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized. £2,600,000. Issued, £200,000 in £2 (fully-paid 6 p.c.) Cumulative Preference Shares, £2,400,000 £1 Ordinary Shares, fully paid; Reserves £2,247,000; Deposits, £123,264,587; Dividend, 1959, 6 p.c. on Cumulative Preference Shares; 10 p.c. on Ordinary Shares.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), *Calcutta*, India, Affiliated to The Chartered Bank.—Capital, authorized, Rs. 1,00,00,000. Issued and subscribed—45,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs.100 each, 16,000 fully paid, 29,000 Rs. 50, paid; 15,000 6 p.c. Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,08,00,000. Deposits, 31/12/59, Rs. 50,12,66,576. Dividend for 50 years to December 31, 1959, 12 p.c. and bonus 6 p.c. on Ordinary Shares (82 Branches).

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Inc. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1868), 65 Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A.; 6 Haymarket, S.W.1.—Capital, $6.000,000 (Shares fully paid).

ANGLO-FEDERAL BANKING CORPORATION, LTD., Capel House, New Broad Street, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £2,000,000. Capital Issued and Paid-up £550,000.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE BANK, LTD. (1929), 7–9 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £1,500,000. Issued and fully paid, £1,250,000; Reserve £500,000; Deposits, 31/1/60, £10,228,621.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANK, LIMITED, *Head Office*, 71 Cornhill, E.C.3 (6 Albemarle Street, W.1., 15 Great Cumberland Place, W.1. and 263 Strand, W.C.2). Capital Authorized (£22,500,000) £A.28,237,500; Capital Issued (£18,700,000) £A.23,468,500; Capital Paid up (£10,200,000) £A.12,801,000; Reserve Liability of Shareholders (£8,500,000) £A.10,667,500; Reserve Fund at 30/9/59 (£7,000,000), £A.8,785,000; Total assets at 30/9/59. £A459,104,645. 871 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, New Guinea and London.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND SAVINGS BANK LIMITED, *Head Office*, 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.3. Capital Authorized (£5,000,000) £A.6,275,000; Capital Issued and Paid up (£1,600,000) £A.2,008,000. Deposits, etc., at 30/9/59, (£52,859,198) £A.66,338,293. Reserve Fund at 30/9/59, (£200,000) £A.251,000. Total Assets at 30/9/59, (£54,840,589) £A.68,824,939.

BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), 21 Lydiard St. North, *Ballarat*, Victoria. United with the NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD. on March 1, 1955.

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C.2 and 17 Garrick St., W.C.2).—Capital, Authorized and paid-up, *Pesetas* 393,474,500; Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 1,114,450,000; Deposits, *Pesetas* 19,636,064,609; Dividends, 1959, 21·505 p.c. (193 Branches and Agencies in Spain, Canary Islds., Paris and London).

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall St., *New York* (9 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4).—Capital (par value $10 per share), $80,599,000; Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits, $205,055,661; Deposits, 30/6/60, $2,754,021,344.

BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M. (1950), *Tel Aviv* (6 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.) Capital authorized I£3,000,000. Issued and fully paid, I£2,250,000 (I£1 stock units). Reserve Fund, I£3,500,000 (92 branches.)

BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11 Leadenhall St., E.C.3). Capital, Authorized £A.5,000,000; issued £A.1,750,000 (Stock in units of £A.1, with Reserve Liability of £A.1 each (£1 Stock Units, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £A.1,750,000. (170 Offices.)

BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, *San Francisco, California, U.S.A.* (27–29 Walbrook, E.C.4 and 29 Davies St., W.1.).—Capital Funds, $632,666,983; Loan Reserves, $118,627,945; Deposits 31/12/59, $10,624,958,182.

BANK OF ATHENS. *See* NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), *Baroda*, India (108 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.)—Capital Authorized Rs. 3,50,00,000; Issued and subscribed Rs. 2,50,00,000; Called up Rs. 1,25,00,000. Reserve Funds, Rs.1,60,06,625; Deposits Rs.80,98,73,521; Dividend, 1959, 14 p.c. (87 Branches in India, 1 in Pakistan and 8 in East Africa.)

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Capital paid up, £500,000 (50,000 Shares, £10 each); Total Reserves, £303,760; Resources, 31/12/59, £17,614,532; Dividends, 1959, £2 per share.

BANK OF N. T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD., *Hamilton*, Bermuda. Established 1858, incorporated 1904. (*London Agents*, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, fully paid, £500,000. Reserves and Undivided Profits, £557,500. Total Resources, £17,200.000

BANK OF ENGLAND. *See* p. 451.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), *Bombay* (17 Moorgate, E.C.2.)—Capital paid up, Rs. 3,00,00,000 (5,00,000 shares Rs. 100., Rs. 50 paid; 1,00,000 shares Rs. 50); Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,10,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, Rs. 1,00,69,17,468; Dividend, 1959, 16 p.c. less Income Tax (57 Branches).

BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, Bank of England; Coutts & Co.).—Capital (Authorized), £3,269,231; (Issued and Fully Paid), £3,261,738. Reserves, £5,037,262; Deposits, £79,263,204; Dividend, 1959, 20 p.c. (139 Branches and Sub-Branches).

BANK OF LONDON AND MONTREAL LTD. (1958), P.O. Box 1262, Nassau, Bahama Islands. Owned jointly by the Bank of London & South America and the Bank of Montreal. Capital (Authorized), £7,000,000; (Paid up), £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., £19,040,654. (22 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1862), 40–66 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—Authorized Capital, £10,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £7,575,000. Reserve, £5,000,000. Deposits, etc., 31/12/59, £178,106,714. Dividend, 1959, 10 p.c. (56 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 9 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.)—Capital, authorized, $75,000,000; fully paid $60,649,513. Rest, $139,628,928; Deposits, 31/10/59, $2,998,208,008; Dividend, 1959, 18½ p.c. (810 Branches and Agencies).

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), Head Office, *Sydney*, N.S.W. (29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, 47 Berkeley Square, W.1 and 14 Kingsway, W.C.2).—Capital, authorized and paid up, £21,950,000; Reserve Fund £14,500,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £21,950,000;

Aggregate Assests on 30/9/59, £617,451,444; Dividend, 1959, 9 p.c. payable in Australian Currency. (1,070 Branches and Agencies in Australia, N.Z., New Guinea, Fiji and London.)

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1861). *Wellington*, N.Z. (1 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4). —Capital, Subscribed and paid up, £6,328,125 —Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of £1 each, fully paid £234,375. D Long term Mortgage Shares of £1 each, fully paid £468,750. Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid; Deposits, 31/3/60, £138,710,340; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1959–60, 8 p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (384 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also Branches in Melbourne, Sydney, in Fiji and at Apia (Bank of Western Samoa).

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax*, N.S.; General Manager's Office, *Toronto* Ontario, Canada (24–26, Walbrook, E.C.4)— Capital Authorized, $50,000,000; Paid-up $27,000,000 ($10 Shares); Reserve Fund, $86,400,000; Total Assets, $1,847,495,943; Deposits, etc., $1,721,044,455; Dividend, 1959, $2.25 per Share. (598 Branches and Sub-Branches in Canada, West Indies, etc.)

BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St., *Edinburgh* (30 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 62 Cornhill, E.C.3; 16/18 Piccadilly, W.1.; 1 Regent St., S.W.1; 332 Oxford St., W.1. and 140 Kensington High St.)— Capital £6,300,000. Reserve Fund and Balance carried forward, £6,532,870. Deposits and Credit Balances, 29/2/60, £181,393,100. (437 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

BANK OF SPAIN (1856), *Madrid*, Spain (36 New Broad St., E.C.2.).—Capital, *Pesetas* 177,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 33,000,000. Prevision Fund, *Pesetas* 18,000,000. Deposits (1959), *Pesetas* 18,387,493,501; Dividend, 1959, *Pesetas* 148·80 per share. (73 Branches and Agencies.)

BANK OF TRINIDAD (GORDON GRANT) LTD. (1959) 10 St. Vincent Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies.—(A Member of the United Dominions Trust Group) Established to take over former banking business of Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd. (1872), as from October 1, 1959. Capital, authorized, $5,000,000; paid up, $240,000.

BANK OF WEST AFRICA, LTD. (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized £6,000,000; Issued and paid up, £4,000,000. Reserve Fund, £2,700,000. Deposits, 31/3/60, £65,744,778; Dividend, 1959–60, 8 p.c. (110 Branches and Agencies.)

BANQUE BELGE LTD. (1934), 4 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.— Capital: Subscribed, £2,000,000; Paid-up, £1,000,000.

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, *Montreal*, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).—Capital (issued), $10,000,000; Reserve, $31,000,000; Assets, more than $660,000,000. (590 Offices in Canada.)

BANQUE BELGO-CONGOLAISE, *Brussels* and *Antwerp* (6 Bishopsgate, E.C.2).

*BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED (1896), *Head Office*, 54 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Chief Foreign Branch*, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; *City Office*, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; *Trustee Dept.*, 37 King William St., E.C.4. — Capital Authorized £30,000,000. 31/12/58: Capital issued (converted into stock) £28,526,617; Reserve Fund, £21,000,000; Deposits (including reserves for contingencies and balance of Profit and Loss), £1,580,339,733; Dividend, 1958: Ord. Stock, 12 p.c.; Staff Stock, 20 p.c. Over 2,200 Branches in England and Wales. *Affiliated Companies*— BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.; BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD.; THE BRITISH LINEN BANK. Barclays Bank Ltd. is closely associated in Canada with the IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA and in Belgium with the BANQUE DE COMMERCE.

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA). Amalgamated with IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, Feb. 1, 1956. *London Representative*, A. Craigie, 116 Cannon St., E.C.4.

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O., 54 Lombard St., E.C.3.— Authorized Capital, £15,000,000; Issued Capital, £12,932,250; Reserve Fund, £10,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/59, £562,015,630; Dividend, 9 p.c. actual on Ordinary Stock. (1,176 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.)

BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1890), 8 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and Liverpool. — Capital, £2,050,000 (fully paid); Reserve, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, £22,080,690.

BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), Waring St., *Belfast* (*Affiliated to the* Midland Bank, Ltd.).— Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000; Paid-up Capital, £800,000 (200,000 Shares of £12 10s., £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, £38,914,499; Dividend, 1959, 13 p.c. less tax. (85 Offices.)

BENSON, ROBERT, LONSDALE & CO., LTD. (1852), Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury Square, E.C.2.

B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & CO. (1858), 54, 55 & 56 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.—Capital, £250,000. Provided half by The Twentsche Bank (London), Ltd. (Authorized and Subscribed Capital, £1,000,100) and half by the Netherlands Trading Society (London), Ltd. (Authorized and paid-up Capital, £220,100). Loans, Deposits, etc., 31/3/60, £25,061,065.

WM. BRANDT'S SONS & CO. LTD. (1805), 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—Capital Authorized, £2,000,000; Issued and Fully Paid, £1,250,000.

BRITISH AND FRENCH BANK LTD., Imrie House, 33–6 King William St., E.C.4. Capital authorized and fully paid, £1,000,000. Affiliate of the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie–Paris.

BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 6 Broad St. Place, E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £250,000; 2,500,000 Shares of 2s. each fully paid.

BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST (1889), 7 King William St., E.C.4.—Capital (Authorized, £2,500,000), issued and fully-paid, £2,000,000 (£1 shares); 31/3/60: Revenue Reserves, £2,373,251; Deposits, £88,211,037; Dividend, 1959–60, 15 p.c., less tax.

BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38 St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* 2 (38 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 198 Piccadilly, W.1). *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank Ltd.—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid, Reserve Funds, £2,750,000; Deposits, 30/9/59, £88,624,604; Dividend, 1959, 20 p.c. (206 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

BRITISH MUTUAL BANK, LTD. (1857). Amalgamated with Martins Bank, Ltd., January 26, 1951.

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. 16 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—In voluntary liquidation. (Current Banking business transferred to Glyn, Mills & Co.).

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. LTD. (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C.2.

BUNGE & CO., LIMITED (1905), Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Capital subscribed and paid

up £1,000,000; General Reserve, 31/12/59, £1,500,000; Carry Forward, £596,782.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (2 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital Authorized, $100,000,000; Paid up $54,000,000. Reserve Fund $119,736,489; Total Assets, 31/10/59, $2,976,219,938; Dividend 1959, 18 p.c. (Over 850 Branches in Canada and elsewhere.)

CATER RYDER & CO. LTD. (1960), 38 Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Capital authorized, £5,000,000; issued and fully paid, £4,405,000. Reserve Fund, £1,275,000. Deposits, etc., 31/5/60, £1,745,968. Dividend 1959–60, 10 p.c.

CENTRAL BANK OF CEYLON (1950), 85 York Street, Colombo. (*London Correspondents*, The Bank of England). Capital, Rs. 15,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/60, Rs. 174,195,046.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), *Bombay*. Authorized capital, Rs.6,30,00,000 (Shares of Rs.50). Paid-up capital, Rs.3,15,00,000 (Shares of Rs.25 each fully paid). Reserve Fund and Other Reserves, Rs. 4,06,58,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, Rs.1,80,63,64,000; Dividend paid 12.04 p.c. subject to Income Tax. (300 Branches, etc.)

CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY. *See* HANOVER BANK.

CHARTERED BANK (1853), 38 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£1 Stock Units, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/59 £243,264,744; Dividend, 1959, 15 p.c. (84 Branches and Agencies.)

THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, *New York, U.S.A.* (6 Lombard St., E.C.3, and 46 Berkeley Square, W.1.).—Capital, $164,587,500; 30/6/59, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $479,478,104; Deposits, 30/6/59, $7,134,234,194. Divided to shareholders 1958, $2.40 per share.

CLIVE DISCOUNT COMPANY, LTD. (1946), 1 Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.3.—Capital, £1,700,000 (fully paid).

CLYDESDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (1838), St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow* C.1 (*Aberdeen*, Chief Office, 5 Castle St.). Chief London Office, 30 Lombard St., E.C.3. *Affiliated to* Midland Bank, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, £8,610,000; Paid-up Capital, £2,441,000; Reserve Fund, £3,700,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, £183,307,283. (340 Branches in Scotland, 3 in Cumberland and 4 in London.)

COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1866), Collins St., *Melbourne* (12 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Paid-up Capital, £6,223,218 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 10s. Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Funds, £3,610,000; Deposits, 30/6/60, £239,504,012; Dividend, 1959–60 4 p.c. on Pref. stock units in Australian currency, 10 p.c. on Ordinary stock units in Australian currency. (782 Branches and Agencies.)

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEAR EAST, LTD. (1922), Bankside House, 107–112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and Midland Bank, Ltd. Capital Authorized, Subscribed and fully paid up, £200,000; Reserve Fund, £70,000. Deposits, 31/12/58, £1,553,303.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD., *see* NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), 343 George St., *Sydney*, N.S.W. (27–32 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Authorized Capital, £20,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £6,600,000; Deposits, 30/6/59, £186,983,796; Dividend, 1958–59, 9 p.c. (461 Branches in Australia.)

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA, *Sydney*, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2 and Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.) Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Deposits, etc., 30/6/59, £A764,816,972; Reserve Fund, £A10,326,385. (Over 6,500 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)

COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1953), *Sydney*, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2; Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. 30/6/59; Deposits, etc., £A296,945,848; Reserve Fund, £A3,295,855. (Over 600 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14 Rue Bergère, *Paris* (8–13 King William St., E.C.4) (Bank nationalized in 1946).—Capital, 30/4/60, *New Francs* 60,000,000 (shares *New Francs* 100 nominal); Reserve Fund, *New Francs* 10,000,000; Deposits, *New Francs* 3,561,936,598.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD. (1872), 1 Balloon St., *Manchester* (and 99 Leman St., E.1).—Capital paid up £30,478,908; Deposits, 9/1/60, £155,095,793; Reserves and Insurance Fund, £27,711,615. Share Interest at 5 p.c. (23 Branches.)

COPLEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), Ludgate House, 107–111 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, £1,000,000; paid up, £380,000.

*COUTTS & CO. (1692), 440 Strand, W.C.2; 32 Lombard St., E.C.3; 1 Park Lane, W.1; 16 Cavendish Square, W.1.; Chelsea House, 25 Lowndes Street, S.W.1.; and 108 Park Lane, W.1.—Capital issued and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, £56,739,349. (*A subsidiary of* National Provincial Bank, Ltd.)

CREDIT FONCIER D'ALGERIE ET DE TUNISIE, *Algiers* (62 Bishopsgate, E.C.2). Capital, *New Frs.* 11,475,000.

CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66 Rue de la Victoire, *Paris* (96 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, *New Frs.* 50,000,000 in 1,000,000 Shares of *New Frs.* 50 fully paid. Reserve Fund, *New Frs.* 24,500,000; Deposits and other creditors, 31/12/59, *New Frs.* 1,213,597,106.

CREDIT LYONNAIS (1869), 18 Rue de la République, *Lyons*, France (40 Lombard St., E.C.3.; West End Office, 25–27 Charles II St., Haymarket, S.W.1).—Capital, *New Frs.* 120,000,000; Reserve Fund, *New Frs.* 25,000,000.

*DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1829), 17 Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (75 Cornhill, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital £10,560,428; Paid-up Capital £6,000,000 in shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserves, £4,750,000; Deposits 30/6/60, £260,087,243; Dividends, 1959, Interim 8½ p.c. on £3,980,530; 7½ p.c. final on £6,000,000; 7½ p.c. interim (2/8/60). (554 Branches).

DOMINION BANK, *see* TORONTO-DOMINION BANK.

EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C.3 (Wholly-owned subsidiary of The Chartered Bank).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, £46,811,780; Dividend, 1959, 8s. a share. (19 Branches.)

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1893), 5 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, Paid up, £5,000,000 (£1 shares fully paid); Gen. Reserve, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/59, £125,880,714; Dividend, 1958–59, 9 p.c.

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK (1812), 55 Wall St., *New York* 15, U.S.A. (117 Old Broad St., E.C.2 and 17 Bruton St., Berkeley Sq., W.1). Capital, $240,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, $7,103,582,539; Surplus and Undivided Profits, $489,610,158. (85 Branches in New York, 83 Abroad.)

FLEMING (ROBERT) & CO., LTD. (1932). 8 Crosby Square, E.C.3.

ANTONY GIBBS & SONS, LTD. (1808), 22 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

GILLETT BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 52 Cornhill, E.C.3. Capital, £1,500,000; Reserve and Share Premium, £750,000; Deposits, 31/12/60, £73,630,000. Dividend, 1959–60, 12½ p.c.

*‡GLYN, MILLS & CO. (1753), incorporating CHILD & CO. and HOLT & CO., 67 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Child's Branch*, 1 Fleet St., E.C.4; *Holt's Branch*, Kirkland House, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Capital, £1,500,000 (Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,300,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, £70,663,729.

GORDON GRANT & CO. LTD (1872), *see* BANK OF TRINIDAD.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1839). *See* MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY.

GUINNESS, MAHON & CO. (1836), 53 Cornhill, E.C.3.

GUINNESS AND MAHON (1942), 17 College Green, *Dublin* (affiliated to Guinness Mahon & Co., London).

HAMBROS BANK, LTD. (1839). *Head Office*, 41 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; *West End Office*, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1; *Holborn Office*, 1 Charterhouse St., E.C.1.—Authorized Capital, £7,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £4,000,000; Reserve, £5,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/60, £73,268,171; Dividend, 1959–60, 22½ p.c. on £10 and £1 fully paid shares; 6 p.c. on "A" shares.

HANOVER BANK, *New York, U.S.A.* (7 Princes St., E.C.2 and 10 Mount Street, W.1)—Capital, $40,000,000; Surplus, $100,000,000; Undivided Profits, 31/12/59, $37,037,148; Deposits, 31/12/59, $1,586,959,072.

HARRODS, LTD. (1889), 87 Brompton Rd., S.W.1.

HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD. (1800), 4 Throgmorton Street, E.C.2.—Capital Authorized £430,000. Issued, £426,500; Shares, £1 fully paid (300,000 Preference, 126,500 Ordinary).

HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£4 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £740,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, £27,912,938; Dividend, 1959–60, 16 p.c. (Over 100 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

(PHILIP) HILL, HIGGINSON, ERLANGERS LIMITED (1907), 34, Moorgate, E.C.2.

C. HOARE & CO. (1673), 37 Fleet St., E.C.4, and Aldford House, Park Lane, W.1.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, 5/7/60, £11,329,241.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1864), *Hong Kong* (9 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.)—Capital, authorized $HK100,000,000; Issued and fully paid $HK79,007,750 ($125 Shares); Reserve Funds, £10,949,165; Deposits, etc., 31/12/59, $HK2,857,756,784.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank Ltd.).—Capital $11,200,000 ($10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $26,800,000. (276 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), *New York Office*, 55 Wall St., *New York*, 15, U.S.A. (117 Old Broad St., E.C.2) (owned by First National City Bank of New York).—Capital, $3,500,000; Reserves and Undivided Profits, 31/12/59, $6,355,111.

IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), 64 Coleman Street, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, £8,526,658; Dividend, 1960, 4 p.c.

ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD. (1865), *Douglas*, I. of M. (*London Agents*, Westminster Bank, Ltd.). —Capital, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each — £3 6*s*. 8*d*. paid up, £100,000; and £100,000 Stock. Reserve Fund, £340,000: Deposits, 31/12/59, £8,630,684. Dividend, 1959, 17½ p.c. on paid up capital. (10 Branches.)

S. JAPHET & CO., LTD. (1880), 30 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.—Capital, authorized, £1,500,000; paid up, £1,300,000.

JESSEL, TOYNBEE & CO., LTD. (1922), 1 Grocers' Hall Garden, Princes Street, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £1,500,000; paid up, £1,150,000.

A. KEYSER & CO., LTD. (Estd. 1868, Incorporated 1946), 31 Throgmorton St., E.C.2.

KING AND SHAXSON, LTD. (1866), 24 Birchin Lane, E.C.3. Capital authorized £1,500,000; issued and fully paid £1,250,000; Reserve Fund, £500,000.

KLEINWORT, SONS & CO., LTD. (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; and at *Liverpool*.

LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1877), 11 Old Broad St., E.C.2. Capital authorized, £3,375,000; paid up, £2,700,000.

*‡LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED (1865), *Head Office*, 71 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Branches Stock Office*, 111 Old Broad Street, E.C.2; *Overseas Department*, 6 Eastcheap, E.C.3; *Eastern Department*, 34 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Executor and Trustee Department*, 34 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Principal London Offices*:—City Office, 72 Lombard St., E.C.3; 39 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; 6 Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Cox's & King's Branch); 16 St. James's St., S.W.1; Law Courts, 222 Strand, W.C.2.—Capital authorized, £74,000,000; issued £34,809,506; Reserve Fund, £24,950,000; Current, Deposit and Other Accounts, 30/6/60, £1,352,469,581; Dividend 1959, interim 5 p.c.; final 7 p.c. Over 1,800 Offices. Owns (*inter alia*) all capital of LLOYDS BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD., the entire capital stock of LLOYDS BANK (FOREIGN) LTD., and is associated with the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD., the BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (which in turn owns 50 p.c. of the capital of the BANK OF LONDON & MONTREAL LTD.), THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LTD., and BANK OF WEST AFRICA LTD. Also owns 50 p.c. of the capital of LLOYDS & SCOTTISH FINANCE LTD., and is associated with BOWMAKER LTD.

LLOYDS BANK (FOREIGN) LIMITED (1911), 10 Moorgate, E.C.2; 71 Haymarket, S.W.1; 43 Boulevard des Capucines, *Paris*.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid). (11 Branches.) (Wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds Bank Ltd.)

*MARTINS BANK, LTD. (1831), 4 Water St., Liverpool 2 (68 Lombard St., E.C.3.).—Capital paid up, £9,893,298 (39,573,192 shares of 5*s*. each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £6,819,106; Deposits, 30/6/60, £352,597,534; Dividend, 1959, 16 p.c. (Over 600 Branches.)

MERCANTILE BANK, LTD. (1892), 15 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Issued Capital, £2,940,000 (2,940,000 Ordinary Shares, £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,200,000; Deposits, £64,882,480. Share capital acquired in 1959 by Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. (36 Branches and Agencies).

*MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), *Head Office*, Poultry, E.C.2; *Principal City Branches*, Poultry and Princes St., E.C.2; 5 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Overseas Branch*, 122 Old Broad St., E.C.2. —Authorized Capital, £45,200,000; Issued Capital, £24,166,969 (24,166,969 Shares of £1 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £18,475,173; Deposits, 31/12/59, £1,699,471,866; Dividend, 1959, 17 p.c. (2,250 offices in England and Wales.) *Affiliations*: BELFAST BANKING CO. LTD., CLYDESDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK,

LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS), LTD.; BELFAST BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.; FORWARD TRUST LTD.

MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD. (1909), *Head Office*, 6 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. *Affiliated to the* Midland Bank, Ltd. Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £250,000 (200,000 Shares of £5, £1 5s. paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000. (35 offices.)

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LTD. (1853), 114 Old Broad St., E.C.2

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, Bank of Montreal). — Capital, $2,000,000 ($10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, $243,809,618. (46 Branches in Montreal and District.)

MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED (1838), 23 Great Winchester St., E.C.2; Private limited Coy. (1934).—Authorized Capital, £2,500,000; Issued and fully paid £1,750,000.

MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1839), 140 Broadway and 23 Wall Street, *New York*, U.S.A. (33 Lombard Street, E.C.3.). —Capital, $188,500,000 (7,540,000 shares—$25 par); Surplus Fund, $236,500,000; Undivided Profits Account, 30/6/60, $106,613,273; Deposits, 30/6/60, $3,403,576,610; Dividend, 20 p.c.

MOSCOW NARODNY BANK, LIMITED, 4 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital authorized and issued fully paid, £525,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, £51,907,122.

MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, *Cork*, Eire (*London Agents*, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.)—Capital authorized, £7,500,000 (3,000,000 Shares of £2 10s. each); paid up, £1,550,000 (1,550,000 Shares, £1 each); Reserve Fund £1,300,000; Deposits 31/12/59, £83,751,450; Dividend 1959, Interim 6 p.c. on paid-up Capital £750,000 and Final, 7 p.c. on increased paid up Capital £1,550,000, both free of Tax (Branches and Sub-Branches throughout Ireland).

*NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835), 13–17 Old Broad St., E.C.2, and 34–35 College Green, Dublin.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, £100,257,738; Dividend, 1959, 16 p.c. (257 Branches and Sub-Branches in England, Wales and Ireland.)

NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD., THE (1858), Collins St., *Melbourne* (6–8 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2).—Capital paid up £10,089,037; Reserve Fund, £7,500,000; Deposits, 30/9/59, £292,496,936. (The figures are stated in *Australian Currency*.) Dividend, 1959, 9 p.c. (879 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)

NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE (1953), *Athens*, Greece (6 Old Jewry, E.C.2.). A merger of the National Bank of Greece (established 1841) and the Bank of Athens (established 1893). Capital, *Dr.* 581,407,680 in 404,880 shares of *Dr.* 1,436 each. Reserves, *Dr.* 28,023,851; Deposits, *Dr.* 9,910,967,883. Dividend (1959), *Dr.* 80 per share.

NATIONAL BANK OF MALTA (*Incorporating* ANGLO-MALTESE BANK and BANK OF MALTA) Exchange Buildings, Valletta, Malta. With which is affiliated Sciclunas Bank, Malta. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000; Paid-up Capital £1,027,610. (Branches in important centres of Malta and Gozo).

NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital (Authorized, £6,000,000), Issued and fully-paid, £3,500,000; Reserve Fund, £2,350,000; Deposits, £70,043,036; Dividend, 1959–60, 9 p.c. on capital £3,000,000; 5 p.c. on capital £3,500,000. (165 Branches and Agencies.)

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED (1959), formed as a result of merger between The Commercial Bank of Scotland Limited (1810) and The National Bank of Scotland Limited (1825), 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.—Capital Authorized, £7,500,000; Issued and Fully Paid, £6,483,333; Reserve Funds, £6,900,000; Deposits, £236,192,375.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £5,000,000— Paid-up Capital, £4,470,731; Reserves, £3,209,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, £246,374,242; Dividend, 1959, "A" Stock, 10 p.c.; "B" Stock, 12½ p.c. plus 2½ p.c. bonus.

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED, 26 Bishopsgate E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £4,562,400 (6,083,200 Shares of 15s. each); issued and paid up, £3,421,875 (4,562,500 Shares of 15s. each); Reserve Funds, £3,000,000; Deposits 31/12/59, £152,634,900. Dividend 1959, 12½ p.c. (106 Branches).

*NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833), *Head Office*, 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £60,000,000; Issued Capital, £21,026,324; Reserve Funds, £14,216,270; Deposits, 31/12/59, £922,636,893; Dividend, 1959, Interim 10 p.c. on £10,513,162; Final 7 p.c. on £21,026,324. (Over 1,500 Branches and Agencies in England and Wales) (*Affiliated Bank*, Coutts & Co.).

NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. (1951) *Pretoria* (37 Lombard Street, E.C.3).—Capital Authorized, £SA3,500,000; Capital issued and paid up; £SA2,500,000; Reserves, £SA1,350,000. Deposits, 30/9/59, £SA40,458,305. Acquired from Nederlandsche Bank voor Zuid-Africa N.V., Amsterdam (1888) their business in the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom. (82 Branches and Agencies.)

NORTHERN BANK, LTD. (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 72 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital paid up, £700,000; Reserve Funds, £860,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, £52,347,439; Dividend, 1959, A shares 16 p.c., B shares, 8 p.c. (174 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

OTTOMAN BANK (1863), Bankalar Caddesi, Galata, *Istanbul*, Turkey (18/22 Abchurch Lane E.C.4). —Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid), Statutory Reserve, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/59, £83,931,840. (Branches in Turkey, Cyprus, Sudan, Iraq, Jordan, Qatar, Morocco, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, S. Rhodesia, France and Switzerland.).

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900) (BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA), 221 St. James St. West, *Montreal* (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank Ltd.).—Capital $5,000,000 ($10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,000,000; Deposits, 31/10/58, $310,309,688: Regular dividend, 1958. 8·0 p.c.; Special, 2·0 p.c. (166 Branches and 186 Agencies.)

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND LTD. (1825). 5 College St. Dublin (*London Agents*, Barclays Bank, Ltd.)—Capital, £4,080,000, 500,000 Shares of £8 each, £1 paid; 40,000 Shares of £2 each, £1 paid; Reserve Fund, £660,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, £44,979,260; Dividend, 1959, 16 p.c. (119 Branches and sub-Branches.)

GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO. (1892), 7 Birchin Lane, E.C.3.

RALLI BROTHERS, LIMITED, 25 Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £4,720,000; Issued

and paid up, £3,720,000; Capital Reserve, £2,242,690; Revenue Reserve, £2,285,902.

RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900). 111 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £88,666; Deposits, 31/3/60, £2,519,019.

RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1934). *Wellington, N.Z. Agencies at Christchurch and Auckland, N.Z.* (*London Agents, Bank of England*). *Owned by the New Zealand Government.*—Reserve Fund, £NZ1,500,000; Total Assets 31/3/60, £NZ172,400,586.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1804), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (6 Lothbury, E.C.2, and 2 Cockspur St., S.W.1). —Capital, $100,000,000 ($10 Shares); Paid-up, $60,480,948; Rest Account, $105,020,000; Undivided Profits, $521,496; Assets, over $4,000,000,000; Deposits, 30/11/59, $3,777,620,441; Dividend, 1959, $2·02½ per share plus extra distribution of 30 cents per share. (971 Branches.)

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (3 Bishopsgate, E.C.2).—Capital, £5,950,000 (£1 units fully paid); Reserve Fund, £5,900,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, £137,168,072; Dividend, 1958, 17 p.c. (234 Branches and Sub-Branches in Scotland and 7 offices in London). *Associate Banks*, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., and Glyn, Mills & Co.

SALE & CO., (1908), Northgate House, Moorgate, E.C.2.

M. SAMUEL & CO., LTD. (1831), Shell House, 55 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, subscribed and paid up, £2,000,000 (1,220,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each and 780,000 5 p.c. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each).

DAVID SASSOON AND CO., LIMITED (1860), 11/12 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, issued and paid up, £500,000.

E. D. SASSOON BANKING CO., LIMITED (1950) Nassau, N.P., Bahamas (37 Upper Brook Street, Park Lane, W.1).—Capital authorized and issued, £1,000,000; paid up, £500,000.

J. HENRY SCHRODER & CO. LTD. (1804), 145 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.—Capital: Authorized, £2,650,000; issued and paid up, £2,646,000.

SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864). Incorporated with WARBURG & COMPANY, LTD. on May 20, 1957.

SMITH ST. AUBYN & CO. LTD. (1891), 65 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital authorized, £2,000,000; issued & fully paid, £1,410,000. Reserves, £575,000. Deposits, etc, 31/3/60, £2,370,851. Dividend, 1959–60, 17½ p.c.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29 Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (105 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Subscribed Capital authorized, issued and paid up, *New Francs* 100,000,000. Reserve Funds, *New Francs* 20,000,000. (Over 1,400 Branches).

SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (1920), *Pretoria*, Transvaal (*London Agents*, Bank of England).—Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £4,189,289; Deposits, 31/3/60, £99,180,307; Dividend, 1959–60, 10 p.c. (8 Branches.)

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., THE (1862), 10 Clements Lane, and 77 King William St., E.C.4, 63 London Wall, E.C.2, 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2 and Suffolk House, Park Lane.—Authorized Capital, £17,000,000; Subscribed and Paid-up Capital, £11,000,000; Reserve Fund, £10,440,000; Deposits, 31/3/59, £333,101,987; Dividend, 1958–59, 14 p.c. (Over 800 Branches and Agencies in Africa.)

STATE BANK OF INDIA (1955), *Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi* (25, Old Broad St., E.C.2). —Capital, Authorized, Rs. 20,00,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 7,20,00,000. (890 Branches and Sub-Offices throughout India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon).

GEORGE STEUART & CO. LTD., *Colombo*, Ceylon (*London Correspondents*, Coutts & Co.).

JOHN STUART & CO., LTD. (1832), *Manchester* (*London Agents*, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £35,200; Issued, £32,700 Preference; £2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), *Basle* (99 Gresham Street, E.C.2; 11C Regent Street, S.W.1.)— Capital and Reserves. *Swiss Francs* 203,000,000; Dividend, 1959, 9 p.c. (47 Branches, etc.)

B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).

TORONTO-DOMINION BANK, *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (an amalgamation of The Bank of Toronto (1856) and the Dominion Bank (1871)) (3 King William Street, E.C.4 and 103 Mount Street, W.1).—Capital (paid-up), $24,000,000; Reserve Fund, $57,600,000; Undivided Profits, $1,600,344; Deposits, 31/10/59, $1,678,043,773; Dividend, 47½ cents quarterly. (547 Branches in Canada.)

ULLMANN & CO. (1932), 85 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.

ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), *Head Office*, Waring St., *Belfast*. (*Affiliated to* Westminster Bank Ltd.).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,750,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, £57,045,015; Dividend, 1959, 20 p.c. (111 Offices and 82 Sub-Offices.)

UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830). Amalgamated with BANK OF SCOTLAND on March 1, 1955.

UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD, (1885), 39 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital Issued. £6,652,800; in units of £1 each fully paid; Reserves and carry forward, £3,824,508; Deposits, other liabilities and reserve for contingencies, £290,770,768; Dividend, 1958, 12½ p.c.

UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD., 2 India Exchange Place, *Calcutta*.—Capital, Rs.2,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs.100, Rs.50 paid). Reserve Fund, Rs.1,75,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/59, Rs.96,67,88,432. (133 Branches.)

WARBURG (S. G.) & COMPANY, LIMITED (Incorporating Seligman Brothers), 9–13 King William St., E.C.4.

*WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1836). *Head Office*, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2; *Trustee Department Chief Office*, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2; *Lombard Street Office*, 21 Lombard Street, E.C.3; *Threadneedle Street Office*, 52 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2; *Overseas Branch*, 53 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Capital, Authorized: £33,000,000; (£3,000,000 "A" Shares of £1 each; 30,000,000 "B" Shares of £1 each); Issued, 2,249,167 "A" Shares of £1 each F.P., converted into "A" Stock; 21,212,970 "B" Shares of £1 each F.P.) Reserve Fund, £14,583,874; Deposits, 31/12/59, £979,586,008; Dividend, 1959, 2s. 5d. per share for the year on "B" Shares; 12½ p.c. "A" Stock. (Over 1,200 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.) *Affiliated Banks*, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (*q.v.*).

WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD. (1913), 53 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

*WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1771), *Head Office*, Mosley St., *Manchester* (20 Birchin Lane, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital, £10,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £2,500,000 in shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserve Fund, £2,500,000. (235 Branches.)

YORKSHIRE BANK LIMITED (1911), 56–58 Cheapside, E.C.2 (2 Infirmary Street, *Leeds*). Capital, £2,750,000 (Capital paid up 2,250,000, £1 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,250,000; Deposits, 30/6/60, £102,136,393. (152 Branches.)

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The amount, including accrued interest, remaining to the credit of investors in National Savings Certificates on March 31, 1960, was approximately £2,585,800,000. In 1959–60, £244,300,000 was subscribed and £177,800,000 (excluding interest) was repaid.

Note.—Certificates may be bought in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 15*s.* units.

TERMS AND INTEREST

Issue and Maximum Holding	Unit Cost	Value after		Interest per unit
	s. d.	Years	*s. d.*	
1st (1916–22) (500) ..	15 6	10	26 0	After 10 years, 1*d.* per completed month.*
2nd (1922–23) (500)	16 0	10	26 0	
3rd (1923–32) Conversion (1932) (500)	16 0	22	33 0	
4th (1932–33) (500) .	16 0	20	29 0	After 20 years, 2½*d.* per completed month.*
5th (1933–35) (500) .	16 0	21	29 0	After 12 years, 4*d.* per 6 months; after 21 years, 2½*d.* per 3 months.*
6th (1935–39) (500) .	15 0	22	27 0	After 10th year, 3½*d.* per completed 6 months; after 22 years, 3*d.* per 3 months.*
7th (1937–47) (500) .	15 0	10	20 6	After 10 yrs., bonus of 6*d.* and 3½*d.* per 6 months†
		22	27 6	
£1 (1943–47) (250) .	20 0	10	23 0	1*d.* per completed 3 months.†
		22	27 0	
8th (1947–51) (1,000)	10 0	10	13 0	After 1 yr., 2*d.* added; during 2nd and 3rd yrs., 1*d.* per 4 months; thereafter 1*d.* per 3 months; After 10 yrs., 1½*d.* added per 3 months.‡
		20	18 0	
9th (1951–56) (1,400)	15 0	10	20 3	After 1 yr., 3*d.* added; during 2nd year, ½*d.* per 2 months, 3rd–7th year, 1*d.* per 2 months; thereafter 1½*d.* per 2 months. After 10 yrs. 3*d.* per 4 months; 6*d.* bonus at end of 17th year. §
		17	26 0	
10th (1956–) (1,200)	15 0	7	20 0	After 1 yr., 4*d.* added; during 2nd year, 1*d.* per 3 months; during 3rd year, 1½*d.* per 3 months; 4th and 5th years, 2*d.* per 3 months; 6th and 7th years, 3*d.* per 3 months; after 7th year, extra 6*d.* added.

May be held from date of issue;* until further notice; † 22 years; ‡ 20 years, § 17 years.

SAVINGS BANKS

Post Office Savings Banks.—On Dec. 31, 1959, there were approximately 22,941,000 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Bank*, with the sum of £1,678,976,000 due to depositors. On December 31, 1959, Government Stock and Bonds to the amount of £933,089,000 stood to the credit of holders in the Post Office Savings Bank Section of the Post Office Register. Interest on Post Office Savings Bank deposits is allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum. A depositor may have more than one account but may not deposit more than a total of £5,000 in all accounts in his name.

In 1958 the *Average Amount due to each Depositor* in Active Accounts was £73 11*s.* 6*d.*

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

Trustee Savings Banks were started in the early years of the 19th century by public-spirited men who recognized the importance of individual thrift to the well-being of the community.

On Nov. 20, 1958 there were 8,919,148 active accounts in the Trustee Savings Banks. The total assets of the Banks amounted to £1,426,489,493 which comprised £1,239,114,219 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments, £166,182,017 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £21,192,757 representing the accumulated surplus of the individual Trustee Savings Banks throughout the country. Information about these Banks and their offices, numbering 1,335 (principal and subordinate) in November, 1959, can be obtained from the *Trustee Savings Bank Association*, 22 Manchester Square, W.1. —*Chairman*, Sir Kenneth Stewart, Bt., G.B.E.; *Secretary*, R. T. H. Scott, M.B.E.

PREMIUM SAVINGS BONDS

A scheme to attract further savings in the United Kingdom was launched by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on November 1, 1956. £1 Premium Savings Bonds are sold by Post Offices, Banks and Trustee Savings Banks up to a maximum value of £500 to individuals. They may not be held by institutions. Group schemes for the purchase of bonds in industrial organizations are promoted by the National Savings Committee. Premium Bonds bear no interest but after six months are included monthly in a draw for money prizes of £1,000, £500, £250, £100, £50 and £25. Numbers are selected by an electronic random number indicator ("Ernie"), winning numbers being published in the press. In the first five months of currency, £66,633,850 was invested by the public. Total investment rose to £303,000,000 by the end of May, 1960. Repayments over the same period totalled £42,000,000.

Prizes.—By June 1, 1960, 541,243 prizes worth £22,720,200 had been paid out. Prizes of £1,000, 2,255; of £500, 4,510; of £250, 9,020; of £100, 22,550; £50, 45,100 and of £25, 457,808, £850,825 was available for distribution as prizes on June 1, 1960.

Series "B".—Brief details of Series "B" Premium Savings Bonds (available from August, 1960) are: Maximum holding, 800 units (£800); waiting period, 3 clear months; Increased number of prizes ranging from £5,000 to £25; Series "B" Bonds eligible for inclusion in one draw following date of death of holder. Terms of Series "B" Bonds apply to Series "A" Bonds as from Nov. 1, 1960.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of Commonwealth companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked (O) in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letter (I).

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended December 31, 1959.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 16½%, of which about 5½% is expended on commission and 11% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policy holder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is before deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

VALUATIONS.—The last columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, the most used being known as the A. 1924-29. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater The lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation. The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply in the case of an office which has adopted a Bonus Reserve Valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 2s.

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident (including Motor) and miscellaneous business, and if a strong company be selected it will probably be found to the advantage of an insurer that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies, previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, etc., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

NOTE.—As Insurance is highly technical, particularly where business risks are involved, the advice and assistance of a qualified Insurance Broker can be utilized with considerable advantage.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	Annual Accounts: Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Prems.	Rate of Interest Earned	Valuation: Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£
1824	P O	Alliance	40,929,398	3,270,064	10·61	5 1 7	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1808	P O	Atlas	39,718,437	4,249,778	13·0	5 19 4	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 2¼
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	450,433,108	50,183,743	14·54	5 7 10	A. 1924–29 / A. 1949–52	2, 2½, 2¼, & 4
1925	P	Avon*	460,952	110,614	12·41	5 14 5	A. 1924–29	2½
1883	P O	Beacon	11,001,737	1,440,767	17·52	4 17 1	A. 1949–52	2½
1839	P I O	Blackburn (Ord.)	2,057,214	257,289	15·0	3 19 8 (N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1866	P I O	Britannic (Ord.)	41,987,143	4,756,566	12·94	4 5 6 (N)	A. 1949–52	2½
1920	P O	British National	827,825	94,274	38·0	5 10 10	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1805	P O	Caledonian	17,677,866	1,367,710	18·4	6 9 1	A. 1924–29	2½ & 2¾
1847	M	Canada Life (C)	232,102,474	21,571,623	—	5 2 8	Om(5) Am(5) C.S.O. & A.1924–29	1¾–3½
1862	M I	City of Glasgow	1,057,397	148,669	10·9	4 1 10 (N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1824	P	Clerical, Medical & Gen.	35,545,497	3,176,532	16·9	6 15 10	A. 1924–29.	2½
1373	M O	Colonial Mutual (C) £A.	151,487,227	22,431,582	17·46	5 10 10	A. 1924–29 & A. 1949–52 Ult.	2½ & 3
1861	P O	Commercial Union†	65,471,585	5,987,823	10·1	4 4 8(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3
1871	P	Confederation (C)	134,948,419	14,330,322	—	4 19 8(N)	Om(5)Am(5) C.S.O.	2½, 2¾ & 3
1867	P O	Co-operative (Ord.)	80,347,614	10,500,807	13·15	4 5 9(N)	A. 1949–52 Ult.	2½
1900	P	Crown Life	102,537,243	15,156,591	—	—	Hm, Am(5)	3 & 3½
1899	P O	Crusader	8,093,029	1,453,022	23·48	5 11 7	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 3
1904	P O	Eagle Star*	131,769,169	16,377,670	9·08	4 6 4(N)	A. 1924–29	2½
1887	P O	Ecclesiastical*	1,219,631	69,498	7·46	4 9 1(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1901	P O	Economic	980,923	146,042	8·55	3 16 4(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1762	M	Equitable	35,071,504	2,782,242	7·0	5 19 8	A. 1924–29 Lgt.	3½ Bonus Reserve.
1844	P	Equity & Law	67,912,872	7,208,208	15·7	7 5 4	A. 1949–52 Ult.	2
1925	M	Federation Mutual	340,242	54,940	6·84	5 3 2	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2
1832	M	Friends Prov. & Cent.*	76,507,888	6,970,694	14·11	6 2 5	A. 1924–29 Ult*	2½
1837	P	General	21,842,605	3,204,014	14·41	5 16 0	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1848	P	Gresham	27,403,552	4,022,770	22·17	5 0 10	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 2¾
1821	P O	Guardian	51,725,184	4,938,592	15·21	6 8 1	A. 1949–52 Ult.	2½ & 2¾
1932	P O	Ideal	1,130,214	136,898	16·07	4 12 4	A. 1924–29	3
1897	P	Imperial Life of Can.(C)	78,521,826	11,329,596	28·0	4 19 5(N)	Hm, Am(5)	2½–3½
1939	P I	Irish Life	15,089,583	2,048,769	12·6	4 16 2	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 3
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock	22,014,220	2,387,347	16·26	4 9 5(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1836	P O	Legal & General	369,041,155	46,510,676	12·29	5 3 10(N)	A. 1924–29	2½ & 2¾
1890	P O	Licenses & General	3,194,195	549,396	10·6	5 18 4	A. 1924–29	2½ & 3
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	12,238,085	1,458,490	18·1	5 13 6	A. 1924–29	2½
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	32,284,292	2,257,391	11·04	5 13 1	A. 1949–52	2½
1843	M I	L'pool Victoria Friendly	31,360,280	3,792,185	13·88	4 10 0	A. 1924–29	3 Bonus Reserve
1869	P I O	London & Manch. (Ord.)	33,410,251	3,379,578	15·47	6 3 8	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1720	P O	London Assurance	30,222,889	2,804,970	14·8	6 1 1	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1806	M	London Life	46,381,038	3,547,086	7·23	6 1 2	A. 1949–52	3 & 3½ B. Reserve
1887	P	Manufacturers Life (C)	302,582,631	39,569,985	21·86	5 11 0	Am(5) C.S.O. etc.	2½, 3 & 3½
1852	M	Marine & General	9,617,489	1,182,351	20·4	6 4 4	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1884	M	Medl. Sickness An. & Life	5,885,125	584,766	14·07	4 8 9	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1898	P O	Midland Employers*	6,092,366	928,841	10·31	5 10 0	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1934	P O	Migdal†*	34,278	13,874	82·0	4 2 7	A. 1924–29	3
1886	P I	Mutual Life & Citizens	129,080,654	16,901,772	15·44	5 5 9	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1890	M	Natl. & Local Govt. Offrs.	1,968,038	183,929	6·0	5 13 5	A. 1924–29	2½
1935	P	Natl. Employers Life†	919,235	208,344	33·1	4 6 7(N)	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3 & 3½
1910	M O	Natl. Farmers Union	14,757,105	1,637,298	11·82	5 12 10	A. 1924–29	2½
1830	M	Natl. Mutual	14,765,537	1,444,580	17·3	5 19 6	A. 1949–52 Ult.	3½ Bonus Reserve
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austr.(C)*	174,663,136	21,581,472	10·7	5 8 3	A. 1924–29 / A. 1949–52	2½–4½
1835	M	National Provident	36,121,024	3,638,712	16·14	7 2 10	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1925	P I	New Ireland (Ord.)	8,135,562	1,137,240	14·7	5 15 2	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3 & 3½
1823	P O	North Brit. & Merc.	75,273,294	7,538,758	12·4	5 9 7	A. 1949–52	2½
1836	P O	Northern	44,478,367	7,983,463	—	—	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 2¾
1808	M	Norwich Union Life	181,163,085	24,870,089	17·9	5 9 4	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1864	P I O	Pearl	108,000,118	13,992,156	19·8	6 11 0	A. 1949–52 Ult.	2½
1782	P O	Phoenix	46,386,580	2,622,602	12·68	5 14 2	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued*

Estab-lished	Class	Name of Office	Annual Accounts: Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Prems.	Rate of Interest Earned	Valuation: Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£
1095	P O	Pilot	629,595	128,112	35·0	5 10 0	A. 1924–29	3
1891	P I	Pioneer (Ord.)*	1,612,274	250,069	40·08	6 5 0	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2 & 2½
1877	P	Prov. Life. Assoc. of Ldn.	22,767,300	2,270,207	24·29	4 18 1	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1840	M	Provident Mutual	27,398,578	3,415,671	17·7	6 1 9	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3½ Bonus Reserve
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord.)	475,371,574	66,178,654	16·34	6 1 7	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1864	P I O	Refuge	77,174,100	8,780,305	13·11	4 2 2	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1911	M I	Reliance Mutual	546,783	183,624	30·4	4 13 8	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1845	P O	Royal*	95,328,729	6,980,234	13·58	5 9 9	A. 1949–52	2½ & 2½
1720	P O	Royal Exchange	31,813,203	3,602,292	18·0	6 5 8	A. 1924–29	2½
1850	M	Royal Liver	15,196,340	1,915,741	12·21	4 12 0	A. 1924–29	2½
1861	M I O	Royal London	41,585,673	4,554,676	17·87	5 19 6	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1867	P I	Salvation Army	6,643,785	733,768	17·92	3 18 8	A. 1924–29	2½
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	73,385,922	11,423,424	11·01	5 11 2	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	24,783,972	2,458,704	20·19	6 10 4	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1852	M I	Scottish Legal	1,770,558	227,538	24·17	4 17 9	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 3
1881	P	Scottish Life	25,703,270	3,330,751	18·11	5 6 8	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1883	M O	Scottish Mutual	18,764,675	2,239,256	23·17	6 7 1	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1837	M	Scottish Provident	51,964,457	6,501,053	10·8	6 10 0	A. 1924–29	2½ & 2½
1824	P O	Scottish Union & Natl.	30,568,412	1,725,925	17·96	6 3 5	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1815	M	Scottish Widows	132,172,230	12,495,836	10·8	6 11 0	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1904	P	Sentinel*	1,030,351	603,910	37·65	8 7 0	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3
1825	M	Standard*	260,225,063	32,838,810	9·3	5.2.9.(N)	A. 1924–29	2
1810	P	Sun Life	139,561,093	16,387,746	13·83	5 13 3	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1865	P*	Sun Life of Canada(C)	683,163,157	53,377,205	—	4 10 7(N)	C.S.O., Om(5) Amer. Exp.	2½, 3 & 3½
1936	M	Teachers	2,442,373	332,238	11·1	5 11 0	A. 1924–29	2 & 2½
1839	M	Tunstall & District	1,714,660	110,606	11·33	4 16 0	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½
1908	P	United Friendly	2,476,470	468,171	21·29	5 14 7	A. 1924–29 Ult.	3
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	52,154,217	4,563,627	15·7	6 16 7	A. 1924–29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1825	P	University	3,646,167	449,506	8·13	4 2 1(N)	A. 1949–52	3½ Bonus Reserve
1841	M I O	Wesleyan & General	15,821,445	1,962,281	15·12	4 1 8(N)	A. 1949–52	2½
1912	P	Western Australian*	239,555	31,154	22·35	4 4 1(N)	A.1924–29 Ult.	3
1824	P O	Yorkshire	51,288,270	7,262,923	12·60	5 15 2	A. 9124–29	2½
		INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES						
1839	P	Blackburn	8,656,391	1,167,988	35·8	4 15 4(N)	E.L. No. 10	2½
1866	P	Britannic	67,936,192	9,814,499	27·99	5 15 0(N)	E.L. No. 11	2½
1862	M	City of Glasgow	4,604,693	631,737	36·8	4 1 10(N)	E.L. No. 10	2½ & 2½
1867	P	Co-operative	131,015,238	26,482,587	27·31	5 16 7	E.L. No. 11	3
1939	P	Irish Life	13,693,697	2,610,203	36·7	4 16 2	E.L. No. 10	3
1843	M	Liverpool Victoria	135,241,545	18,152,595	31·63	4 10 0	E.L. No. 10	2½
1869	P	London & Manchester	32,495,965	4,143,163	30·29	6 3 9	E.L. No. 11	2½
1925	P	New Ireland	3,827,765	1,513,937	—	—	Eire L. No. 3	3½
1864	P	Pearl	149,167,161	21,148,811	31·16	6 11 0	E. L. No. 11	2½
1891	P	Pioneer	1,457,779	222,711	33·97	6 5 0	E. L. No. 10	2½
1848	P	Prudential	472,616,399	56,026,839	—	6 5 11	E. L. No. 11	2½
1864	P I O	Refuge	74,315,356	11,249,468	—	5 15 0(N)	E. L. No. 10	3
1911	M	Reliance Mutual	1,168,995	353,998	35·2	4 13 8	E. L. No. 10	2½
1880	M	Royal Liver	70,502,329	9,469,181	35·06	4 11 10	E. L. Nos. 9 & 10	2½ & 3
1861	M	Royal London	96,777,683	11,014,915	36·2	6 7 11	E. L. No. 10	2½
1867	P	Salvation Army	13,686,479	1,956,454	34·38	4 12 6	E. L. No. 10	2½
1852	M	Scottish Legal	21,078,681	2,345,100	—	—	E. L. No. 8	2½ & 3
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	18,592,479	2,684,648	36·55	5 5 10	E. L. No. 11	3

C—Commonwealth Office. † 1958 figures

* Avon-Life Dept., est. Jan. 1954.

* Eagle Star—Including funds of acquired businesses.

* Ecclesiastical—Year ending Feb. 28, 1960.

* Friends Prov. & Cent.—Discounting 2½% net prems.

* Midland Employers—Life Dept., est. Jan. 1947.

* Migdal—Established in U.K.—1949.

* Nat. Mut. of Austrl. Year ending Sept. 30, 1959.

* Pioneer—Year ending March 31, 1960.

* Royal—Including figures of associated Co.—The Liverpool, London & Globe.

* Sentinel—Year ending March 31, 1959.

* Standard—Year ending Nov. 15, 1959.

* Sun Life of Canada—Company now owned entirely by Policyholders.

* Western Australian—Year ending June 30, 1959.

LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE

British Life Assurance Statistics show that 9,130,000 ordinary life assurances, to the amount of £7,216,000,000 were in force at the end of 1958, with total yearly premiums of £238,000,000.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly.

	Males				Females			
	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alliance	7 12 8	9 7 10	10 16 8	12 17 6	7 2 3	8 8 4	9 9 7	11 0 0
Atlas	7 12 2	9 7 2	10 16 6	12 17 6	7 1 6	8 7 6	9 9 2	10 19 6
Australian Mutual	7 0 10	8 16 2	10 5 2	12 6 5	6 10 6	7 16 6	8 17 11	10 8 6
Avon	7 4 5	9 0 8	10 10 4	12 12 9	6 13 9	8 0 5	9 2 4	10 13 9
Beacon	7 1 10	8 17 6	10 6 8	12 8 2	6 11 6	7 17 8	8 19 2	10 10 0
Britannic	7 8 6	9 3 9	10 12 9	12 14 1	6 18 2	8 4 0	9 5 4	10 16 0
British National	7 17 5	9 15 7	11 6 4	13 9 0	7 6 0	8 14 5	9 17 4	11 9 9
Caledonian	7 10 6	9 6 3	10 15 7	12 17 5	6 19 11	8 6 4	9 7 11	10 18 11
Canada Life	6 17 5	8 14 2	10 2 10	12 3 7	6 6 0	7 13 11	8 15 10	10 6 2
City of Glasgow	7 7 10	9 5 10	10 15 2	12 16 3	6 11 6	8 4 3	9 7 3	11 1 1
Clerical, Medical & General*	6 19 4	8 15 4	10 5 2	12 7 6	6 8 10	7 15 2	8 17 0	10 8 6
Commercial Union	7 11 1	9 6 10	10 16 0	12 17 6	7 0 6	8 7 0	9 8 8	10 19 5
Co-operative Ins.	7 14 4	9 9 0	10 17 4	12 17 0	7 4 4	8 9 8	9 10 8	11 0 4
Crusader	7 14 3	9 9 11	10 19 5	13 1 5	7 3 10	8 9 11	9 11 7	11 2 8
Eagle Star*	7 9 1	9 6 7	10 17 4	13 1 3	6 18 0	8 5 8	9 8 5	11 0 11
Equitable	7 12 0	9 8 0	10 17 7	12 19 7	7 1 7	8 8 0	9 9 7	11 0 10
Equity & Law	7 12 5	9 9 9	11 0 4	13 4 0	7 1 6	8 9 0	9 11 6	11 4 1
Friends Prov. & Cent.	7 10 8	9 8 4	10 17 4	12 19 0	6 18 8	8 6 4	9 9 4	11 3 4
General Life	7 3 10	9 1 8	10 13 0	12 12 4	6 10 10	7 17 0	8 18 4	10 9 0
Gresham	7 13 4	9 9 0	10 18 8	13 0 8	7 2 0	8 8 4	9 9 8	11 0 8
Guardian	7 10 6	9 6 3	10 15 7	12 17 5	6 19 11	8 6 4	9 7 11	10 18 11
Irish Life	7 13 10	9 9 8	10 19 3	13 1 7	7 3 5	8 9 7	9 11 3	11 2 7
Law Union and Rock	7 9 6	9 5 0	10 14 2	12 15 8	6 19 2	8 5 4	9 6 10	10 17 6
Legal and General	7 13 4	9 9 0	10 18 8	13 0 8	7 2 0	8 8 4	9 9 8	11 0 8
Licenses and General	7 10 6	9 6 3	10 15 7	12 17 5	6 19 11	8 6 4	9 7 11	10 18 11
Life Association of Scotland	7 8 8	9 4 10	10 14 2	12 16 2	6 18 4	8 4 10	9 6 6	10 17 8
Liverpool & London Globe	7 9 4	9 5 0	10 14 2	12 15 10	6 18 8	8 5 2	9 6 10	10 17 8
London and Manchester	7 3 8	9 4 2	10 13 7	12 15 7	6 13 4	8 4 3	9 5 10	10 16 10
London Assurance	7 9 8	9 5 2	10 18 0	12 19 4	6 19 4	8 9 0	9 10 6	11 1 2
London Life	7 11 6	9 7 8	10 17 6	13 0 0	7 1 0	8 7 6	9 9 6	11 0 8
Manufacturers	6 16 1	8 9 2	9 16 3	11 12 10	6 4 1	7 9 10	8 11 10	10 2 3
Marine and General	6 19 6	8 14 0	10 3 0	12 3 6	6 9 0	7 15 0	8 16 0	10 6 0
Medical Sickness Annuity and Life	7 9 1	9 4 8	10 14 0	12 15 10	6 18 7	8 4 9	9 6 4	10 17 4
Midland Employers' Mutual	7 5 8	9 0 4	10 9 0	12 9 8	6 15 8	8 1 0	9 2 0	10 12 2
Natl. Employers Life	7 11 8	9 10 4	11 2 8	13 9 8	6 18 4	8 4 8	9 6 8	10 18 4
National Farmers Union	7 4 5	9 0 8	10 10 4	12 12 9	6 13 9	8 0 5	9 2 4	10 13 9
National Mutual	7 6 9	9 2 5	10 11 9	12 13 5	6 16 3	8 2 6	9 4 1	10 15 0
National Mutual of Australasia	6 14 8	8 17 8	10 7 2	12 8 8	6 4 2	7 13 4	8 19 6	10 10 4
National Provident	7 9 0	9 4 0	10 13 0	12 14 0	6 18 0	8 4 0	9 6 0	10 16 0
New Ireland*	7 13 2	9 10 0	11 0 6	13 3 10	7 3 4	8 8 10	9 11 10	11 2 0
North British & Mercantile	7 11 10	9 7 0	10 15 10	12 16 10	7 1 6	8 7 6	9 8 8	10 19 2
Northern	7 7 8	9 7 0	10 19 4	13 2 7	6 16 1	8 5 1	9 8 11	11 3 0
Norwich Union Life	7 8 6	9 6 1	10 16 11	13 0 6	6 18 1	8 4 3	9 8 2	11 0 4
Pearl	7 8 10	9 4 2	10 14 4	12 15 8	6 18 4	8 4 4	9 6 0	10 17 0
Phoenix	7 6 8	9 2 0	10 11 2	12 12 8	6 16 2	8 2 4	9 3 8	10 14 8
Pioneer	7 3 0	9 6 0	11 0 0	13 8 2	6 13 0	8 2 0	9 8 0	11 4 0
Provident Life Assoc. of London	7 9 4	9 4 10	10 14 0	12 15 6	6 18 10	8 5 0	9 6 6	10 17 4
Provident Mutual	7 8 9	9 4 3	10 13 5	12 15 0	6 18 3	8 4 6	9 6 0	10 16 9
Prudential*	7 7 0	9 2 0	10 11 0	12 12 0	6 17 0	8 2 0	9 3 0	10 14 0
Refuge	7 6 8	9 3 8	10 14 0	12 17 0	6 14 4	8 0 4	9 3 0	10 18 0
Royal	7 9 4	9 5 0	10 14 2	12 15 10	6 18 8	8 5 2	9 6 10	10 17 8
Royal Exchange	7 7 9	9 3 2	10 12 0	12 13 1	6 17 3	8 3 6	9 4 11	10 15 5
Royal London	6 19 0	8 14 0	10 2 0	12 1 0	6 9 0	7 15 0	8 15 0	10 5 0
Scottish Amicable	7 3 2	8 19 2	10 8 8	12 10 8	6 12 6	7 19 0	9 0 10	10 12 0
Scottish Equitable	7 9 4	9 4 2	10 12 10	12 13 6	6 19 2	8 4 10	9 5 10	10 16 0
Scottish Life	7 7 2	9 4 0	10 14 4	12 17 6	6 16 4	8 3 8	9 5 10	10 17 10
Scottish Mutual	7 9 2	9 5 0	10 14 4	12 16 4	6 18 6	8 5 0	9 6 10	10 17 10
Scottish Provident	7 10 9	9 7 4	10 17 6	13 0 1	7 0 0	8 7 0	9 9 2	11 0 10
Scottish Union & Nat.	7 8 6	9 6 1	10 16 11	13 0 6	6 18 1	8 4 3	9 8 2	11 0 4
Scottish Widows'	7 6 8	9 3 6	10 14 0	12 17 4	6 15 0	8 1 2	9 2 8	10 13 8
Sentinel	7 10 0	9 7 11	10 19 2	13 3 9	6 18 11	8 6 10	9 9 11	11 3 0
Standard	7 12 7	9 8 3	10 17 8	12 19 7	7 2 9	8 8 4	9 9 6	11 0 2
Sun Life	7 7 0	9 3 4	10 13 0	12 15 0	6 16 0	8 3 0	9 5 0	10 16 4
United Kingdom	7 0 10	8 16 2	10 5 2	12 6 6	6 10 6	7 16 6	8 17 10	10 8 6
University	7 14 0	9 10 5	11 0 10	13 4 10	7 3 2	8 9 7	9 12 0	11 4 0
Wesleyan & General	7 9 4	9 4 4	10 12 10	12 13 10	6 19 0	8 4 10	9 6 0	10 16 4
Western Australian	7 5 0	9 1 8	10 10 0	12 10 0	6 12 8	7 18 0	8 19 4	10 10 6
Yorkshire	7 4 0	8 19 0	10 8 0	12 8 0	6 14 0	7 19 0	9 1 0	10 11 0

* Clerical Med. & Gen.—Minimum Purchase Money £500. Rates increased 10s.% over this amount. *Eagle Star—Rate reduced by 5s. if Purchase Money less than £1,000. *New Ireland—Rates for Purchase Price £2,000 or over. * Prudential—Rates increased by 3s.% in respect of amount of Purchase Money in excess of £2,000.

BONUSES

The following table gives examples of Bonus last declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60.

Office	Last* Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 20 years in force	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
Alliance	1958	£2/6/0 compound		£2/6/0 compound	£2/6/0 compound
Atlas	1958*	£2/10/0 compound		£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound
Australian Mutual	1959A	£2/2/6 compound		£1/18/6 compound	—
Avon	1958*	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Beacon	1959	£2/12/0		£2/12/0	£2/12/0
Blackburn	1959A	£2/2/0		£2/2/0	£2/2/0
Britannic	1959A	£2/6/0		£2/6/0	£2/6/0
British National Life	1959	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Caledonian	1959*	£3/3/0		£3/3/0	£3/3/0
Canada Life	1957	Vary with age,		plan and duration	Allowed on death after first year
City of Glasgow Friendly	1959	£1/8/0		£1/8/0	£1/8/0
Clerical, Medical and General	1955*	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	£2/15/0
Colonial Mutual	1959A	£2/18/0	£3/16/0	{£2/10/0 5 years in force) {£3/8/0 20 „ „ }	At full rate last declared
Commercial Union	1957	£2/10/0 compound		£2/10/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound
Confederation	1959	Vary		with age, plan and	duration
Co-operative	1959A	£2/4/0		£2/4/0	£2/4/0
Crusader	1959A	£2/15/0		£2/8/0	At rate last declared
Eagle Star	1957	{ £2/8/0 Ord. Section { £2/10/0 Abstainers „		£2/8/0 Ord. Section £2, 10/0 Abstainers „	£2/8/0 Ord. Section £2/10/0 Abstainers „
Ecclesiastical	1959*	£2/15/0 compound		£2/15/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound
Economic	1955	£2/0/0 compound		£2/0/0 compound	At full rate last declared
Equitable	1956	£2/0/0	£4/0/0	£2/0/0 compound plus £1/0/0 on survival	Whole Life—depends on duration. Endowment—at last rate declared.
Equity & Law	1958*	£3/2/0		£3/2/0	£2/18/0
Federation Mutual	1956	£2/5/0		£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Friends Prov. and Century	1959	£2/12/6 compound		£2/12/6 compound	£2/10/0 compound
General	1955	£2/10/0		£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Gresham	1955	£1/15/0	£2/5/0	{ £1/15/0 (5 years in force) £2/5/0 (20 „ „) }	At full rate last declared
Guardian	1959	£3/3/0 New Series		£3/3/0 compound old Series	At rate last declared
Ideal Life	1959*	£1/8/0		£1/8/0	At full rate last declared
Imperial Life of Canada	1959	Vary with age, plan		and duration	Allowed at death
Law Union & Rock	1959	£2/2/0 compound (Home)		£2/2/0 compound (Home)	£2/0/0 compound
Legal and General	1959	£2/10/6 compound		£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0
Licenses and General	1959	£2/12/6		£2/12/6	£2/12/6
Life Association of Scotland	1957*	£2/5/0		£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Liverpool, London and Globe	1959	£2/15/0		£2/15/0	£2/15/0
Liverpool Victoria Friendly	1956*	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/0/0
London and Manchester	1959A	£2/8/0		£2/8/0	£2/8/0
London Assurance	1955	£2/5/0 compound		£2/5/0 compound	At rate last declared
London Life	1959A	£2/10/0 compound for year		beginning July 1, 1960	Nil on claims between policy anniversaries
Marine and General	1957	£2/10/0		£2/6/0	{Whole life £2/15/0 {Endow't. £2/10/0
Medical Sickness, Annuity and Life	1956	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/5/0
Midland Employers	1956	£2/4/0		£2/4/0	£2/8/0
Migdal	1958	£2/4/0		£2/4/0	£2/4/0
Mutual Life	1957	£2/2/0	£2/15/0	£1/7/0 to £1/15/0	Full rate last declared
Natl. & Local Government Officers	1955	£2/5/0		£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Nat. Farmers' Union	1957	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/4/0
National Mutual	1958*	£2/12/6 compound		£2/7/6 compound	At full rate last declared
National Mutual of Australasia	1959*	£2/7/6 compound		£2/0/0 compound	Full rate last declared
National Provident	1957*	£3/10/0		£2/17/6	£2/10/0
New Ireland	1959A	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/0/0
North British and Mercantile	1959	£2/12/0 compound		£2/12/0 compound	£2/12/0 compound

Office	Last* Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 20 years in force	Bonuses declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonuses
Northern	1955	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/8/0
Norwich Union	1955	£2/12/0		£2/2/0	Whole Life £3/0/0 Endowment £2/10/0
Pearl	1959A	£2/8/0		£2/8/0	£2/8/0
Phoenix	1955	£2/3/0		£2/3/0	£2/5/0
Pioneer	1960*	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	£2/10/0
Provident Life Association of London	1959A	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	£2/10/0
Provident Mutual	1955	£2/10/0—Age 65 or over £2.5/0—Under age 65		£2/0/0	Whole Life—£2/10/0 & £2/5/0 Endowment—£2/0/0
Prudential	1959A	£2/12/0		£2/12/0	Quoted on application
Refuge	1959A	£2/4/0		£2/4/0	£2/4/0
Reliance Mutual	1955	£1/15/0		£1/15/0	£1/15/0
Royal Exchange	1957*	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	£2/15/0
Royal	1959	£2/15/0		£2/15/0	£2/15/0
Royal Liver Friendly	1959A	£2/11/0		£2/11/0	£2/11/0
Royal London	1955	£1/10/0 1951–53		£1/14/0 1954–55	£2/8/0
Salvation Army	1959A	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Scottish Amicable	1955	£2/2/6 compound		£2/2/6 compound	£2/10/0 compound
Scottish Equitable	1957	£2/6/0 compound		£2/6/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound
Scottish Legal Life	1959	£1/13/0		£1/10/0	£2/5/0
Scottish Life	1955	£2/8/0		£2/8/0	£2/8/0
Scottish Mutual	1958*	£2/10/0 compound		£2/10/0* compound from Jan. 1, 1959	£2/5/0/ *
Scottish Provident	1958	New Series commenced		£2/10/0 compound	£2/12/6 compound
Scottish Union	1955	£2/2/0		£2/2/0	£2/10/0
Scottish Widows	1958	£2/10/0 compound*		£2/10/0 compound*	£2/10/0*
Standard	1958*	£2/2/0 compound*		£2/2/0 compound*	At full rate last declared*
Sun Life	1957*	£2/6/0		£2/6/0	£2/10/0
Sun Life of Canada	1959A	Vary with age, plan and duration			—
Teachers	1955	£2/0/0		£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Tunstall & District	1955	£2/2/0		£2/2/0	£2/2/0
United Friendly	1959	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	£2/10/0
United Kingdom	1959*	£2/13/0 compound Abstainer Section, £2/12/0 compound General Section			£2/13/0 & £2/12/0
University Life	1958	£2/15/0		£2/15/0	£2/12/6 on death £2/15/0 at maturity
Wesleyan and General	1959A	£2/2/0		£2/2/0	£2/2/0
Western Australia	1958*	£2/0/0 compound		£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Yorkshire	1957*	£2/10/0		£2/10/0	£2/15/0

* NOTE.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

A.—Annual Valuation.

Atlas.—Three years ending December 31, 1958.

Avon—First quinquennial Valuation.

Beacon—Three years ending December 31, 1959.

Caledonian.—Three years ending December 31, 1959.

Clerical, Medl. and Genl.—Rates of bonus apply only to Policies effected since 1st Jan. 1946.

Ecclesiastical.—Five years ending February 28, 1959.

Equity and Law.—Three years ending December 31, 1958. Further revisionary bonus on existing bonus additions.

Ideal Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1959.

Life Association of Scotland.—Three years ending December 31, 1957.

Liverpool Victoria.—Three years ending December 31, 1956.

National Mutual.—Two years ending December 31, 1958.

National Mutual of Australasia.—One year ending Sept. 30, 1959.

National Provident.—Three years ending December 31, 1957.

Pioneer.—One year ending March 31, 1960

Royal Exchange.—Three years ending December 31, 1957.

Scottish Widows.—Plus special additions.

Scottish Mutual.—Three years ending December 31, 1958.

Standard.—Three years ending Nov. 15, 1958. Plus special additions.

Sun Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1957.

United Kingdom.—Three years ending December 31, 1959.

Western Australian.—Five years ending June 30, 1958.

Yorkshire.—Three years ending December 31, 1957.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If with participation then a higher premium is charged and the Policy is entitled to a Bonus, which is a share in the profits made by the Office, as and when declared. Valuations are made by Offices at periods varying from one to five years and the rate of Bonus then declared is usually in respect of each year since the previous valuation. These Bonuses are normally payable with the Sum Assured for their full amount, but, if desired, they can be applied to reduce the premium or surrendered for a cash payment. If a Policy is effected without participation the Sum Assured only is payable.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100

Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits	Age at Entry	With Profits	Without Profits
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21	1 18 9	1 6 0	31	2 9 9	1 14 1	41	3 5 7	2 8 5
22	1 19 9	1 6 9	32	2 11 1	1 15 2	42	3 7 9	2 10 5
23	2 0 9	1 7 6	33	2 12 6	1 16 4	43	3 10 1	2 12 6
24	2 1 9	1 8 3	34	2 13 11	1 17 6	44	3 12 5	2 14 8
25	2 2 10	1 9 0	35	2 15 5	1 18 10	45	3 14 10	2 16 10
26	2 3 11	1 9 9	36	2 16 11	2 0 2	46	3 17 4	2 19 2
27	2 5 1	1 10 6	37	2 18 7	2 1 8	48	4 2 8	3 4 3
28	2 6 3	1 11 4	38	3 0 3	2 3 2	50	4 9 3	3 9 10
29	2 7 5	1 12 2	39	3 1 11	2 4 9	55	5 9 1	4 7 10
30	2 8 7	1 13 1	40	3 3 10	2 6 6	60	6 13 11	5 10 5

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life [with some Offices premiums cease at age 85] for a policy of £100 payable at death, with and without profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance. A without profit Insurance provides the maximum amount of cover at the lowest cost and if an Office, as in some cases, is prepared to allow the option of converting the Insurance at any time to "with" profits either for whole of Life or on the Endowment plan, this gives an attractive contract. The change would, of course, entail a higher premium being paid but under this arrangement the highest cover can be obtained in the early years and the alteration made when the increased cost can be met.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH.
MALE LIVES

NAME OF OFFICE	WITH PROFITS				WITHOUT PROFITS			
	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 30	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
***Alliance	2 10 8	2 16 11	3 4 11	4 8 2	6 8 1	1 13 2	2 6 1	3 8 1	5 6 11
*Atlas	2 11 10	2 18 7	3 7 3	4 12 3	6 14 3	1 13 2	2 6 11	3 10 3	5 10 8
*Australian Mutual	2 3 5	2 10 2	2 18 8	4 3 7	6 9 2	1 10 8	2 3 10	3 7 3	5 10 0
*Avon	2 6 7	2 13 1	3 1 3	4 5 6	6 8 7	1 10 8	2 3 8	3 5 10	5 4 2
*Beacon	2 7 3	2 14 0	3 2 7	4 7 4	6 8 7	1 12 2	2 5 3	3 7 9	5 7 1
*Blackburn	2 11 6	2 18 8	3 7 5	4 13 5	6 19 0	1 18 7	2 12 10	3 17 1	6 0 11
*Britannic	2 7 0	2 13 9	3 2 3	4 6 10	6 7 10	1 11 5	2 4 6	3 6 9	5 5 2
British National Life	2 7 1	2 13 8	3 2 0	4 6 2	6 9 7	1 8 6	2 1 5	3 3 11	5 3 9
*Caledonian	2 12 1	2 18 10	3 7 0	4 11 7	6 15 7	1 11 2	2 4 5	3 6 9	5 5 5
*Canada Life	1 19 6	2 6 0	2 14 4	3 19 8	6 6 8	1 13 0	2 6 2	3 9 5	5 10 11
*Clerical, Medical & General	2 6 2	2 12 10	3 1 2	4 5 9	6 10 10	1 12 11	2 6 3	3 8 5	5 8 11
*Colonial Mutual	2 7 3	2 14 6	3 3 7	4 8 2	6 15 2	1 10 10	2 3 10	3 6 0	5 7 4
*Commercial Union	2 12 3	2 18 9	3 6 11	4 10 10	6 10 9	1 11 10	2 5 0	3 7 7	5 7 9
*Confederation	2 3 4	2 9 5	2 17 5	4 1 8	6 5 9	1 15 5	2 8 11	3 12 4	5 14 11
*Co-operative	2 11 8	2 18 7	3 7 5	4 16 4	6 19 8			Not published	
***Crusader	2 15 2	3 2 5	3 11 4	4 17 3	7 2 7	1 11 11	2 5 0	3 7 4	5 5 11
*Eagle Star	2 8 3	2 15 4	3 4 2	4 10 0	6 15 0	1 12 8	2 5 8	3 7 10	5 8 7
Ecclesiastical	2 5 7	2 12 2	3 0 5	4 4 11	6 8 4	1 10 5	2 3 1	3 4 5	5 3 2
***Economic	2 11 8	2 18 2	3 6 4	4 10 3	6 11 7	1 12 4	2 5 7	3 8 2	5 8 3
*Equitable	2 14 0	2 19 0	3 6 0	4 7 0	6 5 0	1 10 0	2 3 0	3 4 0	5 3 0
*Equity and Law	2 6 11	2 14 7	3 4 6	4 13 5	7 4 4	1 9 5	2 2 3	3 4 8	5 4 2
*Federation Mutual	2 12 7	2 19 7	3 8 3	4 13 8	6 18 5	1 13 6	2 7 1	3 10 3	5 12 3
***Friends' Provident & Century	2 10 5	2 17 8	3 6 8	4 12 10	6 18 5	1 12 4	2 5 5	3 7 7	5 6 1
*General Life	2 12 7	2 19 10	3 8 10	4 14 8	6 17 1	1 16 6	2 10 0	3 13 4	5 14 9
*Gresham	2 7 11	2 14 3	3 2 2	4 6 6	6 10 6	1 13 2	2 6 4	3 9 2	5 9 6
*Guardian	2 9 3	2 16 4	3 5 2	4 10 8	6 13 3	1 11 2	2 4 5	3 6 9	5 5 5

NAME OF OFFICE	WITH PROFITS					WITHOUT PROFITS			
	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 30	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Ideal Life	2 7 0	2 13 5	3 1 8	4 5 11	6 8 10	1 16 0	2 9 7	3 12 8	5 14 6
*Impl. Life of Canada	1 17 1	2 3 6	2 11 7	3 17 10	6 8 2	1 9 7	2 2 4	3 4 7	5 6 5
*Irish Life	2 14 11	3 2 3	3 11 4	4 17 7	7 2 11	1 14 1	2 7 9	3 11 7	5 13 7
*Law Union & Rock	2 11 2	2 17 7	3 5 10	4 9 11	6 11 8	1 14 4	2 7 5	3 10 0	5 9 11
*Legal & General	2 11 4	2 17 8	3 5 8	4 12 2	6 17 11	1 13 2	2 6 4	3 9 2	5 9 6
**Licenses & General	2 7 1	2 14 5	3 3 9	4 10 10	6 18 2	1 11 2	2 4 5	3 6 9	5 5 5
*Life Assoc. of Scotland	2 7 4	2 14 5	3 3 2	4 8 4	6 9 8	1 14 2	2 7 2	3 9 2	5 7 1
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2 10 0	2 16 10	3 5 4	4 10 4	6 11 8	1 13 2	2 6 6	3 9 2	5 8 8
L'pool Victoria F'dly	2 7 11	2 15 7	3 5 3	4 13 10	7 4 6	1 18 3	2 13 6	3 19 7	6 7 5
*London & Manchester	2 9 3	2 16 3	3 5 0	4 10 6	6 14 9	1 13 4	2 7 0	3 10 4	5 12 6
***London Assurance	2 11 6	2 18 3	3 6 9	4 11 6	6 15 0	1 12 3	2 5 7	3 8 6	5 9 11
*London Life	2 6 10	2 13 8	3 1 8	4 5 8	6 9 3	1 11 8	2 4 8	3 6 10	5 5 3
*Manufacturers	1 19 4	2 6 0	2 14 5	4 0 1	6 5 5	1 13 0	2 5 9	3 9 2	5 13 10
***Marine & General	2 8 11	2 15 8	3 4 2	4 9 2	6 13 5	1 11 5	2 4 3	3 6 6	5 5 0
*Medical Sickness Annuity & Life	2 3 3	2 10 0	2 18 6	4 3 2	6 4 0	1 12 0	2 4 11	3 7 0	5 5 4
*Midland Employers	2 8 5	2 15 1	3 3 7	4 8 3	6 9 6	1 14 1	2 7 3	3 9 11	5 9 2
*Migdal	2 8 7	2 15 6	3 4 3	4 10 1	6 16 5	1 14 1	2 8 0	3 11 10	5 16 0
Mutual Life	2 12 9	3 0 1	3 9 3	4 13 9	7 4 10		Not published		
*Natl. & Local Gov. Officers	2 8 9	2 15 7	3 4 4	4 10 8	6 16 6	1 14 2	2 8 9	3 12 2	5 19 11
*National Farmers' Union	2 4 7	2 11 1	2 19 3	4 3 6	6 6 7	1 10 8	2 3 8	3 5 10	5 4 2
*National Mutual	2 17 0	3 4 0	3 13 0	4 17 0	6 17 0	1 14 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	5 8 0
*Nat. Mut'l of Australasia	2 6 9	2 13 4	3 1 6	4 7 3	6 9 8	1 9 10	2 2 6	3 4 6	5 2 11
*National Provident	2 8 7	2 16 0	3 5 5	4 12 7	6 17 9	1 15 1	2 8 2	3 11 0	5 11 8
New Ireland	2 4 9	2 11 10	3 0 7	4 6 10	6 13 2	1 15 0	2 9 4	3 13 10	5 18 7
*North. Brit. & Mercan	2 10 0	2 16 6	3 4 10	4 9 3	6 14 1	1 12 9	2 6 0	3 8 10	5 9 4
***Northern	2 8 9	2 15 11	3 4 11	4 11 0	6 16 4	1 12 10	2 6 6	3 9 9	5 12 2
*Norwich Union	2 8 1	2 15 4	3 4 1	4 9 5	6 14 6	1 10 11	2 3 10	3 6 3	5 5 11
*Pearl	2 9 11	2 17 1	3 6 1	4 12 5	6 18 9	1 16 0	2 10 4	3 14 9	5 19 2
*Phoenix	2 9 4	2 16 3	3 5 1	4 10 4	6 12 7	1 12 10	2 5 10	3 8 1	5 6 9
*Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond.	2 7 6	2 14 5	3 2 10	4 7 10	6 14 6	1 11 0	2 4 2	3 6 10	5 7 0
*Provident Mutual	2 7 2	2 14 2	3 3 0	4 8 10	6 15 0	1 12 3	2 6 2	3 9 7	5 12 3
*Prudential	2 7 8	2 14 7	3 3 3	4 8 9	6 14 1	1 12 0	2 5 4	3 8 4	5 9 3
*Refuge	2 12 4	2 19 4	3 7 8	4 13 4	7 0 0	1 16 0	2 10 4	3 14 8	5 19 8
*Royal	2 10 0	2 16 10	3 5 4	4 10 4	6 11 8	1 13 2	2 6 6	3 9 2	5 8 8
*Royal Exchange	2 9 6	2 16 6	3 5 3	4 10 7	6 13 11	1 13 3	2 6 8	3 9 9	5 10 7
Royal Liver Friendly	2 5 11	2 13 0	3 2 5	4 9 9	6 19 2	1 16 2	2 11 1	3 16 9	6 2 10
*Royal London	2 11 5	2 18 5	3 7 3	4 13 5	7 0 10	1 14 5	2 9 2	3 14 5	6 1 0
*Salvation Army	2 7 7	2 15 0	3 4 4	4 11 9	7 1 1	1 16 8	2 11 3	3 16 0	6 0 10
***Scottish Amicable	2 10 7	2 17 5	3 5 11	4 11 1	6 13 11	1 14 10	2 7 11	3 9 10	5 9 6
***Scottish Equitable	2 11 10	2 18 8	3 7 2	4 12 2	6 16 10	1 13 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	5 8 4
Scottish Legal Life	2 4 6	2 12 7	3 2 10	4 12 9	7 7 4		Not published		
*Scottish Life	2 9 10	2 16 8	3 5 1	4 9 5	6 9 6	1 14 7	2 7 9	3 10 1	5 8 5
*Scottish Mutual	2 11 8	2 18 2	3 6 8	4 11 10	6 15 2	1 13 6	2 6 4	3 9 0	5 8 8
***Scottish Provident	2 10 5	2 17 1	3 5 8	4 10 0	6 11 3	1 12 5	2 5 5	3 7 7	5 5 11
*Scott. Union & Nat	2 7 6	2 14 6	3 3 4	4 8 10	6 15 0	1 10 11	2 3 10	3 6 3	5 5 11
*Scottish Widows	2 10 10	2 17 9	3 6 7	4 9 5	6 7 4	1 11 10	2 4 1	3 5 5	5 3 11
*Sentinel	2 7 8	2 14 9	3 3 8	4 9 3	6 11 5	1 14 2	2 7 7	3 10 8	5 10 7
*Standard	2 12 8	2 19 2	3 7 4	4 10 7	6 17 3	1 14 4	2 7 6	3 9 6	5 9 3
*Sun Life	2 8 3	2 15 1	3 3 7	4 8 3	6 9 3	1 13 9	2 6 10	3 9 2	5 7 10
*Sun Life of Canada	2 10 5	2 16 6	3 4 6	4 8 8	6 13 3	1 13 4	2 6 8	3 9 5	5 12 10
Teachers	2 4 0	2 11 0	2 19 0	4 5 0	6 10 0	1 12 0	2 6 0	3 10 0	5 13 0
*United Friendly	2 12 9	3 0 10	3 10 9	4 19 9	7 10 8	1 13 11	2 8 11	3 14 6	6 1 0
*United Kingdom Prov	2 14 5	3 1 1	3 9 7	4 14 5	6 18 5	1 16 0	2 9 9	3 13 5	5 17 6
*University Life	2 4 0	2 11 0	3 1 0	4 5 0	6 5 0	1 10 0	2 3 0	3 4 0	5 3 0
Wesleyan & General	2 11 10	2 18 10	3 7 7	4 13 4	6 18 5	1 19 1	2 13 2	3 17 2	6 0 7
Western Australian	2 13 8	3 1 3	3 10 5	4 17 4	7 3 8	1 14 5	2 8 8	3 12 11	5 16 8
*Yorkshire	2 7 0	2 13 0	3 2 0	4 7 0	6 10 0	1 12 0	2 5 0	3 7 0	5 7 0

* † For notes see p. 1033.

Endowment Assurances.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realization of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—*see* first page of Life Assurance.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a " with profit " Policy.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 at the end of 15, 20 and 25 years, or at death, if previous, with profits.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH PROFITS

MALE LIVES

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT THE END OF																	
	15 YEARS						20 YEARS						25 YEARS					
	Age 35			Age 40			Age 45			Age 30			Age 35			Age 40		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
***Alliance	7	4	7	7	6	0	7	8	7	5	7	5	5	8	4	5	10	4
*Atlas	7	3	11	7	5	4	7	8	1	5	8	6	5	9	6	5	11	6
*Australian Mutual	6	12	0	6	13	5	6	16	3	4	16	6	4	17	6	4	19	6
*Avon	7	0	9	7	2	3	7	4	8	5	2	9	5	3	11	5	5	11
*Beacon	7	2	6	7	3	11	7	6	7	5	6	6	5	7	6	5	9	5
*Blackburn	7	5	5	7	6	11	7	9	6	5	8	4	5	9	6	5	11	7
*Britannic	7	1	8	7	3	1	7	5	10	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	8	5
British National Life	7	2	6	7	4	2	7	6	9	5	6	3	5	7	5	5	9	8
*Caledonian	7	4	8	7	6	1	7	8	6	5	9	2	5	10	4	5	12	4
*Canada Life	6	13	0	6	14	8	6	17	6	4	15	10	4	17	2	4	19	5
City of Glasgow Friendly	6	9	6	6	11	8	6	15	2	4	13	2	4	14	10	4	17	6
*Clerical, Med. & Gen	7	3	5	7	4	9	7	6	9	5	7	7	5	8	7	5	10	4
*Colonial Mutual	7	1	1	7	2	9	7	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	6	5	7	10
*Commercial Union	7	3	6	7	5	0	7	7	8	5	8	10	5	9	9	5	11	9
*Confederation	6	13	11	6	15	4	6	16	11	4	17	9	4	18	11	5	0	10
*Co-operative	7	5	4	7	6	10	7	9	6	5	7	8	5	8	10	5	11	0
Crown Life	6	6	0	6	7	10	6	10	11	4	8	8	4	10	0	4	12	6
***Crusader	7	8	5	7	9	10	7	12	5	5	12	0	5	13	3	5	15	4
*Eagle Star	7	4	7	7	6	1	7	8	8	5	7	3	5	8	7	5	10	8
Ecclesiastical	6	17	2	6	18	9	7	1	2	5	2	2	5	3	4	5	5	5
***Economic	7	4	8	7	6	2	7	8	11	5	9	7	5	10	6	5	12	6
*Equitable	7	3	0	7	4	0	7	6	0	5	6	0	5	7	0	5	8	0
*Equity and Law	7	13	7	7	15	8	7	19	0	5	7	11	5	9	11	5	13	5
*Federation Mutual	7	4	3	7	5	8	7	8	2	5	8	6	5	9	8	5	11	9
***Friends' Prov. & Cent.	7	3	3	7	4	11	7	8	3	5	6	2	5	7	5	5	9	7
*General Life	7	7	6	7	8	11	7	11	8	5	10	11	5	11	11	5	14	1
*Gresham	6	19	9	7	1	3	7	3	10	5	3	9	5	5	0	5	7	0
*Guardian	7	2	11	7	4	6	7	6	11	5	6	11	5	8	2	5	10	3
*Ideal Life	6	17	5	6	18	10	7	1	4	5	2	5	5	3	7	5	5	7
*Imperial Life of Canada	6	14	7	6	16	6	6	19	8	4	16	5	4	17	10	5	0	4
*Irish Life	7	3	7	7	4	7	7	6	9	5	7	0	5	7	7	5	8	10
*Law Union & Rock	7	3	7	7	4	7	7	6	10	5	7	10	5	8	11	5	10	9
*Legal & General	7	5	10	7	6	11	7	8	11	5	7	5	5	8	4	5	9	11
**Licenses & General	7	5	7	7	7	3	7	9	11	5	7	8	5	9	1	5	11	4
*Life Assoc. of Scotland	7	4	9	7	6	2	7	8	10	5	8	7	5	9	7	5	11	6
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl	7	5	6	7	7	0	7	9	6	5	9	4	5	10	6	5	12	6
L'pool Vict. Friendly	7	3	10	7	5	7	7	8	2	5	5	9	5	7	1	5	9	4
*London & Manchester	7	5	8	7	7	2	7	9	7	5	10	1	5	11	3	5	13	3
***London Assurance	7	4	2	7	5	8	7	8	4	5	8	4	5	9	4	5	11	5
*London Life	7	0	0	7	1	3	7	3	8	5	3	3	5	4	0	5	5	8
*Manufacturers'	6	11	10	6	13	5	6	16	9	4	14	11	4	16	4	4	18	8
***Marine and General	7	3	7	7	5	0	7	7	7	5	6	3	5	7	6	5	9	6
*Medical Sickness Annuity and Life	6	18	10	7	0	3	7	2	11	5	3	0	5	4	0	5	5	11
*Midland Employers	7	2	4	7	3	9	7	6	5	5	6	6	5	7	7	5	9	7
*Migdal	7	2	4	7	3	11	7	6	7	5	6	3	5	7	7	5	9	8
Mutual Life	6	17	1	6	19	4	7	2	3	5	0	7	5	2	9	5	5	6
*Nat. & Local Gov. Officers	7	1	5	7	3	4	7	6	3	5	5	4	5	6	3	5	9	2
*Nat. Farmers' Union	6	18	9	7	0	3	7	2	8	5	0	9	5	1	11	5	3	11
*National Mutual	7	5	0	7	6	0	7	9	0	5	10	0	5	11	0	5	13	0
*National Mutual of Australasia	6	9	10	6	11	4	6	16	3	4	14	10	4	15	10	5	0	0
*National Provident	6	18	11	7	1	10	7	6	0	5	2	6	5	4	10	5	8	2
New Ireland	7	1	3	7	2	11	7	5	7	5	3	9	5	5	1	5	7	3
*North Brit. & Mercan	7	1	9	7	3	2	7	5	10	5	6	6	5	7	5	5	9	5
***Northern	7	5	3	7	6	10	7	9	4	5	8	7	5	9	9	5	11	11
*Norwich Union	7	0	10	7	2	5	7	5	0	5	4	3	5	5	6	5	7	7
*Pearl	7	5	8	7	7	5	7	9	11	5	8	2	5	9	5	5	11	8
*Phoenix	7	7	11	7	9	4	7	12	1	5	10	7	5	11	7	5	13	7
*Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond.	7	0	7	7	2	2	7	4	9	5	4	8	5	5	11	5	8	0
*Provident Mutual	6	18	10	7	0	4	7	2	10	5	3	3	5	4	6	5	6	6
*Prudential	7	1	11	7	3	5	7	5	10	5	6	2	5	7	4	5	9	4
*Refuge	7	7	0	7	8	4	7	10	8	5	10	0	5	11	0	5	12	8
*Royal	7	5	6	7	7	0	7	9	6	5	9	4	5	10	6	5	12	6
*Royal Exchange	7	6	0	7	7	5	7	10	1	5	9	11	5	10	10	5	12	11
Royal Liver Friendly	6	19	5	7	1	7	7	4	8	5	2	11	5	4	3	5	6	11
*Royal London	7	8	3	7	9	9	7	12	3	5	11	0	5	12	3	5	14	4
*Salvation Army	7	4	11	7	6	7	7	9	2	5	8	0	5	9	3	5	11	5
***Scottish Amicable	7	4	0	7	5	7	7	8	0	5	7	4	5	8	7	5	10	7
	4	6	1	4	7	0	4	8	7	4	11	3						

NAME OF OFFICE	Sum Assured Payable at Death or at the end of																	
	15 Years			20 Years			25 Years											
	Age 35		Age 40		Age 45		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 25		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
***Scottish Equitable	7	4 0	7	5 6	7	8 0	5	8 0	5	9 2	5	11 2	4	6 10	4	7 6	4	9 2	4	12 0
Scottish Legal Life	7	6 4	7	8 2	7	11 3	5	6 3	5	7 8	5	10 1	4	2 5	4	3 5	4	5 4	4	8 6
*Scottish Life	7	5 2	7	6 6	7	9 0	5	8 10	5	9 9	5	11 9	4	6 10	4	7 8	4	9 3	4	12 0
*Scottish Mutual	7	2 10	7	4 2	7	6 10	5	7 8	5	8 8	5	10 8	4	6 6	4	7 2	4	8 6	4	11 4
***Scottish Provident	7	3 5	7	4 9	7	7 5	5	7 1	5	8 0	5	10 0	4	5 8	4	6 3	4	7 8	4	10 3
*Scottish Un. & Nat.	6	19 10	7	1 4	7	3 10	5	4 6	5	5 8	5	7 8	4	3 0	4	3 10	4	5 6	4	8 4
*Scottish Widows'	7	4 6	7	6 2	7	8 11	5	7 0	5	8 4	5	10 7	4	5 8	4	6 9	4	8 6	4	11 5
*Sentinel	7	4 0	7	5 6	7	8 3	5	8 0	5	9 0	5	11 1	4	5 9	4	6 6	4	7 11	4	10 9
*Standard	7	5 0	7	6 0	7	9 0	5	10 0	5	11 0	6	1 3	4	10 0	4	11 0	4	13 0	4	15 0
*Sun Life	7	2 9	7	4 3	7	7 0	5	7 3	5	8 3	5	10 4	4	5 7	4	6 3	4	7 9	4	10 7
*Sun Life of Canada	7	4 3	7	5 9	7	8 9	5	7 6	5	8 8	5	10 9	4	5 10	4	6 6	4	8 0	4	10 10
Teachers	6	19 0	7	1 0	7	4 0	5	2 0	5	3 0	5	5 0	4	0 0	4	1 0	4	3 0	4	6 0
Tunstall & District	6	19 8	7	2 1	7	6 2	5	1 8	5	4 4	5	7 7	3	19 4	4	1 4	4	4 0	4	8 3
*United Friendly	7	3 10	7	5 7	7	8 3	5	5 6	5	6 10	5	9 2	4	4 11	4	6 0	4	7 10	4	11 0
*United Kingdom Prov	7	7 0	7	8 6	7	11 1	5	11 0	5	12 2	5	14 3	4	9 5	4	10 3	4	11 10	4	14 7
*University Life	7	2 0	7	3 0	7	5 0	5	3 0	5	5 0	5	7 0	4	1 0	4	2 0	4	4 0	4	7 0
Wesleyan & Gen.	7	6 11	7	8 2	7	10 2	5	10 5	5	11 4	5	13 0	4	8 7	4	9 3	4	10 7	4	12 9
Western Australia	7	8 11	7	10 5	7	13 0	5	12 6	5	13 9	5	15 10	4	10 3	4	11 2	4	12 10	4	15 7
*Yorkshire	7	3 0	7	4 0	7	7 0	5	7 0	5	8 0	5	10 0	4	5 0	4	5 0	4	7 0	4	9 0

Lower premiums are quoted by many offices for Female Lives.

*** These offices allow reductions of 1/-% for sums assured of £1,000–2,499. 2/-% £2,500–4,999. Further reductions £5,000 and over. ** Rates reduced by 1/-% £1,000–2,499. 2/-% £2,500 and over.

* Reductions allowed are as shown, and some offices allow further reductions for sums assured of £5,000 and over.

Atlas—Rates are for £500–£999, 1/6% £1,000–£2,499, 3/–£2,500–£4,999. Australian Mut.—1/–% £2,000–£4,999.

Avon—1/–% £2,500–£4,999.

Beacon—Rates for £500–2,499. 1/—% £2,500–£4,999.

Blackburn—1% £500–£999. 2/–% £1,000 and over. [over.

Britannic—Rates for £1,000–£2,499. 1/–% £2,500 and

Caledonian—1/6% £1,000–£2,499. 2/6% £2,500–£4.999.

Canada Life—Ages nearest birthday. 2/–% £1,000–£2,499. 4/–% £2,500 or over.

Clerical Medl. & Gen.—5/– for excess over £1,000.

Colonial Mutual—1/–% £2,500–£4,999.

Commercial Union—2/–% £2,000–£4,999.

Confederation—1/–% £1,000–£2,499. 3/–% £2,500–£4,999.

Co-operative—2/–% £500 or over.

Eagle Star—2/–% £500–£1,999. 3/–% £2,000–£4,999.

Equitable—2/–% £1,000–£2,499. 3/–% £2,500 and over.

Equity and Law—1/–% £2,500–£4,999.

Fedn. Mutl.—1/–% £1,000–£1,999. 2/–% £2,000 and over.

General Life—2/–% £500–999; 4/–% £1,000–£2,499 6/–% £2,500–£4,999.

Gresham—1/–% £500–£999. 2/6% £1,000 or over. Further 2/–% on excess of £1,000.

Guardian—1/6% £1,000–£2,499. 2/6% £2,500–£4,999.

Ideal—2/6% £1,000 or over.

Impl. Life of Canada—Ages nearest birthday. Minimum Policy £2,000. Whole Life. £500 Endowment.

Irish Life—Rates for £1.000–£4,999. Increased for less.

Law Union and Rock—Rates are for £250. 1/6% £1,000–£2,499; 2/6% £2,500–£4,999.

Legal & General—1/–% £500–£999. 2/6% £1000 or over. Further 2/–% on excess of £1,000. [£2,500–£4,999.

Life Assoc. of Scotland—1/6% £1,000–£2,499; 3/–% Liverpool and London and Globe—2/–% £1,000–£2,499; 3/–% £2,500–£4,999.

Lon. & Man.—1/–% £2,500–£4,999. [£2,000.

London Life—Rates for £500–£2,000. 4/–% on excess of Manufacturers'—3/–% £2,500–£9,999. Under £1,000 increased by 2/–%.

Medical Sickness—Special reductions £1,000 and over.

Midl. Emp.—1/6% £1,000–£2,499. 2/6% £2,500 and over.

Migdal—1/6% £500–£999. 2/6% £1,000–£1,999, 4/–% £2,000–£4,999.

Natl. & Local Gov. Offcrs.—1/–% £1,000 or over.

National Farmers' Union—1/–% £2,500–£4,999.

National Mutual—1/–% £1,000–£2,499. 2/–% £2,500–3,999. 3/–% £4,000–£4,999.

Natl. Mut of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday. 1/–% £2,000–£4,999.

National Provident—1/–% £500–£999; 2/–% £1,000–£2,499. 3/–% £2,500–£7,499.

North Brit. and Merc.—2/–% £2,000–£4,999.

Norwich Union—Rates for £1,000–£2,499. 1/–% £2,500–£4,999. Increased for less than £1,000.

Pearl—Rates are for minimum sum assured of £250.

Phoenix—2/–% £1,000–£2,499. 3/–% £2,500–£4,999.

Prov. Life Assoc. of London—Rates are for £500–£1,999. Reduction made £2,000 or over.

Provident Mutual—Rates are for £1,000–£1,999. 1/–% £2,000–£3,999. 2/–% £4,000 or over. Add 5/– per Policy under £1,000.

Prudential—Rates for £1,000. 3/–% on excess of £1,000. Add 5/– per Policy if under £1,000.

Refuge—1/–% £250–£499; 2/–% £500–£999; 3/–% £1,000–£2,499; 4/–£2,500 or over.

Royal—2/–% £1,000–£2,499. 3/–% £2,500–£4,999.

Royal Exchange—Rates for £500–£999 1/–% £1,000–£1,499. 2/–% £1,500–£2,499. 3/–% £2,500–4,999.

Royal London—1/–% £250–£499; 2/–% £500–£1,999. 3/–% £2,000 or over.

Salvation Army—1/–% £500–£999; 1/6% £1,000 or over.

Scottish Life—2/–% £1,000–£2,499. 3/6% £2,500–£4,999.

Scottish Mutual—Rates for £500–£1,000 4/–% on excess of £1,000.

Scottish Union and Nat.—Rates for £1,000–£2,499. 1/–% £2.500–£4,999. Increased for less than £1,000.

Scottish Widows'—Rates for £500–£1,499. 1/–% £1,500–£2,499. 1/6% £2,500–£4,999.

Sentinel—3/–% £1,000–£2,500.

Standard—Rates for first £500. Excess of £500—5/–% with profits. 7/–% without profits.

Sun Life—1/–% £1,000–£2.499. 2/–% £2,500–£4.999 Higher reductions for without profits.

Sun Life of Canada—Rates for £750–£1,249 with profits. £1,000–£1,249 without profits. Increased for less. Reduced 2/–% £1,250–£2,499. 3/–% £2,500 and over.

United Friendly—1/–% £500–£999. 2/–% £1,000–£1,499. 3/–% £1,500–£1,999. 4/–% £2,000–£4,999.

United K. Prov.—2/–% £500–£999. 4/–% £1,000–£2,499. 5/–% £2,500–£4,999.

University Life—1/–% £1,000–£2,499. 3/– £2,500–£4.999.

Yorkshire—1/–% £1,000–£1,999. 2/–% £2,000–£4,999.

LIFE INSURANCE NEW BUSINESS, 1959

The following tables shows the net business (after allowing for amount reassured) and net annual and single premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1959 unless otherwise stated.

Name of Office	No. of Policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
	£	£	£	£
Alliance	11,301	18,632,138	354,651	70,055
Atlas	6,056	16,377,760	463,859	22,402
Australian Mutual Prov.	101,965	227,225,897	—	—
Avon	865	1,467,693	24,467	1,802
Beacon	9,412	13,395,446	187,777	2,756
Blackburn (Ord.)	1,983	1,082,821	42,754	1,875
Britannic (Ord.)	16,387	11,373,332	543,655	76,210
British National Life	468	740,887	20,916	85
Caledonian	4,112	8,268,865	176,983	17,998
Canada Life	33,585	201,091,733	2,976,925	12,757
City of Glasgow Friendly	995	383,819	18,183	27,295
Clerical, Medl. and Genl.	10,249	13,327,441	355,645	11,183
Colonial Mutual	37,602	£A. 153,370,869	3,282,397	475,101
Commercial Union†	13,377	28,897,395	639,289	48,755
Confederation Life	29,260	113,909,384	1,335,621	146,838
Co-operative (Ord.)	54,352	41,562,657	1,378,806	41,342
Crown Life	25,950	139,990,961	1,961,634	133,212
Crusader	5,770	9,110,147	240,078	2,012
Eagle Star	7,744	70,347,834	2,273,583	215,466
Ecclesiastical	506	300,617	10,246	247
Economic	411	706,857	19,729	10,095
Equitable Life	4,807	6,883,637	200,165	63,849
Equity and Law	8,720	21,507,019	802,535	16,626
Federation Mutual	267	179,191	10,730	Nil
Friends Prov.	11,096	39,217,467	50,740	1,097,006
General Life	7,050	17,357,162	398,786	28,885
Gresham Life	8,821	13,001,472	421,944	20,058
Guardian	10,963	32,002,562	831,415	128,985
Ideal	683	397,582	14,250	149
Imperial	15,927	44,106,057	977,160	20,700
Irish Life	5,917	6,824,503	167,763	9,562
Law Union and Rock	6,329	8,800,569	163,783	92,490
Legal and General	64,378	221,396,177	9,383,111	1,667,756
Licences and General	1,694	3,080,083	51,256	12,390
Life Assoc. of Scotland	4,034	6,211,348	248,313	159,634
Liverpool and London and Globe	10,781	18,386,085	378,097	200,592
Liverpool Victoria	24,034	6,141,929	330,065	26,994
London and Manchester (Ord.)	12,962	7,794,829	384,309	40,956
London Assurance	9,619	11,403,840	296,260	300,883
London Life	3,037	6,891,824	314,106	21,788
Manufacturers' Life*	5,357	17,293,303	332,043	13,443
Marine and General	2,763	4,556,952	154,428	3,371
Medical Sickness	932	2,772,693	42,664	8,981
Midland Employers	1,748	2,839,903	67,874	2,817
Migdal*	420	161,146	5,964	1,000
Mutual Life	68,161	73,601,140	2,542,741	111,323
Natl. Employers Life	2,324	4,095,815	63,229	28,622
National and Local Govt.	1,146	1,235,403	17,646	4,959
Nat. Farmers Union	4,856	9,789,313	202,618	8,777
Nat. Mutl. of Aust.*	82,186	147,003,105	3,314,292	714,326
Nat. Mutual Life	2,240	3,974,986	150,640	2,223
Natl. Prov.	7,252	12,234,310	436,061	35,246
New Ireland (Ord.)	5,060	4,132,678	131,241	3,916
North Brit. and Merc.	9,210	20,311,210	397,086	50,419
Northern	12,032	44,613,056	752,339	196,963
Norwich Union	73,138	120,393,212	2,453,055	153,971
Pearl (Ord.)	54,151	44,892,388	1,570,254	415,562
Phoenix	5,752	12,989,225	208,435	22,696
Pilot	1,395	769,606	21,915	277
Pioneer*	9,101	1,899,028	102,042	680
Provl Life Assoc. of London	11,889	15,260,102	381,851	817
Prov. Mutual	29,171	13,303,854	357,528	1,897
Prudential (Ord.)	167,697	280,859,697	6,342,827	151,413
Refuge (Ord.)	35,001	19,486,884	881,221	361,684
Reliance Mutual	1,785	2,484,146	41,591	252
Royal Exchange	9,640	16,026,967	503,402	119,495
Royal*	29,478	56,528,870	1,295,386	698,796
Royal Liver (Ord.)	13,503	3,388,675	202,843	16,589
Royal London (Ord.)	20,724	18,675,386	551,298	12,703
Salvation Army (Ord.)	4,014	1,016,917	59,490	4,831

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
	£	£	£	£
Scottish Amicable	8,899	24,083,915	706,051	14,507
Scottish Equitable	4,822	10,276,126	240,768	10,861
Scottish Legal (Ord.)	4,510	743,241	51,345	4,810
Scottish Life	6,892	13,043,335	335,873	11,603
Scottish Mutual	6,657	11,488,438	278,576	25,922
Scottish Prov.	4,797	11,260,784	751,315	134,670
Scottish Union and Natl.	3,668	8,931,028	242,841	11,996
Scottish Widows	—	44,067,585	841,899	34,001
Sentinel*	9,111	5,477,543	309,373	17,194
Standard*	23,166	88,347,069	1,684,190	67,382
Sun Life of Canada	92,371	320,313,720	5,173,867	358,107
Sun Life	27,173	72,412,901	1,904,917	84,420
Teachers	1,712	1,536,759	38,496	36
Tunstall & District	2,300	144,000	7,870	Nil
United Friendly	3,311	2,040,540	85,240	695
United Kingdom	10,533	16,073,404	600,861	14,434
University Life	1,199	1,425,140	44,355	21,179
Wesleyan and Gen. (Ord.)	5,785	6,024,604	183,489	14,104
Western Australian*	53	34,628	1,829	Nil
Yorkshire	12,398	45,542,314	1,006,682	76,434

Industrial Companies

Office	Policies Issued	Net sums Assured	Office	Policies Issued	Net sums Assured
Blackburn	46,000	2,399,941	Pioneer	7,904	361,228
Britannic	285,610	16,385,013	Prudential	1,494,583	101,131,566
City of Glasgow Friendly	29,889	1,673,000	Refuge	314,102	19,564,478
Co-operative	825,657	49,346,356	Reliance Mutual	23,583	1,489,420
Irish Life	110,806	8,919,398	Royal Liver	374,576	19,421,600
Liverpool Victoria	740,515	40,500,000	Royal London	331,547	24,151,704
London and Manchester	119,244	7,288,566	Salvation Army	70,878	2,993,735
New Ireland	57,505	2,241,893	Scottish Legal†	95,522	3,810,208
Pearl†	708,023	39,661,303	Wesleyan and General	83,207	5,424,812

Manufacturers Life—United Kingdom only. Migdal—United Kingdom only. Natl. Mutual of Australasia, year ending September 30, 1959. Pioneer, year ending March 31, 1960. Royal, including Liverpool and London and Globe. Sentinel, year ending March 31, 1959. Standard, year ending November 15, 1959. Western Australian, year ending June 30, 1959. † 1958 figures.

DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

The class of Insurance undertaken is shown in the second column as follows: — A—Accident (which includes Motor, Employers' Liability, etc.); F—Fire (including Burglary); L—Life and M—Marine.

Est'd	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1904	Annuities	African Life	*Johannesburg:* City Wall House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.
1951	AFM	Albion	Albion House, 34–35 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1824	AFLM	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.2.
1904	AFM	Army, Navy, and General	Trafalgar Ho., Waterloo Pl., Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1808	AFLM	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident	*Sydney:* 73–76, King William St., E.C.4.
1925	AFL	Avon	Church St., *Stratford-on-Avon.*
1905	AFM	Baptist	4, Southampton-row, W.C.1. [Square, W.1.
1883	AFLM	Beacon	1301, Stratford-road, *Birmingham.* 3, Berkeley
1894	AFM	Bedford General	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W.C.1.
1839	L	Blackburn Assurance	151, Dale-street, Kingsway, *Liverpool,* 2.
1925	AFM	Black Sea and Baltic	106, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. [W.C.2.
1866	AFL	Britannic	Broad-st. Corner, *Birmingham*; 44–46, Kingsway,
1863	M	British and Foreign Marine	*Liverpool:* Lime-street, E.C.3.
1878	Machinery	British Engine, &c.	*Manchester:* 19, Fenchurch St. E.C.3.
1854	AFL	British Equitable	Royal Exchange, Cornhill, EC.3.
1904	AFM	British General	36–44, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1888	AFM	British Law	31 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1920	AFL	British Nat. Life	4, South-place, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1920	AF	British Merchants	92–94, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1908	AFM	British Oak	81–82, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1881	A	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1805	AFLM	Caledonian	*Edinburgh:* 5, Lothbury, E.C.2.
1924	AFM	Cambrian	15, Lime St., E.C.3.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1847	L	Canada Life	*Toronto:* 6, Charles II Street, S.W.1.
1932	Dog Ins.	Canine Ins. Assoc.	90, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1903	AFM	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1899	AFM	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C.3. [E.C.3.
1885	AFM	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., *Edin.*; 7, Leadenhall-street,
1922	AFM ex-motor	Chemists' Mutual	4 & 5, Queen-sq., W.C.1.
1862	L	City of Glasgow Friendly	*Glasgow:* 160 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1873	L & Pers. Acc.	Colonial Mutual	*Melbourne:* 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.
1919	AFM	Comrcl. Ins. Co. of Ireland	10, Donegall Square, S., *Belfast.*
1861	AFLM	Commercial Union	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1871	L	Confederation	*Toronto:* 18, Park Lane, W.1.
1891	AF	Congregational	Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, E.C.4.
1867	AFLM	Co-operative	Corporation-street, *Manchester;* 42, Kingsway,
1905	AFM	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C.3. [W.C.2.
1807 1906	AFM	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W.1.
1900	L	Crown Life	*Toronto:* 21-24, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
1899	AFLM	Crusader	Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey: 52, Lime St., E.C.3.
1908	AFM	Dominion	*Edinburgh:* 12-13, Hatton Garden, E.C.1.
1904	AFLM	Eagle Star	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2; Life Dept.—22, Arlington St., S.W.1.
1887	AFL	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1901	AFLM	Economic	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1823	AFM	Edinburgh	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1880	AFLM	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.
1898	AF	Employers' Mutual	12, Charlotte-square, *Edinburgh:* 51, Mulgrave-road, Sutton, Surrey.
1762	L	Equitable	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1844	L	Equity and Law	20, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
1802	AF	Essex and Suffolk	*Colchester:* 7 & 8, King-street, E.C.2.
1894	AFM	Excess	13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1900	AF	Farmers' Finance and Ins.	County Insurance-buildings, *York.*
1904	AF	Federated Employers'	*Manchester:* 34-35, Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1925	AFL	Federation Mutual	*Redhill:* 64, West Smithfield, E.C.1.
1890	AF	Fine Art and General	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1832	L	Friends' Prov. and Century	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1885	AFLM	General Accident	General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1837	L	General Life	52, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1848	L	Gresham Life	Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1910	AFM	Gresham Fire and Accident	188-190, Fleet-st., E.C.4.
1840	AFM	Guarantee Society	36, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1821	AFLM	Guardian	68, King William-street, E.C.4.
1919	AFM	Guildhall	83, Queen St., E.C.4.
1908	AFM	Hibernian	48 & 49, Dame-street, *Dublin.* [Hanwell, W.7.
1932	FL	Ideal	Pitmaston, *Birmingham,* 13. 5, The Broadway,
1897	L	Imperial Life of Canada	*Toronto:* 28-29, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1824	M	Indemnity Marine	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1935	AFM	Insurance Corpn. of Ireland	34-36, Dame-street, Dublin, C.1.
1939	L	Irish Life	Hammam Bldgs., Upper O'Connell St., *Dublin,* [C.3.
1880	A	Iron Trades Employers'	Iron Trades Ho., 21-24, Grosvenor Pl., S.W.1.
1892	AFM	Law Accident	5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1845	AF	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1806	AFLM	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1907	AFM	Legal	24-28, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
1836	AFLM	Legal and General	188, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1890	AFLM	Licenses and General	24-28, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., *Edin.*; 61-62 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1836	AFLM	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, *Liverpool:* 1, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1866	Plate Glass	L'pool & London Plate Glass	14, Dale-st., *Liverpool:* 30, Walbrook, E.C.4.
1918	AFM	Liverpool Marine and General	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1843	L	Liverpool Victoria Friendly	Victoria House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
1890	AFM	Local Government Guarantee	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1836	AFM	Lombard Insurance	3 & 4, Lime St., E.C.3.
1720	AFLM	London Assurance	1, King William-street, E.C.4; 157, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. (Marine.)
1869	AFM	London Guar. and Accident	4-5, King William-street, E.C.4.
1861	AFM	London & Lancashire	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2 (Chief Administration); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C.4.
1919		London and Edinburgh	1, Seething-lane, E.C.3.
1869	AFL	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1885	Plate Glass	London & Manch. Plate Glass	30-37, Walbrook, E.C.4.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1860	AFM	London and Provincial Marine	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1862	AFLM	London and Scottish	Northern House, Gresham-street, E.C.2.
1887	L	Manufacturers	*Toronto:* 197, Knightsbridge, S.W.7.
1836	M	Marine	159, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1852	L	Marine and General	1, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.
1864	M	Maritime	*Liverpool:* Lloyd's-buildings, E.C.3.
1884	L & Pers. Acc.	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life	3, Cavendish-sq., W.1.
1907	Reinsurance	Mercantile & General	Moorfields House, Tenter St., E.C.2.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	36-38, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1872	AF	Methodist	51, Spring-gardens, *Manchester.*
1868	AFLM	Midland Employers' Mutual	*Birmingham:* 52–54, Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1934	L	Migdal	*Jerusalem:* 5, Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1940	AFM	Minster	Minster House, Arthur-street, E.C.4.
1909	AFM	Monument	98-106, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1906	AFM	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1903	AF	Municipal Mutual	22, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
1886	L	Mutual Life and Citizens'	*Sydney:* 1, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.2.
1890	AFL	National & Loc. Gov. Officers	1, York-gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
1864	Boilers, etc.	National Boiler	*Manchester:* Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.
1935	L	National Employers' Life	58–60, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1914	AFM	National Employers' Mutual	National Employers House, Bury-street, E.C.3.
1910	AFL	National Farmers' Union	*Stratford-on-Avon:* 88–89, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1863	Fidelity Guar. etc.	National Guaran. & Suretyship	*Edinburgh:* Granville Ho., Arundel-st., W.C.2.
1830	L	National Mutual Life	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	*Melbourne:* 5, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial	St. Swithin's House, Walbrook, E.C.4.
1921	Naval Officrs' risk, etc.	Navigators and General	Bolton House, 15–16, Cullum St., E.C.3.
1924	L	New Ireland	12, Dawson-street, *Dublin*, C.2.
1809	AFLM	North British and Mercantile	*Edinburgh:* 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2 Life Dept., 120, Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1862	FM	North Pacific	*Hong Kong:* 78-80, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1836	AFLM	Northern	Union-ter., *Aberdeen:* 1, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1797	AFM	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich:* 51–54, Fenchurch-street, E.C.4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich:* 51–54, Fenchurch-street, E.C.4.
1871	AFM	Ocean Accident	36-44, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	37-9, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1886	AF	Palatine	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1824	AF	Patriotic	9, College Green, Dublin.
1864	AFLM	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W.C.1.
1782	AFLM	Phenix	Phenix House, King William-street, E.C.4.
1905	FL	Pilot	*Colwyn Bay:* 1, Victoria-street, S.W.1.
1891	L	Pioneer	31, Dale-street, *Liverpool*, 2.
1920	AFM	Planet Assurance	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1919	Motor	Premier Motor Policies	Melbourne Ho., Aldwych, W.C.2.
1877	L	Prov. Life Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	25-31, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1903	AFM	Provincial	*Kendal:* Provincial Ho., 100, Cannon-st., E.C.4.
1848	AFLM	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C.1.
1886	AFM	Queensland	*Sydney:* 22, Birchin-lane, E.C.3.
1849	AF	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1864	AFL	Refuge	Oxford-st., *Manchester:* 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1911	L	Reliance Mutual	*Tunbridge Wells:* 123–7, Cannon St., E.C.4.
1906	AF	Reliance Fire and Accident	*Tunbridge Wells:* 123–7, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1881	AFM	Reliance Marine	*Liverpool:* 51, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1918	AF	Road Transport and General	Grosvenor Buildings, Hyde Park, S.W 1.
1845	AFLM	Royal	*Liverpool:* 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1899	L	Royal Co-op. Collecting Soc.	21-23, Stamford-street, S.E.1. [St., E.C.4.
1720	AFL	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C.3. Life Dept.: 82, Queen
1850	L	Royal Liver Friendly	*Liverpool:* 8-9, Giltspur-street, E.C.1.
1861	AFL	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1887	L	Royal Nat. Pensions (Nurses)	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1867	L	Salvation Army	220–226, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.
1909	AFM	Salvation Army Fire	4, Holywell Hill, St. Albans, Herts.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	35, St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow:* 17, Tokenhouse
1881	AFM	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow:* 36, Old Jewry, E.C.2. [Yard, E.C.2
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.:* 13, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1919	AFM	Scottish General	*Glasgow:* 99, Aldwych, W.C.2.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1877	AFM	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., *Edinb.*: 62–63, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1852	L	Scottish Legal	95 Bothwell-st., *Glasgow*, C.2.
1881	L	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*: 6, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1876	AF	Scottish Metropolitan	Northern House, Gresham-street, E.C.2.
1883	AL	Scottish Mutual	109, St, Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2; 6, Bell Yard, Law Courts, W.C.2.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinburgh:* 3, Lombard-st., E.C.3.
1824	AFLM	Scottish Union and National	35, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*: 25, Bucklersbury,
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq , *Edinb.*: 28, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1875	AFM	Sea	*Liverpool:* Royal Mail Ho., E.C.3 and 3, Berkeley-square, W.1.
1904	AFL	Sentinel	Brownlow Ho: 50-51, High Holborn, W.C.1.
1872	AFM	South British	*New Zealand:* 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1825	L	Standard Life	3, George-st., *Edinb.*: 3, Abchurch Yard, Cannon St., E.C.4.
1871	M	Standard Marine	*Liverpool.*
1891	AFM	State	*Liverpool:* 30, Walbrook, E.C.4.
1710	AFM	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1810	L	Sun Life	107, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal:* 2, 3 & 4, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.
1936	FL	Teachers' Assurance	Hamilton Ho., Mabledon Pl., W.C.1.
1800	M	Thames and Mersey	*Liverpool:* 3-6, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1894	FM	Thistle	3, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1850	FM	Triton	*Calcutta:* 3–4, Lime-st., E.C.3.
1839	L	Tunstall & District Assurance & Collecting Society	Station Chambers, Tunstall, Stoke on Trent.
1867	M	Ulster Marine	1, Linen Hall-street, *Belfast.*
1714	AFM	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.3.
1835	AFM	Union Ins. Soc. of Canton	*Hongkong:* 78-80, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1863	M	Union Marine	*Liverpool:* Lloyd's Building, E.C.3.
1915	AFM	United British	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1908	AFL	United Friendly	42, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov.	33–36, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1912	AFM	United Scottish	19, Billiter-street, E.C.3.
1825	L	University	19a Coleman St., E.C.2.
1919	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance	73-76 King William-street, E.C.4.
1859	Boilers	Vulcan Boiler and General	*Manchester* 2: 25, Birchin Lane, E.C.3.
1875	AFM	Warden	24–28, Lombard-st., E.C.3.
1911	AF	Welsh Insurance Corpn.	*Cardiff:* Northern Ho., Gresham-st., E.C.2.
1841	AFL	Wesleyan and General	*Birmingham 4:* Candlewick House, Cannon-st., E.C.4.
1886	AF	West of Scotland	*Glasgow:* 24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1851	AFM	Western	*Toronto:* Kent Ho., Telegraph-st., E.C.2.
1912	AFLM	Western Australian	*Perth:* 107/111 Fleet St., E.C.4.
1717/1906	AF	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2.
1865	AF	White Cross	Northern House, 29, Gresham-street, E.C.2.
1919	AFM	World Auxily. Ins. Corpn.	4 & 7, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1894	AFM	World Marine and General	4 & 7, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1824	AFLM	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-square, *York:* Becket House, 36-37, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1872	AF	Zurich	*Zurich:* Fairfax Ho., Fulwood-place, W.C.1.

Co-operative Societies—Great Britain

Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893–1954

During the 10 years ended 1959 Co-operative Retail Trading Societies (almost all General Supply Stores) expanded their membership by 23 per cent. and assets by 17 per cent. as shown by the following particulars covering the 982 societies on the register at the end of 1959 and 1,115 societies in 1949:

Year	Number of Members	Share Capital	Sales	Surplus on Year's Working	Interest on Shares	Dividends on Sales	Total Assets
		£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
1959	12,585,000	252,932	998,936	63,909	7,414	49,108	470,053
1949	10,253,000	237,127	534,447	47,529	6,336	36,503	398,575

In addition, 161 Co-operative Wholesale and Productive Trading Societies (with a total membership of 54,000) were on the register at the end of 1959. The total figures for these societies are dominated by those of the two main Wholesale Trading Societies (with their "Joint" undertaking) whose combined sales for 1959 amounted to £559,000,000, their assets at the end of the year totalling £187,000,000.

Friendly Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1896–1958

In spite of the expansion of *Compulsory* "Health" insurance since the introduction of the *State* scheme in 1912 and its extension in 1948, the *Voluntary* business of Friendly Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, still continues on a large scale, as shown by the following comparative totals—those in ordinary type relate to registered Friendly Societies proper (embracing both "Centralized" societies and "Orders with Branches"); those in *italics* "Collecting" societies which, although registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, are subject also to the special provisions of the Industrial Assurance Acts:—

End of Year	No. of Societies on Register		Membership		Assurances or Policies		Total Funds	
			Thousands				£000's	
1958	11,473	*96*	6,190	*32,642*	237,557	*284,296*		
1938	19,600	*149*	8,491	*25,738*	151,613	*84,837*		
1913	25,475	*71*	6,783	*7,481*	51,489	*11,165*		

Although recent years have seen the growth of societies registered for such specific purposes as the provision of institutional treatment or assuring annuities and pensions, most friendly societies continue to provide the customary benefits in sickness and at death. During 1958 Friendly Societies proper paid out £5,390,000 in sickness benefit and £2,032,000 in death benefit while payments on death claims by collecting societies amounted to £9,167,000.

Many societies still operate mainly on the old system of accumulating funds on a mutual basis. Others, usually termed deposit societies, allocate all or the greater part of their funds annually to the individual credit of the members to be withdrawn by them as the rules provide. Apart from the National Deposit Society's method of a uniform contribution throughout membership there are several systems operated on individual account lines, one of which (known as the "Holloway" principle) is worked by a contribution increasing with each year of attained age after the member reaches age 30 up to age 65.

The membership and funds figures—as at the end of 1958—set out below indicate the strength of several leading old established societies, including the three largest Orders which operate through registered districts and branches subject to a central body:—

FRIENDLY Socs.—Name with (in brackets) Year Established	Membership	Funds (including Reserves)
		£
National Deposit Friendly Society (1868)	628,000	23,536,000
Hearts of Oak Benefit Society (1842)	555,000	17,994,000
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity (1810)	438,000	27,769,000
Ancient Order of Foresters (1834)	334,000	19,363,000
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity (1835)	206,000	6,869,000

COLLECTING Socs.—Name and Year Established	No. of Assurances		Funds (including Reserves)
	Premium Paying	Free Paid-up	
			£
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society (1843)	12,496,000	4,081,000	169,200,000
Royal Liver Friendly Society (1850)	7,672,000	1,978,000	85,639,000
Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society (1852)	2,699,000	896,000	23,863,000

The present National Insurance scheme with its provision of "cradle to the grave" benefits has had serious repercussions on the Voluntary Friendly Societies. From the end of 1937 to the end of 1947 total membership rose from 8,341,000 to 8,608,000, an increase of 3 per cent., but during the next ten years it fell by 27 per cent. to 6,277,000. There are, however, signs that the decline in membership is now being arrested.

When the modest scheme of 1912 was introduced some people doubted the Voluntary Friendly Societies' ability to survive for long, and yet they continued to grow in the face of keen competition, although their remarkable expansion naturally brought many societies up to a point where they found it increasingly difficult to maintain a sufficient inflow of new, young entrants to replace membership losses due to death and other causes. In recent years, too, many of the older (non-deposit type) societies have had to introduce more attractive tables to cater for the growing preference amongst members for a curtailed (instead of whole-life) sickness insurance to enable a margin of contributions to accumulate to their credit as an increasing cash endowment payable in full at age 65, or in the event of prior death, with the option of drawing on the credit from time to time if the member is in need, subject to certain conditions, including the retention of a specified minimum sum in the member's account.

In considering how far the general body of members comprising the Friendly Societies movement can afford to continue their voluntary insurances along with their higher State scheme contributions in future, it must not be overlooked that present-day wage levels are substantially higher for all classes of workers than before the war and the Government has declared that continued Voluntary insurance to supplement State benefits, wherever one's means permit, should be encouraged.

Moreover, in addition to the widespread *branch* units of the better known "Orders," there are numerous small independent societies whose membership is maintained more easily than in the large societies, by age-long custom of family and social

ties within their own locality, and there still exist a few such societies whose formation dates back far beyond any "Friendly Society" legislation. In fact, long before the term "Friendly Society" came into use, the seeds of Voluntary mutual insurance had been sown in the ancient religious and trade "Guilds." As is evident from the many extant parchment returns detailing their rules and possessions under a decree of Richard II, Guilds had become widespread in Britain by the 14th century. By then, the purely charitable character of the original Guilds had largely changed with the emergence of numerous small institutions adopting primitive mutual insurance methods of a regular flat rate contribution in order to obtain relief when sick or in old age and a payment to the widow in the event of death.

The present register of Friendly Societies includes several societies which have been in existence for upwards of 200 years, the four earliest all operating in Scotland, the oldest being the "Incorporation of Carters in Leith" established as long ago as 1555. The three oldest in England were all formed in London—the "Norman Society" (estd. 1703), the "Society of Lintot", (estd. 1708) and the "Society for the Mutual Help of Swiss in London" (estd. 1703), the first two of these having been formed by Huguenot refugees from the Protestant persecution under Louis XIV.

The first Act for the encouragement and protection of "Friendly Societies" in this country was not passed until 1793, but various amending Acts were put on the Statute Book during the next century as the result of the recommendations of successive Select Committees (including a Royal Commission in 1871). For example, it was not until the 1829 Act that all registered Friendly Societies were required to keep proper records of individual sickness and mortality amongst their members, which data enabled the construction of standard actuarial tables showing the expected (average) duration of sickness at successive ages, and also (with data from the Census) the corresponding mortality rates.

The rules and other documents of societies deposited with local justices passed into the custody of the Registrar following the Act of 1846 and are of considerable interest to social historians. Those relating to some societies no longer on the register have been transferred to the Public Record Office for permanent preservation.

The present consolidating Act of 1896 allows various specific classes other than "Friendly Societies" to be registered thereunder, but exemption from income tax (irrespective of the extent of interest income) is enjoyed only by registered "Friendly Societies."

The Friendly Societies Act, 1955, extended the purposes for which societies may be registered under the Acts, and authorized societies to invest their surplus funds in other registered societies.

Building Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1874–1960.

Building Societies are, with few exceptions, associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Acts. All Building Societies are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registrar of Friendly Societies and Building Societies. The following particulars showing the growth of Building Societies (as also that of Friendly and Co-operative Societies tabulated on pp. 1038 and 1039) are based on the Registrar's Annual Reports. The Editor is also indebted to the publishers of the "Building Societies Year Book" for details of individual societies from which the second table hereunder has been compiled.

The building societies movement has played a considerable part in the expansion of home ownership since the war. Between 1946 and 1958 building societies advanced nearly £4,000,000,000 on mortgage, the bulk of it to assist owner-occupiers to buy their homes.

The progress of the building society movement over the past twenty years and the tendency to concentration in a smaller number of larger societies is illustrated by the following figures:—

	1939	1949	1959
Number of Societies.....	960	835	732
Total Assets.....	£774m	£1,142m	£2,902m
Average per society of total assets.....	£·8m	£1·4m	£4m

Advances on mortgage during 1959 totalled £511,000,000 which was over £100,000,000 higher than the previous highest total for one year's advances.

Shareholders and depositors added £603,000,000 to their accounts during 1959 while £417,000,000 was withdrawn from these accounts. The total assets increased to £2,902,000,000. Of this total, mortgage balances represented 83 per cent., the remainder consisting chiefly of investments in Government securities and cash. Reserves and profit balances represented 4·3 per cent. of the total assets.

For the year 1959 interest received by societies from borrowers amounted to £137,000,000. Interest payments to shareholders and depositors totalled £88,000,000. Management costs, at £17,000,000 for 1959, averaged only about 1¾*d.* per £1 of the mean mortgage assets. Of this total advertising accounted for 8 per cent. and commission and agency fees 13 per cent.

In May, 1960, the Building Societies Association recommended an increase in interest rates to 6 per cent. on mortgages and 3½ per cent. on shares and these rates have been widely adopted. Interest on deposits is now generally 3½ per cent. (income tax on both share and deposit interest being paid by the societies).

Section 1 of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, empowered the Chief Registrar to designate building societies for the purposes of the section. Societies that had been designated up to the time of going to press are marked "D" in the list which follows.

A society so designated is entitled to participate in the Government scheme for Exchequer advances to building societies; its deposits (but not its shares) rank as trusee securities.

For some years there has been public disquiet at the activities of certain societies on the fringe of the building societies movement. Some of the societies were recently incorporated; others which had been moribund for some years had come under the control of new directors who used their date of incorporation to reassure potential investors.

Many of these societies expanded rapidly due to widely advertised offers of a higher than normal rate of interest on share investments. To maintain such rates it was necessary for them to receive a higher rate of mortgage interest than is usual in building society business and a large proportion of their funds was advanced to property companies and other borrowers on the security of property of a doubtful value.

The provisions of the Building Societies Act 1960, fall broadly into two groups, those which regulate the internal administration of building societies and those which confer new powers of control on the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. In future building societies will not be permitted to make more than 10 per cent. of their total new advances in any year to bodies corporate or in the form of large advances (defined at present as advances exceeding £5,000) but the percentage may be increased in a particular case by the Chief Registrar to enable a society to make advances on new dwellings for letting. The formalities necessary on formation of a new building society are made more stringent and the Chief Registrar is given powers of control over small building societies (*i.e.* those with assets of less than £100,000) if in his opinion there has been a change in the scale or character of their business.

Section 11 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958 under which the Registrar has prohibited certain societies from inviting new investments is repealed (but without prejudice to any order currently in force) and the Chief Registrar is empowered to direct that a building society shall not advertise at all or to give directions to a particular society as to the matter included in its advertisements. In addition he may make an order prohibiting a building society from accepting further investments. These and other new powers of the Chief Registrar, such as the power to make regulations about the contents of building societies' advertisements generally and to prescribe the range of securities in which a society may invest its surplus funds are subject to the consent of the Treasury.

Matters of internal administration which are regulated by sections of the Act include the keeping of books of account and register of members, the preparation of annual accounts in a form prescribed by the Chief Registrar, the qualifications, appointment and removal of auditors, the form and content of directors' and auditors' reports, the right of members to receive copies of the accounts and reports, the calling and conduct of general meetings and the duties of directors. A revised procedure is prescribed for assessing the adequacy of the security for an advance and certain restrictions are placed on the persons who may make valuation reports. In addition to the annual accounts a society is required to send an annual return in a prescribed form to the Chief Registrar. The Registrar must also be notified of changes in a society's officers.

The Act of 1894 gave the Registrar power, on application by a certain number of members, to appoint an inspector to examine into and report on the affairs of a building society or to call a special meeting of the society. The Act of 1960 authorizes the Chief Registrar to exercise these powers without any application from the members if he is of the opinion that an investigation should be held into the affairs of the society or that its affairs call for consideration by a meeting of members.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1959—with 1958 totals in italics.

Class	Number	Share Investors	Advances during Year	Share Capital	Due to Depositors and other Creditors	Balance Profit and Reserve	Mortgage Assets	Invests. and other Assets
Assets over			£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
£10m.	46	3,003,826	415,702	2,019,141	178,430	98,220	1,916,336	407,772
Other Socs.	686	807,044	95,083	499,205	41,720	29,185	484,963	92,845
1959 TOTALS	732	3,810,870	510,785	2,518,346	220,150†	127,405	2,401,299*	500,617
1958 ,,	*744*	*3,608,010*	*374,757*	*2,268,623*	*198,487*	*116,788*	*2,178,554*	*442,773*

† Total Depositors, 569,543. * Total Borrowers, 2,254,406.

SOCIETIES WITH TOTAL ASSETS EXCEEDING £500,000—AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR, 1959

Year Estabd.	* Name of Society (abbreviated) Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
	ENGLAND.		£
1869D	Accrington, Savings and Bldg. Soc. 15 Dutton St., Accrington	1,207	808,000
1853D	Barnsley P., Permanent Bldg., Regent St., Barnsley.....	9,880	6,763,000
1851D	Barnstaple, Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple	2,007	1,113,000
1953D	Bath Investment and Bldg. Soc., 20, Charles St., Bath	3,224	749,000
1870	,, Liberal, 1 South Parade, Bath.	1,671	1,309,000
1881D	Bedford Crown P., 107, Midland Rd., Bedford	1,072	508,000
1879D	,, P., 41 Midland Road, Bedford	2,582	1,312,000
1924D	,, — Bedfordshire, 77–83 Harpur St., Bedford	11,082	8,519,000
1866	Beverley, 16, Lairgate, Beverley.....	1,949	563,000
1914D	Bexhill-on-Sea, Building Society Chambers, Bexhill-on-Sea	1,128	951,000
1862D	Bideford—Western Counties, 1 Grenville St., Bideford	2,817	2,660,000
1851D	Bingley, 4 Park Road, Bingley	27,021	29,953,000
1889D	Birmingham Citizens P., 20 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham	5,759	7,278,000
1847D	,, Incorporated, 42 & 43 Waterloo St., Birmingham	10,529	12,563,000

*P.=Permanent: B.=Benefit. Head Office Town is shown first followed by a dash where it is not the first word in a Society's name.

Year Estabd.	Name of Society (abbreviated) Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
			£
1903D	Birmingham—Blackheath and Dt. B, 12, Long Lane, Blackheath, Birmingham	1,575	872,000
1872D	Bishop Auckland Rock, Victoria St., Bishop Auckland	1,184	947,000
1888D	Bishop's Stortford—Herts and Essex P., 4 Market Square, Bishop's Stortford	934	875,000
1868D	Blyth—Northumbria P.B., 11 Beaconsfield St., Blyth, Nbld.	986	626,000
1934D	Bournemouth and Christchurch, Victoria Chambers, Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth	1,060	1,208,000
1949D	„ —Wessex P., 115 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth	1,916	2,053,000
1851D	Bradford Equit. 45 & 47 Bank St., Bradford	35,439	40,178,000
1885D	„ P., 41 & 43 Sunbridge Rd., Bradford	21,412	24,359,000
1849D	„ —Provincial, Market St., Bradford 1 and Albion St., Leeds, 1	75,769	84,404,000
1880	Brentwood—Orient P., 77 High St., Brentwood, Essex	916	767,000
1921D	Bridgwater, 1 King Sq., Bridgwater	11,322	10,451,000
1865D	Brighton & Southern Counties P., 13 Ship St., Brighton	1,213	871,000
1867D	„ & Shoreham, 115 Western Rd., Brighton	548	559,000
1863D	„ —Alliance, Princes Ho., North St., Brighton	65,093	73,788,000
1905D	„ —Citizens P., Marlborough Pl., Brighton	3,066	2,579,000
1930D	„ —Regency, 3 Marlborough Place, Brighton	650	702,000
1850D	Bristol & W., St. Stephen's Ho., Bristol	26,725	25,757,000
1853D	„ P. Econ., 40, Broad St., Bristol	1,965	1,366,000
1883D	Bromley, 180 High St., Bromley, Kent	584	509,000
1880D	Burgess Hill—Mid-Sussex, P., Church Rd., Burgess Hill	1,086	746,000
1850D	Burnley, Grimshaw St., Burnley	51,548	60,960,000
1874D	„ —Borough, 12, Nicholas St., Burnley	29,873	18,915,000
1866D	Bury St. Edmund's P.B., 59 Abbeygate St., Bury St. Edmund's	999	690,000
1851D	Cambridge, 6 Post Office Terrace, Cambridge	4,097	3,186,000
1850D	Carlisle—Cumberland, 38 Fisher St., Carlisle	13,068	7,674,000
1907D	Chalfont & Dist. P., High St., Chalfont St. Giles	2,830	1,183,000
1898D	Chatham Reliance, Manor Rd., Chatham	4,070	2,500,000
1850D	Cheltenham & Gloucester, Clarence St., Cheltenham	32,074	34,296,000
1845D	Chesham, 12 Market Sq., Chesham	821	572,000
1861D	Cheshunt, 100 Crossbrook St., Cheshunt, Waltham Cross	4,978	3,904,000
1937	Chislehurst—Lion, Chislehurst, Kent	9,231	6,349,000
1859	Chorley and District, 10 Mealhouse Lane, Chorley	3,105	902,000
1912D	Coalville P., 19 London Rd., Coalville	966	566,000
1869D	Colchester Equitable, 3 Pelham's Lane, High St., Colchester	975	1,102,000
1856D	„ P. B., 11 Sir Isaac's Walk, Colchester	1,195	1,103,000
1866	Colne, Albert Rd., Colne	2,815	2,460,000
1892D	Coventry Mut. P., 11 Priory Row, Coventry	3,077	2,536,000
1884D	„ Economic, 19 & 20 High St., Coventry	31,575	21,897,000
1872D	„ Provident P., 25 Warwick Rd., Coventry	5,528	4,277,000
1906	Cradley Heath & Dt. B., 194 High St., Cradley Heath.	1,408	915,000
1864D	Croydon—Vigilant, 7, Norfolk Hse., Wellesley Rd., Croydon	1,261	1,200,000
1946D	Darlington, Church Row, Market Place, Darlington	9,591	8,040,000
1869D	Darwen,—Over Darwen P.B., 24, Railway Rd., Darwen	800	502,000
1859D	Derbyshire, 7 Iron Gate, Derby	24,138	18,644,000
1866D	Dewsbury & W. Riding, Church St., Dewsbury	9,744	9,397,000
1858	Dudley & Dist. B., 224 Market Place, Dudley	5,152	3,073,000
1852	Dunstable, 9, West St., Dunstable	611	557,000
1857D	Earl Shilton, 22 The Hollow, Earl Shilton	2,861	1,340,000
1877D	Eastbourne Mut., Terminus Rd., Eastbourne	7,321	7,785,000
1880D	Enfield, 47 London Rd., Enfield	2,288	1,828,000
1860	Frome Selwood P., Bath St., Frome	1,511	991,000
1865D	Furness & S. Cumb., 36 Cornwallis St., Barrow-in-Furness	7,171	4,352,000
1863D	Gateshead, P., 46, West Street, Gateshead	1,102	909,000
1881D	Grays 22 New Rd., Grays	4,265	2,832,000
1847D	„ —Essex Equit. P., 13 Orsett Rd., Grays	971	805,000
1899D	Essex and Kent P., 1, Orsett Rd., Grays	555	564,000
1848D	Grimsby—Great Grimsby & North Lincs. P. Osborne Chambers, Osborne St., Grimsby	707	779,000
1851D	Halesowen—Hasbury, Cradley and Dt.B., 5 Summer Hill, Halesowen	1,305	687,000
1853D	Halifax, Permanent Bldgs., Halifax	535,082	440,634,000
1854D	Hanley Econ., 42 Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent	5,830	4,108,000
1889D	Harrow, Cunningham Ho., Bessboro' Rd., Harrow	2,436	1,995,000
1851D	Hastings and East Sussex, Wellington Pl., Hastings	12,461	8,599,000
1891D	Haywards Heath & Dist. P. B., The Broadway, Haywards Heath	3,880	2,497,000
1884D	Hemel Hempstead, 43 Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead	1,392	1,420,000
1870D	Hexham P. B., 2 Cattle Market, Hexham	876	596,000
1853D	Hinckley & Country, 9 Castle St., Hinckley	3,634	2,813,000
1865D	„ P., 31 Castle St., Hinckley	4,398	2,137,000
1876D	„ —Leicestershire, The Borough, Hinckley	14,692	11,569,000
1872	Hove—Sussex Mutual, Sussex House, 126–127 Western Road, Hove.	4,298	3,897,000

Year Estabd.	Name of Society (abbreviated) Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
			£
1864D	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs., Huddersfield	37,402	36,910,000
1853D	Ilkeston P., "Euclid House", South St., Ilkeston	910	532,000
1876D	Ipswich & District, 8 Northgate St., Ipswich	2,363	1,076,000
1849	,, & Suffolk P. B., 44 Upper Brook St., Ipswich	12,417	3,346,000
1855D	,, —Eastern Counties, 13 Queen St., Ipswich	9,265	8,112,000
1877D	Jarrow—Tyne Commercial P., 10 Grange Road West, Jarrow	1,422	934,000
1851D	Keighley & Craven, Town Hall Square, Keighley	8,771	10.894,000
1851	Kidderminster P.B., 30 Church St., Kidderminster	623	601,000
1865D	Kingston, 6 Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames	2,698	2,176,000
1853D	Leamington Spa, 10 Euston Place, Leamington Spa	1,086	993,000
1875D	Leeds and Holbeck, 105 Albion St., Leeds	19,076	17,854,000
1848D	,, P., Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds	120,562	129,228,000
1856D	Leek & Moorlands, New Stockwell Ho., Leek	52 124	45,029,000
1863D	,, United & Midlands, 50 St. Edward St., Leek	14.972	8,708,000
1853D	Leicester P., Welford Ho., Welford Place, Leicester	60,262	60,333,000
1875D	,, Temp., Halford House, Charles St., Leicester	20,919	21,478,000
1871D	Lewes, 11 High St., Lewes	3,845	2,336,000
1877D	Liverpool Investment, Investment Bldgs. Lord St., Liverpool	10,882	10,320,000
1854	,, & Provincial, 16–18 Hackins Hey, Liverpool	947	902,000
1917	,, —King Edward, 19 Castle St., Liverpool	1,129	543,000
	London :—		
1849D	Abbey National, Abbey House, Baker St., N.W.1	638,858	347.017,000
1870D	Argyle B., 105 Seven Sisters Rd., Holloway, N.7	2,637	1,163,000
1864	Bolton, 61 Paddington St., W.1	745	614,000
1876D	Chelsea, 119/122 King's Road, S.W.3	10,343	6,232,000
1882D	Church of England, 6/7 New Bridge St., E.C.4	12,068	11,280,000
1946	City & Metropolitan, 39, Moorgate, E.C.2	2,475	1,886,000
1862D	City of London 34 London Wall, E.C.2	7,039	7,681,000
1908	City Prudential, 131–2 Park Lane, W.1	13.295	13.070,000
1931D	Civil Service, 20 Victoria St., S.W.1	2,748	2,208,000
1884D	Co-operative P., New Oxford Ho., Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1	407,701	221,087,000
1956	Eagle, Eagle House, Craven Rd., W.2	1,541	783,000
1927D	Ealing and Acton, 55 The Mall, Ealing, W.5	757	754.000
1871D	Equity P., 164A Strand, W.C.2	2,062	1,162,000
1902D	Finchley, 767 High Rd., N. Finchley, N.12	3,189	3,325,000
1896D	Fourth P.O. Brettenham Ho., Lancaster Pl., W.C.2	11,403	10,042,000
1876D	Goldhawk Mut. B., 15–17 High Rd., Chiswick, W.4	3.909	3,424,000
1852D	Greenwich Industrial, 281 Greenwich High Rd., S.E.10	2,359	2,398,000
1871D	Guardian, Guardian House, 120, High Holborn, W.C.1	9,679	10,660,000
1849D	Hastings and Thanet, 99, Baker Street, W. 1	42,797	34,946,000
1875D	Hearts of Oak P., 47–49 Oxford St., W.1	6,091	6,609,000
1926	Hendon, 81 Church Rd., Hendon, N.W.4	2,105	1,180,000
1957D	Holloway and City Terminus, 246, Upper St., N.1	1,485	1,104,000
1852D	Lambeth, 112 Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E.1	8,607	7,810,000
1883D	London and Essex, 2 Romford Rd., Stratford, E.15	1,602	1,608,000
1863D	London Commercial Deposit P., Guilford Hse., Gray's I. Rd., W.C.1	1,311	805,000
1866D	Magnet, Magnet House, Paddington Green, W.2	6,147	5,449,000
1866D	Mornington P., 240 Kentish Town Road, N.W.5	3,754	1,812,000
1866D	New Cross Equitable, 470 New Cross Rd., S.E.14	1,694	1,193,000
1886	North London, 407 Holloway Rd., N.7	485	681,000
1883	North-West, North-West Ho., Marylebone Rd., N.W.1	4,875	4,819,000
1880	Peckham Mutual, Hanover Park House, Peckham, S.E.15	1,130	1,011,000
1847D	People's, 99 Lewisham High St., S.E.13	1,383	1,053,000
1851D	Planet, Planet Ho., Finsbury Sq., E.C.2	11,270	11,751,000
1881D	Portman, Portman Sq., W.1	15.288	15,973,000
1941D	Property Owners' 4, Cavendish Place, W.1	4,049	3,167,000
1886	Queen Victoria St., 123–125, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4	719	660,000
1954	St. Marylebone and Suburban, 107, Baker St. W.1	752	502,000
1937	St. Pancras, 200 Finchley Road, N.W.3	2,698	2,406,000
1922D	Shern Hall (Methodist), 306 Hoe St., Walthamstow, E.17	5,184	4,049,000
1875D	South London, 45, Streatham Hill, S.W.2	7,508	6,369,000
1876	South Western, 6 Station Parade, Balham High Rd., S.W.12	4,110	1,752,000
1854D	Temperance P., 223–227 Regent St., W.1	37,232	44,421,000
1877D	Walthamstow, 223 Hoe St., Walthamstow, E.17	3,535	3,924,000
1885D	Westbourne Pk., W'bourne House, W'bourne Grove, W.2	29,011	30,680,000
1879	West London Inv., 199 Uxbridge Rd., Shepherd's Bush, W.12	3,261	3,411,000
1850D	West London P.Mut.B., 138 Sloane St., S.W.1	749	625,000
1875	Wimbledon, 22a Wimbledon Bridge, S.W.19	590	544,000
1847D	Woolwich Equitable, Equitable House, Woolwich, S.E.18	234,238	156,002,000
1867D	Loughborough P., Baxter Gate, Loughborough	2,501	1,865,000
1866D	Luton, 24, King St., Luton	2,440	2,850,000
1870D	Macclesfield—Cheshire, Castle St., Macclesfield	9,882	5,605,000
1859D	Maidenhead, 58 King St., Maidenhead	5,239	5,902,000

Year Estabd.	Name of Society (abbreviated) Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
			£
1956	Manchester—Mancunian, 14, St. Peter's Sq., Manchester, 2	1,918	1,021,000
1870D	Mansfield, Regent St., Mansfield	3,375	3,439,000
1870D	Market Harborough, 9 Northampton Rd., Market Harboro'	7,357	3,586,000
1875D	Melton Mowbray, 14 Nottingham St., Melton Mowbray	2,908	2,776,000
1872D	Middleton, 99 Long St., Middleton, Manchester	11,858	4,071,000
1860D	Nelson—Marsden, 2 Russell St., Nelson	11,731	7,664,000
1856D	Newbury, 19 Bartholomew St., Newbury	3,836	3,704,000
1861D	Newcastle upon Tyne P., 37/41 Grainger St., Newcastle upon Tyne.	10,900	8,139,000
1876D	,, ,, Globe P., 21 Eldon Sq., ,, ,, ,,	1,468	1,525,000
1957D	,, ,, —Grainger and Percy, Hood St., Newcastle upon Tyne	7,964	8,205,000
1850D	,, ,, —Northern Counties P., 2 Market St., Newcastle upon Tyne	20,826	17,081,000
1874D	,, ,, —Portland, 10 Eldon Sq., Newcastle upon Tyne	629	560,000
1865D	,, ,, —Rock, Market St., ,, ,,	22,317	17,497,000
1870D	,, ,, —Royal Arcade, 25 Grey St., Newcastle upon Tyne	778	627,000
1867	,, ,, —St. Andrew's P., 3 Ellison Place ,, ,,	917	883,000
1863D	,, ,, —Universal P., 36 Grey St., ,, ,,	6,511	5,751,000
1866D	Newport—Mon'shire. & S. Wales, Friars Chrs., Newport	2,785	2,877,000
1888D	Northampton & Midlands, 60, Gold St., Northampton	7,090	4,937,000
1848D	,, Town & County, 85 Abington St., Northampton	52,092	39,293,000
1895D	North Shields—Mercantile, 25 Northumberland Square, N. Shields	1,902	1,610,000
1875D	,, P., 75 Howard St., N. Shields	2,393	1,631,000
1875D	,, —Standard, 64 Church Way, North Shields	1,561	901,000
1855D	,, —Tynemouth, 53 Howard St., North Shields	1,348	1,050,000
1887D	,, —Tynemouth Vict. Jub. P., 1 & 2 Nbld. Pl., N. Shields	1,632	1,530,000
1848D	Northwich, 1 High St., Bull Ring, Northwich	4,775	3,114,000
1852D	Norwich, St. Andrew's House, Norwich	9,367	11,688,000
1850D	Nottingham, Friar Lane, Nottingham	10,314	10,179,000
1886D	Old Hill—Rowley Regis & Dist. B., Halesowen Rd., Old Hill	3,352	1,728,000
1867D	Oldham—Lancashire, 127 Union St., Oldham, Lancs.	1,186	908,000
1848D	Otley, 34 Boroughgate, Otley	2,584	2,413,000
1871D	Padiham, Burnley Rd., Padiham	2,974	3,097,000
1860D	Peterborough Prov. B., 49 Priestgate, Peterborough	4,553	4,206,000
1896D	Portsmouth, 166 London Rd., Portsmouth	1,607	1,893,000
1866D	,, —Hampshire, 44 Commercial Rd., Portsmouth	1,446	1,448,000
1873	Radcliffe, 52 Blackburn St., Radcliffe	928	594,000
1840D	Ramsbury, The Square, Ramsbury	2,676	2,725,000
1859D	Redditch B., Church Green West, Redditch	7,012	4,745,000
1903D	Redhill—East Surrey, 19/21 London Rd., Redhill	2,183	1,144,000
1855D	Reigate—Holmesdale B., 43 Church St., Reigate	2,230	1,796,000
1866D	Rugby, Temple Bldgs., Rugby	9,871	5,051,000
1861D	,, Provident, 34 North St., Rugby	1,743	994,000
1849D	Saffron Walden B., King St., Saffron Walden	972	1,009,000
1858D	St. Helens and Rainford, 82 Church St., St. Helens	858	556,000
1875	Sandy and Dt. P. Mnt. B., Sandy, Beds.	801	605,000
1846D	Scarborough, York Ho., York Pl., Scarborough	4,451	2,940,000
1935D	Sheffield, 99, Queen Street., Sheffield	276	542,000
1879D	Shepshed, P. B., Bull Ring, Shepshed	1,910	896,000
1901D	Shotton,—Summers', Hawarden Bridge Steel Works, Shotton	3,245	741,000
1853D	Skipton, 59 High St., Skipton	15,360	16,475,000
1855D	Smethwick, 364 High Street, Smethwick	1,142	766,000
1876D	Somercotes, Leabrooks Rd., Somercotes	2,940	919,000
1891D	Southend-on-Sea—South East Essex P., 28 Clarence St., Southend-on-Sea	1,639	1,784,000
1875D	South Shields Commercial P., Barrington St., South Shields	1,415	1,416,000
1866D	,, ,, —Corporation, 99, Fowler St., South Shields	2,529	1,463,000
1874D	,, ,, —Eligible and United, 91, Fowler St., South Shields	1,372	1,081,000
1877D	,, ,, Nelson P., Queen St., South Shields	1,392	1,023,000
1919D	,, ,, —Victory, Victory Hse, Burrow St., South Shields	565	516,000
1867D	Stafford P., 2 Martin St., Stafford	1,438	1,525,000
1877D	,, Railway, 4 Market Sq., Stafford	1,965	1,725,000
1878D	Steyning & Littlehampton, 62 High St., Steyning	2,673	2,232,000
1924D	Stockport—Vernon, 24, St. Petersgate, Stockport	1,221	1,339,000
1852D	Stoke-on-Trent P., Victoria Chambers, Liverpool Rd., Stoke-on-Trent.	742	1,015,000
1852D	,, —Tunstall, Victoria Chambers, 48 The Boulevard, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent	1,970	939,000
1889D	Stourbridge, Lye and Dist. P., Victoria Chambers, 94 High St., Stourbridge	1,239	908,000
1849	,, —Brierley Hill & Stourbridge Incorpd., 82 High St., Stourbridge	2,592	1,514,000
1850D	Stroud, 4 Rowcroft, Stroud	2,672	2,138,000
1854D	Sunderland—Indus. and Provt. P., 23 John St., Sunderland	2,330	1,770,000
1877	,, —North of England, 57 Fawcett St., Sunderland	5,882	5,942,000

Year Estabd.	Name of Society (abbreviated Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
1853D	Sunderland Working Men's, 51 Fawcett St., Sunderland	6,667	4,898,000
1861D	Swindon P., 1 Commercial Road, Swindon	1,486	1,403,000
1883D	,, —New Swindon P., 36 Regent Circus, Swindon	667	741,000
1899D	,, —North Wilts. Equit., 18 to 20, Commercial Rd., Swindon	834	832,000
1854D	Tamworth P. B., 6. Victoria Rd., Tamworth	1,378	807,000
1868	Teddington—Globe, 70 High St., Teddington	3,039	2,669,000
1883D	Tewkesbury & Dist. P. B., 142–3 High St., Tewkesbury	1,026	815,000
1901D	Tipton & Coseley P., 60 High St., Tipton	2,862	1,363,000
1866D	Tyldesley, Dist. Bank Chambers, Chapel St., Tyldesley	1,389	981,000
1846D	Wakefield, 57 Westgate, Wakefield	11,712	5,326,000
1881	Wallingford and Dt. P., 7 St. Martin's St., Wallingford	728	679,000
1863D	Walsall Mutual, 41–45 Bridge St., Walsall	3,257	2,838,000
1847D	Waltham Abbey P., 5 Church St., Waltham Abbey, Essex	2,365	2,094,000
1854D	Warwick & W'shire. P., 24–26 Jury Street, Warwick	4,793	2,639,000
1851D	Wednesbury, 52 Lower High St., Wednesbury	4,273	2,880,000
1934	Wembley-Atlas, 293 Harrow Rd., Wembley	1,589	1,239,000
1849D	West Bromwich, 321 High St., W. Bromwich	18,566	14,293,000
1877D	Wolverhampton & Dist. P., 41 Lichfield St., Wolverhampton	8,154	7,367,000
1849D	,, F'holders'. P., 37 Queen Sq., Wolverhampton	10,408	7,972,000
1902D	,, —S. Staffs., 5 Princess St., Wolverhampton	7,655	5,624,000
1859	Worcester, 5 Foregate St., Worcester	5,871	3,383,000
1870	Workington P.B., 6 Nook St., Workington	950	598,000
1882	,, and W. Cumberland P.B., 29, Finkle St. Workington	633	502,000
	WALES		
1865D	Cardiff, 75 St. Mary St., Cardiff	617	803,000
1860D	,, —Principality, Principality Bldgs., Queen St., Cardiff	8,509	8,760,000
1866	Pontypridd and Provincial, Town Hall Chambers, Pontypridd	459	504,000
	SCOTLAND		
1869	Dunfermline, 56 East Port. Dunfermline	15,036	12,196,000
1870D	Edinburgh, 37/39 Melville St., Edinburgh	944	968,000
1899	,, —Century, 21–23 Albany Street, Edinburgh	1,101	1,206,000
1952D	,, Mutual & Dunedin, 32 Castle St., Edinburgh	1,256	1,049,000
1933D	,, —Prudential Investment, 1 Leopold Place, Edinburgh	474	570,000
1848D	,, —Scottish, 4, York Place, Edinburgh	782	744,000
1891	Inverness, 21–23 Union St., Inverness	1,924	1,309,000
1853D	Paisley, 8 Gilmour St., Paisley	2,345	1,622,000

BANK PROFITS, 1957–1959

Bank	1957	1958	1959
Barclays	£2,861,407	£3,345,411	£4,144,470
District	672,960	738,197	864,000
Lloyds	2,502,391	2,727,535	3,425,000
Martins	901,402	1,050,805	1,161,000
Midland	2,846,687	2,934,039	3,826,000
National Provincial	2,061,966	2,236,426	2,840,970
Westminster	1,852,481	2,069,747	2,506,101
TOTAL	£13,699,294	£15,102,160	£18,767,541

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE:—Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in August and first week-day after Christmas (Boxing Day).

Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday and Christmas Day; and on Saturdays throughout the Year.

Custom House and Docks, as *Banks*; with the Queen's Birthday (when decreed).

Excise and Stamp Offices, as *Banks*; with Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed.

Law Offices.—Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, and first week-day after Christmas.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE: New Year's Day, first Monday in May and first Monday in August.

Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. There are also Spring and Autumn holidays in most Scottish cities and towns.

Scotland has special *Term (Quarter) Days*:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whit Sunday, May 15 (Fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the *Removal Terms* are May 28 and Nov. 28.

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY

Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45			IN PERPETUITY.			
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51		33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19·14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 55, in receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (p. 958), it will be seen that the expectation for age 50 is about 23 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 23 years interest at 5 per cent., is worth 13·49 years purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,349 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this Example.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

RETROSPECT OF SPORT 1959–60

OLYMPIC GAMES

The Modern Olympic Games were revived in 1896 and meetings have been held as follows:—

I	1896	Athens	VII	1920	Antwerp	XIII	1944	London**
II	1900	Paris	VIII	1924	Paris	XIV	1948	London
III	1904	St. Louis	IX	1928	Amsterdam	XV	1952	Helsinki
IV	1908	London	X	1932	Los Angeles	XVI	1956	Melbourne
V	1912	Stockholm	XI	1936	Berlin	XVII	1960	Rome
VI	1916	Berlin**	XII	1940	Tokio, Helsinki**			

** The Games of 1916 were allotted to Berlin, but were not held owing to the war. The Games of 1940 were allotted first to Tokyo, then in 1938 to Helsinki, but also were not held owing to the war. The Games of 1944 were awarded to London in 1939, but again were not held owing to the war. It is a rule of the Olympic Charter that the cancellation of any Meeting must not alter the numbered sequence.

The venue of each Olympic Meeting is fixed some time ahead by the International Olympic Committee who have awarded the 1964 Games to Tokyo.

The 1960 Games took place in Rome from Wednesday, August 31 to Sunday, September 11, and the programme comprised the following sports—Athletics, Basketball, Boxing, Canoeing, Cycling, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Modern Pentathlon, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Water Polo, Weightlifting, Wrestling and Yachting.

WINNERS OF 1960 OLYMPIC GAMES

Athletics

MEN'S EVENTS	Time
	h. m. s.
100 *metres.*—A. Hary (Germany)	10·2*
200 *metres.*—L. Berruti (Italy)	20·5*‡
400 *metres.*—O. Davis (U.S.A.)	44·9*†
800 *metres.*—P. Snell (N.Z.)	1 46·3*
1,500 *metres.*—H. Elliott (Australia)	3 35·6*†
5,000 *metres.*—M. Halberg (N.Z.)	13 43·4
10,000 *metres.*—P. Bolotnikov (U.S.S.R.)	28 32·4*
Marathon.—B. Abebe (Ethiopia)	2 15 16·2*
4 × 100 *metres relay.*—Germany	39·5*‡
4 × 400 *metres relay.*—U.S.A.	3 2·2*†
110 *metres hurdles.*—L. Calhoun (U.S.A.)	13·8
400 *metres hurdles.*—G. Davis (U.S.A.)	49·3*
Steeplechase.—Z. Krzyskowiak (Poland)	8 34·2*
20 *kilometres walk.*—V. Golubnichiy (U.S.S.R.)	1 34 7·2
50 *kilometres walk.*—D. Thompson (G.B.)	4 25 30·0*
	ft. in.
High jump.—R. Shavlakadze (U.S.S.R.)	7 1 *
Pole vault.—D. Bragg (U.S.A.)	15 5 *
Long jump.—R. Boston (U.S.A.)	26 7¼*
Hop, step and jump.—J. Schmidt (Poland)	55 1¾*
Shot.—W. Nieder (U.S.A.)	64 6¾*
Discus.—A. Oerter (U.S.A.)	194 1¾*
Hammer.—V. Rudenkov (U.S.S.R.)	220 1¾*
Javelin.—V. Tsybulenko (U.S.S.R.)	277 8
Decathlon.—R. Johnson (U.S.A.)	8,392 pts.*

Women's events	Time
	sec.
100 *metres.*—W. Rudolph (U.S.A.)	11·0*
200 *metres.*—W. Rudolph (U.S.A.)	24·0
800 *metres.*—L. Lysenko (U.S.S.R.)	2 4·3*
80 *metres hurdles.*—I. Press (U.S.S.R.)	10·8
400 *metres relay.*—U.S.A.	44·5
	ft. in.
High jump.—I. Balas (Roumania)	6 0¾*
Long jump.—V. Krepkina (U.S.S.R.)	20 10¾*
Shot.—T. Press (U.S.S.R.)	56 9¾*
Discuss.—N. Ponomareva (U.S.S.R.)	180 9*
Javelin.—E. Ozolina (U.S.S.R.)	183 7¾*

Basketball
Winners: U.S.A.

Boxing

Flyweight.—G. Torok (Hungary).
Batamweight.—O. Grigoryev (U.S.S.R.).
Featherweight.—F. Musso (Italy).
Lightweight.—K. Pazdzior (Poland).
Light-Welterweight.—B. Nemecek (Czechoslovakia).
Welterweight.—G. Benvenuti (Italy).
Light-Middleweight.—W. McClure (U.S.A.).
Middleweight.—J. Crook (U.S.A.).
Light-Heavyweight.—C. Clay (U.S.A.).
Heavyweight.—F. de Piccoli (Italy).

Canoeing

Men	Time
	m. s.
1,000 *metres Kayak singles.*—E. Hansen (Denmark)	3 53·0
1,000 *metres Kayak pairs.*—G. Fredriksson; S. Sjodelius (Sweden)	3 34·7
1,000 *metres Canadian singles.*—J. Parti (Hungary)	4 33·9
1,000 *metres Canadian pairs.*—L. Geyshter; S. Makarenko (U.S.S.R.)	4 27·9
4 × 500 *metres relay.*—Germany	7 39·4

Women	
500 *metres Kayak singles.*—A. Seredina (U.S.S.R.)	2 08·0
500 *metres Kayak pairs.*—M. Shubina; A. Seredina (U.S.S.R.)	1 54·7

Cycling

	Time
	h. m. s.
1,000 *metres sprint.*—S. Gaiardoni (Italy)	
1,000 *metres time trial.*—S. Gaiardoni (Italy)	1 7·7
2,000 *metres Tandem.*—S. Bianchetto; G. Beghetto (Italy)	
4,000 *metres Pursuit.*—L. Arienti, F. Testa, M. Valotto; M. Vigna (Italy)	4 3 0·9
Road Race (109 *miles*).—V. Kapitonov (U.S.S.R.)	4 20 37
Road Team Time Trial.—Italy	2 14 33·53

Equestrian Sports

Show Jumping—Individual.—R. D'Inzeo (Italy)	12 pts
Show Jumping—Team.—Germany	
Three-Day Event—Individual.—L. Morgan (Australia)	+7·15

*New Olympic record. †New world record. ‡Equals world record.

Three-Day Event—Team.—Australia.	+128.18
Dressage.—S. Filatov (U.S.S.R.)	2,144 pts

Fencing

Foil—Individual.—V. Zhdanovich (U.S.S.R.)	7 wins
Foil—Team.—U.S.S.R.	
Epée—Individual.—G. Delfino (Italy).	5 wins
Epée—Team.—Italy	
Sabre—Individual.—R. Karpati (Hungary)	5 wins
Sabre—Team.—Hungary	
Women	
Foil—Individual.—A. Schmid (Germany)	6 wins
Foil—Team.—U.S.S.R.	

Football

Yugoslavia

Gymnastics

	points
Combined Exercises.—B. Shakhlin (U.S.S.R.)	115·95
Combined Exercises—Team.—Japan	575·20
Free Standing.—N. Aihara (Japan)	19·450
Parallel Bars.—B. Shakhlin (U.S.S.R.)	19·400
Horizontal Bar.—T. Ono (Japan)	19·600
Rings.—A. Asaryan (U.S.S.R.)	19·725
Pommelled Horse.—E. Ekman (Finland)	19·375
Long Horse.—T. Ono (Japan)	19·350
Women	
Eight Exercises Combined.—L. Latynina (U.S.S.R.)	77·031
Free Standing.—L. Latynina (U.S.S.R.)	15·583
Vaulting.—M. M. Nikolaeva (U.S.S.R.)	19·316
Parallel Bars.—P. Astakhova (U.S.S.R.)	19·616
Beam.—E. Bosakova (Czechoslovakia)	19·283

Hockey

Winners: Pakistan

Modern Pentathlon

Individual.—F. Nemeth (Hungary)	5,024 pts
Team.—Hungary	14,863 pts

Rowing

	Time m.	s.
Single Sculls.—V. Ivanov (U.S.S.R.)	7	13·9
Double Sculls.—V. Kozak; P. Schmidt (Czechoslovakia)	6	47·5
Coxed Pairs.—Germany	7	29·1
Coxwainless Pairs.—V. Borelko; O. Golovanov (U.S.S.R.)	7	02·1
Coxed Fours.—Germany	6	39·1
Coxwainless Fours.—A. Ayrault; T. Nash; J. Sayre; R. Wailes (U.S.A.)	6	26·2
Eights.—Germany	5	57·1

Shooting

	points
Free Pistol (50 *metres*).—A. Gustchin (U.S.S.R.)	560
Automatic Pistol.—V. McMillan (U.S.A.)	587
Free Rifle (300 *metres*).—H. Mammerer (Austria)	1,129
Small-Bore Rifle (*Prone*).—P. Kohnke (Germany)	590
Small-Bore Rifle (*Three positions*).—Y. Shamburkin (U.S.S.R.)	1,149
Clay Pigeon (200 *pigeons*).—I. Dumitrescu (Roumania)	185

Swimming

Men	Time m.	s.
100 *metres Free-Style.*—J. Devitt (Australia)		55·2*
400 *metres Free-Style.*—M. Rose (Australia)	4	18·3*
1,500 *metres Free-Style.*—J. Konrads (Australia)	17	19·6*
100 *metres Back-Stroke.*—D. Theile (Australia)		61·9*
200 *metres Breast-Stroke.*—W. Mullikan (U.S.A.)	3	37·4
200 *metres Butterfly.*—M. Troy (U.S.A.)	2	12·8*§
4×200 *metres Relay.*—U.S.A.	8	10·2*§
4×100 *metres Medley.*—U.S.A.	4	05·4*§
High Board Diving.—R. Webster (U.S.A.)		165·56 pts
Springboard Diving.—G. Tobian (U.S.A.)		170·00 pts
Water Polo.—Italy		
Women		
100 *metres Free-Style.*—D. Fraser (Australia)		61·9*
400 *metres Free-Style.*—C. van Saltza (U.S.A.)	4	50·6*§
100 *metres Back-Stroke.*—L. Burke (U.S.A.)		69·3
200 *metres Breast-Stroke.*—A. Lonsbrough (G.B.)	2	49·5*§
100 *metres Butterfly.*—C. Schuler (U.S.A.)		69·5*
4×100 *metres Relay* (*Free-Style*).—U.S.A.	4	08·9*§
4×100 *Relay* (*Medley*).—U.S.A.	4	41·1*§
High Board Diving.—I. Kramer (Germany)		91·28 pts
Springboard Diving.—I. Kramer (Germany)		155·81 pts

*Olympic record. §World record.

Weight Lifting

	lbs.
Batamweight.—C. Vinci (U.S.A.)	759
Featherweight.—E. Minaev (U.S.S.R.)	819½
Lightweight.—V. Bushuev (U.S.S.R.)	876*§
Middleweight.—A. Kurynov (U.S.S.R.)	964½*§
Light-Heavyweight.—J. Palinski (Poland)	975½
Middle-Heavyweight.—A. Vorobiev (U.S.S.R.)	1,041½*§
Heavyweight.—Y. Vlasov (U.S.S.R.)	1,184½

*Olympic record. §World record.

Wrestling

Free Style

Flyweight.—A. Bilek (Turkey).
Bantamweight.—T. McCann (U.S.A.).
Featherweight.—M. Dagistanli (Turkey).
Lightweight.—S. Wilson (U.S.A.).
Welterweight.—D. Blubaugh (U.S.A.).
Light-Heavyweight.—I. Atli (Turkey).
Heavyweight.—W. Dietrich (Germany).

Greco-Roman

Flyweight.—D. Pirvulescu (Roumania).
Bantamweight.—O. Karavaev (U.S.S.R.).
Featherweight.—M. Sille (Turkey).
Lightweight.—A. Koridze (U.S.S.R.).
Welterweight.—M. Bayrak (Turkey).
Middleweight.—D. Dobrev (Bulgaria).
Light-Heavyweight.—T. Kis (Turkey).
Heavyweight.—I. Bogdan (U.S.S.R.).

Yachting

	points
5·5 *metres.*—U.S.A.	6,900
Dragons.—Greece	6,733
Stars.—U.S.S.R.	7,619
Flying Dutchmen.—Norway	6,774
Finns.—Denmark	8,171

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS

* (All the world records given below have been accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation with the exception of those marked thus (*) which await ratification and are likely to be accepted.)

Distance	*Time* hr. min. sec.	*Name*	*Nation*	*Year*
100 yards	9·3	M. E. Patton	U.S.A.	1948
,,	9·3	H. D. Hogan	Australia	1954
,,	9·3	J. Golliday	U.S.A.	1955
,,	9·3	L. King	U.S.A.	1956
,,	9·3	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
,,	9·3	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1957
,,	9·3	B. J. Morrow	U.S.A.	1957
,,	9·3	R. Norton	U.S.A.	1958
,,	9·3	W. Woodhouse	U.S.A.	1959
,,	9·3	R. Cook	U.S.A.	1959
,,	9·3	R. Norton	U.S.A.	1959
100 metres	10·0	A. Hary	Germany	1960
,,	10·0	H. W. Jerome	Canada	1960
200 metres (straight)	20·0	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
200 metres (curve)	20·5	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
,,	20·5	S. Johnson	U.S.A.	1960
,,	20·5	R. Norton	U.S.A.	1960
,,	20·5*	L. Berroti	Italy	1960
220 yards (straight)	20·0	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
220 yards (curve)	20·5	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
400 metres	45·2	L. Jones	U.S.A.	1956
,,	44·9*	O. Davis	U.S.A.	1960
,,	44·9*	C. Kaufmann	Germany	1960
440 yards	45·7	G. A. Davis	U.S.A.	1958
800 metres	1 45·7	R. Moens	Belgium	1955
880 yards	1 46·8	T. W. Courtney	U.S.A.	1957
1,000 metres	2 17·8	D. Waern	Sweden	1959
,,	2 16·7*	S. Valentin	Germany	1960
1,500 metres	3 36·0	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1958
,,	3 35·6	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1960
One Mile	3 54·5	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1958
2,000 metres	5 02·2	I. Rozsavolgyi	Hungary	1955
3,000 metres	7 52·8	D. A. G. Pirie	G.B.	1956
2 miles	8 32·0	A. G. Thomas	Australia	1958
3 miles	13 10·8	A. G. Thomas	Australia	1958
5,000 metres	13 35·0	V. Kuts	U.S.S.R.	1957
6 miles	27 43·8	S. Iharos	Hungary	1956
10,000 metres	28 30·4	V. Kuts	U.S.S.R.	1957
10 miles	48 12·0	E. Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
20,000 metres	59 51·8	E. Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
15 miles	1 14 01·0	E. Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1955
25,000 metres	1 16 36·4	E. Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1955
30,000 metres	1 35 01·0	A. Ivanov	U.S.S.R.	1957
12 miles 810 yards	One hour	E. Zatopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
3,000 metres steeplechase	8 32·0	J. Chromik	Poland	1956
,,	8 31·4*	Z. Krzyszkowiak	Poland	1960
Hurdling				
120 yards (3 ft. 6 in.)	13·2	M. Lauer	Germany	1959
,,	13·2*	L. Calhoun	U.S.A.	1960
110 metres	13·2	M. Lauer	Germany	1959
,,	13·2*	L. Calhoun	U.S.A.	1960
200 metres (2 ft. 6 in.) (straight)	21·9	D. Styron	U.S.A.	1960
200 metres (curve)	22·5	M. Lauer	Germany	1959
220 yards (straight)	21·9	D. Styron	U.S.A.	1960
220 yards (curve)	22·7*	C. Tidewell	U.S.A.	1958
400 metres (3 ft.)	49·2	G. Davis	U.S.A.	1958
440 yards	49·7	G. Potgieter	S. Africa	1958
,,	49·3	G. Potgieter	S. Africa	1960

Relay Racing

Distance	*Time*	*Nation*	*Year*
4× 110 yards	39·6	United States	1959
4× 100 metres	39·5	United States	1956
,,	39·5	Germany	1958
,,	39·5*	Germany	1960
4× 200 metres	1 22·6	United States	1958
4× 220 yards	1 22·6	United States	1958
4× 400 metres	3 03·9	Jamaica	1952
,,	3 02·0*	United States	1960
4× 440 yards	3 07·3	United States	1956
,,	3 06·4*	United States	1960

Relay Racing—contd.

Distance	*Time*	*Nation*	*Year*
4× 800 metres	7 15·8	Belgium	1956
4× 880 yards	7 20·9	United States	1958
,,	7 19·4*	United States	1960
4× 1,500 metres	15 11·4	Germany	1958
4× 1 mile	16 25·2	Hungary	1959

Jumping and Throwing	ft.	in.	*Name*	*Nation*	*Year*
High Jump	7	3¾	J. Thomas	U.S.A.	1960
Pole Vault	15	9¼	D. Bragg	U.S.A.	1960
Long Jump	26	8¼	J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1935
,,	26	11¼*	R. Boston	U.S.A.	1960
Hop, step	54	9½	O. Fyedosyeyev	U.S.S.R.	1959
,,	55	10½*	J. Schmidt	Poland	1960
Shot	65	7	W. H. Nieder	U.S.A.	1960
Discus	196	6½	E. Piatkowski	Poland	1959
,,	196	6½*	R. Babka	U.S.A.	1960
Hammer	225	4	H. V. Connolly	U.S.A.	1958
,,	230	9 *	H. V. Connolly	U.S.A.	1960
Javelin	282	3½	A. Cantello	U.S.A.	1959
,,	282	8 *	W. Alley	U.S.A.	1960
Decathlon	8,683 pts		R. Johnson	U.S.A.	1960

Walking	hr.	min.	sec.			
20,000 metres	1	27	05·0	V. Golubnichiy	U.S.S.R.	1958
,,	1	26	13·2*	V. Golubnichiy	U.S.S.R.	1959
30,000 metres	2	17	16·8	A. Yegorov	U.S.S.R.	1959
20 miles	2	31	33·0	A. Vedyakov	U.S.S.R.	1958
30 miles	4	07	11·0	S. Lobastov	U.S.S.R.	1958
,,	4	02	04·6*	M. Lavrov	U.S.S.R.	1959
50,000 metres	4	16	08·6	S. Lobastov	U.S.S.R.	1958
,,	4	11	18·6*	M. Lavrov	U.S.S.R.	1959
16 miles 743 yards	Two hours			A. Yegorov	U.S.S.R.	1959

WOMEN'S EVENTS

Running *Distance*	*Time* min. sec.	*Name*	*Nation*	*Year*
60 metres	7·2	B. Cuthbert	Australia	1960
100 yards	10·3	M. Willard	Australia	1958
100 metres	11·3	S. B. de la Hunty	Australia	1955
,,	11·3	V. Krepkina	U.S.S.R.	1958
,,	11·3*	W. Rudolph	U.S.A.	1960
200 metres	23·2	B. Cuthbert	Australia	1960
,,	22·9*	W. Rudolph	U.S.A.	1960
220 yards	23·4	M. Willard	Australia	1958
,,	22·9*	W. Rudolph	U.S.A.	1960
400 metres	53·4	M. Itkina	U.S.S.R.	1959
440 yards	53·7	M. Itkina	U.S.S.R.	1959
800 metres	2 05·0	N. Otkalenko	U.S.S.R.	1955
800 metres	2 04·3*	L. Lysenko	U.S.S.R.	1960
880 yards	2 06·6	N. Otkalenko	U.S.S.R.	1956
880 yards	2 06·1*	J. Jordan	G.B.	1960
80 metres hurdles	10·6	Z. Gastl	Germany	1956
,,	10·6	G. Bystrova	U.S.S.R.	1958
,,	10·6	N. Thrower	Australia	1960
,,	10·5*	G. Birkmeyer	Germany	1960
Relays				
4× 100 metres	44·5		Australia	1956
,,	44·4*		United States	1960
4× 110 yards	45·3		England	1958
4× 200 metres	1 36·0		East Germany	1958
4× 220 yards	1 36·0		East Germany	1958
3× 800 metres	6 27·4		Ukraine National Team	1958
3× 880 yards	6 36·2		Hungarian National Team	1954

Jumping and Throwing	ft.	in.			
High jump	6	1	I. Balas	Roumania	1960
Long jump	20	10	E. Krzesinska	Poland	1956
,,	20	11¾*	H. Claus	Germany	1960
Shot	56	7	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1959
,,	58	4 *	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1960
Discus	187	1½	N. Dumbadze	U.S.S.R.	1952
,,	187	6 *	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1960
Javelin	195	2	E. Ozolina	U.S.S.R.	1960
Pentathlon	4,880 pts		I. Press	U.S.S.R.	1959
,,	4,959 pts*		I. Press	U.S.S.R.	1960

UNITED KINGDOM (ALL COMERS') RECORDS

(Records made in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by any athlete.)

Distance	*Time*	*Name*	*Nation*	*Year*
	hr. min. sec.			
100 yards	9·4	K. Gardner	Jamaica	1958
,,	9·4	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
220 yards	20·9	P. F. Radford	G.B.	1960
440 yards	46·5	M. Singh	India	1960
880 yards	1 47·3	H. Elliott	Australia	1958
1 mile	3 55·4	H. Elliott	Australia	1958
2 miles	8 33·0	M. Halberg	N.Z.	1958
3 miles	13 15·0	M. Halberg	N.Z.	1958
6 miles	28 05·0	S. Eldon	G.B.	1958
10 miles	48 18·4	B. Heatley	G.B.	1960
15 miles	1 17 10·2	D. O'Gorman	G.B.	1958
12 miles 515 yards	One hour	F. Norris	G.B.	1958
3,000 metres Steeplechase	8 46·4	Z. Krzyskowiak	Poland	1958
,,	8 46·4	S. Rzhishchin	U.S.S.R.	1957
120 metres hurdles	13·9	W. F. Porter	U.S.A.	1948
,,	13·9	H. Dillard	U.S.A.	1952
220 yards hurdles (straight)	23·3	P. B. Hildreth	G.B.	1955
220 yards hurdles (curve)	23·3	E. Gilbert	U.S.A.	1957
440 yards hurdles	49·7	G. A. Potgieter	S. Africa	1958
4×110 yards	40·1	——	U.S.A.	1960
4×220 yards	1 26·0	——	London Team	1959
4×440 yards	3 08·1	——	S. Africa	1958
4×880 yards	7 19·4	——	U.S.A.	1960
4×1 mile	16 30·6	——	England Team	1958
	ft. in.			
High Jump	7 0	J. Thomas	U.S.A.	1960
Pole Vault	15 1	D. Bragg	U.S.A.	1960
Long Jump	25 9¾	I. Roberson	U.S.A.	1960
Hop, step	52 11¾	J. Schmidt	Poland	1959
Shot	64 9¾	W. H. Nieder	U.S.A.	1960
Discus	194 0½	A. Oerter	U.S.A.	1960
Hammer	213 1	M. J. Ellis	G.B.	1959
Javelin	271 11½	V. Kuznyetsov	U.S.S.R.	1957
Decathlon	6,985 pts	E. Kamerbeek	Netherlands	1959
Walking	hr. min. sec.			
20 miles	2 42 25·2	D. Thompson	G.B.	1959
30 miles	4 19 50·8	D. Thompson	G.B.	1956
15 miles 701 yards	Two hours	R. Bridge	G.B.	1914
	WOMEN			
100 yards	10·6	M. Willard	Australia	1958
,,	10·6	H. Young	G.B.	1958
,,	10·6	W. Rudolph	U.S.A.	1960
220 yards	23·6	M. Willard	Australia	1958
440 yards	55·6	M. Hiscox	G.B.	1958
880 yards	2 06·1	J. Jordan	G.B.	1960
4×110 yards	45·3	——	England	1958
4×220 yards	1 39·3	——	England	1959
3×880 yards	6 45·8	——	G.B.	1956
80 metres hurdles	10·9	C. Quinton	G.B.	1960
	ft. in.			
High Jump	5 11	I. Balas	U.S.A.	1959
Long Jump	20 4	M. Bignal	G.B.	1959
Shot	53 0	E. Brown	U.S.A.	1960
Discus	171 1	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1957
Javelin	188 4	A. Pazera	Australia	1958
Pentathlon	4,679 pts	M. Bignal	G.B.	1959

UNITED KINGDOM (NATIONAL) RECORDS

(Records made anywhere by athletes eligible to represent Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

100 *yards*.—9·4 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).
100 *metres*.—10·3 sec. (E. R. Sandstrom, 1956; P. F. Radford, 1960).
200 *metres*.—20·5 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).
220 *yards*.—20·5 sec. (P. F. Radford, 1960).
400 *metres*.—46·1 sec. (R. I. Brightwell, 1960).
440 *yards*.—46·8 sec. (E. J. Sampson, 1958).
800 *metres*.—1 min. 46·6 sec. (D. J. N. Johnson, 1957).
880 *yards*.—1 min. 47·8 sec. (B. S. Hewson, 1958).
1,000 *metres*.—2 min. 19·2 sec. (B. S. Hewson, 1958).
1,500 *metres*.—3 min. 41·1 sec. (B. S. Hewson, 1958).
1 *mile*.—3 min. 57·2 sec. (G. D. Ibbotson, 1957).
2,000 *metres*.—5 min. 09·5 sec. (C. J. Chataway 1955).
3,000 *metres*.—7 min. 52·8 sec. (D. A. G. Pirie, 1956).
2 *miles*.—8 min. 34·8 sec. (K. Wood, 1955).
3 *miles*.—13 min. 17·2 sec. (M. B. S. Tulloh, 1960).
5,000 *metres*.—13 min. 36·8 sec. (D. A. G. Pirie, 1956).
6 *miles*.—28 min. 05·0 sec. (S. E. Eldon, 1958).
10,000 *metres*.—28 min. 52·6 sec. (J. L. Merriman, 1960).
10 *miles*.—48 min. 18·4 sec. (B. B. Heatley, 1960).
20,000 *metres*.—1 hr. 01 min. 25·2 sec. (F. Norris, 1959).

5 miles.—1 hr. 14 min. 29·0 sec. (F. Norris, 1959).
25,000 metres.—1 hr. 17 min. 13·0 sec. (F. Norris, 1959).
30,000 metres.—1 hr. 36 min. 42·0 sec. (F. Norris, 1958).
12 miles 515 yards.—1 hr. (F. Norris, 1958).
3,000 metres steeplechase.—8 min. 41·2 sec. (C. W. Brasher, 1956).
120 yards Hurdles.—14·3 sec. (D. O. Finlay, 1938; F. J. Parker, 1955; P. B. Hildreth, 1957*).
110 metres Hurdles.—14·3 (D. O. Finlay, 1938; P. B. Hildreth, 1957*).
220 yards Hurdles (straight).—23·3 sec. (P. B. Hildreth, 1955).
220 yards Hurdles (curve).—23·7 sec. (P. A. L. Vine, 1957).
400 metres Hurdles.—51·0 sec. (T. S. Farrell, 1960).
440 yards Hurdles.—51·6 sec. (C. E. Goudge, 1958).
4×100 metres Relay.—40·1 sec. (British Team, 1960).
4×110 yards.—40·6 sec. (British Team, 1959).
4×220 yards.—1 min. 26·0 sec. (London Team, 1959).
4×400 metres.—3 min. 07·0 sec. (British Team, 1960).
4×440 yards.—3 min. 09·6 sec. (English Team, 1958).
4×880 yards.—7 min. 30·6 sec. (English Team, 1951).
4×1,500 metres.—13 min. 27·2 sec. (English Team, 1953).
4×1 mile.—16 min. 30·6 sec. (English Team, 1958).
High Jump.—6 ft. 8¼ in. (C. W. Fairbrother, 1959; G. Miller, 1960).
Pole Vault.—14 ft. 1½ in. (G. M. Elliott, 1954*).
Long Jump.—25 ft. 0½ in. (J. D. Howell, 1960).
Hop, step.—51 ft. 4 in. (P. J. Alsop, 1960).
Shot.—62 ft. 1½ in. (A. Rowe, 1960).
Discus.—186 ft. 6½ in. (M. R. Lindsay, 1960).
Hammer.—213 ft. 1 in. (M. J. Ellis, 1959).
Javelin.—246 ft. 7 in. (C. G. Smith, 1957).
Decathlon.—6,176 pts (C. J. Andrews, 1960).

*Accomplished on more than one occasion.

Walking

2 miles.—13 min. 02·5 sec. (S. F. Vickers, 1960).
5 miles.—34 min. 21·2 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
10,000 metres.—42 min. 35·6 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
7 miles.—48 min. 53·0 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
10 miles.—1 hr. 14 min. 06·0 sec. (G. Coleman, 1956).
20,000 metres.—1 hr. 28 min. 18·0 sec. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
20 miles.—2 hr. 42 min. 25·2 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1959).
30 miles.—4 hr. 19 min. 50·8 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1956).
50,000 metres.—4 hr. 29 min. 38·6 sec. (D. J. Thompson, 1956).
8 miles 1,018 yards.—1 hr. (K. J. Matthews, 1960).
15 miles 701 yards.—2 hr. (R. Bridge, 1914).

Women

100 yards.—10·6 sec. (H. Young, 1958).
100 metres.—11·5 sec. (D. Hyman, 1960).
200 metres.—23·7 sec. (J. Paul, 1956).
200 metres.—23·7 sec. (J. Paul, 1956; D. Hyman, 1960).
220 yards.—23·8 sec. (J. Paul, 1956).
400 metres.—54·0 sec. (M. Hiscox, 1959).
440 yards.—55·6 sec. (M. Hiscox, 1958).
800 metres.—2 min. 06·1 sec. (J. Jordan, 1960).
880 yards.—2 min. 06·1 sec. (J. Jordan, 1960).
80 metres Hurdles.—10·9 sec. (C. Quinton, 1958*).
4×100 metres Relay.—44·7 sec. (National Team, 1956).
4×110 yards Relay.—45·3 sec. (England Team, 1958).
4×200 metres Relay.—1 min. 38·4 sec. (National Team, 1955).
4×220 yards Relay.—1 min. 39·3 sec. (England Team, 1959).
3×800 metres Relay.—6 min. 34·4 sec. (National Team, 1954).
3×880 yards Relay.—6 min. 45·8 sec. (National Team, 1956).
High Jump.—5 ft. 8½ in. (T. Hopkins, 1956).
Long Jump.—20 ft. 9½ in. (M. Bignal, 1960).
Shot.—49 ft. 1½ in. (S. Allday, 1958).
Discus.—156 ft. 6 in. (S. Allday, 1958).
Javelin.—167 ft. 4 in. (S. Platt, 1960).
Pentathlon.—4,679 pts. (M. Bignal, 1959).

*Accomplished on more than one occasion.

GREAT BRITAIN *v.* FRANCE

White City Stadium

July 30 and August 1, 1960

100 metres.—P. F. Radford (G.B.), 10·6 sec.
200 metres.—D. H. Jones (G.B.), 21·2 sec.
400 metres.—A. Seye (France), 45·9 sec.*
800 metres.—T. S. Farrell (G.B.), 1 min. 48·5 sec.
1,500 metres.—M. Jazy (France), 3 min. 42·8 sec.
5,000 metres.—D. A. G. Pirie (G.B.), 13 min. 51·6 sec.*
10,000 metres.—R. Bogey (France), 29 mins 01·6 sec.*
400 metres Relay.—G.B., 40·1 sec.*
1,500 metres Relay.—G.B., 3 min. 10·3 sec.
110 metres Hurdles.—E. Roudnitska (France), 14·4 sec.
400 metres Hurdles.—M. G. Boyes (G.B.), 52·3 sec.
High Jump.—M. Idriss (France), 6 ft. 7 in.
Pole Vault.—V. Sillon (France), 14 ft. 3¾ in.*
Long Jump.—F. J. Alsop (G.B.), 24 ft. 7¾ in.
Hop, Step.—E. Battista (France), 50 ft. 4 in.
Shot.—M. R. Lindsay (G.B.), 56 ft. 10¾ in.
Discus.—M. R. Lindsay (G.B.), 177 ft. 3½ in.*
Hammer.—M. J. Ellis (G.B.), 202 ft. 6 in.*
Javelin.—M. Macquet (France), 257 ft. 3 in.*
Great Britain beat France by 116½ pts to 95½ pts.

*Record for meeting.

Women

100 metres.—D. Hyman (G.B.), 11·7 sec.†
200 metres.—D. Hyman (G.B.), 24·2 sec.*
800 metres.—J. Jordan (G.B.), 2 min. 09·3 sec.
400 metres Relay.—G.B., 45·6 sec.*
80 metres Hurdles.—C. Quinton (G.B.), 11·0 sec.*
High Jump.—D. Shirley (G.B.), 5 ft. 3¾ in.
Long Jump.—M. Bignal (G.B.), 20 ft. 3½ in.*
Shot.—S. Allday (G.B.), 47 ft. 6 in.
Discus.—S. Allday (G.B.), 155 ft. 5 in.*
Javelin.—S. Platt (G.B.), 153 ft. 8 in.*
Great Britain beat France by 68 pts to 38 pts.

*Record for meeting.
†Equalled record for meeting.

GREAT BRITAIN *v.* ITALY

Women

100 metres.—G. Leone (Italy), 11·6 sec.
200 metres.—D. Hyman (G.B.), 24·5 sec.
800 metres.—J. Jordan (G.B.), 2 min. 09·5 sec.
4×100 metres Relay.—Italy, 47·0 sec.
80 metres Hurdles.—C. Quinton (G.B.), 10·9 sec.
High Jump.—D. Shirley (G.B.), 5 ft. 4½ in.
Long Jump.—P. Tizzoni (Italy), 18 ft. 6½ in.
Shot.—S. Allday (G.B.), 48 ft. 5½ in.
Discus.—E. Ricci (Italy), 152 ft. 6½ in.
Javelin.—S. Platt (G.B.), 157 ft. 9½ in.
Great Britain beat Italy by 58 pts to 45 pts.

ENGLAND *v.* ITALY

White City Stadium, June 15, 1960

100 *metres*.—P. F. Radford (E.), 10·4 sec.
200 *metres*.—L. Berruti (I.), 21·1 sec.
400 *metres*.—J. D. Wrighton (E.), 47·5 sec.
1,500 *metres*.—B. W. Kent-Smith (E.), 3 min. 43·7 sec.
10,000 *metres*.—S. E. Eldon (E.), 29 min. 30·0 sec.
4× 100 *metres Relay*.—E., 40·4 sec.
4× 400 *metres Relay*.—E., 3 min. 10·4 sec.
110 *metres Hurdles*.—P. B. Hildreth (E.), 14·5 sec.
400 *metres Hurdles*.—T. S. Farrell (E.), 51·0 sec.
High Jump.—G. A. Miller (E.), 6 ft. 6⅛ in.
Pole Vault.—A. Baronchelli (I.), 13 ft. 9½ in.
Long Jump.—A. Bradi (I.), 23 ft. 5⅜ in.
Hop, Step.—P. L. Gatti (I.), 50 ft. 5⅜ in.
Shot.—A. Rowe (E.), 59 ft. 1½ in.
Discus.—A. Consolini (I.), 179 ft. 3½ in.
Hammer.—M. J. Ellis (E.), 202 ft. 11 in.
Javelin.—C. Lievore (I.), 241 ft. 11 in.

England beat Italy by 95 pts to 80 pts.

GREAT BRITAIN "B" *v.* BELGIUM

Held at Billingham, July 2, 1960

100 *metres*.—J. N. Whitehead (G.B.), 10·9 sec.
200 *metres*.—R. Nicholson (G.B.), 21·4 sec.
400 *metres*.—B. Jackson (G.B.), 47·5 sec.
800 *metres*.—R. Moens (Bel.), 1 min. 47·2 sec.
1,500 *metres*.—D. Allewaert (Bel.), 3 min. 48·0 sec.
5,000 *metres*.—F. J. Salvat (G.B.), 14 min. 02·8 sec.
10,000 *metres*.—H. Leenaert (Bel.), 29 min. 22·6 sec.
Steeplechase.—G. Roelants (Bel.), 8 min. 55·4 sec.
4× 100 *metres Relay*.—G.B., 41·6 sec.
4× 400 *metres*.—G.B., 3 min. 12·8 sec.
110 *metres Hurdles*.—J. M. Parker (G.B.), 14·9 sec.
400 *metres Hurdles*.—J. Metcalf (G.B.), 52·1 sec.
High Jump.—D. Wilson (G.B.), 6 ft. 3 in.
Pole Vault.—R. van Dyck (Bel.), 13 ft. 3 in.
Long Jump.—J. D. Howell (G.B.), 23 ft. 4⅝ in.
Hop, Step.—E. Robinson (G.B.), 48 ft. 11⅜ in.
Shot.—D. R. Harrison (G.B.), 50 ft. 6⅛ in.
Discus.—E. A. Cleaver (G.B.), 159 ft. 6⅛ in.
Hammer.—H. Payne (G.B.), 196 ft. 6½ in.
Javelin.—J. Kitching (G.B.), 214 ft. 6 in.

Great Britain won by 128 pts to 84 pts.

A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

White City Stadium, July 15 and 16, 1960

100 *yards*.—P. F. Radford (Birchfield H.), 9·7 sec.†
220 *yards*.—D. H. Jones (Woodford Green), 21·3 sec.§
440 *yards*.—Milkha Singh (India), 46·5 sec.*
880 *yards*.—T. S. Farrell (Liverpool H.), 1 min. 49·3 sec.
Mile.—L. Tabori (U.S.A.), 4 min. 01·0 sec.*
3 *miles*.—F. G. J. Salvat (Finchley H.), 13 min. 33·0 sec.
6 *miles*.—D. A. G. Pirie (South London H.), 28 min. 09·6 sec.
10 *miles* (a).—B. B. Heatley (Coventry Godiva), 48 min. 18·4 sec.*
2 *miles walk*.—S. F. Vickers (Belgrave H.), 13 min. 02·4 sec.*
7 *miles walk* (a).—K. J. Matthews (Sutton Coldfield), 49 min. 42·6 sec.*
440 *yards Relay* (b).—Birchfield H., 42·4 sec.
1 *mile Relay* (c).—Birchfield H., 3 min. 14·0 sec.
Marathon (c).—B. L. Kilby (Coventry Godiva), 2 hr. 22 min. 44·8 sec.
120 *yards Hurdles*.—Ghulam Raziq (Pakistan), 14·6 sec.
440 *yards Hurdles*.—M. G. Boyes (R.N.), 52·2 sec.
Steeplechase.—E. Shirley (Finchley H.), 8 min. 51·0 sec.‖
High Jump.—R. F. Kotei (Ghana), 6 ft. 10 in.*
Pole Vault.—S. R. Porter (Birchfield), 13 ft. 6 in.
Long Jump.—F. J. Alsop (Hornchurch), 23 ft. 7 in.
Hop, Step.—F. J. Alsop (Hornchurch), 50 ft. 7¾ in.
Shot.—A. Rowe (Doncaster), 59 ft. 2½ in.*
Discus.—M. R. Lindsay (Q.P.H.), 172 ft. 7½ in.
Hammer.—M. J. Ellis (T.V.H.), 210 ft. 7 in.*
Javelin.—Mohd. Nawaz. (Pakistan), 250 ft. 7½ in.*
Tug-of-War (100 *Stone*).—Hawker Aircraft.
Tug-of-War (*Catchweight*).—Wood Treatment (Bosley).
Decathlon (d).—C. J. Andrews (Army A.A.), 6,176 pts.*

(a) Held at Hurlingham Park on April 16.
(b) Held at Welwyn on July 9.
(c) Held at White City, August 20.
(d) Held at Welwyn on July 8 and 9.
*Best Championship performance.
†9·5 sec. in heat, best championship performance.
§21·1 sec. in heat, best championship performance by D. H. Segal.
‖Equals best championship performance.

WOMEN'S A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at White City Stadium

July 1 and 2, 1960

100 *metres*.—D. Hyman (Hickleton Main), 11·7 sec.
220 *yards*.—D. Hyman (Hickleton Main), 24·0 sec.
440 *yards*.—P. Piercey (Ideal S.), 57·2 sec.
880 *yards*.—J. Jordan (Spartan), 2 min. 09·1 sec.
1 *mile*.—R. Ashby (Coventry Godiva), 4 min. 54·2 sec.
1½ *miles walk*.—J. Woodsford (Trowbridge), 12 min. 31·2 sec.*
80 *metres Hurdles*.—C. Quinton (Birchfield), 10·8 sec.*
High Jump.—D. Shirley (Salford), 5 ft. 6 in.
Long Jump.—A. Packer (Reading), 18 ft. 7½ in.
Shot.—S. Allday (Spartan), 46 ft. 11 in.*
Discus.—S. Allday (Spartan), 148 ft. 5½ in.
Javelin.—S. Platt (London Olympiades), 166 ft. 9½ in.*

*Best championship performance.

A.A.A. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Hurlingham, July 23, 1960

100 *yards*.—M. G. Hildrey (Victoria Park A.A.C.), 10·0 sec.
220 *yards*.—M. G. Hildrey (Victoria Park A.A.C.), 21·8 sec.*
440 *yards*.—B. C. Jackson (Lozells H.), 48·1 sec.*
880 *yards*.—A. J. Harris (Mitcham), 1 min. 55·4 sec.
Mile.—M. I. Brown (Thurrock), 4 min. 17·3 sec.
Mile Walk.—I. R. Wallwork (Bolton U.H.), 6 min. 59·9 sec.
Steeplechase.—J. K. Catto (Thurrock), 4 min. 19·3 sec.*
120 *Hurdles*.—G. H. Tymms (Surrey A.C.), 15·6 sec.
200 *Hurdles*.—F. W. Dick (R.H.S. Edinburgh), 22·8 sec.
High Jump.—J. R. Russell (T.V.H.), 6 ft. 2 in.
Pole Vault.—D. D. Stevenson (Edinburgh U.), 12 ft 2 in.*
Long Jump.—A. G. Davies (Hampstead H.), 22 ft. 3½ in.
Hop, Step.—R. J. Slaughter (Bedford & County), 47 ft. 9½ in.*
Shot.—J. M. Todd (Lincoln Wellington), 55 ft. 7 in.
Discus.—M. J. Bellingham (Cambridge H.), 165 ft.
Hammer.—L. Martin (Army A.S.), 154 ft. 4½ in.
Javelin.—J. M. Todd (Lincoln Wellington), 208 ft. 8 in.

*Best championship performance.

COUNTIES ATHLETIC UNION

White City Stadium

June 4 and 6, 1960

100 *yards*.—D. H. Jones (Essex), 9·8 sec.
220 *yards*.—R. Nicholson (North & Dur.), 21·6 sec.

440 yards.—B. Jackson (Warwick), 47·7 sec.
880 yards.—S. G. Purkis (Essex), 1 min. 53·6 sec.
Mile.—S. G. Taylor (Lancs.), 4 min. 04·6 sec.
3 miles.—F. Salvat (Middx.), 13 min. 50·2 sec.
6 miles.—J. Merriman (Herts.), 28 min. 21·4 sec.
20 miles.—J. Tarrant (Derby), 1 hr. 48 min. 11 sec.
2 miles Walk.—K. J. Matthews (Warwick), 13 min. 46·4 sec.
7 miles Walk.—K. J. Matthews (Warwick), 50 min. 24·4 sec.
Steeplechase.—D. J. Chapman (Essex), 8 min. 54·0 sec.
120 yards Hurdles.—R. Birrell (Lancs.), 14·5 sec.
440 yards Hurdles.—C. E. Goudge (Lancs.), 51·7 sec.
High Jump.—G. Miller (Surrey), 6 ft. 6 in.
Pole Vault.—J. Ward (Lancs.), 13 ft. 6 in.
Long Jump.—F. Alsop (Essex), 23 ft. 5½ in.
Hop, Step.—M. Ralph (Yorks.), 49 ft. 6½ in.
Shot.—M. T. Lucking (Essex), 54 ft. 8½ in.
Discus.—R. Hollingworth (Middx.), 160 ft. 10½ in.
Hammer.—M. J. Ellis (Middx.), 205 ft. 2½ in.
Javelin.—R. A. Lane (Oxford), 215 ft. 11½ in.
Championship: Essex, 76½ points, 1; Surrey, 76 points, 2; Middlesex, 63 points, 3.

OXFORD *v.* CAMBRIDGE
White City Stadium, May 14, 1960

100 yards.—J. R. C. Young (O.), 10·0 sec.
220 yards.—B. A. Smouha (C.), 22·3 sec.
440 yards.—J. B. Holt (O.), 48·8 sec.
880 yards.—J. B. Holt (O.), 1 min. 51·1 sec.*
Mile.—R. Thorn (O.), 4 min. 9·9 sec.
3 miles.—M. B. S. Tulloh (C.), 13 min. 32·6 sec.*
120 yards Hurdles.—J. M. Parker (C.), 14·7 sec.*
220 yards Hurdles.—C. J. L. Rathbone (C.), 24·9 sec.
High Jump.—C. Van Dyck (O.), 6 ft. 4 in.*
Pole Vault.—S. M. Downhill (C.), 12 ft. 9 in.
Long Jump.—M. Ralph (O.), 22 ft. 6½ in.
Hop, Step.—M. Ralph (O.), 49 ft. 6 in.*
Shot.—D. R. Harrison (C.), 51 ft. 0¾ in.
Discus.—H. Hardy (O.), 152 ft. 10½ in.
Javelin.—R. A. Lane (O.), 224 ft. 9 in.*
*Best performance.

Oxford won by 78 pts to 57 pts.

The Sports were first held in 1864. To date Oxford have won 41 times, Cambridge 39, and there have been 6 ties.

Relays (Nov. 26, 1959, at Cambridge).—Cambridge won, 4–3.
Cross Country (Dec. 5, 1959, at Roehampton).—Cambridge won, 37–42.

L.A.C. SCHOOLS' CHALLENGE CUPS
White City Stadium, April 22 and 23, 1960

100 yards.—G. A. Cmela (London Oratory), 10·4 sec.
440 yards.—D. Farman (Gt. Yarmouth), 51·4 sec.
880 yards.—J. Whetton (Brunt's), 1 min. 58·2 sec.
Mile.—M. R. Heath (Merchant Taylor's), 4 min. 17·4 sec.
Mile Walk.—A. E. Lee (Watford), 7 min. 14·5 sec.
Steeplechase.—A. Williams (Millfield), 4 min. 31·0 sec.
120 yards Hurdles.—M. D. Hobday (Ratcliffe), 15·9 sec.
High Jump.—R. G. Kirtley (Kingswood), 6 ft.
Pole Vault.—J. Hutton (Poole), 12 ft. 1 in.*
Long Jump.—A. E. Tymms (Clark's), 21 ft.
Hop, Step.—M. Turvey (Clapham), 43 ft. 9½ in.
Shot.—M. J. Bellingham (Shooters Hill), 54 ft. 4 in.
Discus.—M. J. Bellingham (Shooters Hill), 171 ft. 6½ in.
Hammer.—P. W. Gibbs (Preston Manor), 180 ft. 8 in.
Javelin.—J. R. Greasley (Rickmansworth), 204 ft. 8½ in.*
*Best performance.

ALL-ENGLAND SCHOOLS CHAMPIONSHIPS
Held at Shrewsbury, July 22 and 23, 1960

Boys

100 yards.—L. Carter (Middx.), 10·0 sec.
220 yards.—A. Metcalf (Yorks.), 22·4 sec.
440 yards.—D. Farman (Nor.), 50·6 sec.
880 yards.—J. Whetton (Notts.), 1 min. 56·2 sec.
Mile.—J. Cliff (Worcs.), 4 min. 21·4 sec.
120 yards Hurdles.—L. Metcalfe (Dur.), 14·7 sec.*
200 yards Hurdles.—B. Williamson (Nor.), 23·2 sec.
High Jump.—J. Russell (Middx.), 6 ft.
Pole Vault.—L. Hutton (Dorset), 13 ft. 3 in.*
Long Jump.—L. Birchall (Lancs.), 23 ft. 8½ in.
Hop, Step.—J. Simpson (Essex), 45 ft. 2½ in.
Shot.—A. Burgin (Yorks.), 52 ft. 11 in.
Discus.—R. Reid (Kent), 160 ft. 11½ in.
Hammer.—P. Gibbs (Middx.), 180 ft. 2½ in.*
Javelin.—J. R. Geasley (Herts.), 223 ft. 5 in.*
*Best championship performance.

Girls

100 yards.—M. Prior (West), 11·4 sec.
220 yards.—P. Kippax (London), 25·2 sec.
880 yards.—J. Vincent (Sussex), 2 min. 26·1 sec.
80 metres Hurdles.—J. Farley (Essex), 12·1 sec.
High Jump.—F. Slaap (Middx.), 5 ft. 4 in.
Long Jump.—J. Starling (Nor.), 18 ft. 4 in.
Discus.—C. Saunders (London), 107 ft. 4½ in.
Javelin.—A. Philpot (Essex), 119 ft. 10 in.

INTERNATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY
Held at Hamilton Park, Glasgow
Saturday, March 26, 1960

		min.	sec.
1	A. Rhadi (Morocco)	43	33
2	G. Roelants (Belgium)	43	40
3	J. Merriman (Wales)	44	22
4	B. Heatley (England)	44	31
5	H. Clerckx (Belgium)	44	38
6	F. Norris (England)	44	42
7	A. J. Wood (Scotland)	44	48
8	F. D. Sando (England)	44	49
9	M. Minshall (England)	44	53
10	S. E. Eldon (England)	44	54
11	H. Leenaert (Belgium)	44	56
12	E. Allonsius (Belgium)	44	59

Team Result

		points
1	England (4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 15)	52
2	Belgium (2, 5, 11, 12, 14, 17)	61
3	France (13, 16, 18, 19, 27, 32)	125
4	Morocco (1, 25, 26, 30, 37, 30)	159
5	Scotland (7, 22, 23, 34, 41, 44)	171
6	Spain (28, 33, 36, 39, 50, 57)	243
7	Wales (3, 20, 61, 62, 66, 67)	279
8	Ireland (31, 46, 47, 48, 54, 63)	289

NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS
Held at West Bromwich
Saturday, March 12, 1960

		min.	sec.
1	B. B. Heatley (Coventry Godiva H.)	45	15
2	J. L. Merriman (Watford H.)	45	42
3	S. E. Eldon (Windsor & Eton A.C.)	45	45
4	G. North (Blackpool & Fylde A.C.)	45	50
5	J. Anderson (Saltwell H.)	46	11
6	F. Norris (Bolton U.H.)	46	22
7	D. A. G. Pirie (South London H.)	46	38
8	M. B. S. Tulloh (Portsmouth A.C.)	46	52
9	F. D. Sando (Aylesford P.M.)	46	54
10	H. Minshall (Bolton U.H.)	46	59
11	M. E. Wiggs (Thames V.H.)	47	11
12	A. F. Perkins (Ilford A.C.)	47	13

Team Result

		points
1	Derby & County A.C. (18, 20, 21, 28, 35, 49)	171
2	South London H. (7, 14, 27, 73, 96, 98)	315
3	Sheffield United H. (33, 42, 52, 65, 79, 83)	354
4	Portsmouth A.C. (8, 22, 51, 88, 142, 168)	479
5	Thames Valley H. (11, 81, 97, 112, 113, 135)	549
6	Woodford Green A.C. (30, 48, 77, 100, 193, 210)	558

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY

Held at Morden Park
Saturday, March 5, 1960

		min.	sec.
1	J. Byatt (Hampstead H.)	15	22
2	J. S. Briggs (Selsonia A.C.)	15	30
3	A. Oliver (Gosforth H.)	15	42
4	P. Perkins (Ilford A.C.)	15	46
5	D. Charles (London Olympiads A.C.)	15	51
6	R. Ashby (Coventry Godiva H.)	15	58

Team Result

		points
1	Ilford Athletic Club (4, 7, 16, 22)	49
2	Gosforth Harriers (3, 13, 15, 35)	66
3	London Olympiads (5, 12, 29, 30)	76

ROAD WALKING

National 10 miles Championship
Held at Hendon, March 19, 1960

		min.	sec.
1	K. J. Matthews (R. Sutton Walking C.)	70	57*
2	S. F. Vickers (Belgrave H.)	74	09
3	E. W. Hall (Belgrave H.)	74	59
4	D. J. Thompson (Met. Walking C.)	76	11
5	T. W. Misson (Met. Walking C.)	76	23
6	J. Godbeer (Cambridge H.)	77	01

*Best performance.

Team Contest

		points
1	Belgrave Harriers (2, 3, 7, 11)	23
2	Sheffield United Harriers (12, 23, 27, 29)	91
3	Leicester Walking C. (13, 14, 28, 40)	95

National 20 miles Championship
Held at Gomersal, May 14, 1960

		hr.	min.	sec.
1	S. F. Vickers (Belgrave H.)	2	41	41
2	D. J. Thompson (Met. Walking C.)	2	42	39
3	T. W. Misson (Met. Walking C.)	2	43	44
4	E. W. Hall (Belgrave H.)	2	45	08
5	A. Johnson (Sheffield United H.)	2	56	19
6	R. C. Hall (Belgrave H.)	2	58	10

Team Contest

		points
1	Belgrave Harriers (1, 4, 6, 11)	22
2	Metropolitan Walking Club (2, 3, 10, 17)	32
3	Sheffield United Harriers (5, 9, 14, 18)	46

50 Kilometres Walk
Chigwell, Essex, June 18, 1960

		hr.	min.	sec.
1	D. J. Thompson (Met. W.C.)	4	32	55
2	T. W. Misson (Met. W.C.)	4	39	28
3	A. Johnson (Sheffield)	4	52	27
4	R. E. Green (Surrey W.C.)	4	57	49
5	F. O'Reilly (Lozells H.)	4	58	40
6	G. E. Beecham (Belgrave H.)	5	03	33

Team Contest

		points
1	Belgrave Harriers (5, 8, 11, 16)	40
2	Metropolitan W.C. (1, 2, 10, 30)	43
3	Woodford Green (6, 13, 17, 18)	54

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WORLD'S 400 METRES RECORD

Time sec.	Name	Country	Year
48·2	C. D. Reidpath	U.S.A.	1912
47·4	J. E. Meredith	U.S.A.	1916
47·0	E. Spencer	U.S.A.	1928
46·2	W. A. Carr	U.S.A.	1932
46·1	A. Williams	U.S.A.	1936
46·0	R. Harbig	Germany	1939
46·0	G. Klemmer	U.S.A.	1941
45·9	H. H. McKenley	Jamaica	1948
45·8	V. G. Rhoden	Jamaica	1950
45·4	L. Jones	U.S.A.	1955
45·2	L. Jones	U.S.A.	1956
44·9	O. Davis	U.S.A.	1960
44·9	C. Kaufmann	Germany	1960

MILES UNDER 4 MINUTES

On May 6, 1954, at Iffley Road Track, Oxford, Roger Bannister of Great Britain became the first man ever to run a mile in under 4 minutes, the previous world record having stood to the credit of the Swede, Gunder Hägg, who in 1945 had run the distance in 4 min. 01·4 sec. The feat of running a mile in under 4 minutes has now, some six years after the first, been accomplished on 65 occasions by 26 athletes. In 1960 there were 23, but the record number in one year was 19 in 1958. The following is a list of the athletes who have accomplished this time, showing the first occasion on which they did it. Six of the members of the "Four minute Club" come from Great Britain, 5 from Australia, 3 from U.S.A. and 2 from Hungary. There is one member from each of the following countries: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, East Germany, Eire, Finland, New Zealand, Poland, Rhodesia and Sweden. Herb. Elliott heads the list with 17 runs inside, and 1 in exactly, 4 minutes; John Landy of Australia and Dan Waern of Sweden follow with 6 each; Derek Ibbotson has 4, with one in exactly 4 minutes.

Time min.	sec.	Name	Country	Date
3	59·4	R. G. Bannister	G.B.	6.5.54
3	58·0	J. M. Landy	Australia	21.6.54
3	59·0	L. Tabori	Hungary	28.5.55
3	59·8	C. J. Chataway	G.B.	28.5.55
3	59·8	B. S. Hewson	G.B.	28.5.55
3	58·6	J. Bailey	Australia	5.5.56
3	59·0	R. Delaney	Eire	1.6.56
3	59·1	G. Neilsen	Denmark	1.6.56
3	59·4	G. D. Ibbotson	G.B.	6.8.56
3	59·0	I. Rozsavolgyi	Hungary	26.8.56
3	59·0	M. Lincoln	Australia	23.3.57
3	58·7	D. Bowden	U.S.A.	1.6.57
3	59·3	D. Waern	Sweden	19.7.57
3	59·1	S. Jungwirth	Czecho-slovakia	19.7.57
3	59·3	K. Wood	G.B.	19.7.57
3	59·1	O. Vuorisalo	Finland	8.8.57
3	58·9	R. Moens	Belgium	4.9.57
3	59·9	H. J. Elliott	Australia	26.1.58
3	57·5	M. G. Halberg	New Zealand	6.8.58
3	58·6	A. G. Thomas	Australia	6.8.58
3	59·7	Z. Orywal	Poland	3.9.58
3	56·5	S. Valentin	East Ger-many	28.5.59
3	58·6	D. Burleson	U.S.A.	23.4.60
3	58·0	J. Beatty	U.S.A.	28.5.60
3	59·8	T. Sullivan	Rhodesia	23.9.60
3	59·9	D. A. G. Pirie	G.B.	23.9.60

THE TURF

The Turf in Great Britain is under the control of :—

Flat Racing. The *Jockey Club*, H.Q. at Newmarket. Stewards are The Duke of Roxburghe; Maj.-Gen. Sir Randle Feilden; Lord Crathorne.

Steeplechasing. The *National Hunt Committee.* Stewards are: Wing-Cdr. P. D. O. Vaux; Cmdr. H. S. Egerton; The Marquess of Abergavenny.

Leading Owners and Trainers, 1960

(Flat Season up to Sept. 30)

Winning Owners		Winning Trainers	
Sir V. Sassoon	£88,141	C. F. N. Murless	£116,145
Mrs. H. E. Jackson	31,859	S. Hall	44,228
Sir H. Wernher	31,836	J. M. Gosden	43,680
Mr. H. J. Joel	19,842	C. F. Elsey	34,970
Mr. J. H. Whitney	18,882	J. Jarvis	34,581
Mr. R. N. Webster	16,854	P. J. Prendergast (Ireland)	33,618
Baron G. de Waldner	16,185	E. Pollet (France)	31,859
Lord Sefton	15,281	W. Nightingall	27,498
Maj. L. B. Holliday	15,194	H. Wragg	27,261
Mr. J. Phang, jun	14,764	P. M. Nelson	25,735
The late Prince Aly Khan	14,709	P. R. Hastings-Bass	25,495
Lord Rosebery	14,290	Sir G. Richards	24,388

Leading Breeders, 1960

(Up to Sept. 30)

	Races Winners	won	Value
Eve Stud	17	35	£95,150
Someries Stud	10	15	41,339
Mrs. H. E. Jackson	1	2	31,859
Astor Studs	24	42	24,499
The late Miss D. Paget	15	26	22,384
Airlie Stud	5	7	21,001
The late Prince Aly Khan and the late H. H. Aga Khan	4	6	24,400
Ballykisteen Stud	18	54	19,488
Lord Rosebery	13	25	17,690
Maj. L. B. Holliday	21	32	16,420
Baron G. de Waldner	1	1	16,185
Lord Sefton	7	11	15,608

Winning Jockeys, 1960

(Up to Sept. 30)

	1st	2nd	3rd	Unpl	Total Mts
L. Piggott	154	100	69	247	570
A. Breasley	140	103	89	267	599
D. Smith	126	122	115	351	714
J. Sime	97	68	46	233	444
J. Mercer	89	68	78	232	467
E. Hide	81	74	55	297	507
W. H. Carr	80	51	56	245	432
E. Larkin	64	60	60	201	385
G. Lewis	60	72	39	251	422
E. Smith	52	44	60	287	443
G. Littlewood	48	48	37	207	340
B. Henry	40	22	26	167	255

Winning Sires, 1960

(Up to Sept. 30)

	Races Winners	won	Value
Aureole (1950), by Hyperion	16	26	£88,794
Grey Sovereign (1948), by Nasrullah	22	40	39,977
Combat (1944), by Big Game	22	40	38,610
Never Say Die (1951), by Nasrullah	7	10	36,390
Whistler (1950), by Panorama	20	33	27,737
Persian Gulf (1940), by Bahram	17	32	27,019
Solonaway (1946), by Solferino	19	35	26,818
Honeyway (1941), by Fairway	18	31	24,364

THE DERBY, 1950–1960

For particulars of the Derby from 1780–1949 see 1921–50 editions.

The *Distance* of the Derby course at Epsom is 1½ mile. Lord Egremont won Derby in 1782, 1804, 5, 7, 26 (also, 5 Oaks); Duke of Grafton, 1802, 9, 10, 15 (also, 9 Oaks); Mr. Bowes, 1835, 43, 52, 3; Sir J. Hawley, Teddington (1851), Beadsman (1858), Musjid (1859), and Blue Gown (1868), the 1st Duke of Westminster, Bend Or (1880), Shotover (1882), Ormonde (1886), and Flying Fox (1899). Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby—War Substitute at Newmarket (1918); at Epsom, Mrs. G. B. Miller (1937). First winner was Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed in 1780. From 1940 to 1945 a substitute Derby was run at Newmarket. By winning his 5th Derby, the late Aga Khan equalled Lord Egremont's record. He also won 2 Oaks.

Year	Owner and Name of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1950	M. M. Boussac's Galcador (Fr.)	100 to 9	W.R.Johnstone	C. Semblat	32
1951	Mr. J. McGrath's Arctic Prince	28 to 1	C. Spares	W.Stephenson	32
1952	H.H. Aga Khan's Tulyar°	11 to 2 F.	C. Smirke	M. Marsh	25
1953	Sir V. Sassoon's Pinza	5 to 1 (Jt.F)	Sir G. Richards	N. Bertie	33
1954	Mr. R. S. Clark's Never Say Die°	33 to 1	L. Piggott	J. Lawson	33
1955	Mme. L. Volterra's Phil Drake (Fr.)	100 to 8	F. Palmer	F. Mathet	22
1956	M. P. Wertheimer's Lavandin (Fr.)	7 to 1	W.R. Johnstone	A. Head	23
1957	Sir V. Sassoon's Crepello*	6 to 4 F.	L. Piggott	N. Murless	22
1958	Sir V. Sassoon's Hard Ridden (Ir.)	18 to 1	C. Smirke	J. Rogers	20
1959	Sir H. de Trafford's Parthia	10 to 1	W. H. Carr	C. Boyd-Rochfort	20
1960	Sir V. Sassoon's St. Paddy°	7 to 1	L. Piggott	N. Murless	17

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; ° the St. Leger.
Record times, 2 min. 34 secs. by Hyperion in 1933; Windsor Lad in 1934; 2 min. 33·8 sec. Mahmoud in 1936.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS. First run, 1809. Rowley Mile. Newmarket. 9 st.

Year	Owner and Name of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1956	Mr. A. G. Samuel's Gilles de Retz	50 to 1	F. Barlow	C. F. Jerdein	19
1957	Sir V. Sassoon's Crepello†	7 to 2	L. Piggott	N. Murless	15
1958	Her Majesty the Queen's Pall Mall	20 to 1	D. Smith	C. Boyd-Rochfort	14
1959	Prince Aly Khan's Taboun (Fr)	5 to 2F.	G. Moore	A. Head	13
1960	Mr. R. N. Webster's Martial (Ir)	18 to 1	R. Hutchinson	P. Prendergast	17

† Also won Derby.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS. 1814. Rowley mile. Newmarket. Fillies 9 st.

Year	Owner and Name of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs
1956	Sir V. Sassoon's Honeylight	100 to 6	E. Britt	C. Elsey	19
1957	H.H. Aga Khan's Rose Royale II (Fr.)	6 to 1	C. Smirke	A. Head	20
1958	M. F. Dupré's Bella Paola (Fr.)	8 to 11F.	S. Boulteng'r	F. Mathet	11
1959	Prince Aly Khan's Petite Etoile	8 to 1	D. Smith	N. Murless	14
1960	Mrs. H. E. Jackson's Never Too Late II(Fr)	8 to 11F.	R. Poincelet	E. Pollet	14

OAKS. 1779. Epsom. 1½ mile. Fillies. 9 st.

Year	Owner and Name of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1956	Mme. L. Volterra's Sicarelle (Fr.)	3 to 1	F. Palmer	F. Mathet	14
1957	Her Majesty the Queen's Carrozza	100 to 8	L. Piggott	N. Murless	11
1958	M. F. Dupré's Bella Paola* (Fr.)	6 to 4F.	M. Garcia	F. Mathet	17
1959	Prince Aly Khan's Petite Etoile*	11 to 2	L. Piggott	N. Murless	11
1960	Mrs. H.E. Jackson's Never Too Late II* (Fr)	6 to 5F.	R. Poincelet	E. Pollet	10

* Also won 1,000 Guineas.

ST. LEGER. 1776(8). Doncaster. 1¾ mile, 132 yards.

Year	Owner and Name of Winner	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1956	Mr. R. B. Strassburger's Cambremer (Fr.)	8 to 1	F. Palmer	G. Bridgland	13
1957	Mr. J. McShain's Ballymoss (Ir.)	8 to 1	T. P. Burns	M. V. O'Brien	16
1958	Sir H. de Trafford's Alcide	4 to 9F	W. H. Carr	C. Boyd-Rochfort	8
1959	Mr. W. Hill's Cantelo	100 to 7	E. Hide	C. F. Elsey	11
1960	Sir V. Sassoon's St. Paddy‡	4 to 6F.	L. Piggott	N. Murless	9

‡ Also won Derby.

	Lincolnshire Handicap. 1 mile.	Free Handicap. Newmarket—3 yrs.—7f.	Newmarket Stakes. 3 yrs—1 mile 2 furlongs.	Coronation Cup. Epsom 1½ m.
1957	Babur 4y 7st 13lb	Quorum 8st 7lb	Sun Charger 9st	Fric (Fr.) 5y 8st 10lb
1958	Babur 5y 9st	Faultless Speech 8st 4lb	Guersillius 9st	Ballymoss (Ir.) 4y 8st 7lb.
1959	Marshal Pil 5y 7st 13lb	Petite Etoile 9st	Agricola 9st	Nagani 4y 8st 7lb
1960	Mustavon 5y 6st 13lb	Running Blue 8st. 4lb	Stupor Mundi 9st	Petite Etoile 4y 8st 4lb

	Ascot Stakes. Now 2½ miles.	Gold Cup. Ascot 2½ miles.	Coventry Stakes. Ascot—2 yrs—5 furlongs	Grand Prix de Paris. 1 mile 7 furlongs.
1957	Bonhomie 8y 6st 8lb	Zarathustra 6y 9st	Amerigo 9st	Altipan
1958	Sandiacre 6y 8st 13lb	Gladness (Ir.) 5y 8st 11lb	Hieroglyph 9st	San Roman
1959	Rugosa 4y 7st 12lb	Wallaby II (Fr.) 4y 9st	Martial (Ir.) 9st	Birum
1960	Shatter 4y 7st 9lb	Sheshoon (Fr). 4y 9st	Typhoon (Ir.) 9st	Charlottesville

	Chester Cup. Chester—2½m. 77yd.	Jubilee Handicap. Kempton Pk.—1½m.	Eclipse Stakes. Sandown Pk.—1½m.	King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes. Ascot—1½ miles.
1957	Curry 6y 8st	Orinthia 4y 6st 13lb	Arctic Explorer 3y 8st 8lb	Montaval (Fr) 4y 9st 7lb
1958	Sandiacre 6y 8st 4lb	Alcimedes 4y 8st 3lb	Ballymoss (Ir.) 4y 9st 7lb	Ballymoss (Ir.) 4y 9st 7lb.
1959	Agreement 5y 9st. 4lb	Alcimedes 5y 8st 3lb	St. Crespin III (Fr.) 3y 8st 9lb	Alcide 4y 9st 7lb
1960	Trelawny 4y 7st 11lb	Rocky Royale 4y 7st 9lb	Javelot (Fr.) 4y 9st	Aggressor 5y 9st 7lb

	Nunthorpe Stakes. York 5f.	Cheveley Park Stakes. New'k't—2 yrs.—6f.	Cambridgeshire. New'k't 9 furlongs.	Middle Park Stakes. New'k't—2 yrs.—6 furlongs.
1957	Gratitude 4y 9st 5lb	Rich and Rare 8st 12lb	Stephanotis (Ir.)4y 8st 5lb.	Major Portion 9st
1958	Right Boy 4y 9st 5lb	Lindsay 8st 12lb	London Cry 4y 9st 5lb	Masham 9st
1959	Right Boy 5y 9st 5lb	Queensberry 8st 12lb	Rexequus 3y 8st 7lb	Venture VII (Fr.) 9st
1960	Bleep-Bleep 4y 9st 5lb	Opaline II (Fr.) 8st. 12lb		Skymaster 9st

	Cesarewitch. New'k't 2¼ m.	Dewhurst Stakes. New'k't 2 yrs.—7f.	Champion Stakes. New'k't 1¼ m.	Grand National. L'pool 4m. 856 yds.
1957	Sandiacre 5y 7st 8lb	Torbella III (Fr.) 8st 6lb	Rose Royale II (Fr.)3y 8st 4lb	Sundew 11y 11st 7lb
1958	Morecambe 5y 9st 1lb	Lilium 8st 13lb	Bella Paola (Fr.) 3y 8st 4lb.	Mr. What (Ir.) 8y 10st 6lb.
1959	Come to Daddy 4y 7st 8lb.	Ancient Lights 8st 9lb.	Petite Etoile 3y 8st 4lb	Oxo 8y 10st 13lb
1960	Alcove 3y 7st 7lb		Marguerite Vernaut (Ir.) 3y 8st. 4lb.	Merryman II 9y 10st 12lb.

CRICKET

Cricket is played under the "Laws of Cricket" and is governed by the Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club (1787), Lord's, N.W.1. *Pres.*—Sir Hubert Ashton, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. *Sec.*, R. Aird. *Asst. Secs.*, J. G. Dunbar; S. C. Griffith.

1960. Cricket Feats

Firsts.—1,000 runs—E. R. Dexter (Sussex). 100 wickets—F. S. Trueman (Yorkshire). 1,000 runs and 100 wickets—T. E. Bailey (Essex). 2,000 runs—P. B. Wight (Somerset). 200 wickets—None.

All Round.—Three players made 1,000 runs and took 100 wickets. They were T. E. Bailey (Essex) 1,639 runs and 117 wickets; F. J. Titmus (Middlesex) 1,205 runs and 117 wickets; R. Illingworth (Yorks.) 1,006 runs and 109 wickets.

High Scores.—South Africans, 507 *v.* Hants. Northamptonshire, 494 (for 8) *v.* Cambridge Univ.; England, 479 for 9 *v.* South Africa (fifth Test, Oval); Lancashire, 470 for 4 *v.* Cambridge Univ.

Low Scores.—Leicestershire, 37 *v.* Lancashire; 40 *v.* Sussex; South Africans, 49 *v.* Glos.

Fastest Century.—E. R. Dexter (Sussex). 100 runs in 85 minutes *v.* Somerset.

Bowling Feats.—D. Shackleton (Hants.) 9 for 30 *v.* Warwicks.; M. J. Cowan (Yorkshire) 9 for 43 *v.* Warwicks.; J. B. Statham (Lancashire) 14 for 58 in match *v.* Leics.

Highest Individual Scores.—K. Grieves (Lancashire) 226 *v.* Cambridge Univ.; R. A. McLean (South Africans) 207 *v.* Worcs.; P. J. Sharpe (Yorkshire) 203* *v.* Cambridge Univ.; N. F. Horner (Warwickshire) 203* *v.* Surrey; D. J. Kenyon (Worcestershire) 201 *v.* Glamorgan.

County Cup Awards.—Fastest Century, E. R. Dexter. Best Bowling performance, D. Shackleton. Most catches, P. Walker (Glamorgan), 69. Most wicket-keeping dismissals, J. T. Murray (Middlesex). Special awards, T. E. Bailey (Essex) and N. A. T. Adcock (South Africans).

Throwing

The following definition was given by M.C.C. in November, 1959:—A ball shall be deemed to have been thrown if, in the opinion of either umpire, there has been a sudden straightening of the bowling arm, whether partial or complete, immediately prior to delivery. *Immediately prior to delivery* will be taken to mean at any time after the arm has risen above the level of the shoulder in the delivery swing.

County Championship Table, 1960

County Order for 1960. 1959 in brackets	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	No dec.	First Innings Lead in Match L't.	First Innings Lead in Match Dn.	Bonus Points	Points	Average
Points Awar'd.	—	12	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—
Yorkshire (1)	32	17	6	6	3	2	2	34	246	7·68
Lancashire (5)	32	13	8	10	1	3	9	34	214	6·68
Middlesex (10)	28	12	4	12	0	0	7	28	186	6·64
Sussex (15)	32	12	6	12	2	2	6	28	188	5·87
Derbyshire (7)	28	10	7	10	1	1	5	20	152	5·42
Essex (9)	28	9	3	14	2	1	7	28	152	5·42
Surrey (3)	28	9	6	10	3	2	3	20	138	4·92
Gloucester (2)	28	8	7	11	0	0	3	16	130	4·64
Northants (11)	28	8	6	13	1	1	6	16	126	4·50
Kent (13)	28	7	7	12	2	1	6	20	118	4·21
Glamorgan (6)	32	9	14	7	2	0	4	16	133	4·15
Hampshire (8)	32	8	8	14	2	1	6	22	132	4·12
Worcester (14)	32	8	12	10	2	1	6	20	130	4·06
Somerset (12)	32	5	11	15	1	2	10	22	106	3·31
Warwick (4)	32	4	12	16	0	2	9	26	96	3·00
Notts. (17)	28	4	16	7	1	4	2	12	72	2·57
Leicester (16)	28	2	13	12	1	0	5	12	46	1·64

The Glamorgan record includes one point for tie on first innings in match lost.

County Championships

The first County Championship was in 1873 when Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire finished equal on points. Yorkshire have won 24 times; Surrey 16; Notts 8; Lancs 8; Middlesex 5; Kent 4; Gloucester 2; Derby 2; Warwick 2; Glamorgan 1; Notts and Lancs tied in 1879 and 1882, and Notts, Lancs and Surrey were all equal in 1889. Middlesex and Yorkshire tied in 1949 and Lancashire and Surrey tied in 1950.

Minor Counties Championship, 1960

County	P.	W.	L.	First Innings W.	First Innings L.	No. res.	Pts.	Avge.
Norfolk	10	6	2*	0	2	0	65	6·50
Lancashire II	8	4	0	2	0	2	50	6·25
Buckinghamshire	10	5	2	3	0	0	59	5·90
Suffolk	8	4	2*	0	2	0	45	5·62
Yorkshire II	10	4	1*	3	1	1	55	5·50
Cheshire	10	4	2†	1	2	1	53	5·30
Oxfordshire	10	4	1*	0	5	0	48	4·80
Somerset II	8	3	2	0	0	3	36	4·50
Devon	10	3	2	4	0	1	44	4·40
Lincolnshire	10	3	2*	1	4	0	40	4·00
Wiltshire	10	3	3	2	1	1	39	3·90
Berkshire	10	2	2*	4	2	0	37	3·70
Shropshire	8	2	1	1	2	2	29	3·62
Bedfordshire	10	2	1*	2	4	1	35	3·50
Cambridgeshire	8	3	1	5	0	1	27	3·37
Staffordshire	10	2	4*	3	1	0	33	3·30
Warwickshire II	8	1	1	2	2	2	22	2·75
Durham	12	1	2*	2	4	3	29	2·41
Northumberland	10	1	4*	2	3	0	22	2·20
Cumberland	8	1	4	1	1	1	16	2·00
Hertfordshire	10	0	6‡	2	2	0	20	2·00
Nottingham II.	8	0	5‡	2	0	1	14	1·75
Cornwall	8	0	3*	1	2	2	12	1·50
Dorset	10	0	3*	1	4	2	14	1·40

* First innings points (3) in one match lost; †First innings points in two matches lost; ‡ First innings points in four matches lost.

Minor Counties Challenge Match: Lancashire II beat Norfolk by 9 wickets. Norfolk 153 and 131; Lancashire II 206 and 79 for 1.

Second Eleven Competition, 1960

	P.	W.	L.	No Res.	First Innings only	Pts.	Avge.
Northants	26	12	2	10 (6A)	2	158	7·90
Essex	16	6	4	5 (2A)	1	78	5·57
Surrey	14	6	2	6 (1A)	0	72	5·53
Glamorgan	12	4	3	3 (1A)	1	54	4·90
Derbyshire	12	4	3	4	1	56	4·66
Kent	18	5	1	12 (4A)	0	60	4·28
Worcester	18	4	2	12 (4A)	0	48	3·42
Middlesex	18	5	4	9	0	60	3·33
Leicestershire	20	4	6	9 (1A)	1	56	2·94
Hampshire	10	1	3	5 (1A)	1	20	2·22
Warwickshire	20	3	3	13 (1A)	1	42	2·21
Gloucester	18	3	8	5 (1A)	1	36	2·11
Lancashire	14	2	2	9 (1A)	1	24	1·84
Yorkshire	10	1	3	6 (1A)	0	12	1·33
Sussex	12	1	4	6 (2A)	1	12	1·20
Somerset	16	1	7	7	1	12	0·75
Notts	14	0	4	10 (1A)	0	0	0·00

A denotes match abandoned without a result. Not taken into the reckoning of average.

Test Match Dates, 1961

The England *v.* Australia Test Matches will begin on the following dates. June 1 (Edgbaston); June 22 (Lord's); July 6 (Headingley); July 27 (Old Trafford); Aug. 16 (The Oval).

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES

English Batting Averages, 1960
(Qualification, 8 Innings)

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Times not out	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Average
R. Subba Row	32	5	1,503	147*	55·66
J. Burki	22	4	961	144*	53·38
M. J. K. Smith	63	7	2,551	169*	45·55
E. R. Dexter	53	2	2,217	157	43·47
Horton (H.)	59	9	2,170	131	43·40
Barrington	53	9	1,878	126	42·68
Stewart (W. J.)	45	3	1,764	129	42·00
Marshall	62	5	2,380	168	41·75
Wight	62	5	2,375	155*	41·66
Stewart (M. J.)	51	6	1,866	169*	41·46
Poole	48	6	1,701	133	40·50
Leary	31	3	1,129	117	40·32
Atkinson (G. G.)	52	3	1,928	190	39·34
T. E. Bailey	48	6	1,639	118	39·02
Edrich	53	3	1,887	154	38·51
Suttle	58	7	1,944	122	38·11
Russell (W. E.)	63	9	2,051	182	37·98
Johnson (H. L.)	56	6	1,872	140	37·44
D. R. W. Silk	17	2	559	119	37·26
A. R. Lewis	55	3	1,931	125	37·13
Pullar	49	5	1,632	175	37·09
Parks	48	6	1,530	155	36·42
Barker	50	2	1,741	146	36·27
Stott	54	4	1,790	186	35·80
Close	51	3	1,699	198	35·39
Richardson (P. E.)	53	6	1,655	96	35·21
Fletcher (D. G. W.)	45	6	1,371	137*	35·15
Oakman	58	6	1,827	102	35·13
Cruttop	36	7	1,030	155	34·48
Watson	42	3	1,335	125	34·23
G. H. G. Doggart	15	4	376	73	34,18
Gray	59	5	1,841	150*	34·09
Grieves	64	7	1,942	216	34·07
Norman	61	3	1,964	134	33·86
Graveney	54	6	1,625	142*	33·85
M. C. Cowdrey	37	1	1,218	155	33·83
Hitchcock	56	10	1,554	108	33·78
Gale	37	3	1,142	101	33·58
Milton	23	5	604	75	33·55
Horner	62	5	1,902	203*	33·36
Padgett	53	2	1,651	146	32·37
McCool	42	4	1,224	131	32·15
R. M. Prideaux	55	2	1,695	140	31·98
Hill (N.)	34	2	1,019	171	31·84
Parkhouse	56	5	1,614	121	31·64
Young	60	3	1,804	152	31·64
Dews	58	7	1,598	124	31·33
Kenyon	56	0	1,750	201	31·25
Ufton	27	7	624	56*	31·20
Dixon	40	5	1,089	125*	31·11
Russell (S.E.)	39	3	1,119	129	31·08
Nawab of Pataudi	46	7	1,205	131	30·89
Taylor (K.)	41	5	1,107	130*	30·75
Sharpe	39	5	1,044	203*	30·70
E. M. Dyson	12	2	304	68*	30·40
N. S. K. Reddy	24	2	666	103	30·27
Smith (D. V.)	48	8	1,211	100*	30·27
Ibadulla	50	7	1,298	170*	30·18
Parsons	47	5	1,264	106	30·09
Wilson (R. C.)	46	2	1,314	159	29·86
Horton (M. J.)	45	1	1,310	159	29·77
Gardner (F. C.)	25	1	714	103	29·75
Bolus	49	7	1,245	146*	29·64
Sainsbury	49	8	1,195	98*	29·14
R. T. Simpson	58	6	1,511	120*	29·05
Hallam	56	2	1,566	164	29·00
J. R. Bernard	12	3	259	56	28·77
Barrick	48	6	1,196	129*	28·47
D. B. Carr	50	3	1,214	122*	28·23
D. J. Insole	46	1	1,269	118	28·20
Richardson (D. W.)	61	2	1,660	88	28·13
Parfitt	51	7	1,224	111	27·81
Reynolds	57	1	1,557	83	27·80
Springall	56	5	1,413	87	27·70
A. A. Baig	47	4	1,185	150	27·55
Titmus	50	6	1,205	105	27·38
Wharton	55	2	1,451	133	27·37
Smith (G. J.)	55	5	1,368	90	27·36
Wilson (J. V.)	50	11	1,064	84*	27·28
Marner	58	3	1,494	99	27·16

* Denotes not out

English Bowling Averages, 1960
(Qualification, 10 Wickets in 10 Innings)

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Statham	844·1	274	1,662	135	12·31
Jackson	1,081·2	310	2,179	160	13·61
Moss	850·2	223	1,866	136	13·72
Trueman	1,068·4	274	2,447	175	13·98
Larter	325·2	108	750	46	16·30
Rhodes	722·5	185	1,550	91	17·03
Shepherd (D. J.)	1,130·4	357	2,488	142	17·52
Illingworth	992·3	422	1,914	109	17·55
Gibson (D.)	636·2	144	1,584	90	17·60
Shackleton	1,277·5	496	2,300	130	17·69
Hurst	80·1	31	196	11	17·81
Gifford	272	88	734	41	17·90
Tilly	168	58	359	20	17·95
Allen (M. H. J.)	696	289	1,497	83	18·03
Thomson (N. I.)	998·3	356	2,002	106	18·88
Greenhough	1,097·2	389	2,289	121	18·91
White (D. W.)	829·5	171	2,369	124	19·10
Eyre	235·5	46	671	35	19·17
Morgan (D. C.)	620·5	216	1,363	71	19·19
A. J. Corran	333·2	106	735	38	19·31
J. J. Warr	655·4	202	1,342	69	19·44
Higgs	1,093·5	263	2,574	132	19·50
Slade	933·4	394	1,924	97	19·83
Titmus	1,094·3	378	2,321	117	19·83
Flavell	1,037·5	253	2,528	126	20·06
Cook	728	346	1,372	68	20·17
T. E. Bailey	1,047·1	279	2,370	117	20·25
Smith (D. R.)	1,287·1	340	2,903	143	20·30
Bell	477	172	1,155	56	20·62
Ridgway	321·1	72	917	44	20·84
Boshier	373·2	98	949	45	21·08
Ryan	421·4	124	974	46	21·17
Allen (D. A.)	652·3	250	1,536	72	21·33
Phelan	186·2	49	454	23	21·36
Carter	293·2	129	620	29	21·37
Lock	1,183·4	351	2,976	139	21·41
Bates	881·2	223	2,338	109	21·44
Dixon	568·2	208	1,300	60	21·66
Bannister	1,025·3	295	2,288	105	21·79
Platt	339·1	106	729	33	22·09
Halfyard	1,091·2	329	2,370	123	22·11
Wilson (D.)	1,025·4	463	1,839	83	22·15
McConnon	506·2	129	1,347	60	22·45
Palmer	394·5	78	943	42	22·45
Cowan	810·1	202	1,746	77	22·67
Ward	262·3	75	638	28	22·78
Watkins	297·3	70	732	32	22·87
Alley	731	206	1,679	73	23·00
A'Court	507·5	127	1,236	53	23·32
Close	611·3	207	1,439	64	23·32
Rumsey	109·2	22	280	12	23·33
R. G. Marlar	360·5	108	1,006	43	23·39
D. B. Pithey	149	39	423	18	23·50
Brown (A.)	691·1	161	1,886	80	23·57
Wright	211	58	597	25	23·66
Bedser (E. A.)	583·2	187	1,265	53	23·86
Dyson (J.)	325·5	133	797	33	24·15
Wells	1,354·3	576	2,910	120	24·25
R. W. Barber	509·2	122	1,386	57	24·31
Knight	705	133	2,151	88	24·44
A. R. Duff	223·5	70	539	22	24·50
Cotton	755·5	198	2,010	82	24·51
Mortimore	956	368	2,011	82	24·52
Spencer (C. T.)	760·2	179	1,968	80	24·60
O. S. Wheatley	1,086·1	261	2,733	110	24·84
Evans (J. B.)	796	179	2,166	87	24·89
Pratt (R. L.)	523·4	134	1,378	55	25·05
Sheppard	172·4	55	402	16	25·12
E. R. Dexter	409·4	85	1,164	46	25·30
Dr. C. B. Clarke	194·2	45	557	22	25·31
Sainsbury	980	413	2,052	81	25·33
J. D. Piachaud	804·1	296	1,926	76	25·34
Preston	730·1	160	1,856	73	25·42
Ralph	503·2	104	1,427	56	25·48
Bedser (A. V.)	786·4	229	1,729	67	25·80
Birkenshaw	256	72	800	31	25·80
Berry	740·1	295	1,557	60	25·95
Brown (A. S.)	515·3	123	1,278	49	26·08
Tyson	746·3	189	1,906	73	26·10
Hilton (C.)	444·1	101	1,158	44	26·31

TEST MATCHES

England *v.* South Africa, 1960

First Test.—Birmingham (June 9–14). England won by 100 runs. England 292 and 203. South Africa 186 and 209.

Second Test.—Lord's (June 23–27). England won by innings and 73. England 362 for 8 (dec.); South Africa 152 and 137.

Third Test.—Nottingham (July 7–11). England won by 8 wickets. England 287 and 49 for 2; South Africa 88 and 247.

Fourth Test.—Manchester (July 21–26). Drawn. England 260 and 153 for 7 (dec.); South Africa 229 and 46 for 0.

Fifth Test.—Oval (Aug. 18–23). Drawn. England 155 and 479 for 9 (dec.); South Africa 419 and 97 for 4.

Test Match Averages

ENGLAND (BATTING)

	Av.		Av.
G. Pullar	58·60	R. Illingworth	20·25
R. Subba Row	50·20	J. M. Parks	19·25
K. F. Barrington	37·83	J. B. Statham	14·25
M. C. Cowdrey	34·66	F. S. Trueman	14·14
M. J. K. Smith	32·00	D. A. Allen	13·00
P. Walker	32·00	D. E. V. Padgett	12·75
E. R. Dexter	26·77		

Also batted:—R. W. Barber, 5 and 4; T. Greenhough, 2; A. E. Moss, 3*.

ENGLAND (BOWLING)

	Wkts.	Av.		Wkts.	Av.
A. E. Moss	9	15·33	R. Illingworth	6	24·33
J. B. Statham	27	18·18	D. A. Allen	5	25·25
F. S. Trueman	25	20·32	E. R. Dexter	5	31·40

Also bowled:—T. Greenhough 49–19–102–2; R. W. Barber, 16–2–55–1; P. Walker 13–3–34–0; K. F. Barrington, 3–1–5–0; D. E. V. Padgett, 2–0–8–0; M. C. Cowdrey, 1–0–4–0; G. Pullar, 1–0–6–0.

SOUTH AFRICA (BATTING)

	Av.		Av.
J. H. B. Waite	38·14	H. J. Tayfield	13·14
R. A. McLean	33·62	A. J. Pithey	10·00
S. O'Linn	32·62	C. Wesley	9·80
J. P. Fellows-Smith	27·66	J. E. Pothecary	6·50
T. L. Goddard	24·44	G. Griffin	6·25
D. J. McGlew	21·00	N. A. T. Adcock	5·00
P. R. Carlstein	13·22		

Also batted:—A. H. McKinnon, 22.

SOUTH AFRICA (BOWLING)

	Wkts.	Av.		Wkts.	Av.
N. A. T. Adcock	26	22·57	H. J. Tayfield	12	37·83
G. Griffin	8	24·00	J. E. Pothecary	9	39·33
T. L. Goddard	17	24·35			

Also bowled:—A. H. McKinnon, 26–8–64–2; J. P. Fellows-Smith, 19–1–61–0.

South African Tour of Britain, 1960

First class matches: played, 33; won, 14; lost, 11; drawn 16.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
N. A. T. Adcock	737	196	1,515	108	14·02
T. L. Goddard	752·2	308	1,439	73	19·71
A. H. McKinnon	436·1	136	1,107	53	20·88
H. J. Tayfield	1,048	333	2,664	123	21·65
G. Griffin	259·4	71	612	26	23·53
J. P. Fellows-Smith	319·4	69	829	32	25·90
J. E. Pothecary	632·5	163	1,565	53	29·52
D. J. McGlew	75·1	13	264	8	33·00
P. R. Carlstein	36·2	3	158	4	39·50

Also bowled.—R. A. McLean, 9-2-0-28-2; J. H. B. Waite, 1–0–1–0; C. Wesley, 15–3–51–4.

BATTING

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Times not out	Total Runs	Highest score	Average
D. J. McGlew	39	8	1,327	151*	42·80
R. A. McLean	43	3	1,516	207	37·90
T. L. Goddard	39	2	1,377	186*	37·21
S. O'Linn	27	9	1,014	120*	36·21
J. H. B. Waite	31	6	894	125	35·76
J. P. Fellows-Smith	34	7	863	109*	31·96
P. R. Carlstein	39	6	980	151	29·69
A. J. Pithey	25	3	614	96	27·90
C. Wesley	31	4	595	90	22·03
C. A. R. Duckworth	25	2	426	59	18·52
G. Griffin	22	2	353	65*	17·65
J. E. Pothecary	24	4	277	68	13·85
H. J. Tayfield	31	7	315	46*	13·12
A. H. McKinnon	14	6	70	22	8·75
N. A. T. Adcock	20	5	71	11	4·73

* Denotes not out.

West Indies *v.* England, 1960

First Test.—(Bridgetown, Jan. 6–12). Drawn. England 482 and 71 for 0; West Indies 563 for 8 dec.

Second Test.—(Port of Spain, Jan. 28–Feb. 3). England won by 256. England 382 and 230 for 9 dec.; West Indies 112 and 244.

Third Test.—(Kingston, Feb. 17–23). Drawn. England 277 and 305; West Indies 353 and 175 for 6.

Fourth Test.—(Georgetown, March 9–15). Drawn. England 295 and 334 for 8; West Indies 402 for 8 dec.

Fifth Test.—(Port of Spain, March 25–31). Drawn. England 393 and 350 for 7 dec.; West Indies 338 for 8 dec. and 209 for 5.

Pakistan *v.* Australia, 1959

First Test.—(Dacca, Nov. 13–18). Australia won by 8 wickets. Pakistan 200 and 134; Australia 225 and 112 for 2.

Second Test.—(Lahore, Nov. 21–26). Australia won by 7 wickets. Pakistan 146 and 366; Australia 391 for 9 dec. and 122 for 3.

Third Test.—(Karachi, Dec. 4–9). Drawn. Pakistan 287 and 194 for 8 dec.; Australia 257 and 83 for 2.

India *v.* Australia, 1959–60

First Test.—(New Delhi, Dec. 12–16). Australia won by innings and 127 runs. India 135 and 206; Australia, 468.

Second Test.—(Kanpur, Dec. 19–24). India won by 119 runs. India 152 and 291; Australia 219 and 105.

Third Test.—(Bombay, Jan. 1–6). Drawn. India 289 and 226 for 5 dec.; Australia 387 for 8 dec. and 38 for 1.

Fourth Test.—(Madras, Jan. 13–17). Australia won by innings and 55 runs, Australia, 342; India 149 and 138.

Fifth Test.—(Calcutta, Jan. 23–28). Drawn. India 194 and 339; Australia 331 and 121 for 2.

Future Cricket Tours

(Subject to confirmation)

In England

1961	Australia
1962	Pakistan
1963	West Indies
1964	Australia

M.C.C. TOURS OVERSEAS

1960–61	New Zealand (no Test Matches)
1961–62	India, Pakistan, Ceylon
1962–63	Australia and New Zealand
1963–64	No Tour
1964–65	South Africa

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS

Highest individual scores.—In first-class cricket in England: A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset at Taunton, July, 1895. In Australia: D. G. Bradman (Australia), 452 (not out) for N.S.W. *v.* Queensland, Sydney, 1929–30. In India: B. B. Nimbalkar (Maharashtra *v.* W. Indian States), Poona, 1948–49, 443 (not out). In Pakistan: Hanif Mohammed, 499, Karachi *v.* Bahawalpur, 1959. In a minor inter-county match: F. E. Lacey (Hampshire *v.* Norfolk), Southampton, 1887, 323 (not out). In other minor matches: A. E. J. Collins, aged 14, scored 628 (not out) in a Junior House match playing for Clarke's House *v.* North Town at Clifton College. This score extended over five afternoons, 1899.

Highest team innings.—Australia, Victoria 1,107 *v.* N.S.W., Melbourne, 1926; England, England 903 (for 7 dec.) *v.* Australia, 1938.

Win.—Victoria beat New South Wales by innings and 656 runs, Dec. 29, 1926.

Runs in a day.—Australia *v.* Essex, Southend, May 15, 1948, 721.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12 *v.* M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 12 *v.* Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Highest Aggregate.—Fifth Test, Durban, March, 1939. S. Africa 530 and 481; England 316 and 654 for 5 wickets. 1,981 (35 wkts.). India, Bombay, 651 and 714 for 6 dec. *v.* Maharashtra, 407, 604. Total 2,376 (38 wkts.).

Highest Partnership.—Gul Mahomed (319) and V. S. Hazare (288 not out) made 577 for 4th wicket for Baroda *v.* Holkar (Mar. 7, 1947). Previous: C. L. Walcott and F. M. Worrell, 574 for Barbados *v.* Trinidad, 1946. P. Holmes and H. Sutcliffe 555 for Yorks. *v.* Essex, Leyton, 1932, 1st wicket highest.

Most centuries in one season.—D. C. S. Compton, 18 (1947); J. B. Hobbs, 16 (1925); W. R. Hammond, 25 (1938); H. Sutcliffe, 14 (1932); D. G. Bradman (1938), C. B. Fry (1901), W. R. Hammond (1933, 7), T. Hayward (1906), E. P. Hendren (1923, 7, 8), C. P. Mead (1928), and H. Sutcliffe (1928, 31), 13 centuries. Six consecutive—C. B. Fry, 1901; D. G. Bradman (Australia), 1938–9; five consecutive Test centuries, E. Weekes, 1949. Total centuries in career—J. B. Hobbs, 197 (175 in Eng.).

Most runs made in a year.—D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex), 3,816 (1947); W. J. Edrich (Middlesex), 3,539 (1947); T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 (1906). L. Hutton (Yorks), 3,429 (1949); F. E. Woolley (Kent), 3,352 (1928).

Most wickets in season.—A. P. Freeman (Kent), 304, 1928, and 298, 1933; T. Richardson (Surrey), 290, 1895.

Aggregates.—J. B. Hobbs, 61,221; W. G. Grace, 54,896, 2,876 wkts. W. R. Rhodes, 4,188 wkts. Also F. E. Woolley, 58,969; E. P. Hendren, 57,610; W. R. Hammond, 50,408; A. P. Freeman, 3,775 wkts.

Record Benefits.—C. Washbrook (Lancs.), £14,000 (1948); D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex), £12,200 (1949); A. V. Bedser (Surrey), £12,866 (1953). Sir D G. Bradman received £10,000 for his Testimonial match in Australia, 1948–49.

1,000 runs in May.—W. G. Grace, 1895, W. R. Hammond, 1927, C. Hallows, 1928, D. G. Bradman, 1930, 1938, W. J. Edrich, 1938; incl. April, T. Hayward, 1900. In June, L. Hutton, 1,294, 1949. In July.—A. E. Fagg, 1,018, 1938; August.—W. R. Hammond, 1,281, 1936; L. Hutton, 1,050, 1949.

Fastest scoring.—P. G. H. Fender for Surrey *v.* Northamptonshire in 1920, 100 runs in 35 mins.

Most Sixes in Innings.—17, W. J. Stewart, Warwickshire *v.* Lancashire, 1959.

Double.—J. H. Parks (Sussex), 3,003 runs and 101 wkts., 1937. In match: A. E. Fagg (Kent) *v.* Essex, 1938, Colchester, 244 and 202 (not out).

Highest batting average in England 115.66, D. G. Bradman (S. Aust.), 1938.

Most Catches in Match —W. R. Hammond 10, Gloucestershire *v.* Sussex at Cheltenham, 1928

UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS, ETC.

Oxford and Cambridge

First played 1827. Played 115. Cambridge have won 50, Oxford 43, drawn 23.

1955 Drawn. (Cambridge 304 and 178 for 8 (dec.); Oxford 170 and 230 for 6).

1956 Drawn. (Cambridge 303 for 7 (dec.) and 134 for 5 (dec.); Oxford 247 for 9 (dec.) and 58 for 5).

1957 Cambridge (innings and 186 runs). Oxford 92 and 146; Cambridge 424 for 7 (dec.).

1958 Cambridge (99 runs). Cambridge 161 for 7 (dec.) and 269 for 8 (dec.); Oxford 180 and 151.

1959 Oxford (85 runs). Oxford 217 and 238; Cambridge 174 and 196.

1960 Drawn. Cambridge 153 and 243 for 9; Oxford 310.

Eton and Harrow

First played 1805. Played 124. Eton have won 46, Harrow 38. Drawn 40.

1953 Eton (10 wkts.). (Eton 238 and 3 for 0; Harrow 82 and 158).

1954 Harrow (9 wkts.). (Eton 168 and 119; Harrow 221 and 69 for 1).

1955 Eton (38 runs). (Eton 161 and 166; Harrow 105 and 184).

1956 Drawn. (Eton 157 for 8 (dec.); Harrow 94 for 1 (match abandoned)).

1957 Drawn. (Harrow 183 for 9 (dec.); Eton 204 for 6).

1958 Drawn. (Eton 170 and 110 for 7 (dec.); Harrow 96 and 81 for 7).

1959 Drawn. (Eton 270 for 5 (dec.) and 106; Harrow 175 and 157 for 8).

1960 Harrow (124 runs). (Harrow 216 and 143; Eton 153 and 82).

School Matches, 1960

Eton and Winchester drew. Winchester 155 and 250 for 8 (dec.); Eton 258 for 8 (dec.) and 113 for 6.

Oratory beat Beaumont by 26 runs. Oratory 147; Beaumont 121.

Clifton and Tonbridge drew. Clifton 235 and 181 for 8 (dec.); Tonbridge 208 for 8 (dec.) and 122 for 4.

Haileybury and I.S.C. beat Cheltenham by innings and 11 runs. Cheltenham 109 and 94; Haileybury 214.

Marlborough beat Rugby by 5 wickets. Rugby 148 and 281; Marlborough 233 for 9 (dec.) and 197 for 5.

Southern Schools and the Rest drew. Rest 191 and 99 for 2 (dec.); Southern Schools 122 and 130 for 7.

Combined Services and Public Schools drew. Public Schools 249 for 9 (dec.) and 184 for 4 (dec.); Combined Services 246 for 6 (dec.) and 165 for 8.

Gentlemen *v.* Players (Lord's)

Drawn. Gentlemen 108 and 227 for 4 (dec.): Players 168 for 2 (dec.) and 167 for 9.

List of County Champions.

1873	Notts. and Glos.	1892	Surrey	1913	Kent
1874	Derbyshire	1893	Yorkshire	1914	Surrey
1875	Notts.	1894	Surrey	1919	Yorkshire
1876	Gloucester	1895	Surrey	1920	Middlesex
1877	Gloucester	1896	Yorkshire	1921	Middlesex
1878	Middlesex	1897	Lancashire	1922	Yorkshire
1879	Notts. and Lancs.	1898	Yorkshire	1923	Yorkshire
1880	Notts.	1899	Surrey	1924	Yorkshire
1881	Lancashire	1900	Yorkshire	1925	Yorkshire
1882	Lancs. and Notts.	1901	Yorkshire	1926	Lancashire
1883	Notts.	1902	Yorkshire	1927	Lancashire
1884	Notts.	1903	Middlesex	1928	Lancashire
1885	Notts.	1904	Lancashire	1929	Notts.
1886	Notts.	1905	Yorkshire	1930	Lancashire
1887	Surrey	1906	Kent	1931	Yorkshire
1888	Surrey	1907	Notts.	1932	Yorkshire
1889	Notts.	1908	Yorkshire	1933	Yorkshire
	Lancs.	1909	Kent	1934	Lancashire
	Surrey	1910	Kent	1935	Yorkshire
1890	Surrey	1911	Warwickshire	1936	Derbyshire
1891	Surrey	1912	Yorkshire	1937	Yorkshire
				1938	Yorkshire
				1939	Yorkshire
				1946	Yorkshire
				1947	Middlesex
				1948	Glamorgan
				1949	Middlesex
					Yorkshire
				1950	Lancashire
					Surrey
				1951	Warwickshire
				1952	Surrey
				1953	Surrey
				1954	Surrey
				1955	Surrey
				1956	Surrey
				1957	Surrey
				1958	Surrey
				1959	Yorkshire
				1960	Yorkshire

RUGBY FOOTBALL

International Union Table, 1959–60

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points Scored		Points
					For	Agst.	
France	4	3	0	1	55	28	7
England	4	3	0	1	46	26	7
Wales	4	2	2	0	32	39	4
Scotland	4	1	3	0	29	47	2
Ireland	4	0	4	0	25	47	0

Calcutta Cup

England *v.* Scotland

1955 England 9–6
1956 England 11–6
1957 England 16–3
1958 Draw 3–3
1959 Draw 3–3
1960 England 21–12

County Championship.

Lancashire.
Middlesex.
Devon.
Warwickshire.
Warwickshire.
Warwickshire.

International Matches, 1959–60

1960
Jan. 9. Edinburgh. Scotland 11; France 13.
16. Twickenham. England 14; Wales 6.
Feb. 6. Cardiff. Wales 8; Scotland 0.
13. Twickenham. England 8; Ireland 5.
27. Paris. France 3; England 3.
Dublin. Ireland 5; Scotland 6.
Mar. 12. Dublin. Ireland 9; Wales 10.
19. Edinburgh. Scotland 12; England 21.
26. Cardiff. Wales 8; France 16.
Apr. 9. Paris. France 23; Ireland 6.

County Championship Final

Warwickshire beat Surrey 9–6.

Universities, 1959.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 9–3 at Twickenham on Dec. 8, 1959.

Other Chief Matches, 1959–60

Hospitals Cup Final.—St. Thomas's beat The London 8–0.

Army Rugby Challange Cup.—1st Bn. K.O.S.B. beat 1st Bn. Duke of Wellington's Regt. 9–0.

Services.—R.N. beat R.A.F. 8–0; Army beat R.N. 12–3; Army beat R.A.F. 6–3.

Twickenham Jubilee Match.—England and Wales beat Scotland and Ireland 26–17.

Seven-a-Side Finals

Middlesex.—London Scottish beat London Welsh 16–5.

Surrey.—Old Wimbledonians beat Old Whitgiftians 18–8.

Northern Rugby League (Est. 1895)

International Matches

1959
Oct. 17. Swinton. Great Britain 14; Australia 22.
Nov. 21. Headingley. Great Britain 11; Australia 10.
Dec. 12. Wigan. Great Britain 18; Australia 12.
1960
Mar. 6. Toulouse. France 20; Great Britain 18.
26. St. Helens. Great Britain 17; France 17.

Rugby League Challange Cup.—Final. Wakefield Trinity beat Hull 38–5 pts. at Wembley Stadium on May 14, 1960. Attendance 80,000. Receipts, £33,000. *Semi-Finals.* Wakefield Trinity beat Featherstone Rovers 11–2 (at Bradford); Hull beat Oldham 12–9 (at Swinton).

County Championship.—Cumberland.

Rugby League Championship.—Wigan beat Wakefield Trinity, 27–3.

County Cup Winners: Yorkshire Cup.—Featherstone Rovers.

Lancashire Cup.—Warrington.

LACROSSE, 1959-60

Annual Territorial Match.—North beat South.

English Club Championship (*Iroquois Cup*).—Heaton Mersey beat Cambridge University.

North of England Senior Flag.—Heaton Mersey beat Manchester University.

South of England Senior Flag.—Cambridge University beat Purley.

Northern Counties Championship.—Lancashire beat Cheshire.

Southern Counties Championship.—Surrey beat Kent.

University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

International Table, 1959–60.

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Points
England	3	1	0	2	4	3	4
Scotland	3	1	0	2	6	2	4
Wales	3	1	0	2	5	4	4
Ireland	3	0	3	0	3	0	0

ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND.

	g.	g.
1955	England	7—2
1956	Draw	1—1
1957	England	2—1
1958	England	4—0
1959	England	1—0
1960	Draw	1—1

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.

Newcastle *b.* Manchester City 3—1
Manchester C. *b.* Birmingham C. ..... 3—1
Aston Villa *b.* Manchester U. 2—1
Bolton W. *b.* Manchester U. 2—0
Notts F. *b.* Luton ..... 2—1
Wolverhampton W. *b.* Blackburn R. ..... 3—0

League Competition, 1959–60

Div. I.—Burnley, 55 pts.; Wolverhampton Wanderers, 54 pts. Relegated: Luton Town, 30 pts. and Leeds United, 34 pts.

Div. II.—Promoted: Aston Villa, 59 pts. and Cardiff City, 58 pts. Relegated: Bristol City, 27 pts. and Hull City, 30 pts.

Div. III.—Promoted: Southampton, 61 pts. and Norwich City, 59 pts. Relegated: Accrington Stanley, 27 pts., Wrexham, 36 pts., Mansfield Town, 36 pts, and York City, 38 pts.

Div. IV.—Promoted: Walsall, 65 pts., Notts County 60 pts., Torquay, 60 pts., and Watford, 57 pts.

Reorganization of Sections.—Since the 1958–59 season the former Northern and Southern sections have been reorganized into National Third and Fourth Divisions. At the end of each season, the last four clubs in the Third Division are relegated to the Fourth Division and the first four clubs in the Fourth Division promoted to the Third Division.

Scottish League.—Div. 1. Champions: Heart of Midlothian, 54 pts.; Div. 2. Champions: Ayr United, 60 pts.

Representative Matches, 1959–60

Home Internationals

1959
Oct. 3. Belfast. Ireland 0; Scotland 4.
17. Cardiff. Wales 1: England 1.
Nov. 4. Hampden Park. Scotland 1: Wales 1.
19. Wembley. England 2; Ireland 1.
1960
Apr. 6. Wrexham. Wales 3: Ireland 2.
9. Hampden Park. Scotland 1: England 1.

Other Internationals

1959
Oct. 28. Wembley. England 2: Sweden 3.
Nov. 1. Dublin. Republic of Ireland 3: Sweden 2.
1960
May 4. Hampden Park. Scotland 2: Poland 3.
11. Wembley. England 3: Yugoslavia 3.
15. Madrid. Spain 3: England 0.
22. Budapest. Hungary 2: England 0.
29. Vienna. Austria 4: Scotland 1.
June 5. Budapest. Hungary 3: Scotland 3.
8. Ankara. Turkey 4; Scotland 2.

Inter-League Matches

1959
Sept. 2. Dublin. League of Ireland 1: Scottish League 4.
23. Belfast. Irish League 0: Football League 5.
Oct. 14. Glasgow. Scottish League 7: Irish League 1.
Nov. 4. Blackburn. Football League 3: League of Ireland 0.
1960
Mar. 23. Highbury. Football League 1: Scottish League 0.
April 12. Dublin. League of Ireland 2; Irish League 1.

Under 23 Internationals

1959
Sept. 23. Sheffield. England 0: Hungary 1.
Nov. 11. Sunderland. England 2: France 0.
25. Wrexham. Wales 1: Scotland 1.
1960
Mar. 2. Glasgow. Scotland 4: England 4.
16. Sheffield. England 5: Netherlands 2.
April 20. Ghent. Belgium 1: Scotland 1.
May 15. Berlin. E. Germany 1: England 4.
18. Warsaw. Poland 2: England 3.
22. Tel-Aviv. Israel 4: England 0.

Cup Finals, 1959–60

F.A. Cup.—*S.F.:* March 26 (West Bromwich). Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Aston Villa 1–0. Attendance 56,400. March 26 (Manchester). Blackburn Rovers beat Sheffield Wednesday 2–1. Attendance 74,135.
Final: May 7 (Wembley Stadium). Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Blackburn Rovers 3–0. Attendance 100,000.

F.A. Amateur.—*S.F.:* March 12 (Newcastle), Kingstonian beat Crook Town 2–1. March 12 (Brentford). Hendon beat Enfield 2–0.
Final: April 23 (Wembley Stadium). Hendon beat Kingstonian 2–1. Attendance 60,000.

Scottish Cup.—*S.F.:* April 2 (Hampden Park), Rangers and Celtic drew 1–1. Replay (also at Hampden Park) Rangers beat Celtic 4–1. (Ibrox Park), Kilmarnock beat Clyde 2–0.
F.: April 23 (Hampden Park). Rangers beat Kilmarnock 2–0. Attendance 108,000.

Scottish League Cup.—*F.:* Hearts beat Third Lanark 2–1.

Arthur Dunn Cup.—Old Reptonians beat Old Malvernians 3–2.

Universities.—Dec. 5 (Wembley Stadium). Cambridge University beat Oxford University 6–2.

Amateur Home Internationals

1959
Sept. 26. Belfast. Ireland 1: England 1.
Nov. 7. Bangor. Wales 0: England 2.
1960
Jan. 16. Ballymena. Ireland 3: Wales 2.
Mar. 5. Kilmarnock. Scotland 3: Wales 3.
26. Southend. England 2: Scotland 1.
April 25. Hampden Park. Scotland 2: Ireland 0.

HOCKEY, 1959–60

MEN'S HOCKEY

International Championship

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Ireland	3	2	1	0	6	1	5
England	3	2	1	0	7	3	5
Wales	3	1	0	2	4	7	2
Scotland	3	0	0	3	0	6	0

International Matches

England beat Wales 3–2; England and Ireland drew 1–1; England beat Scotland 3–0; Ireland beat Scotland 1–0; Ireland beat Wales 4–0; Wales beat Scotland 2–0.

Other Internationals

Netherlands beat Wales 3–0; France beat Scot-

land 2–0; Ireland beat Spain 2–1; Poland and England drew 1–1.

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 4–1.

Services.—R.N. and Army drew 1–1; R.A.F. beat Army 1–0; R.A.F. beat R.N. 4–1.

County Championship Final.—Hertfordshire beat Middlesex 2–1.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

LEADING MATCHES, 1959–60

England beat Scotland 7–0; England beat Wales 4–1; England beat Ireland 4–1; Ireland beat Wales 4–2; England beat Germany 3–1.

A Touring Team to Belgium beat Belgium 3–0.

SPORTS GROUND SIZES

A *Cricket Pitch* is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A *Lawn Tennis Court* is 78×36 feet (double) and 78×27 feet (single).

A *Croquet Lawn* is 105×84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5×4 feet.

A *Badminton Court* is 44×20 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft. high at centre.

A *Polo Ground* is 300×160 yards.

A *Football Ground* (*Association*) is 130×100 yards (full size) and 120×80 yards for international matches; (*Rugby*) 110×75 yards (full size) (with in-goal area of 25×75 yards at each end).

GOLF, 1959–60

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OPEN (Instituted 1860.)	AMATEUR (1885.)
1953 B. Hogan (U.S.A.) 282.	1953 J. B. Carr.
1954 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 283.	1954 D. N. Bachll (Australia).
1955 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 281.	1955 J. W. Conrad (U.S.A.)
1956 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 286.	1956 J. C. Beharrell.
1957 A. D. Locke (S.A.), 279	1957 R. R. Jack.
1958 P. W. Thomson (Australia) after tie with D. C. Thomas in 278.	1958 J. B. Carr.
1959 G. Player (S.A.), 284.	1959 D. R. Beman (U.S.A.).
1960 K. Nagle (Australia) 278.	1960 J. B. Carr.
PROFESSIONAL MATCH PLAY TOURNAMENT (*News of the World.*)	LADIES (1893.)
1954 P. W. Thomson(Australia)	1954 Miss F. Stephens.
1955 K. Bousfield.	1955 Mrs. G. Valentine.
1956 J. Panton.	1956 Miss M. Smith (U.S.A.).
1957 C. O'Connor (Ireland).	1957 Miss P. Garvey (Ireland).
1958 H. Weetman.	1958 Mrs. G. Valentine.
1959 D. Snell.	1959 Miss E. Price.
1960 E. C. Brown.	1960 Miss B. McIntire (U.S.A.).

RYDER CUP

(Palm Desert, California, Nov. 6–7, 1959)

U.S.A. won by 8½ matches to 3½.

Foursomes—U.S.A. 2½; British Isles 1½.

Winners—U.S.A.: B. Rosburg and M. Souchak; J. Boros and D. Finsterwald.

Winners—British Isles: P. Alliss and C. O'Connor.

Halved—S. Snead and C. Middlecoff (U.S.A.); H. Weetman and D. Thomas (British Isles).

Singles—U.S.A. 5; British Isles 1. (2 halved).

Winners—U.S.A.: M. Souchak; B. Rosburg; S. Snead; D. Finsterwald; A. Wall.

Winner—British Isles: E. C. Brown.

Halved—D. Ford (U.S.A.) and N. V. Drew (British Isles); J. Herbert (U.S.A.) and P. Alliss (British Isles).

CURTIS CUP,

(Lindrick, May 20–21, 1960)

U.S.A. won by 6½ matches to 2½.

Foursomes—U.S.A. 2: British Isles 1.

Winners—U.S.A.: Miss J. Eller and Miss A. Quast; Miss J. Goodwin and Mrs. A. Johnstone.

Winners—British Isles: Miss E. Price and Mrs. M. F. Bonallack.

Singles—U.S.A. 4½: British Isles 1½.

Winners—U.S.A.: Miss J. Gunderson; Miss Quast; Miss Eller; Miss J. M. Bell.

Winner—British Isles: Miss R. Porter.

Halved—Miss B. McIntire (U.S.A.) and Miss Price (British Isles).

OTHER CHIEF GOLF EVENTS, 1959–60

President's Putter.—J. M. E. Anderson.

P.G.A. National Close.—A. F. Stickley.

Halford Hewitt Cup.—Rossall beat Fettes 4–1.

English Amateur.—D. N. Sewell.

Dunlop Tournament.—E. C. Brown and R. L. Moffitt, 273.

Penfold–Swallow.—H. Weetman, 271.

Brabazon Trophy.—G. B. Wolstenholme.

Daks.—P. W. Thomson (Australia), 279.

Yorkshire Evening News.—P. W. Thomson (Australia), 268.

Spalding.—H. Weetman, 273.

Assistant-Professional.—D. A. Nash, 280.

Welsh Professional.—R. H. Kemp, jr. 288.

Welsh Amateur.—H. C. Squirrell.

Scottish Amateur.—J. Young.

Scottish Professional.—E. C. Brown.

Scottish Ladies.—Miss J. Robertson.

Irish Amateur.—M. Edwards.

Irish Professional.—C. O'Connor, 271.

Irish Ladies.—Miss P. Garvey.

U.S.A. Open.—A. Palmer, 280.

U.S.A., P.G.A. Championship.—J. Herbert.

U.S.A. Amateur.—D. Beman.

University.—Cambridge beat Oxford 9–6.

French Open.—R. de Vicenzo (Mexico), 275.

German Open.—P. W. Thomson (Australia), 281.

Artisans' Championship.—J. Lawrence.

English County Championship.—Northumberland.

Women's County Championship.—Lancashire.

British Youth Open.—G. A. Caygill, 279.

Golf Illustrated Gold Vase.—D. N. Sewell.

Boys' International.—England beat Scotland, 8–0 (4 halved).

British Boys' Amateur Championship.—P. Cros (France).

South African Open.—G. Player, 280.

British Girls' Open.—Miss S. Clarke.

Home Internationals (Raymond Trophy).—England.

Dunlop Masters.—J. Hitchcock, 275.

English Women's Championship.—Miss M. Nichol.

Eisenhower Cup.—(Sept.–Oct. 1960.—Philadelphia). 1. U.S.A., 834; 2. Australia, 876; 3. British Isles, 881.

Canada Cup (Nov. 1959, Melbourne).—1. Australia; 2. U.S.A.; 3. Canada.

Womens' Home Internationals.—1. England; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland; 4. Wales.

Italian Open.—B. Wilkes (South Africa).

Alba Trophy.—D. N. Sewell, 144.

Commonwealth Amateur Tournament (Nov. 1959, Johannesburg).—South Africa.

LAWN TENNIS

The Davis Cup Challenge Rounds

(Founder—Dwight Filley Davis (1879–1945). First Played, 1900.)

1914 Australasia beat U.S.A. 3–2	1930 France beat U.S.A. 4–1	1948 U.S.A. beat Australia.....5–0
1919 Australasia beat British Isles ..4–1	1931 France beat Great Britain ..3–2	1949 U.S.A. beat Australia.....4–1
1920 U.S.A. beat Australasia 5–0	1932 France beat U.S.A. 3–2	1950 Australia beat U.S.A.....4–1
1921 U.S.A. beat Japan.....5–0	1933 Great Britain beat France....3–2	1951 Australia beat U.S.A.....3–2
1922 U.S.A. beat Australia 4–1	1934 Great Britain beat U.S.A. ...4–1	1952 Australia beat U.S.A. 4–1
1923 U.S.A.beat Australia 4–1	1935 Great Britain beat U.S.A. ...5–0	1953 Australia beat U.S.A.....3–1
1924 U.S.A. beat Australia 5–0	1936 Great Britain beat Australia..3–2	1954 U.S.A. beat Australia.....3–2
1925 U.S.A. beat France 4–1	1937 U.S.A. beat Great Britain ...4–1	1955 Australia beat U.S.A.....5–0
1926 U.S.A. beat France 4–1	1938 U.S.A. beat Australia.....3–2	1956 Australia beat U.S.A.....5–0
1927 France beat U.S.A. 3–2	1939 Australia beat U.S.A.....3–2	1957 Australia beat U.S.A.....3–2
1928 France beat U.S.A. 4–1	1946 U.S.A. beat Australia.....5–0	1958 U.S.A. beat Australia.....3–2
1929 France beat U.S.A. 3–2	1947 U.S.A. beat Australia.....3–1	1959 Australia beat U.S.A.....3–2

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON)

1960

Men's Singles.—N. A. Fraser (Australia) beat R. Laver (Australia) 6–4, 3–6, 9–7, 7–5.

Women's Singles.—Miss M. E. Bueno (Brazil) beat Miss S. Reynolds (South Africa) 8–6, 6–0.

Men's Doubles.—R. H. Osuna (Mexico) and R. D. Ralston (U.S.A.) beat M. G. Davies and R. K. Wilson (G.B.) 7–5, 6–3, 10–8.

Women's Doubles.—Miss M. E. Bueno (Brazil) and Miss D. R. Hard (U.S.A.) beat Miss S. Reynolds and Miss R. Schuurman (South Africa) 6–4, 6–0.

Mixed Doubles.—R. Laver (Australia) and Miss D. R. Hard (U.S.A.) beat R. N. Howe (Australia) and Miss M. E. Bueno (Brazil) 13–11, 3–6, 8–6.

All England Plate.

Men's Singles.—T. Ulrich (Denmark) beat O. Sirola (Italy), 6–4, 7–5.

Women's Singles.—Miss D. M. Catt (G.B.) beat Mrs. J. W. Cawthorn (G.B.) 6–3, 6–2.

Junior International Invitation Tournament.

Boy's Singles.—A. R. Mandelstam (South Africa) beat J. Mukerjea (India) 1–6, 8–6, 6–4.

Girl's Singles.—Miss K. Hantze (U.S.A.) beat Miss L. M. Hutchings (South Africa) 6–4, 6–4.

Wightman Cup (Wimbledon, June)

Great Britain won by 4 matches to 3.

Results—

Singles: Miss A. S. Haydon (G.B.) beat Miss K. Hantze 2–6, 11–9, 6–1; Miss D. R. Hard (U.S.A.) beat Miss C. C. Truman 4–6, 6–3, 6–4; Miss Truman beat Miss Hantze 7–5, 6–3; Miss Hard beat Miss Haydon 5–7, 6–2, 6–1; Miss A. Mortimer (G.B.) beat Miss J. S. Hopps, 6–8, 6–4, 6–1.

Doubles: Miss Hantze and Miss Hard beat Miss Haydon and Miss Mortimer 6–0, 6–0; Mrs. C. W. Brasher and Miss Truman beat Miss Hopps and Mrs. D. P. Knode 6–4, 9–7.

British Hard Court Championships (Bournemouth)

Men's Singles.—M. G. Davies.

Women's Singles.—Miss C. C. Truman.

Doubles.—Men's: M. G. Davies and W. A. Knight.

Women's: Miss A. S. Haydon and Miss A. Mortimer. *Mixed:* W. A. Knight and Mrs. C. W. Brasher.

U.S.A. Championships:

Men's Singles.—N. A. Fraser (Australia).

Women's Singles.—Miss D. R. Hard (U.S.A.)

Men's Doubles.—N. A. Fraser and R. Emerson (Australia).

Women's Doubles.—Miss D. R. Hard (U.S.A.) and Miss M. E. Bueno (Brazil).

Mixed Doubles.—N. A. Fraser (Australia) and Mrs. M. Du Pont (U.S.A.).

Public Schools.—Youll Cup: Stowe beat St. Paul's 3–2.

D'Abernon Cup.—U.C.S. Old Boys.

County Championships.—Middlesex.

Inter-Services Tournament.—R.A.F.

Services.—R. Navy Championship: Inst. Lt. D. Hawkswell. *Army Championship:* L/Cpl. G. W. Stubbs; *R.A.F. Championship:* F/O P. Moys. *W.R.N.S. Championship:* Wren M. Cresswell; *W.R.A.C. Championship:* Capt. D. J. Temple; *W.R.A.F. Championship:* S. A/Cw. P. A. Kemp.

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 13–8.

Slazenger Professional Championships (Eastbourne).

Singles.—J. W. Cawthorn (Australia) beat G. A. Worthington (G.B.) 3–0. *Doubles.*—J. W. Cawthorn (Australia) and W. J. Moss (G.B.) beat P. Molloy (Australia) and O. Stuhldreyer (Germany) 3–0.

British Professional Championships (Eastbourne).

Singles.—G. A. Worthington beat W. J. Moss 3–0. *Doubles.*—G. A. Worthington and W. J. Moss beat G. Bradley and M. G. Evans 3–0.

British Junior Championships (Wimbledon)

Boy's Singles.—S. Matthews beat K. Wooldridge 6–2, 6–4.

Girl's Singles.—Miss R. A. Blakelock beat Miss D. C. Tuckey 7–5, 9–7.

Boy's Doubles.—M. Cox and R. D. Jones beat S. Matthews and G. R. Stilwell 4–6, 6–2, 7–5.

Girl's Doubles.—Miss F. E. Walton and Miss J. M. Wilson beat Miss M. M. Lee and Miss A. L. Owen 6–1, 3–6, 6–4.

Mixed Doubles.—M. Cox and Miss F. E. Walton beat R. D. Jones and Miss M. M. Lee 6–4, 4–6, 6–3.

TENNIS, 1960

Amateur Championships.

Singles.—G. W. T. Atkins beat D. J. Warburg 3–1.

Doubles.—N. R. Knox and W. E. Lingelbach beat Lord Aberdare and J. D. Whatman 3–2.

Henry Leaf Cup.—Rugby beat Harrow 3–0.

M.C.C. Prizes.

Gold.—P. Kershaw beat D. J. Warburg 3–1.

Silver.—D. J. Warburg beat G. W. T. Atkins.

University.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 3–0.

BADMINTON, 1960

All-England Championships, 1960

Men's Singles.—E. Kops (Denmark) beat C. Watnasin (Thailand) 3–0.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss. J. M. Devlin (U.S.A.) beat Miss M. Varner (U.S.A.) 2–0.

Men's Doubles.—F. Kobbero and P. E. Neilsen (Denmark) beat Lim Say Hup and Teh Kew San (Malaya) 2–1.

Ladies' Doubles.—Miss S. F. Devlin and Miss J. M. Devlin (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. K. Thorndahl and Mrs. I. B. Hansen (Denmark) 2–0.

Mixed Doubles.—F. Kobbero and Mrs. Thorndahl beat P. E. Nielsen and Mrs. Hansen 2–0.

Inter-County Championship.—Kent beat West of Scotland 13–2.
Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 15–0.

SQUASH RACKETS, 1959–60

Open Championship.—Azam Khan (Pakistan) beat Roshan Khan (Pakistan) 3–0.
Amateur Championship.—I. Amin (Egypt) beat T. Shafik (Egypt) 3–1.
British Isles Professional Championship.—Azam Khan (Pakistan) beat Jamal Din (Pakistan) 3–0.
U.K. Professional Championships.—J. H. Giles beat D. W. Harman.
Women's Championships.—Mrs. H. G. Macintosh beat Mrs. G. E. Marshall 3–2.
Inter-County Championship.—Surrey beat Middlesex 4–1.
Service Championships.—*Royal Navy*: Lt.-Cdr. B. K. Shattock beat Lt. R. A. B. Gowland 3–0; *Army*: Gnr. S. Hicks beat Maj. M. J. W. Tingey 3–1; *R.A.F.* F/O H. E. Truman beat F/Lt. M. H. A. Eggleton 3–1.
Inter-Services Tournament.—1, R.A.F.; 2, Army; 3, Royal Navy.
University Match.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 4–1.
Londonderry Cup.—Old Rugbeians beat Old Merchant Taylors 4–1.
Drysdale Cup.—D. R. Brazier beat J. L. Davison 3–0.

FENCING, 1960

Amateur Championships:
Ladies' Foil.—Miss G. M. Sheen (London F.C.).
Men's Foil.—D. Cawthorne (Salle Froeschlen).
Epée.—A. L. N. Jay (Lansdowne Club).
Sabre.—A. R. Cooperman (Salle Paul).
International Individual Competitions:
C.-L de Beaumont Cup (*Ladies' Foil*).—Miss G. M. Sheen.
Coronation Cup (*Men's Foil*).—R. Paul (Salle Paul).
Miller-Hallett Cup (*Epée*).—A. L. N. Jay (Lansdowne Club).
Corble Cup (*Sabre*).—M. Straus (London F.C.).
Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 17–10.
Public School Championships:
Foil.—I. F. Duthie (Merchant Taylors).
Epée.—M. L. R. Davies (Dulwich).
Sabre.—J. W. F. Harris (Merchant Taylors).
Inter-Service Champions:
Foil.—Sgt. R. A. C. Thompson (Royal Marines).
Epée.—C.S.M.I. G. W. Gelder (Army).
Sabre.—Lt. M. J. P. Howard (Army).

RACKETS, 1959–60

Open Singles Championship.—J. P. Dear beat J. R. Thompson.
Amateur Singles Championships.—G. W. T. Atkins beat J. R. Thompson 3–0.
Amateur Doubles Championships.—C. J. Swallow and J. M. G. Tildesley beat G. W. T. Atkins and C. T. M. Pugh 4–2.
Public Schools Championship.—*Singles* (*H. K. Foster Cup*): G. P. Milne (Eton) beat J. W. T. Wilcox (Malvern) 3–0. *Doubles*: Marlborough (A. J. Price and M. G. Griffith) beat Winchester (C. E. M. Snell and P. B. Hay) 4–2.
Noel Bruce Cup.—Tonbridge (J. R. Thompson and R. M. K. Gracey) beat Rugby (D. S. Milford and P. Kershaw) 4–0.
Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 3–0.
Army Championships.—Capt. A. D. Myrtle (K.O. S.B.)

ETON FIVES, 1960

Amateur Championship.—*Kinnaird Cup.*—D. J. S. Guilford and M. J. Shortland-Jones beat A. Hughes and A. J. G. Campbell 3–1.
Public Schools Competition.—Eton (N. F. Peterson and A. R. Wagg) beat Repton (C. R. Pilkington and R. M. Tinn) 3–2.
University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 2–1.

RUGBY FIVES, 1960

Amateur Singles Championship.—(*Jesters' Club Cup*).—E. Marsh beat J. F. Pretlove 15–6, 15–4.
Amateur Doubles Championship.—(*Cyriax Cup*).—D. E. Gardner and S. Holt beat R. F. Dovey and P. A. Badmin 15–6, 10–15, 15–8.
Schools Competition.—*Singles* (*Jesters' Cup*): P. Mellor (Bedford) beat J. A. Slater (Clifton). *Doubles* (*Mappin Cup*): Merchiston Castle (D. R. C. Morton and G. L. Maguire) beat Oundle (P. J. Coates and A. R. Burdon-Cooper).
University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 280–208.

POLO, 1960

Tyro Cup.—Polo Cottage beat Cowdray Park 7–6.
Cicero Cup.—Polo Cottage beat Jersey Lilies 5–3.
Queen's Cup.—Centaurs beat Cowdray Park 8–2½.
Smith Ryland Cup.—Centaurs beat Cowdray Park 8–3½.
Royal Windsor Cup.—Jersey Lilies beat Ambersham 5–3.
Cowdray Gold Cup.—Casarejo beat Centaurs 8–7.
Cowdray Cup.—Cowdray Park beat Friar Park 6–2.
County Cup.—Silver Leys beat Polo Cottage.
Smith's Lawn Cup.—Kirtlington Park beat Windsor Park 4–3.
Harrison Cup.—Polo Cottage beat Cheshire 6–3.
Friar Park Cup.—Jericho Priory beat Cheshire Forest 7–6.
Inter-Regimental Cup.—3rd Regt. Royal Horse Artillery.

CROQUET, 1960

Peel Memorials.—*Men:* Lt.-Col. D. M. C. Prichard. *Women:* Mrs. K. Ellis and Miss D. A. Lintern.
Men's Championship.—J. W. Solomon.
Women's Championship.—Miss E. J. Warwick.
Inter-County Championship.—Middlesex.
The Croquet Championship.—Mrs. E. Rotherham.
Mixed Doubles Championship.—Lt.-Col. G. E. Cave and Mrs. E. Reeve.
Open Doubles Championship.—H. O. Hickes and W. P. Ormerod.
Du Pré Cup.—Mrs. S. M. Adler.
Association Plate.—W. P. Ormerod.
All England Handicap.—E. Whitchapel.
Challenge Cups.
Rochampion.—Maj. R. Tingey.
Council.—Mrs. S. M. Adler.
Reckitt.—Mrs. F. H. N. Davidson.
Stevenson.—J. E. Andrews.
Gilbey Cup.—Mrs. S. M. Adler.
President's Cup.—E. P. C. Cotter.
Surrey Cup.—D. W. Curtis.

TABLE TENNIS, 1959–60

ENGLISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS (Albert Hall)

Singles.—*Men:* I. Harrison beat J. Somogyi 3–0; *Women:* Mrs. A. Simon (Netherlands) beat Miss D. Rowe 3–0.
Doubles.—*Men:* J. A. Leach and M. H. Thornhill beat L. F. Landry and H. Rhodes 3–1. *Women:* C. K. Best and Miss D. Rowe beat Mrs. R. F. Hook and Miss M. Piper 3–0; *Mixed:* I. Harrison and Miss D. Rowe beat D. C. Burridge and Miss C. K. Best 3–1.

SWIMMING

World's Amateur Swimming Records
(as at Aug. 15, 1960)

MEN—FREE STYLE

100 *metres.*—J. Devitt, Australia, 54·6 s.
200 *metres.*—T. Yamasaka, Japan, 2 m. 1·5 s.
220 *yards.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 2 m. 1·6 s.
400 *metres.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 4 m. 15·9 s.
440 *yards.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 4 m. 15·9 s.
800 *metres.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 8 m. 59·6 s.
880 *yards.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 8 m. 59·6 s.
1,500 *metres.*—J. Konrads, Australia, 17 m. 11·0 s.
Free Style Relay:
4× 100 *metres.*—National Team, U.S.A., 3 m. 44·4 s.
4× 200 *metres.*—Indianapolis Club, U.S.A., 8 m. 17 s.
Medley Relay:
4× 100 *metres.*—Indianapolis Club, U.S.A., 4 m. 9·2 s.
Individual Medley:
400 *metres.*—D. Rounsavelle, U.S.A., 5 m. 4·5 s.

MEN—BACK STROKE

100 *metres.*—J. Monckton, Australia, 1 m. 1·5 s.
200 *metres.*—T. Stock, U.S.A., 2 m. 16·4 s.

MEN—BREAST STROKE

100 *metres.*—W. Minaschkin, U.S.S.R., 1 m. 11·5 s.
200 *metres.*—T. Gathercole, Australia, 2 m. 36·5 s.
220 *yards.*—T. Gathercole, Australia, 2 m. 36·5 s.

MEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

100 *metres.*—L. Larsson, U.S.A., 58·7 s.
200 *metres.*—M. Troy, U.S.A., 2 m. 13·2 s.
220 *yards.*—N. Hayes, Australia, 2 m. 17·5 s.

WOMEN—FREE STYLE

100 *metres.*—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 1 m. 0·2 s.
200 *metres.*—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 2 m. 11·6 s.
220 *yards.*—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 2 m. 11·6 s.
400 *metres.*—Miss C. von Saltza, U.S.A., 4 m. 44·5 s.
440 *yards.*—Miss I. Konrads, Australia, 4 m. 45·4 s.
800 *metres.*—Miss J. Cederqvist, Sweden, 9 m. 55·6 s.
880 *yards.*—Miss I. Konrads, Australia, 10 m. 11·4 s.
1,500 *metres.*—Miss I. Konrads, Australia, 19 m. 25·7 s.

WOMEN—BREAST STROKE

200 *metres.*—Miss W. Urselmann, W. Germany, 2 m. 50·2 s.

WOMEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

100 *metres.*—Miss N. Ramey, U.S.A., 1 m. 9·1 s.
200 *metres.*—Miss M. Heemskirk, Netherlands, 2 m. 34·4 s.
220 *yards.*—Miss B. Collins, U.S.A., 2 m. 37 s.

WOMEN—BACK STROKE

100 *metres.*—Miss L. Burke, U.S.A., 1 m. 9·2 s.
200 *metres.*—Miss L. Burke, U.S.A., 2 m. 33·5 s.
Free Style Relay:
4× 100 *metres.*—National Team, Australia, 4 m. 16·2 s.
Individual Medley:
400 *metres.*—Miss D. de Varona, U.S.A., 5 m. 36·5 s.
Medley Relay:
4× 100 *metres.*—National Team, U.S.A., 4 m. 44·6 s.

UNIVERSITY
1960

Cambridge University beat Oxford University by 44 pts. to 42 pts.

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS
(Blackpool, September, 1960)

Men:
110 *yards Free Style.*—S. R. Clarke, 57·8 s.
110 *yards Back Stroke.*—G. Sykes, 64·8 s.
Men:
220 *yards Free Style.*—S. R. Clarke, 2 m. 7·6 s.
220 *yards Breast Stroke.*—G. Rowlinson, 2m. 46 s.
440 *yards Free Style.*—J. Martin-Dye, 4 m. 31·7 s.
220 *yards Butterfly.*—I. Blyth, 2 m. 23·5 s.
110 *yards Boys' Free Style.*—P. Hammond, 59 s.
110 *yards Boys' Butterfly.*—I. Williams, 67·9 s.
110 *yards Boys' Back Stroke.*—R. Jones, 69·2 s.
110 *yards Boys' Breast Stroke.*—J. Faben, 79·8 s.
220 *yards Boys' Free Style.*—P. Hammond, 2 m. 14·9 s.
Free Style 4× 100 *yards Team Relay.*—1, Stoke Newington, 3m. 58·2 s.; 2, York City, 3 m. 59 s.; Otter, 4 m. 6·4 s.
Medley Relay.—1, Stoke Newington, 4 m. 34·3 s.; 2, Amphibians, 4 m. 35·1 s.; 3, York City, 4 m. 36·3 s.

Ladies:
110 *yards Free Style.*—Miss N. Steward, 64·9 s.
110 *yards Back Stroke.*—Miss N. Steward, 71 s.
110 *yards Butterfly.*—Miss S. Watt, 72·4 s.
220 *yards Free Style.*—Miss N. Steward, 2 m. 22·1 s.
220 *yards Breast Stroke.*—Miss A. Lonsbrough, 2 m. 56·1 s.
440 *yards Free Style.*—Miss E. C. Long, 5 m. 5 s.
110 *yards Girls' Butterfly.*—Miss P. Baines, 74·2 s.
110 *yards Girls' Free Style.*—Miss P. Best, 66·2 s.
110 *yards Girls' Back Stroke.*—Miss S. Probert, 75·5 s.
110 *yards Girls' Breast Stroke.*—Miss S. I. Hills, 1 m. 24·5 s.
220 *yards Girls' Free Style.*—Miss E. C. Long, 2 m. 24·5 s.
Free Style 4× 110 *yards Team Relay.*—1, Mermaid, 4 m. 40·5 s.; 2, Beckenham, 4 m. 41·7 s.; 3, Hampstead, 4 m. 45 s.
Medley Relay.—1, Heston, 5 m. 9·2 s.; 2, Hampstead, 5 m. 9·7 s.; 3, Dewsbury, 5 m. 17·3 s.

Diving Championships
(Blackpool, September)

Men.—Springboard: B. E. Phelps, 152·98 pts.; *Plain Diving:* B. E. Phelps, 60·34 pts.; *High Diving:* B. E. Phelps, 157·14 pts.
Ladies.—Springboard: Miss E. Ferris, 137·36 pts.; *Plain Diving:* Miss E. Ferris, 53·99 pts.; *High Diving:* Miss N. Thomas, 77·18 pts.
Boys' Diving: B. E. Phelps, 97·32 pts.
Girls' Diving: Miss M. J. Watson, 81·07 pts.

YACHTING

The America's Cup

The New York Yacht Club accepted the Royal Yacht Squadron's challenge for a series of match races for the America's Cup in 1958. The races took place off Newport, Rhode Island, from Sept. 20–26, 1958, between two yachts of the 12-metre class, the British *Sceptre* and the American *Columbia*. The *Columbia* won all four completed races.

History.—The America's Cup, originally a British trophy, was won outright by the U.S. schooner America at Cowes on August 22, 1851, and every contest since has been won by the U.S.A. There have been 17 unsuccessful attempts to take the cup out of the United States—15 by Britain and 2 by Canada. There have been 17 contests and 54 races, 48 of the races being won by the U.S.A.

Shamrock I lost to Columbia, 1899; Shamrock II lost to Columbia, 1901; Shamrock III lost to Reliance 1903; Shamrock IV lost to Resolute, 1920; Shamrock V lost to Enterprise, 1930; Endeavour lost to Rainbow, 1934; Endeavour II lost to Ranger, 1937; Sceptre lost to Columbia, 1958.

YACHTING, 1960

Round the Island (*Crankshaw Bowl*) (July 2).—Bacchante (R. St. A. Malleson).

International 5-0-5s (Torbay, July 25–29).—Confusion (K. Paul).

Universities (Bembridge, July 5–7).—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 118–106½ pts.

Flying Dutchmen World Championship (Whitstable, May 27–30).—Beaver (W. L. Dawes).

International Dragon Championship (*Duke of Edinburgh Cup*) (Lowestoft, July 12–16).—Venture (J. A. Caulcutt, J. M. F. Crean, Col. T.V. Somers).

International 14 ft. Dinghy (*Prince of Wales Cup*) (Falmouth, July 21).—Bolero (S. H. Smith).

Britannia Cup (Cowes, Aug. 2).—Fedalah (N. E. Wates).

National Firefly (Herne Bay, Sept. 3–9).—Daddy Longlegs (G. Jones).

National Eighteens (Cowes, Aug. 21–26).—Mystic (C. Dwyer).

CANOEING, 1960

Devizes–Westminster Race (124 miles).—1, T. P. Hardy and J. P. Cann (22nd S.A.S. Regt.) 23 hr. 1 m. (record time); 2, J. Payne and M. J. Allen (22nd S.A.S. Regt.); 3, C. J. Edmonds and G. R. Howe (Royal Marines).

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

(Putney-Mortlake, 4m. 1f. 180 yds)

Year	Winner	m.	s.	Won by
1950	Cambridge ...	20	15	3½ lengths
1951	Cambridge ... (After re-row)	20	50	12 lengths
1952	Oxford	20	23	Canvas (about 10 f.)*
1953	Cambridge ...	19	54	8 lengths
1954	Oxford	20	23	4½ lengths
1955	Cambridge ...	19	10	16 lengths
1956	Cambridge ...	18	36	11½ lengths
1957	Cambridge	19	1	2 lengths
1958	Cambridge ...	18	15	3½ lengths
1959	Oxford.....	18	52	6 lengths
1960	Oxford.....	18	59	11 lengths

*This was the closest verdict ever given in the Boat Race except for the dead-heat in 1877.

Cambridge have won 58 times, Oxford 47, and there has been 1 dead-heat.

Race Mishaps.

1859.—Cambridge sank, Oxford won.

1912.—Cambridge sank at 1 mile, and Oxford shortly after Hammersmith Bridge, Oxford won re-row.

1925.—Oxford sank soon after Hammersmith Bridge and Cambridge paddled home to win.

1951.—Oxford sank after half a mile. Race abandoned because of weather and rowing conditions. Cambridge won the re-row.

HENLEY REGATTA, 1960

Grand Challenge Cup.—Molesey beat Oxford University by ¾ length, 6 m. 35 s.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Eton beat Jesus College (Cambridge) by ½ length 6 m. 50 s.

Princess Elizabeth Cup.—Shrewsbury beat King's School, Canterbury, by 2½ lengths, 6 m. 53 s.

Thames Cup.—Harvard University (U.S.A.) beat Detroit (U.S.A.) by 1½ lengths, 6 m. 47 s.

Stewards' Cup.—Barn Cottage beat St. Edmund Hall and Lincoln College (Oxford) by 4 lengths, 7 m. 10 s.

Visitors' Cup.—First and Third Trinity (Cambridge) beat King's College (Cambridge) by ¾ length, 7 m. 31 s.

Wyfold Cup.—St. Thomas's Hospital beat Vesta, by 1½ lengths, 7 m. 24 s.

Silver Goblets.—I. L. Elliott and D. C. Rutherford beat R. J. Nicholson and C. L. Marshall by ⅔ length, 7 m. 58 s.

Double Sculls.—G. C. Justicz (Birmingham) and N. Birkmyre (Bristol) beat B. Monnereau and R. Duhamel (France) by 1¾ lengths, 7 m. 17 s.

Diamond Sculls.—S. A. Mackenzie (Australia) beat T. Kocerka (Poland) by ½ length, 8 m. 3 s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS

Head of the River (*Thames, Mortlake–Putney*).—1, Barn Cottage, 18 m. 26 s.; 2, Goldie (Cambridge), 18 m. 42 s.; 3, National Provincial Bank and Thames R.C. III, each 18 m. 57 s.

Oxford Torpids.—St. Edmund Hall.

Oxford Summer Eights.—St. Edmund Hall.

Cambridge Mays.—Lady Margaret.

Cambridge Lents.—Jesus College.

Wingfield Sculls (*Putney–Mortlake*).—1, G. C. Justicz (Birmingham), 24 m. 41 s.; 2, R. Easterling (Poplar and Blackwell), 25 m. 8 s.; 3, M. A. Spracklen (Marlow), 25 m. 17 s.

Doggett's Coat and Badge (*Estab. 1715, 245th Race*) (*London Bridge–Chelsea, 4½ miles*).—1, R. W. Easterling (Lee) 28 m. 5 s.; 2, J. W. Sargent (Charlton), 29 m.; 3, M. J. Cox (Poplar), 29 m. 2s.

Sculling, Head of the River (*Mortlake–Putney*).—1, G. C. Justicz (Birmingham) 21 m. 14 s.; 2, N. Birkmyre (Ariel) 21 m. 20 s.; 3, J. M. Russell (London R.C.), 21 m. 26 s.

SKATING, 1959–60

WORLD FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Vancouver)

Men.—1, A. Giletti (France) 1,286·2 pts.; 2, D. Jackson (Canada), 1,272·9 pts.

Ladies.—1, Miss C. Heiss (U.S.A.) 1,696·4 pts.; 2, Miss S. Dijkstra (Netherlands), 1,642·3 pts.

Pairs.—R. Paul and Miss B. Wagner (Canada).

Ice Dancing.—C. J. L. Jones and Miss D. D. Denny (Great Britain).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Garmisch–Partenkirchen)

Men's Figure.—A. Giletti (France), 1,667·3 pts.

Ladies' Figure.—Miss S. R. Dijkstra (Netherlands) 1,702·9 pts.

Pairs.—H. J. Baumler and Miss M. Kilius (W. Germany).

Ice Dancing.—C. J. L. Jones and Miss D. D. Denny (Great Britain).

World Speed Skating Championship.—B. Stenin (U.S.S.R.).

European Championship.—K. Johannesen (Norway).

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS (Ice)

Men's Figure.—C. R. Jones.

Ladies' Figure.—Miss P. A. Pauley.

Dancing.—C. J. L. Jones and Miss D. D. Denny.

(Roller)

Men's Figure.—Not awarded.

Ladies' Figure.—Miss S. Date.

Pairs.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Preston.

Dancing.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Cooper.

SKI-ING, 1959–60

British Alpine Ski Championships.—*Men*, R. G. W. Pitchford; *Ladies*, Miss J. Gibbs; *Boys*, A. J. Rigby; *Girls*, G. Hathorn.

Cross-Country Championships.—K. C. Maule.

Roberts of Kandahar.—T. Ashburner.

Duke of Kent Cup.—C. A. Palmer-Tomkinson and C. R. D. Mackintosh (tie).

Duchess of Kent Cup.—M. Navarro-Diego (Spain).

Inter-Services Championship.—Army.

Universities.—Cambridge.

SHOOTING—BISLEY, 90th N.R.A., 1960

Queen's Prize—Sgt. G. Westling (Canada), 280 pts.; *Runner-up*, Major D. L. S. Langley (R.M.), 277.

St. George's Vase.—1, J. R. Jackson (S. Africa), 141 pts.; 2, Capt. D. Nicol (S. Africa), 140 pts.; 3, Capt. E. L. Warner (Canada), 140 pts.

Universities, Humphrey Cup.—Cambridge University 841; Oxford University, 832.

County Championship.—*Long Range.*—1, Sussex 280; 2, Suffolk 272; 3, Hampshire 271.

County Championship.—*Short Range.*—1, Norfolk 741; 2, Surrey 738; 3, Devon 735.

Elcho Challenge Shield.—1, Scotland, 1,588; 2, England 1,586; 3, Ireland, 1,474.

Kolapore Cup.—1, New Zealand 1,130; 2, Mother Country 1,130; 3, Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1,128.

Universities.—*Chancellor's Plate.*—1, Oxford University 1,108; 2, Cambridge University 1,101.

Vizianagram Challenge Cup.—1, House of Commons 626; 2, House of Lords 573.

Ashburton Shield.—1, Allhallows 524; 2, Ardingly 522; 3, Glenalmond 520.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING, 1960

International Cup.—1, England, 2837/3000; 2, Scotland, 2778; 3, Wales, 2715.

Mackintosh Trophy.—1, Canada 2955/3000; 2, Australia 2914; 3, South Africa, 2850.

British Open Down-the-Line Championship.—J. R. Braithwaite (Preston) 279/300.

British Open Skeet Championship.—A. J. Steele (Dunmow) 96/100.

British Open Sporting Championship.—J. Wheater (Beverley), 94/100.

Ladies' Sporting Championship.—The Marchioness Townshend, 41/50.

Ladies' Skeet Championship.—Mrs. J. P. Breckon (York) 36/50.

Coronation Cup.—R. Townroe (Warsop).

English Single-Barrel Championship.—E. Fear (Sheffield) 98/100.

English Double-Rise Championship.—H. B. Smith (Blyth) 170/200.

ARCHERY, 1960

British Championships

Men.—1, G. Brown, 1,737 pts.; 2, J. R. Oldfield, 1,710 pts.; 3, P. R. Blair, 1,691 pts.

Ladies.—1, Miss J. F. Taunton, 1,750 pts.; 2, Mrs. B. S. Douthwaite, 1,704 pts.; 3, Mrs. D. Lavis, 1,698 pts.

County Championship.—(*Men*).—1, Warwickshire 6,037 pts.; 2, Lancashire 5,932 pts.; 3, London 5,686 pts. (*Ladies*).—1, Warwickshire 6,166 pts.; 2, Surrey 6,081 pts.; 3, Lancashire 5,731 pts.

World Championships

(1959—held biennially)

Men.—1, J. Caspers (U.S.A.); 2, R. Kadlec (U.S.A.); 3, J. Neely (U.S.A.). *Ladies.*—1, Miss A. Corby (U.S.A.); 2, Mrs. S. Johansson (Sweden); 3, Mrs. L. Shine (U.S.A.). *Teams.*—(*Men*).—U.S.A.; 2, Belgium; 3, Sweden. (*Ladies*).—1, U.S.A.; 2, Great Britain; 3, Czechoslovakia.

British National Records

Flight Shooting (*Distance*).—490 yards, J. Flinton, 1955.

York Round (*Men*).—6 doz. arrows at 100 yds., 4 doz. at 80 yds. and 2 doz. at 60 yds.; R. D. Matthews, 991 pts., 1958.

Double York Round.—R. D. Matthews, 1,933 pts., 1958.

Hereford Round (*Ladies*).—6 doz. arrows at 80 yds., 4 doz. at 60 yds., and 2 doz. at 50 yds.; Miss J. Warner, 942, 1956.

Double Hereford Round.—Miss J. Warner, 1,817 pts., 1956.

BOXING, 1960

A.B.A. Championships

(Winners)

Flyweight.—D. Lee (Woodhall, Scotland) (pts.); *Bantam*—F. Taylor (Lancaster) (pts.); *Feather*—P. Lundgren (pts.); *Light*—R. McTaggart (Dundee) (2nd round); *Light-Welter*—R. Day (Lancaster) (pts.); *Welter*—C. Humphreys (Porthcawl) (pts.); *Light-Middle*—W. Fisher (Craigneuk, Scotland) (pts.); *Middle*—A/C R. Addison (R.A.F.) (pts.); *Light-Heavy*—J. Ould (Fisher) (pts.); *Heavy*—L/Sgt. L. R. Hobbs (Army) (pts.).

Universities

Cambridge University beat Oxford University by six bouts to three.

Professional Boxing

World Champions

Title holders in Oct. 1960

Flyweight—P. Kingpetch (Thailand); *Bantamweight*—J. Becerra (Mexico); *Featherweight*—D. Moore (U.S.A.); *Lightweight*—J. Brown (U.S.A.); *Welterweight*—D. Jordan (U.S.A.); *Middleweight*—P. Pender (U.S.A.) or G. Fullmer (U.S.A.); *Light-Heavyweight*—(vacant); *Heavy-weight*—F. Patterson (U.S.A.).

British Champions

Title holders in Oct. 1960

Flyweight—J. Caldwell (N. Ireland); *Bantamweight*—F. Gilroy (N. Ireland); *Featherweight*—T. Spinks (England); *Lightweight*—D. Charnley (England); *Welterweight*—W. Swift (England); *Middleweight*—T. Downes (England); *Light-Heavyweight*—C. Calderwood (Scotland); *Heavyweight*—H. Cooper (England).

British Empire Champions

Title holders in Oct. 1960

Flyweight—D. Adams (South Africa); *Bantamweight*—F. Gilroy (N. Ireland); *Featherweight*—P. Lewis (Trinidad); *Lightweight*—D. Charnley (England); *Welterweight*—B. Curvis (Wales); *Middleweight*—W. Greaves (Canada); *Light-Heavyweight*—C. Calderwood (Scotland); *Heavyweight*—H. Cooper (England).

European Champions

Title holders in Oct. 1960

Flyweight—R. Luukonen (Finland); *Bantamweight*—F. Gilroy (N. Ireland); *Featherweight*—G. Lamperti (France); *Lightweight*—D. Charnley (England); *Welterweight*—D. Loi (Italy); *Middleweight*—G. Scholz (W. Germany); *Light-Heavyweight*—E. Schoeppner (W. Germany); *Heavyweight*—D. Richardson (Wales).

WRESTLING, 1960

British Open Championships

Flyweight—S. O'Connor (Slough); *Bantamweight*—W. Pilling (Bradford); *Featherweight*—A. Aspen (Bolton); *Lightweight*—K. Stephenson (Bury); *Welterweight*—J. Feeney (Eire); *Middleweight*—A. Butts (Birmingham); *Light-Heavyweight*—J. Maletzky (Austria); *Heavyweight*—K. Richmond (London).

BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER, 1959-60

World Amateur Billiards Championship (last held in 1958).—1, W. Jones (India); 2, A. L. Driffield (England); 3, T. Cleary (Australia).

English Amateur Billiards Championship.—J. H. Beetham beat R. C. Wright by 3,426–2,289 pts.

World Open Snooker Championship (Brisbane, June 1960).—1, F. Davis (G.B.); 2, F. van Rensburg (S. Africa) and N. Squire (Australia).

English Amateur Snooker Championship.—R. Gross beat J. Price by 11–4 frames.

"News of the World" £1,750 Snooker Tournament.—*Winner*—J. Davis; *Runner-up*—F. Davis.

Women (Amateur).—*Billiards:* Miss M. Hazeldine; *Snooker:* Mrs. D. Thompson.

Boys' Billiards Championship—T. Matthews.

Boys' Snooker Championship—N. Cripps.

B.A. and C. C. Youths.—*Billiards:* D. Bend; *Snooker:* D. Bend.

Record Breaks

Billiards (Professional).—W. Lindrum, 4,137 *v.* J. Davis, Jan. 19–20, 1932.

Championship (under Amended Baulk Line Rules).—J. Davis, 1,784 in 1936.

Non-Championship (under Amended Baulk Line Rules).—W. Lindrum, 3,752 (Australia 1944).

All Round Break (without Nursery Cannons).—W. Smith, 2,743 in 1928.

Spot Stroke.—W. J. Peall, 3,304 in 1890. (NOTE.—The whole score 3,304 was not made by the spot stroke. The break included spot-stroke runs of 92, 151, 123, 172, 120 and 400.)

Consecutive Run of Nursery Cannons.—W. Lindrum, 529 in a break of 1,164 in 1933; 529 cannons equalling 1,058 points, out of total break of 1,164.

Amateur Break.—R. Marshall (Australia), 702 in Australian Amateur Championship, 1953.

English Amateur Championship.—K. Kennerley, 549 in 1937.

English Amateur Snooker Championship Break.—R. Lomas, 80 in 1957–58.

World Professional Snooker Break.—J. Davis, 147 in 1955.

Professional Snooker Championship Break.—J. Davis, 136 in 1946.

World Amateur Billiards Championship.—T. Cleary (Australia), 682 in 1954.

COURSING

Waterloo Cup, 1960.—Mrs. B. Kerr's Jonquil beat Harry. *Plate:* Sir Beerbohm. *Purse:* Mambo Fan.

GREYHOUND DERBY, 1960

At the White City, June 24 (525 *yards*). Winner: Duleck Dandy.

BOWLS, 1960

English Bowling Association Championship (Mortlake).

Rinks.—*S.F.:* Essex County beat Brookside (Nottingham) 23–13; Darlington Park beat Worthing 23–21. *F.:* Essex County beat Darlington Park 25–11.

Triples.—*S.F.:* Poole Park beat Hawkers (Surrey) 19–10. *F.:* Edenside (Cumberland) beat Stroud 19–14. *F.:* Poole Park beat Edenside 13–12.

Pairs.—*S.F.:* Bristol beat Bert Keech (Yorks.) 22–16; Aylesbury Borough beat Worthing 16–14. *F.:* Aylesbury Borough (C. Plater and A. W. Philbey) beat Bristol 23–12.

Singles.—*S.F.:* D. J. Bryant (Clevedon) beat J. Coates (Worcestershire) 21–14; G. T. Fleming (Middlesbrough) beat M. J. Brayley (Paddington) 21–14. *F.:* D. J. Bryant beat G. T. Fleming 21–11.

Inter-County Championship (Middleton Cup).—*S.F.:* Surrey beat Warwickshire 122–112; Hampshire beat Nottinghamshire 123–98. *F.:* Surrey beat Hampshire 130–114.

International Championship.—*Winners.*—England.

Results.—England beat Wales 112–78; Scotland beat Ireland 110–78; England beat Scotland 108–79; Ireland beat Wales 102–84; Ireland beat England 102–101; Scotland beat Wales 89–85.

BRITISH SHOW JUMPING, 1960

International Horse Show (41st) (White City)

Prince of Wales Cup.—1, U.S.A. (G. Morris on Sinjon, F. Chapot on Tally Ho, H. Wiley on Master William, W. Steinkraus on Riviera Wonder); 2, Great Britain (Miss A. Townsend on Bandit IV, Miss P. Smythe on Flanagan, D. Barber on Franco, D. Broome on Sunsalve); 3, Argentina (P. Mayorga on Stromboli, J. Lucardi on Final, E. Harttcopf on Baltasar, Lt.-Col. Delia on Huipil).

King George V. Cup.—1, D. Broome (G.B.) on Sunsalve; 7 competitors tied for 2nd place.

Queen Elizabeth II. Cup.—1, Miss S. Cohen (G.B.) on Clare Castle; 2, Mrs. J. Banks (G.B.) on Earlsrath Rambler; 3, Miss M. Barnes (G.B.) on Sudden.

Horse and Hound Cup.—1, G. Morris (U.S.A.) on Sinjon; 2, D. Broome (G.B.) on Sunsalve; 10 competitors tied for 3rd place.

Daily Mail Cup.—1, Miss P. Smythe (G.B.) on Scorchin'; D. Broome (G.B.) on Wildfire; 3, H. Wiley (U.S.A.) on Master William.

Lonsdale Cup.—1, W. Steinkraus (U.S.A.) on Ksar d'Esprit; 2, G. Morris (U.S.A.) on Night Owl; 3, D. Broome (G.B.) on Sunsalve.

ANGLING
National Championship

Year	Venue	No. of teams	Individual Winner	Weight	Team winners	Weight	Total Weight in match
				lb. oz.		lb. oz.	lb. oz.
1954	R. Trent, Gunthorpe, Notts	..	R. Lye, Nottingham	15 1½	Hull Angling Preservation Soc.	68 13½	1927 9
1955	Huntspill River and Sedgmoor Draw, Somerset	99 (record)	J. Carr (Sheffield Amalgamated)	68 2½	Sheffield Amalgamated	136 15½	2½ tons
1956	R. Witham, Lincs.	94	C. R. Lusby (Lincs.)	251 8	Coventry and District A.A.	86 4	1 ton 15 lb. 10 oz.
1957	R. Severn, Bridgnorth, Salop	96	H. Storey (Nottingham A.A.)	7 12½	Nottingham Anglers Assoc.	20 8½	522 7
1958	R. Welland, Spalding, Lincs.	98	W. Hughes (Northern Anglers)	24 3	Coventry and District A.A.	59 15½	1,105 0
1959	R. Nene, Peterborough	100	J. Sharpe (Bedford)	57 8½	Bedford Angling Club	86 1½	3,240 0
1960	Rivers Ant, Bure and Thurne, Gt. Yarmouth	101	K. Smith (Norwich and Dist.)	50 14½	King's Lynn	81 15½	1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lb.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

Principal Events and Winners, 1959–60

Event	Summary of Results			Results 1959–60
	Ox.	Camb.	Drawn	
Cricket (1827)	43	50	23	Draw
Boat Race (1829)	47	58	1	Oxford
Rackets (1858)	52	29	19	Oxford
Tennis (1859)	23	49	15	Oxford
Athletics (1864)	41	39	6	Oxford
Football—				
Association (1873–4)	30	31	16	Camb.
Rugby (1871–2)	37	30	12	Oxford
Golf (1878)	30	37	3	Camb.
Lawn Tennis (1881)	24	34	—	Oxford
Hockey (1890)	19	27	11	Camb.
Boxing (1897)	20	31	6	Camb.

Other University Events and Winners 1959–60

Chess	Draw
Cross-Country	Cambridge
Relays	Cambridge
Fencing	Cambridge
Sailing	Cambridge
Lacrosse	Cambridge
Rugby Fives	Cambridge
Eton Fives	Cambridge
Swimming	Cambridge
Badminton	Cambridge
Shooting	Oxford
Squash Rackets	Oxford

CYCLING, 1960

Tour de France.—G. Nencini (Italy).

Tour of Britain.—W. Bradley (England).

World Championships:—

Professional Sprint.—A. Maspes (Italy).

Amateur Sprint.—S. Gaiardoni (Italy).

Amateur Pursuit.—M. Delattre (France).

Professional Pursuit.—R. Altig (W. Germany).

Amateur Road Race.—W. Eckstein (E. Germany).

Professional Road Race.—R. van Looy (Belgium).

Ladies' Sprint.—G. Ermolaeva (U.S.S.R.).

Ladies' Pursuit.—B. Burton (G.B.).

Ladies' Road Race.—B. Burton (G.B.).

National Championships:—

Amateur Sprint.—L. Binch.

Ladies' Sprint.—J. Dunn.

Amateur Pursuit.—B. Hoban.

Professional Pursuit.—T. Oldfield.

Ladies' Pursuit.—B. Burton.

Amateur Road Race.—W. Bradley.

Ladies' Road Race.—B. Burton.

Bath Road "100" *Time Trial.*—B. Wiltcher, 4 hr. 1 m. 17 s.

British (R.T.T.C.) 100 miles Time Trial Championship.—B. Kirby, 4 hr. 12 min. 14 s.

British (R.T.T.C.) 50 miles Time Trial Championship.—B. Wiltcher, 1 hr. 55 m. 36 s.

British (R.T.T.C.) 12 hours Time Trial Championship.—R. Wilkings, 271·3 miles.

British (R.T.T.C.) 24 hours Time Trial Championship.—F. Burrell, 477·7 miles.

News of the World "*Champion of Champions*" *1,000 metres.*—L. Sterckx (Belgium).

MOTOR RACING, 1960

24-hour Race (Le Mans).—1, O. Gendebien and P. Frere, 2,620 miles (109·19 m.p.h.); 2, R. Rodriguez and A. Pilette (Ferrari); 3, R. Salvadori and J. Clark (Aston Martin).

Monaco Grand Prix.—1, S. Moss (Lotus) 2 hr. 53 m. 45·5 s. (67·48 m.p.h.); 2, B. McLaren (Cooper) 2 hr. 54 m. 37·6 s.; 3, P. Hill (Ferrari) 2 hr. 54 m. 47·4 s.

Netherlands Grand Prix.—1, J. Brabham (Cooper) 2 hr. 1 m. 42·2 s. (96·26 m.p.h.); 2, I. Ireland (Lotus), 2 hr. 2 m. 11.29 s.; 3, G. Hill (B.R.M.) 2 hr. 2 m. 43·8 s.

German Grand Prix.—1, A. J. Bonnier (Porsche) 1 hr. 55 m. 12·1 s.; 2, W. von Tripps, 1 hr. 55 m. 13·4 s.; J. Brabham (Cooper) 1 hr. 57 m. 15·1 s.

Portuguese Grand Prix.—1, J. Brabham (Cooper) 2 hr. 19 m. 0·3 s. (109·80 m.p.h.); 2, B. McLaren (Cooper) 2 hr. 19 m. 58 s. (109·15 m.p.h.); 3, J. Clark (Lotus), 2 hr. 20 m. 53·3 s. (108·43 m.p.h.).

British Grand Prix (Silverstone).—1, J. Brabham (Cooper) 2 hr. 4 m. 24 s. (108·69 m.p.h.); 2, I. Surtees (Lotus) 2 hr. 5 min. 14·2 s.; 3, I. Ireland (Lotus) 2 hr. 5 m. 54·2 s.

European Grand Prix (Monza).—1, P. Hill (Ferrari) 2 hr. 21 m. 9 s. (132 m.p.h.); 2, P. Ginther (Ferrari) 2 hr. 23 m. 36·8 s.; 3, W. Mairesse (Ferrari).

Tourist Trophy (Goodwood).—1. S. Moss (Ferrari) (85·58 m.p.h.); 2, R. Salvadori (Aston Martin); 3, I. Ireland (Aston Martin).

MOTOR CYCLING, 1960

Senior T.T. Isle of Man.—1, J. Surtees (M.V. Agusta) 2 hr. 12 m. 35·2 s. (102·44 m.p.h.) (record); 2, J. Hartle (M.V. Agusta) 2 h. 15 m. 14·2 s. (100·4 m.p.h.); 3, M. Hailwood (Norton) (98·29 m.p.h.).

Junior T.T. Isle of Man.—1, J. Hartle (M.V. Agusta) 2 hr. 20 m. 28·8 s. (96·7 m.p.h.); 2, J. Surtees (M.V. Agusta) 95·39 m.p.h.; 3, R. McIntyre (A.J.S.) 95·11 m.p.h.

Manx Grand Prix (Isle of Man).—*Senior:* 1, P. Read (Norton) 2 hr. 22 m. 25 s. (95·38 m.p.h.) (record); 2, J. Adam (Norton) 2 hr. 23 m. 51 s. (94·43 m.p.h.); 3, R. Mayhew (Matchless) 2 hr. 25 m. 26 s. (93·40 m.p.h.). *Junior:* 1, E. Boyce (Norton) 2 hr. 30 m. 52 s. (90·04 m.p.h.) (record); 2, R. S. Mayhew (A.J.S.), 2 hr. 32 m. 4·8 s. (89·32 m.p.h.); 3, J. Wallace (Norton), 2 hr. 33 m. 38 s. (88·71 m.p.h.).

CHESS, 1960

Universities.—Oxford University and Cambridge University drew $3\frac{1}{2}$–$3\frac{1}{2}$.

Ilford Congress, Premier Tournament.—D. V. Mardle $4\frac{1}{2}$; P. S. Milner-Barry 3; C. Kottnauer $2\frac{1}{2}$; L. W. Barden and M. J. Haygarth 2; A. Y. Green 1.

British Championship (Leicester).—J. Penrose $8\frac{1}{2}$. *Ladies,* Mrs. R. M. Bruce; *Boys Under* 18, D. R. Thomson; *Boys Under* 15, V. W. Knox; *Girls,* V. Horsnell.

Richmond Congress.—D. E. Rumens $3\frac{1}{2}$; P. B. Cook, N. L. Freeman and R. A. Fuller $2\frac{1}{2}$; D. J. Mabbs and J. D. Taylor 2.

Southend Congress.—B. Cafferty 4; R. G. Wade $3\frac{1}{2}$; J. B. Howson $2\frac{1}{2}$; O. M. Hindle and R. Payne 2; B. H. Wood 1.

Harrogate Congress—J. H. Beaty 4; R. B. Edwards, P. C. Gibbs and Dr. C. G. Addingley $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Glorney Cup.—England $14\frac{1}{2}$; Wales 8; Ireland $7\frac{1}{2}$; Scotland 6.

SPORTS REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

ANGLING.—National Federation of Anglers. *Hon. Sec.*, T. G. Draper, 47 Lindon Drive, Alvaston, Derby.

ARCHERY.—Grand National Archery Society. *Sec.*, C. B. Edwards, Marley, Kennington, Ashford, Kent.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The Football Association. *Sec.*, Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E., 22 Lancaster Gate, W.2.

ATHLETICS.—Amateur Athletic Association. *Sec.*, E. H. L. Clynes, O.B.E., 54 Torrington Place, W.C.1.

—— Women's Amateur Athletic Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. M. E. Amies, Toft Lodge, St. Catherine's Road, Broxbourne, Herts.

BADMINTON.—Badminton Association of England. *Sec.*, H. A. E. Scheele, 4 Madeira Avenue, Bromley, Kent.

BASKET BALL.—Amateur Basket Ball Association. *Sec.*, K. K. Mitchell, Esq., Dept. of Physical Education, The University, Leeds, 2.

BILLIARDS.—Billards Association and Control Council. *Chairman*, W. E. Chappell, Maxwell House, 11 Arundel Street, W.C.2.

BOBSLEIGH.—British Bobsleigh Association. *Hon. Sec.*, N. Barclay, 42 Ballater Street, Glasgow, C.5.

BOWLS.—English Bowling Association. *Sec.*, E. Sussum, 2 Roseford Road, Cambridge.

BOXING.—Amateur Boxing Association. *Sec.*, W. T. Lovett, 69 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

CANOEING.—British Canoe Union. *Sec.*, R. W. Baker, 3 The Drive, Radlett, Herts.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING.—Clay Pigeon Shooting Association. *Joint Hon. Secs.*, A. P. Page, H. Rogers; Eley Estate, Angel Road, N.18.

CRICKET.—Marylebone Cricket Club, Lord's Ground, N.W.8. *Sec.*, R. Aird, M.C., T.D.

—— Women's Cricket Association. *Sec.*, Miss E. M. Riley, 25 Durweston Court, York Street, W.1.

CROQUET.—The Croquet Association. *Sec.*, The Hurlingham Club, S.W.6.

CYCLING.—National Cyclists' Union, 21 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. King.

FENCING.—Amateur Fencing Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. A. Glen Haig, 11a Tenterden Street, W.1.

—— Ladies Amateur Fencing Union. *Sec.*, Mrs. J. G. Allwork, 4 Tithe Court, Hall Lane, Hendon, N.W.4.

GOLF.—Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews. *Sec.*, Brig. E. Brickman, D.S.O.

—— English Golf Union. *Sec.*, Capt. W. G. L. Folkard, 34 Aldridge Avenue, Edgware, Middx.

GOLF.—Ladies' Golf Union, Sandilands, Sandwich Bay, Kent. *Sec.*, Miss M. Thornton.

HOCKEY.—Hockey Association. *Sec.*, W. C. Longstaff, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

—— All England Women's Hockey Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. Macdonald, 24 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.

LACROSSE.—English Lacrosse Union. *Sec.*, K. O. Peachey, 92 Chelmsford Road, N.14.

LAWN TENNIS.—Lawn Tennis Association. *Sec.*, S. B. Reay, O.B.E., Barons Court, West Kensington, W.14.

MOUNTAINEERING.—British Mountaineering Council, c/o Alpine Club, 74 South Audley Street, W.1. *Hon. Sec.*, T. H. Sinclair.

RACING (FLAT).—The Jockey Club, Newmarket. *Sec.*, E. W. Weatherby, 15 Cavendish Square, W.1.

RACING (STEEPLECHASING).—The National Hunt Committee. *Secretaries*, Messrs. Weatherby & Sons, 15 Cavendish Square, W.1.

RIFLE SHOOTING.—National Rifle Association. *Sec.*, Capt. E. K. Le Mesurier, M.V.O., R.N. (*ret.*), Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey.

—— National Small-bore Rifle Association. *Hon. Sec.*, A. J. Palmer, Codrington House, 113 Southwark Street, S.E.1.

ROWING.—Amateur Rowing Association. *Hon. Sec.*, J. H. Page, The Tower, The Terrace, Barnes, S.W.13.

RUGBY FIVES.—Rugby Fives Association. *Hon. Sec.*, R. A. Colville, 109 Ridgeway Drive, Bromley, Kent.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The Rugby Football Union, Whitton Road, Twickenham, Middx. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. F. D. Prentice.

—— The Rugby Football League. *Sec.*, W. Fallowfield, 180 Chapeltown Road, Leeds, 7.

SKATING.—National Skating Association of Great Britain. *Sec.*, E. G. Coggins, Charterhouse, E.C.1.

SKI-ING.—Ski Club of Great Britain. *Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. S. G. Tennant, 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

SQUASH RACKETS.—Squash Rackets Association. *Sec.*, J. H. Horry, 25 Haymarket, S.W.1.

—— Women's Squash Rackets Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss H. Jones, Barnett Hill House, Wonersh, nr. Guildford, Surrey.

SWIMMING.—Amateur Swimming Association. *Hon. Sec.*, H. E. Fern, C.B.E., 64 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

TABLE TENNIS.—English Table Tennis Association. *Sec.*, D. P. Lowen, 652a Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

WRESTLING.—British Amateur Wrestling Association. *Sec.*, A. Wishart, 60 Calabria Road, N.5.

SOME BRITISH MOUNTAINEERING CLUBS

(with name of Secretary).

ACHILLE RATTI C.C.—Miss E. Smith, 1 Lowrey Terrace, Blackpool S.S.

ALPINE CLUB.—J. H. Emlyn Jones, M.B.E., 74 South Audley Street, W.1.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH MEMBERS OF THE SWISS ALPINE CLUB.—R. C. J. Parker, 32a Elmscroft Gardens, Potters Bar, Middx.

CAIRNGORM CLUB.—J. E. Bothwell, 34 Bridge Street, Aberdeen.

CARN DEARG M.C.—T. Cairnie, 114 Seagate, Dundee.

CAVE & CRAG CLUB.—D. D. Snell, 154 Station Road, Wylde Green, Sutton Coldfield.

CEUNANT M.C.—Miss W. J. Burwell, 28 St. George's Court, Woodbrooke Road, Birmingham, 30.

CLIMBER'S CLUB.—A. Blackshaw, 4 St. George's Square, S.W.1.

CREAGH DHU M.C.—W. M. Rowney, 31 Collins Street, Faifley, Clydebank.

DERBYSHIRE PENNINE CLUB.—M. H. A. Finch, 442 Glossop Road, Sheffield 10.

FELL & ROCK CLIMBING CLUB OF THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.—C. S. Tilly, Park House, Greatham, Co. Durham.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE M.C.—Miss A. Hemming, Bridgend House, Stonehouse, Glos.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE M.C.—A. A. Robertson, Sherwell, Stonehouse, Glos.

GRAMPIAN CLUB.—A. C. Gardner, 17 Albert Gardens, Broughty Ferry, Dundee.

GRITSTONE CLUB.—E. Gudgeon, 22 The Rise, Morris Lane, Leeds 5.

INVERNESS M.C.—J. I. R. Martin, 9 Beaufort Road, Inverness.

IRISH M.C. (BELFAST SECTION).—C. H. Boyd, 24 Eastleigh Drive, Belfast 4, Northern Ireland.

KESWICK M.C.—K. C. Ogilvie, 8 The Crescent, Keswick, Cumberland.
LADIES ALPINE CLUB.—Miss M. P. Darvall, Heath House, Lyndhurst Terrace, N.W.3.
LADIES SCOTTISH C.C.—Miss E. Leslie, 1 Woodburn Terrace, Edinburgh, 10.
LANCASHIRE CAVING & C.C.—K. L. Codling, 1 Maple Avenue, Smithills, Bolton.
LOMOND M.C.—J. Thomson, Jr., 157 Gourlay Street, Glasgow, N.1.
MANX FELL & ROCK CLUB.—J. W. Caine, 69 Sunningdale Drive, Onchan, Isle of Man.
MIDLAND ASSOCIATION OF MOUNTAINEERS.—D. G. Smith, 32 Silhill Hall Road, Solihull, Warwicks.
MORAY M.C.—Mrs. J. M. Brewster, Carrick, Forres.
MOUNTAINEERING SECTION OF THE CAMPING CLUB.—G. H. Watkins, 8 Bankhurst Road, S.E.6.
MYNYDD C.C.—J. B. Royle, 23 Church Road, Northenden, Manchester.
NORTHUMBRIAN M.C.—Miss M. F. Brown, 12 Moor Lane, Whitburn, Sunderland.
PINNACLE CLUB.—Countess D. Gravina, Rose Cottage, Frittenden, nr. Cranbrook, Kent.
RUCKSACK CLUB.—J. E. Byrom, Highfield, 3 Douglas Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport.
SANDSTONE C.C.—G. M. Clarke, 34 High Worple, Rayners Lane, Harrow, Middx.
SCOTTISH M.C.—J. S. Stewart, 121 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.
SOUTHERN M.A.—M. Foster, 28 Phineas Pett Road, Eltham, S.E.9.
YORKSHIRE M.C.—E. A. Shepherd, 6 Station Road, Clayton, Bradford, Yorks.
YORKSHIRE RAMBLERS' CLUB.—E. C. Downham, 1 Crestville Road, Clayton, Bradford, Yorks.

In addition, most universities, colleges and branches of the armed services have mountaineering clubs open to members of the respective University, college or service.

HOMES OF SPORT

RACING

The two most famous homes of British flat racing are Newmarket and Epsom. The former, the home of the Jockey Club and the headquarters of British racing since the days of Charles II, who paid frequent visits there, is the scene of two of the "Classics", the 2,000 and 1,000 Guineas, and of many other important races, including the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire, the "Autumn Double". At Epsom, with the exception of the war years, the Derby has been run since 1780 and the Oaks since 1779. The Coronation Cup also takes place during the Derby meeting. There are many trainers' establishments at both Newmarket and Epsom. The fifth classic race, the St. Leger, is run at Doncaster in September.

Two events of long-standing social, as well as racing, significance are the Royal Ascot meeting in June and the Goodwood meeting at the end of July. The latter is the only occasion during the year at which racing takes place at Goodwood, but there are a number of meetings on Ascot Heath, including that at which the very valuable King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes, an important feature in the present-day racing programme, is run.

Courses near London include Alexandra Park (Wood Green), Hurst Park (near Hampton Court), Kempton Park (Sunbury-on-Thames), Sandown Park (Esher) and Windsor. Among important courses in other parts of the country may be mentioned Lincoln and Manchester, the scenes of the first and last big flat races of the season, the Lincolnshire and Manchester November Handicap, respectively, and York and Chester, the homes of the Ebor Handicap and Chester Cup. Steeplechasing and hurdling under National Hunt rules also take place during the winter at many centres of flat racing.

The Grand National steeplechase is run over a distance of 4 m. 856 yds., with 30 fences, at Aintree near Liverpool. Other very important races under National Hunt rules, including the Cheltenham Gold Cup and the Champion Hurdle, take place at the National Hunt meeting at Cheltenham, while the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park on Boxing Day has in recent years been very popular.

CRICKET

Test matches are now played on six English grounds—Lord's, The Oval, Trent Bridge (Nottingham), Old Trafford (Manchester), Headingley (Leeds) and Edgbaston (Birmingham). In the normal course, five Test Matches are played against visiting teams to England and take place at Lord's, the Oval and three out of the other four test-match grounds, one dropping out each season in turn.

Lord's, the headquarters of Cricket and of the M.C.C., is the third ground of the name. Thomas Lord founded his first ground in 1787, and after two moves, established it on the present site at St. John's Wood in 1814. Middlesex play almost all their home matches at Lord's, as do Surrey at the Oval at Kennington, which has been the home of Surrey cricket since 1846.

In addition to the grounds already mentioned, others of great historic interest and current importance include, in the South, the Sussex county ground at Hove and the St. Lawrence ground at Canterbury, and in the North, Bramall Lane (Sheffield) and the ground at Scarborough, where the annual end-of-season Festival has taken place since last century.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

The F.A. Cup Final has been held at Wembley Stadium since 1923, on the famous occasion when the crowd invaded the ground. Since then admission to the Cup Final has been by ticket only, but the Stadium can accommodate about 100,000 spectators. Many international matches and the F.A. Amateur Cup Final also take place at Wembley.

Wembley is, however, surpassed in capacity by Hampden Park, Glasgow, where the record for paying spectators is 149,547. England *v.* Scotland matches take place at Wembley and Hampden Park in alternate years.

London teams, with their grounds, currently playing in First Division football are as follows: Arsenal (Highbury), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Fulham (Craven Cottage), Tottenham Hotspur (White Hart Lane) and West Ham United (Upton Park).

RUGBY FOOTBALL

The three most famous centres of Rugby Union Football in the United Kingdom, scenes of many international matches, are Twickenham, the headquarters of the Rugby Union, Cardiff Arms Park and Murrayfield (Edinburgh). The University match and the games for the Services Championship are also played at Twickenham, where, in addition, most of the Harlequins' home matches take place. Of other famous London clubs, Blackheath play at the Rectory Field, Blackheath, Richmond and London Scottish share the Richmond Athletic Ground and the London Welsh occupy

the nearby Old Deer Park. Rosslyn Park, who for many years played at the latter, now have a ground of their own at Roehampton. The Wasps' ground is at Sudbury.

GOLF

The links at St. Andrews, the home of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club and the traditional centre of golf, remain the most famous in the world. Other great Scottish courses are at Muirfield, Prestwick and Troon.

The last Ryder Cup match in this country was played at Lindrick and the Professional Match Championship has many times taken place at Walton Heath in Surrey. Except for Sandwich, however, most of the major championship courses are now either in Scotland or in Lancashire or Cheshire (e.g. Hoylake, Formby, Birkdale and Royal Lytham and St. Annes). Other famous golfing centres are Rye, Burnham and Westward Ho! and in Wales, Harlech and Porthcawl.

ATHLETICS

While the number of running tracks in this country is slowly increasing and well-attended meetings are held in many centres, most of the international matches and events such as the A.A.A. Championships and the University Sports take place at the White City Stadium at Shepherd's Bush. The 1958 Empire Games were held at Cardiff and the 1948 Olympic Games at Wembley.

LAWN TENNIS

The All-England Lawn Tennis Championships have been played at Wimbledon since their inception in 1877, first on the former ground at Worple Road and more recently on the present courts of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club in Church Road. Bournemouth is the venue of the British Hard Court Championships, and in recent years one of the leading Professional Tournaments in this country, the Slazenger Championship, has taken place at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne.

TENNIS, RACKETS, ETC.

The chief centre for tennis and rackets may be said to be Queen's Club in West Kensington. A number of other tennis courts are still in use, notably at Lord's, where the M.C.C. Gold and Silver Prizes are important events, Hampton Court (built by Henry VIII in 1530), Oxford, Cambridge, Canford School, Leamington and Manchester. Many of the leading squash rackets matches take place in the courts belonging to West End Clubs.

ROWING

Most of the leading rowing events of the year are contested on the River Thames. The Henley Regatta continues to attract the foremost oarsmen from all over the world. Apart from the Boat Race, several other important races take place either from Putney to Mortlake or in the reverse direction, including the Thames Head of the River Race and the Wingfield Sculls. The course for Doggett's Coat and Badge, instituted in 1715, possibly the oldest sporting event still regularly contested, is from London Bridge to Chelsea. The rowing events in the 1958 Empire Games took place on Lake Padarn in Wales.

YACHTING

Cowes, the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron and of the Royal London Yacht Club and the scene of the great Cowes Week at the beginning of August, is still the most famous name in British yachting, but there are many other centres of the sport. Among others on or near Spithead and the Solent are Bembridge, Ryde, Yarmouth, Southampton and Hamble and, elsewhere, Burnham-on-Crouch, Poole Harbour, Weymouth, Plymouth, Falmouth and the Clyde.

POLO

In recent years, the polo grounds at Cowdray Park, Midhurst, and at Windsor have become the two most important centres of the sport in this country, though a number of other grounds exist, among which those at Woolmers Park, Hertfordshire and Cirencester may be mentioned.

OTHER SPORTS

The National Rifle Association's annual meeting at its headquarters at Bisley Camp, near Brookwood, Surrey, is the chief event in the rifle-shooting programme. Since the closing of Harringay Arena, many big boxing programmes have been staged at the Empire Pool, Wembley, and well-known provincial centres of the sport are the Liverpool Stadium and the Granby Halls, Leicester. The Greyhound Derby is run at the White City and the Waterloo Cup, the most important coursing prize, at Altcar, Lancashire.

BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCES

Sound.—Broadcast Receiving Licences (excluding television) may be obtained at most Post Offices at a charge of £1.

Television.—Broadcast Receiving Licences (including television) are obtainable at most Post Offices for £4 (issue fee £3, plus £1 duty). If application is made at any post office which conducts wireless licence business, but does not stock television licences, arrangements will be made for a licence to be issued from the local Head Post Office and forwarded by post to the applicant. If the applicant holds an unexpired (£1) sound licence it should be surrendered when the television licence is applied for and the price of the television licence will be abated at the rate of 1s. 8d. for each month of the unexpired portion of the surrendered (£1) licence.

Blind Persons.—Blind persons who produce the required certificates of registration may obtain free sound licences or concessionary television licences for £3 (issue fee £2 plus £1 duty) or £2 in Jersey or Sark.

Licensing requirements.—One licence (which must be a television licence if a television set is used anywhere in the household) covers any number of sets in a single household; but lodgers, paying guests and occupiers of flats (even if not self-contained) count as separate householders and require separate licences. Licences are required both for self-contained sets and for loudspeakers worked by wire extensions from main receiving sets outside the household concerned. Licences are also required by those using apparatus which is rented or hired. A separate licence is necessary for a broadcast receiving set fitted in a motor-car.

Period of Validity.—An initial licence (either sound or television) is dated to expire twelve months from the last day of the month preceding that of issue. Thereafter all renewal licences are dated to expire one year after the licence they supersede.

LITERATURE OF THE YEAR

Book Production 1959–60

DURING 1959 British publishers issued a total of 20,690 titles, of which 15,168 were new books and 5,222 were reprints and new editions. These figures were fewer than those for the previous year (total, 22,143; new books, 16,172; reprints, 5,971) which had been the highest ever recorded. The reduction was due, not to any diminution in the number of MSS which publishers judged to be publishable (during the first six months of 1959 more titles were issued than in the corresponding period of 1958) but to a dispute in the printing industry which brought general printing to a standstill for seven weeks throughout the country in the summer of 1959. In 1960 publishers briskly made up for the inescapable restraints of 1959; during the first nine months of 1960 they issued a total of 17,601 titles (new books, 12,974; new editions, 4,627) figures greater in each respect than those for the corresponding period of the record year 1958 (total, 16,328; new books, 11,738; new editions, 4,590).

To those who hold that the health of a nation's literature can best be measured by the output of new works, the continuing increase in the number of the new books produced in Britain is a source of satisfaction and pride. To others, including many in the book trade itself, an increased production of new books that is unaccompanied by a corresponding increase in the public's purchase of them is disturbing. In 1959 British publishers' receipts amounted to £66,945,183, a record figure higher by something over £3,300,000 than the 1958 total. Of the 1959 total £25,393,960 came from overseas; from sales in the United Kingdom publishers received £41,551,223, an increase over the 1958 figure of £1,760,022. In preceding years successive increases in receipts from the U.K. were: 1958, £1,840,546; 1957, £2,161,765; 1956, £4,505,887. In March, 1960, the annual report of the Publishers Association said: " On closer inspection the figures show some disquieting features. The amount of business done through retailers at home shows no increase at all, and it is significant that the number of new booksellers applying to be listed in the Association's directory has fallen sharply." In June, 1960, the chairman of an important group of general publishers, referring to the " static condition " of bookshop sales, said: " British publishers must view with disquiet the relatively small increases in home business in recent years—if indeed, having regard to higher published prices due to increased costs, the home turnover has in real terms risen at all since 1956."

In such an uncertain economic climate the fortunes of the unestablished creative writer who does not expressly address himself to the requirements of the popular market become more hazardous, and the sponsorship of the experimental, " uncommercial " book of promise, upon the fostering of which the development of literature has always depended, less assured. With such considerations as these in mind an organization called the Phoenix Trust was founded towards the end of 1959 with the object of providing funds for literature and the arts. To further the Trust's objects in the field of literature a number of publishers agreed to contribute voluntary royalties on out-of-copyright books published by them. Interviewed by a newspaper, one supporting publishers said: " Of course the big question is 'Who's to get the money?' I suppose the queue is already forming."

Whatever vicissitudes may afflict the author, there can be no doubt that the general reader has never been more richly catered for than he is today. What has been called " the Paperback Revolution " maintains its spectacular progress, and in 1960, which saw the 25th birthday of Penguin Books (the first and still the greatest of the paperbacks) there were available to the reader more than 100 different series of paperbacks from more than 60 publishing houses. Ranging over the whole field of literature, from popular entertainment to the highest scholarship, these books (which in all categories sometimes achieve unprecedentedly large sales) constitute one of the most interesting phenomena of the present age.

Public Lending Right

Sir Alan Herbert produced in March a memorandum, " Public Lending Right: Authors, Publishers and Libraries ", which represented the findings and recommendations of a committee appointed by the Society of Authors under his chairmanship to examine ways of securing for authors and publishers some remuneration in respect of library borrowings. A draft Bill established a Public Lending Right under copyright law. The right proposed was one parallel to the public performing right, which should remain with the author, who would normally share it with his publisher, as the musicians do. The library authorities would, in return for the grant of Public Lending Right, make annual payment to an Authors' and Publishers' Lending Right Association, to be supervised by the Minister of Education. The fees received would be distributed in accordance with a points system similar to that in use by the Performing Right Society, by which points are awarded according to the character as well as the " popularity " of a work.

The object of the promoters of the measure was set out in the preamble to the draft Bill, which read: " Whereas the public lending of printed books and plays is an advantage to the community but not in every case to the authors and publishers of these works, and especially the free public libraries were established, and ought to be maintained, as powerful instruments of education, but through the great expansion of the public libraries and the increased lending of books to the people at small charge or no charge at all it is made continually more difficult for the producers of books both authors and publishers, to secure a due reward for their labours by the sale of books in the open market and so to provide good books at reasonable prices; and it is expedient that Parliament, which cares for education and provides free books for the people, should concern itself also with the welfare of the producers."

Opposition was at once forthcoming from some librarians, including the Library Association itself. In a letter to *The Times* of March 21, Sir Alan Herbert wrote: " The sour, superior, sterile response of the library world is not merely discouraging but disgusting." The Council of the Library Association felt that no useful purpose would be served by a meeting with Sir Alan's committee, and the promoters, who stated that they had nevertheless received constructive and friendly advice from many librarians and believed the main body to be sympathetic, proceeded alone. On July 21, Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, M.P., a member of the Society of Authors, introduced into the House of Commons a Libraries (Public Lending Right) Bill, which was ordered to be printed in preparation for its second reading during the next session.

The promoters based their calculation that the fees to be derived might be of the order of £1m. to £1½m. on the 1957–58 expenditure on public

libraries. This was a total expenditure of £15,050,000, expenditure on books being £3,435,000. In September the Library Association issued figures for the year 1958–59, showing that the total expenditure had risen to £18,773,033, and expenditure on books to £4,550,000.

The London Library

In October, 1959, the London Library appealed in the Court of Appeal against the decision of the Lands Tribunal that the Library ought no longer to enjoy the immunity from rate-paying which it has enjoyed for over a hundred years under the Scientific Societies Act of 1843. The decision was made on the ground that the Act required that to enjoy such immunity an institution should be instituted exclusively for the purposes of literature and that it should be " supported wholly or in part by voluntary contributions ". In a reserved judgment delivered on November 4th the Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the Lands Tribunal, finding that only a small part of the Library's income could be regarded as derived from annual voluntary contributions. An appeal for funds was at once launched by Mr. T. S. Eliot, O.M. and Mr. Rupert Hart-Davis, president and chairman of the Library respectively, who stated that the rating liability dating from 1956 and the legal costs amounted to a debt of more than £20,000. The widespread sympathy expressed for the Library included a message from Sir Winston Churchill. " The debt of those who have benefited over the years from the services of this famous institution is great, " he wrote. " The closing of this most worthy foundation would be a tragedy." Speaking of the results of the appeal at the Library's annual general meeting in July, Sir Harold Nicolson said that the biggest single benefactor had been Mr. E. M. Forster, who had presented the manuscript of " A Passage to India " for sale. It had fetched £6,500.

Prizes for Literature

The Nobel Prize for Literature, 1959, was awarded by the Swedish Royal Academy to the Italian poet, Salvatore Quasimodo, " for his lyrical poetry, which with classical fire expresses the tragic experience of life in our own times ".

The James Tait Black Prizes were awarded to Christopher Hassell for his " Edward Marsh " (biography) and Morris West for his " The Devil's Advocate " (fiction).

The Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry was awarded to John Betjeman.

The Heinemann Awards for 1959 were presented to Morris West for " The Devil's Advocate " and to C. A. Trypanis for his collection of poems, " The Cocks of Hades ".

The Library Association's Carnegie Medal for an outstanding book for children was awarded to Rosemary Sutcliff for her " The Lantern Bearers ". The Kate Greenaway Medal for the illustration of children's books went to William Stobbs.

The first W. H. Smith Literary Award of £1,000 was given to Patrick White for his novel " Voss ".

The William Foyle Poetry Prize of £250 was awarded to Robert Graves for his " Collected Poems " and his new translation of the Iliad " The Anger of Achilles ".

The Duff Cooper Memorial Award was given to Patrick Leigh-Fermor for his travel book " Mani ".

The John Llewellyn Rhys Memorial Prize was awarded to David Caute for his " At Fever Pitch ".

The Guinness Poetry Awards, 1959, were divided equally among W. H. Auden, Robert Lowell, the late Edwin Muir and Dame Edith Sitwell.

The first award of the literary prize for short stories by English and French writers instituted by the Municipality of Menton in memory of Katharine Mansfield was made to Frank Tuohy and Luce Amy.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Among the books published between October, 1959, and October, 1960, were the following:

Biography

" Full Circle, The Memoirs of Sir Anthony Eden "; " The Life and Times of Ernest Bevin ", Vol. I by Alan Bullock; " Herbert Morrison, An Autobiography "; " Lord Derby," by Randolph S. Churchill; " Unofficial History," by Sir William Slim; " The Memoirs of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Woolton "; " F.E.," by the Earl of Birkenhead; " The Inner Circle," by Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick; " The Private Papers of Hore-Belisha," ed. R. J. Minney; " Curzon, The End of an Epoch," by Leonard Mosley; " Lord Lothian," by Sir James Butler; " Friends," by Lord Beaverbrook; " Cyril Forster Garbett," by Charles Smyth; " The Memoirs of Lord Ismay "; " Auchinleck," by John Connell; " A Full Life," by Lt. Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks; " Gilbert Murray: An Unfinished Autobiography "; " Lonely But Not Alone," by H.R.H. Wilhelmina, Princess of the Netherlands; " Lugard: The Years of Authority," by Margery Perham; " The Observer and J. L. Garvin, 1908–1914," by A. M. Gollin; " Trumpets from the Steep," by Lady Diana Cooper; " Hons and Rebels," by Jessica Mitford; " Cider with Rosie," by Laurie Lee; " Sowing," by Leonard Woolf; " Married to Tolstoy," by Cynthia Asquith; " My Grandmothers and I," by Diana Holman Hunt; " The Truth about a Publisher," by Sir Stanley Unwin; " The Buried Day," by C. Day Lewis; " The Sign of the Fish," by Peter Quennell; " I Am My Brother," by John Lehmann; " Home and Away," by John Pudney; " That Great Lucifer," by Margaret Irwin; " Snake Man," by Alan Wykes; " The Passionate Sightseer," by Bernard Berenson; " Berenson," by Sylvia Sprigge; " The Macdonald Sisters," by A. W. Baldwin; " Frederick Delius," by Sir Thomas Beecham; " The Goncourt Brothers," by André Billy; " Dickens Incognito," by Felix Aylmer; " Fountain of the Elephants," by Desmond Young; " An Occupation for Gentlemen," by Frederic Warburg; " The Ante Room," by Lovat Dickson; " The Life and Work of Edmund Bishop," by Nigel Abercrombie; " Sickert," by Lilian Browse; " Rider Haggard," by Morton Cohen; " Joseph Conrad," by Jocelyn Baines; " The Brookes of Sarawak," by Sir Steven Runciman; " The White Rajahs of Sarawak," by Robert Payne; " In Pursuit of the English," by Doris Lessing; " Selfridge," by Reginald Pound; " Doctor Goebbels," by Roger Manvell and Heinrich Fraenkel; " Senator Joe McCarthy," by Richard Rovere; " Action This Day," by Admiral Sir Philip Vian; " Footprints in the Sea," by Capt. Augustus Agar; " Francis Thompson," by J. C. Reid; " Steps to Immaturity," by Stephen Potter; " Wilfred Grenfell," by J. Lennox Kerr; " A Hermit Disclosed," by Raleigh Trevelyan; " Marcel Proust," by R. H. Barker; " Marcel Proust," by G. D. Painter; " Act One," by Moss Hart; " Flora Robson," by Janet Dunbar; " Autobiography," by Cecil B. de Mille.

Fiction

" The Mansion," by William Faulkner; " Clea," by Lawrence Durrell; " Casanova's Chinese Restaurant," by Anthony Powell; " Trustee from the Toolroom," by Nevil Shute; " The Wayward Wife," by Alberto Moravia; " Two Weeks in Another Town," by Irwin Shaw; " The Affair," by C. P. Snow; " The Chinese Love Pavilion," by Paul Scott; " Jeeves in the Offing," by P. G. Wode-

house; "The War Lover," by John Hersey; "The Devil's Advocate," by Morris West; "Fuel for the Flame," by Alec Waugh; "Take a Girl Like You," by Kingsley Amis; "Advise and Consent," by Allen Drury; "Free Fall," by William Golding; "The Hooligan," by Rudolf Nassauer; "The Bachelors," by Muriel Spark; "The Ballad of Peckham Rye," by Muriel Spark; "The Sea Change," by Elizabeth Jane Howard; "A Number of Things," by Honor Tracy; "The Leopard," by the Prince of Lampedusa; "Aimez-Vous Brahms," by Françoise Sagan; "Guest of Honour," by Diana Raymond; "The Loneliness of the Long-Distance Runner," by Alan Sillitoe; "The Moon Through a Dusty Window," by John Lodwick; "Hawaii," by James Michener; "Tiara Tahiti," by Geoffrey Cotterell; "The Nylon Pirates," by Nicholas Monsarrat; "The Vodi," by John Braine; "When the Kissing Had to Stop," by Constantine Fitzgibbon; "Road Through the Woods," by Pamela Frankau; "Imperial Caesar," by Rex Warner; "The Visit of Brother Ives," by Ernest Raymond; "The Dean's Watch," by Elizabeth Goudge; "To Kill a Mockingbird," by Harper Lee; "The Grace Divorce," by Frank Swinnerton; "The Numbered Account," by Ann Bridge; "The Winston Affair," by Howard Fast; "Mr. Love and Mr. Justice," by Colin MacInnes; "A Kind of Loving," by Stan Barstow; "I Can Take it All," by Anthony Glyn; "Doctor and Son," by Richard Gordon; "When the Green Woods Laugh," by H. E. Bates; "An Aspidistra in Babylon," by H. E. Bates; "The Vicar's Daughter," by Angela Thirkell; "The Storms of Summer," by John Iggulden; "The Country Girls," by Edna O'Brien; "The Patriots," by James Barlow; "Watcher in the Shadows," by Geoffrey Household; "A Twist of Sand," by Geoffrey Jenkins; "The Venus of Konpara," by John Masters.

Literature and Criticism

"Boswell for the Defence, 1769–1774" (*The Boswell Papers*); "Literature and Western Man," by J. B. Priestley; "The Art of Writing," by André Maurois; "From Gautier to Eliot," by Enid Starkie; "The Necessary Angel," by Wallace Stevens; "The Writer and His World," (essays) by Charles Morgan; "A Critical History of English Literature," by David Daiches; "Shakespeare's Wooden O," by Leslie Hotson; "Image and Experience," by Graham Hough; "The Anger of Achilles," by Robert Graves; "A Reader's Guide to James Joyce," by William York Tindall; "Arnold Bennett and H. G. Wells," ed. Harris Wilson; "The Art of Rudyard Kipling," by J. M. S. Tompkins; "Six Thousand and One Nights," by W. A. Darlington; "The Letters of Stephen Crane," ed. R. W. Stallman and L. Gilkes.

Poetry

"Homage to Clio," by W. H. Auden; "The Solitudes," by Ronald Duncan; "Lupercal," by Ted Hughes; "Collected Poems," Vol. III, by Roy Campbell; "Collected Poems," by Lawrence Durrell; "Collected Poems," by William Plomer; "Poems," by Wilfrid Noyce; "Collected Poems, 1921–1958," by Edwin Muir; "The Gravel Ponds," by Peter Levi, S.J.; "Collected Poems of Gerald Bullett"; "The Prodigal Son," by James Kirkup; "The Atlantic Book of English and American Verse," ed. Dame Edith Sitwell.

Religion and Philosophy

"The Church of Apostles and Martyrs," by H. Daniel-Rops; "The Pastoral Sermons of Ronald A. Knox"; "Approaches to Christian Unity," by C.-J. Dumont; "The Gospel According to Thomas"; "The Monks of Qumran," by Edmund F. Sutcliffe; "The Religious Orders in England," Vol. 3, by D. Knowles; "St. Ignatius Loyola: Letters to Women," ed. Hugo Rahner, S.J.; "The Four Loves," by C. S. Lewis; "Fathers of the Kirk," ed. Ronald Selby Wright; "A Church History of Scotland," by J. H. S. Burleigh; "The Son of Man," by François Mauriac; "A Working Faith," by Joost de Blank; "Wittgenstein's Notebooks, 1914–16"; "The Secret Books of the Egyptian Gnostics," by Jean Doresse; "Victor and Victim," by J. S. Whale; "The Ladder of Temptations," by Canon Blair.

History

"The World of Rome," by Michael Grant; "Good-bye Dolly Gray," by Rayne Kruger; "The Defeat of the Spanish Armada", by Garrett Mattingly; "The First World War," by Cyril Falls; "A New History of the United States," by William Miller; "Herbert Hoover and the Great Depression," by Harris Gaylord Warren.

Travel

"A Time in Rome," by Elizabeth Bowen; "A Tourist in Africa," by Evelyn Waugh; "Riding to the Tigris," by Freya Stark; "Harvest of Journeys," by Hammond Innes; "From a Persian Tea-House," by Michael Carroll; "Paris," by John Russell; "Venice," by James Morris; "London," by Ivor Brown; "Edinburgh," by Eric Linklater; "Arabian Sands," by Wilfred Thesiger; "The Colossus of Maroussi," by Henry Miller; "Oriental Pilgrimage," by Martin Hürlimann; "Children of Lilith," by Guy Piazzini; "Gone Away," by Dom Moraes; "The White Spider," by Heinrich Harrer; "China in the Morning," by Nicholas Wollaston.

General

"For Victory in Peaceful Competition with Capitalism," Speeches by Nikita Khrushchev; "Khrushchev," by George Paloczi-Horvath; "The Communist Party of the Soviet Union," by Leonard Shapiro; "Stages of Economic Growth," by Walt Whitman Rostow; "Europe Will Not Wait," by Anthony Nutting; "The War, 1939–1945," ed. Desmond Flower and James Reeves; "The Longest Day," by Cornelius Ryan; "The Desert Generals," by Correlli Barnett; "The Fall of Singapore," by Frank Owen; "Abandon Ship!" by Richard F. Newcomb; "The Battle of Britain," by Edward Bishop; "The Price of Victory," by R. W. Thompson; "Out of the Smoke," by Ray Parkin; "Bamboo Doctor," by Stanley S. Pavillard; "The Foxes of the Desert," by Paul Carell; "Narvik," by Donald MacIntyre; "The Mind of an Assassin," by Isaac Don Levine; "The Lore and Language of Schoolchildren," by Iona and Peter Opie; "The Criminal Prosecution in England," by Patrick Devlin; "Weekend in Dinlock," by Clancy Sigal; "Look Back and Laugh," by A. P. Herbert; "Meeting with Japan," by Fosco Maraini; "Nelson's Atlas of the Classical World," ed. Van der Heyden & Scullard; "The Stones of Florence," by Mary McCarthy; "Turner," by Sir John Rothenstein and Martin Butlin; "The National Gallery," by Sir Philip Hendy; "The Art of Byzantium," by David Talbot Rice; "Born Free," by Joy Adamson; "Zoo Quest in Paraguay," by David Attenborough; "My Year with the Woodpeckers," by Hans Sielmann; "Ride a Rhino," by Michaela Denis; "Ring of Bright Water," by Gavin Maxwell; "A New Earth," by Elspeth Huxley; "Advertising: A New Approach," by Walter Taplin; "Clean and Decent," by Lawrence Wright; "What to See in a Country Church," by Lawrence E. Jones; "The Correspondence of Isaac Newton," ed. H. W. Turnbull; "Prohibited Immigrant," by John Stonehouse; "Sheila in the Wind," by Adrian Hayter; "The Court of St. James," by E. S. Turner; "The Status Seekers," by Vance Packard.

Principal Book Publishers and Their Addresses

More than 3,700 firms, individuals and societies have published one or more books in recent years. The list which follows is a selective one comprising, in the main, those firms whose names are most familiar to the general public. An interleaved list containing over 2,000 names and addresses is available, price 5s. cd. post free, from the publishers of "Whitaker."

Abelard-Schuman, 38 Russell Sq., W.C.1.
Aberdeen University Press, Aberdeen.
Adprint, 37 Hertford St., W.1.
Allan (Ian), Craven House, Hampton Court, Sy.
Allen (W. H.), 43 Essex St., W.C.2.
Allen & Unwin, 40 Museum St., W.C.1
Allenson & Co., 33 Store St., W.C.1.
Allman & Son, 17 Creechurch Lane, E.C.3.
Architectural Press, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
Arco, 29 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
Arnold (E.), & Co., 41 Maddox St., W.1
Arnold (E. J.) & Son, Butterley St., Leeds.
Arrow Books, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
Arrowsmith, Winterstoke Rd., Bristol.
Athlone Press, 2 Gower St., W.C.1.
Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
Barker (Arthur), 20 New Bond St., W.1.
Barrie & Rockliff, 2 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.
Bartholomew & Son, 12 Duncan St., Edinburgh.
Batsford, 4 Fitzhardinge St., Portman Square, W.1.
Bell (Geo.) & Sons, 6 Portugal St., W.C.2.
Benn (Ernest), 154 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Black (A. & C.), 4 Soho Sq., W.1.
Blackie, Glasgow, and 16 William IV St., W.C.2.
Blackwell (Basil), 49 Broad St., Oxford.
Blackwood, Edinburgh and Buckingham House, Buckingham St., W.C.2.
Blandford Press, 16 West Central St., W.C.1.
Bles (Geoffrey), 52 Doughty St., W.C.1.
Blond (A), 36 Chester Row, S.W.1.
Boardman (T. V.), 16 Maddox St., W.1.
Bodley Head, 10 Earlham St., W.C.2.
Books for Pleasure, Spring Ho., Spring Pl., N.W.5.
Bowes & Bowes, 42 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
Brockhampton Press, Corridor Chambers, Market Place, Leicester.
Brown, Son & Ferguson, 52 Darnley St., Glasgow
Browne & Nolan, 41 & 42 Nassau St., Dublin.
Brython Press, 9 Hackins Hey, Liverpool.
Burke Pub. Co., Gemini Ho., Foubert's Pl., W.1.
Burns & Oates, 28 Ashley Place, S.W.1.
Business Dictionaries, 133–137 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Butterworth & Co., Bell Yard, W.C.2.
Calder (John), 17 Sackville St., W.1.
Cambridge Univ. Press, 200 Euston Rd., N.W.1, and Cambridge.
Cape (Jonathan), 30 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
Carey Kingsgate Press, 6 Southampton Row, W.C.1.
Cassell & Co., 35 Red Lion Sq., W.C.1.
Caxton Publishing Co., 25–26 St. George St., W.1.
Chambers (W. & R.), 11 Thistle St., Edinburgh.
Chapman & Hall, 37–39 Essex Street, W.C.2.
Chatto & Windus, 40–42 William IV St., W.C.2.
Children's S.S.M., 5 Wigmore St., W.1.
C.M.S., 6 Salisbury Square, E.C.4.
Churchill (J. & A.), 104 Gloucester Place, W.1.
Clark (T. & T.), 38 George St., Edinburgh.
Clarke (Jas.) & Co., 33 Store St., W.C.1.
Cleaver-Hume Press, 31 Wright's Lane, W.8.
Clonmore & Reynolds, 29 Kildare St., Dublin.
Clowes (Wm.), Little New Street, E.C.4.
Collingridge, 2–10 Tavistock St., W.C.2.
Collins, Sons & Co., 14 St. James's Place, S.W.1.
Constable & Co., 10 & 12 Orange St., W.C.2.
Country Life, 2–10 Tavistock St., W.C.2.
Cresset Press, 11 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
Dakers (Andrew), Spring House, Spring Place, N.W.5.
Darton, Longman & Todd, 29a Gloucester Rd., S.W.7.
Davies (Peter), 15 Queen St., W.1.
Davis (R. Hart-), 36 Soho Square, W.1.
Dean & Son, 43 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Deane (H. F. W.), 31 Museum St., W.C.1.
Dent (J. M.) & Sons, 10 Bedford St., W.C.2.
Deutsch (A.), 12–14 Carlisle St., W.1.
Dobson (Dennis), 80 Kensington Church St., W.8.
Dryad Press, Northgates, Leicester.
Duckworth & Co., 3 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
Edinburgh House P., 2 Eaton Gate, S.W.1.
Elek, 14 Gt. James St., W.C.1.
Elliot (A. G.), Kingswood Bldg., Kingswood, Surrey.
Encyclopædia Britannica, 11 Belgrave Rd., S.W.1.
English Universities Press, 102 Newgate St., E.C.1.
Epworth Press, 25 City Road, E.C.1.
Evans Bros., Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1.
Eyre & Spottiswoode, 22 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
Faber & Faber, 24 Russell Sq., W.C.1.
Fleetway Publications, Farringdon St., E.C.4.
Focal Press, 31 Fitzroy Square, W.1.
Foulis (G. T.), 1–5 Portpool Lane, E.C.1.
Foulsham & Co., 20–21 Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
Fountain Press, 46 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
Four Square Books, 173 New Bond St., W.1.
French (Samuel), 26 Southampton St., W.C.2.
Gale & Polden, 28 Craven St., W.C.2.
Gall & Inglis, 12 Newington Road, Edinburgh.
Gee & Co., 27–28 Basinghall St., E.C.2.
Geographia, 68 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Gibbons (Stanley), 391 Strand, W.C.2.
Gifford (John), 125 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
Gill (George), 67 Chandos Place, W.C.2.
Ginn & Co., 18 Bedford Row, W.C.1.
Gollancz (Victor), 14 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
Green (W.), 2 St. Giles St., Edinburgh.
Griffin (Charles), 42 Drury Lane, W.C.2.
H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic Ho., Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1.
Hachette, 34 Maiden Lane, W.C.2.
Hale (Robert), 63 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
Hamilton & Co., 108 Brompton Rd., S.W.3.
Hamilton (Hamish), 90 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
Hammond, Hammond & Co., 87 Gower St., W.C.1.
Harrap (G. G.) & Co., 182 High Holborn, W.C.1.
Harvill Press, 23 Lower Belgrave St., S.W.1.
Heffer & Sons, 4 Petty Cury, Cambridge.
Heinemann (Wm.), 15 Queen St., W.1.
Hill (Leonard), Eden St., N.W.1.
Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
Hodge & Co., 12 Bank St., Edinburgh.
Hogarth Press, 40–42 William IV St., W.C.2.
Hollis & Carter, 25 Ashley Place, S.W.1.
Homœopathic, 152 Landor Road, S.W.9.
House of Grant, 91 & 93 Union St., Glasgow.
Hughes & Son, 29 Rivulet Rd., Wrexham.
Hurst & Blackett, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
Hutchinson & Co., 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
Iliffe & Sons, Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1.
Independent Press, Memorial Hall, E.C.4.
Jarrolds, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
Jenkins (Herbert), 3 Duke of York St., S.W.1.
Johnson (C.), 11 Stanhope Mews West, S.W.7.
Johnston (W. & A. K.), Edina Works, Edinburgh.
Jordan & Sons, 116 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
Joseph (Michael), 26 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
Kaye (N.), 194 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
Kelly's Directories, 186 Strand, W.C.2.
Kimber (Wm.), 46 Wilton Place, S.W.1.

Kimpton (Henry), 134 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
Laurie (T. Werner), 10 Earlham St., W.C.2.
Lawrence & Wishart, 81 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
Lewis (H. K.), 136 Gower St., W.C.1.
Link House, 24 Store St., W.C.1.
Livingstone (E. & S.), 17 Teviot Pl., Edinburgh.
Lockwood (Crosby), 26 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
Long (John), 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
Longacre Press, 161 Fleet St. E.C.4.
Longmans, Green & Co., 6 Clifford St., W.1.
Low (S.), Marston & Co., 25 Gilbert Street, W.1.
Lutterworth Press, 4 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
Macdonald & Co., 16 Maddox St., W.1.
McDougall's Educational Co., 30 Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, 7.
MacGibbon & Kee, 29 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
McGraw-Hill, 95 Farringdon St., E.C.4.
MacLellan (Wm.), 240 Hope St., Glasgow.
Macmillan & Co., St. Martin's St., W.C.2.
Macmillan Co., New York, 10 South Audley St., W.1.
Marshall (Percival), 19 Noel St., W.1.
Marshall, Morgan & Scott, 1–5 Portpool Lane, E.C.1.
Mayflower, 41–45 Neal St., W.C.2.
Methuen & Co., 36 Essex St., W.C.2.
Mills & Boon, 50 Grafton Way, W.1.
Mowbray, 28 Margaret St., W.1.
Muller (F.), 110 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Murray (John), 50 Albemarle St., W.1.
Museum Press, 26 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
Naldrett Press, Windmill P., Kingswood, Sy.
National Magazine Co., 28–30 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W.1.
National S.S.U., 104–5 Newgate St., E.C.1.
Nelson (T.), 36 Park St., W.1.
Nevill (P.), Spring Ho., Spring Pl., N.W.5.
New Authors, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
Newman Neame, 50 Fitzroy St., W.1.
Newnes (G.), Southampton St., W.C.2.
Nisbet & Co., Digswell Pl., Welwyn, Herts.
Nonesuch Library, Standard Road, N.W.10.
Novello & Co., 160 Wardour St., W.1.
Odhams Press, 67–68 Long Acre, W.C.2.
Oldbourne, 121 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Oliphants, 1–5 Portpool Lane, E.C.1.
Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court. Edinburgh.
Owen (Peter), 50 Old Brompton Rd., S.W.7.
Oxford Univ. Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
Pan Books, 8 Headfort Place, S.W.1.
Parrish (Max), 55 Queen Anne St. W.1.
Paternoster Press, 11 Gt. James St., W.C.1.
Paul (Kegan), 43 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
Paul (Stanley), 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
Pearson (C. A.), Southampton St., W.C.2.
Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex.
Pergamon Press, 4 Fitzroy Sq., W.1.
Phaidon Press, 5 Cromwell Place, S.W.7.
Pharmaceutical Press, 17 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.1.
Philip (George), 32 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Phœnix House, 10 Bedford St., W.C.2.
Pickering & Inglis, 229 Bothwell St., Glasgow.
Pitkins, 9 John St., W.C.1.
Pitman (Sir Isaac), 39–41 Parker St., W.C.2.
Playfair Books, 39–43 Battersea High St., S.W.11.
Publicity Products, 37 Hertford St., W.1.
Putnam & Co., 42 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
Quality Press, 154 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Reinhardt (Max), 10 Earlham St., W.C.2.
Religious Education Press, 85 Manor Road, Wallington, Surrey.
Rider & Co., 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
Rivingtons, 34 King St., Covent Garden, W.C.2.
Rockliff, *see* Barrie & Rockliff.
Routledge & Kegan Paul, 68–74 Carter Lane, E.C.4.
Scribner's, 23 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
Secker & Warburg, 7 John St., W.C.1.
Seeley, Service, 196 Shaftesbury Av., W.C.2.
Sheed & Ward, 33 Maiden Lane, W.C.2.
Sidgwick & Jackson, 1 Tavistock Chambers, W.C.1.
Skeffington & Son, 178 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
S.P.C.K., Marylebone Rd., N.W.1.
Souvenir Press, 34 Bloombury St., W.C.1.
Spon (E. & F. N.), 22 Henrietta St., W.C.2.
Sporting Handbooks, 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
Stanford (Edward), 12–14 Long Acre, W.C.2.
Staples Press, 29 Gt. Portland St., W.1.
Stevens & Sons, 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Student C. M. P., 58 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
Studio, 161 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sweet & Maxwell, 11 New Fetter Lane E.C.4.
Sylvan Press, 5 Museum House, Museum St., W.C.1.
Talbot Press, 89 Talbot Street, Dublin.
Technical Press, 1 Justice Walk, S.W.3.
Temple Press, Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1.
Thames & Hudson, 30 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
Thom (Alex.), 2 Crow St., Dublin.
Times Publishing Co., Printing House Sq., E.C.4.
Tiranti (Alec), 72 Charlotte St., W.1.
Todd Publishing Co., 132 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Transworld, Park Royal Rd., N.W.10.
Tuck (Raphael), 25 Gilbert St., W.1.
University of London Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4.
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University Tutorial Press, Euston Rd., N.W.1.
Virtue & Co., 53 Cannon St., London, E.C.4.
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Watts & Co., 40 Drury Lane, W.C.2.
Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 20 New Bond St., W.1.
"Whitaker," 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
Williams & Norgate, 254 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Wills & Hepworth, Angel Press, Loughborough.
Witherby (H. F. & G.), 5 Warwick Court, W.C.1.
World's Work, Windmill Press, Kingswood, Surrey.
Wright (John), Bath Rd., Bristol.
Wright & Brown, 18 Stukeley St., W.C.2.

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BOOK PRODUCTION AND BOOK EXPORTS

Figures issued by The Publishers Association (based on information supplied to its Chartered Accountants by individual publishers) show a marked increase in book exports since the outbreak of war in 1939. The totals for the years 1948 to 1959 are shown below :—

Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.
1948	£33,241,431	£8,739,236
1949	34,297,252	9,798,838
1950	37,158,652	11,394,220
1951	41,553,760	13,740,323
1952	42,790,387	14,482,036
1953	44,892,291	15,566,874
1954	£46,270,953	£16,527,054
1955	49,439,087	18,156,084
1956	56,659,484	20,870,554
1957	60,456,095	22,505,440
1958	63,608,654	23,817,453
1959	66,945,183	25,393,960

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1959

This Table, from *The Bookseller* of January 2, 1960, shows the books published in 1959 with the number of new editions, translations and limited editions.

Books and pamphlets priced at less than 6*d.* have been omitted, as are also all Government publications except the more important issued by H.M. Stationery Office.

	Total	Reprints and New Editions	Translations	Limited Editions
Aeronautics	150	58	—	—
Annuals and Serials	32	29	—	—
Anthropology and Ethnology	34	2	3	—
Archæology	65	9	1	—
Art and Architecture	560	79	48	10
Astronomy and Meteorology	115	26	8	—
Banking and Finance	164	77	1	—
Bibliography and Literary History	317	34	6	—
Biography and Memoirs	465	82	31	3
Botany, Horticulture and Agriculture	246	58	5	—
Calendars, Booklets and Albums	15	—	—	—
Chemistry and Physics	466	85	26	—
Children's Books	2,122	316	47	—
Classics and Translations	51	14	16	—
Dictionaries and Encyclopædias	83	30	—	—
Directories and Guide Books	432	291	6	—
Domestic Economy	140	21	3	—
Educational	1,572	330	18	—
Engineering, Electricity and Mechanics	588	171	8	—
Essays and Belles-Lettres	86	13	27	2
Facetiæ	93	12	2	—
Fiction	3,842	1,642	314	—
Geology, Mineralogy and Mining	131	44	5	—
History	299	43	19	—
Illustrated Gift Books	21	—	—	—
Law and Parliamentary	477	160	2	—
Maps and Atlases	107	38	—	—
Mathematics	151	48	8	—
Medical and Surgical	1,048	287	27	—
Music	138	24	7	2
Natural History, Biology and Zoology	326	57	9	—
Nautical	168	58	2	—
Naval and Military	306	110	14	—
Occultism	66	10	—	—
Oriental	43	9	8	—
Philately	31	6	1	—
Philosophy and Science	214	38	25	—
Poetry and Drama	585	72	37	19
Politics, Political Economy and Questions of the Day	720	90	25	1
Psychology	101	13	4	—
Religion and Theology	164	213	141	1
Sociology	397	79	7	—
Sports, Games and Pastimes	329	94	10	1
Technical Handbooks	812	292	5	2
Topography, Local History & Folklore	381	53	23	6
Trade, Commerce and Industry	531	182	2	—
Travel and Adventure	175	21	20	—
Veterinary Science, Farming and Stock-keeping	213	73	1	—
Wireless and Television	112	29	2	—
Totals	20,690	5,522	964	47

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Voluntary Registration at Stationers' Hall.—Compulsory registration at Stationers' Hall terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, but in the following year the Stationers' Company established a *new* Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being 10*s.* for a Book, or a Fine Art; certified copies 10*s.* in either case. The fee for a search is 5*s.*

MUSIC AND OPERA OF 1959–60

(1959) **Oct. 2.** The City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra appeared at the Festival Hall. **4.** The Deutschland Radio Singers, Berlin Radio Choir and East Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, on a visit to England, performed Beethoven's Mass in D at the Festival Hall. The conductor was Rolf Kleinert, and the soloists included Rolf Apreck, Hellmuth Kaphahn, Sona Cervena and Jutta Vulpius. On the following day the company sang Handel's oratorio *Belshazzar*, conducted by Helmut Koch, and on Oct. 6 repeated the performance at the Coventry Festival. **7.** At the B.B.C.'s first Festival Hall concert of the season, the conductor was the Swiss, Ernest Ansermet, and works by two Swiss composers, Honegger and Frank Martin, were performed. **13.** The Sadler's Wells opera season opened with a new production of Giordano's *Andrea Chenïev*. **18.** The first of two concert performances of *Don Giovanni* was given at the Festival Hall by the Philharmonia Orchestra, conducted by Colin Davis, with Eberhard Waechter, Giuseppe Taddei, Gottlob Frick, Joan Sutherland, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf and Graziella Sciutti as soloists. **25.** Sir Thomas Beecham conducted the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at the Festival Hall. **26.** Dr. Otto Klemperer conducted the first of a series of Beethoven concerts at the Festival Hall in which the Philharmonia Orchestra presented all the symphonies and the chief concertos. Meyerbeer's *Les Huguenots* was revived by the Revival Opera Company at the Scala Theatre. **28.** The Winter Season at Covent Garden began with a performance of Verdi's *Un Ballo in Maschera*.

Nov. 15. The second half of the programme of the London Symphony Orchestra's concert at the Festival Hall was devoted to a performance of Strauss' tone-poem, *Also Sprach Zarathustra*, conducted by Rudolf Kempe. **24.** The annual St. Cecilia Concert took place in the Festival Hall in the presence of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. The Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra under Charles Groves and the Bournemouth Municipal Choir took part, the programme including Elgar's *Cockaigne* overture and Beethoven's fourth piano concerto (with Dame Myra Hess as soloist). **26.** The Royal Choral Society, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent, sang Handel's *Israel in Egypt* at the Albert Hall.

Dec. 1. The Bach Choir sang Bach's B minor Mass in the Festival Hall; the soloists were William Herbert, Roger Stalman, John Carol Case, Elsie Morison and Helen Watts. **2.** The Swedish composer Karl-Birger Blomdahl's third symphony was performed for the first time in this country, at the Royal Philharmonic Society's concert in the Festival Hall, conducted by Norman Del Mar. **9.** A new production of *Tannhäuser* took place at Sadler's Wells, this being its first performance there since before the war. **10.** The Royal Choral Society gave the first of four concerts, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent, in the Albert Hall.

(1960). **Jan. 19.** David Oistrakh appeared at the Festival Hall, playing in Tschaikovsky and Sibelius violin concertos with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under Norman Del Mar. **21.** Yehudi Menuhin played in two violin concertos at the Festival Hall, one being Mozart's A major concerto and the other a posthumously published work by Bartok, composed about 60 years earlier, but not previously heard in London. On Jan. 24, Yehudi Menuhin took part in the London Philharmonic Orchestra's Beethoven concert at the Albert Hall. **31.** The Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra appeared at the Festival Hall, under its regular conductor Witold Rowicki, after a tour of the provinces.

Feb. 2. Otto Klemperer, with the Philharmonia Orchestra, gave the first of three concerts at the Festival Hall devoted to Brahms. **16.** The Bach Choir sang Beethoven's Mass in C at the Festival Hall, together with Anthony Milner's cantata, *St. Francis*, heard in London for the first time. **17.** A new violin concerto by Edmund Rubbra was played in a B.B.C. concert at the Festival Hall, with Endre Wolf as soloist. **19** and **20.** The centenary of Hugo Wolf's birth and the 150th anniversary of the birth of Chopin were celebrated at the Festival Hall by a programme of Wolf's songs and a Chopin recital by Witold Malcuzynski.

March 31. Verdi's *Macbeth* was performed at Covent Garden for the first time. It was sung by the resident company, though Tito Gobbi took the part of Macbeth and the conductor was Francesco Molinari-Pradelli. The German pianist, Wilhelm Backhaus, returned to his country to play in a concert at the Festival Hall with the London Symphony Orchestra.

April 3. The Bach Choir sang the *St. Matthew Passion* in the Festival Hall, with Daniel Gailliver, Richard Standen, Duncan Robertson and Marjorie Thomas as soloists. **5.** The Hallé Orchestra played at the Festival Hall under Sir John Barbirolli. **15.** The Royal Choral Society, with Walter Midgley, James Milligan, Elsie Morison and Marjorie Thomas as soloists, the London Symphony Orchestra, and Sir Malcolm Sargent as conductor, gave its annual Good Friday performance of the *Messiah* in the Albert Hall. **24.** Sir Thomas Beecham returned to the Festival Hall to conduct the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in a programme which included works by Haydn, Schubert, Delius and Saint-Saëns. **25.** The New Opera Company produced a double bill at Sadler's Wells of Schönberg's first opera, *Erwartung*, staged for the first time in Britain, and Stravinsky's *The Nightingale*, only once before presented in this country (by Sir Thomas Beecham in 1924). **26.** Humphrey Searle's opera, *The Diary of a Madman*—first produced at the Berlin Festival in 1959—received its British *première*, being performed at Sadler's Wells by the New Opera Company. **29.** As part of London's "French Fortnight" celebrations, a concert performance of Debussy's *Pelléas et Mélisande* was given at the Festival Hall, with the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by the veteran composer Pierre Monteux and four French soloists, Camille Maurane, Michel Roux, André Vessières and Nadine Sautereau. M. Monteux had played the viola at the first performance of the work at the *Opéra-Comique* in Paris on April 30, 1902.

May 5. Sir Adrian Boult conducted the London Philharmonic Orchestra at the Festival Hall; the programme included the orchestral version of Vaughan Williams' variations for brass band, transcribed for symphony orchestra by Gordon Jacob. **13.** The Royal Philharmonic Society's season at the Festival Hall closed with a concert by the Hallé Orchestra under Sir John Barbirolli, which included Mahler's Ninth Symphony, in the centenary year of the composer's birth. **15.** Igor Oistrakh took part in the first of two Albert Hall concerts with George Hurst and the London Symphony Orchestra. **16.** At the Festival Hall there began the 10th (and last) annual series of Beethoven concerts, including the nine symphonies and five piano concertos, with Artur Rubinstein as soloist, given by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Josef Krips. **19.** The London Philharmonic Society, under William Steinberg, marked Mahler's centenary year by playing his rarely heard sixth symphony in A minor at a Festival Hall concert. **20** and **22.** The Bath

Festival included a specially commissioned Concerto for small orchestra by Arnold Cooke and a concert in commemoration of Chopin, in which Yehudi Menuhin, Louis Kentner and Gaspar Cassado took part. This concert also included an arrangement for voices by Falla of Chopin's Ballade in F, performed for the first time, by the London Bach Group under John Minchinton. **24.** The new season at Glyndebourne opened with a production of Bellini's *I Puritani*. **28.** The Hague Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Willem van Otterloo, played in the Festival Hall.

June 3. Zoltan Kodaly conducted the second part of the concert given in his honour by the London Symphony Orchestra at the Festival Hall, which included a number of his own works. **10.** Banjamin Britten's new opera, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, was produced at the Aldeburgh Festival. **12.** A festival service was held in Aldeburgh parish church, and in the afternoon the Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, directed by Szymon Goldberg, gave a Bach programme in Framlingham church. **20.** St. Paul's Cathedral Choir gave a concert at the Festival Hall in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the rebuilding of the cathedral. **21.** The Bach Choir sang Mozart's *Requiem* and Walton's *Belshazzar's Feast* in the Festival Hall. **28.** Leopold Stokowski conducted the London Symphony Orchestra at the Festival Hall.

July 3. The Cheltenham Festival opened. New works for the Festival included Richard Rodney Bennett's Five Pieces for Orchestra, Alexander Goehr's *Four Songs from the Japanese* for voice and orchestra, the late Arthur Benjamin's Divertimento for wind quintet, Francis Burt's *Espressione Orchestrale*, a sonata in three movements by Matyas Seiber specially commissioned by the B.B.C., a concerto for piano and orchestra by R. W. Wood, a set of six Chinese songs by Nicholas Maw, *Nocturne* for mezzo-soprano and chamber orchestra by the same composer, an oboe quartet by Richard Drakeford, a divertimento for horn and string quartet by John Wilks, a suite for violin and piano by Fred Turner, a violin sonata by Thea Musgrave, Reginald Brindle-Smith's *Cosmos*, a symphony in four movements, and Benjamin Frankel's first symphony. **3-4.** Sir John Barbirolli and the Hallé Orchestra gave two concerts at the Festival Hall; the first contained works by Delius, Tchaikovsky and Haydn; the second was devoted to Schubert. **5.** The Handel Opera Society produced Handel's *Hercules* at Sadler's Wells, and on the following evening the composer's *Radamisto*. **16.** The Covent Garden opera season ended. **23.** The sixty-sixth season of promenade concerts began at the Albert Hall. **26.** As part of the annual King's Lynn Festival, a song recital, attended by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, took place at Holkham Hall.

Aug. 2. Britten's *Sinfonia da Requiem* was performed at the promenade concert by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Colin Davis. **3.** Haydn's *Creation* was sung at the promenade concert, Sir Malcolm Sargent conducting the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra and the choirs of the Royal Choral Society and the Croydon and Watford Philharmonic Societies. The soloists were William Herbert, Kim Borg and Mary Wells. **6.** Five Scottish dances by Iain Hamilton received their first London performance at the promenade concert. **8.** Electronic music was heard at a promenade concert for the first time—a recording of *Perspectives*, by Luciano Berio. **10.** An adaptation of German's *Merrie England*, by Dennis Arundell, was produced at Sadler's Wells. The Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra under John Pritchard played at the promenade concert on **Aug. 16**, and during the rest of the week. **23.** The revived Carl Rosa Opera Company began a season at the Princes Theatre. **29.** The Swedish Royal Opera Company opened a fortnight's season at Covent Garden.

Aug. 21.–Sept. 10. Edinburgh Festival. On the opening day, a Choral Concert was given in the Usher Hall, at which Verdi's *Requiem* was given by the Philharmonia Chorus and Orchestra under the Italian conductor Carlo Maria Giulini. On Aug. 23. the Chopin commemoration began with a recital at the Freemasons' Hall by Adam Harasiewiez. The Glyndebourne company produced Verdi's opera *Falstaff* on Aug. 24, and it was followed later in the week by Bellini's *Il Puritani*. Their third programme was a triple bill, Busoni's *Arlecchino*, Wolf-Ferrari's *Il Segreto di Susanna* and Poulenc's *La Voix humaine*. The Scottish National Orchestra presented two concerts conducted by Alexander Gibson, and on Sept. 2 the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, under John Pritchard, gave the first performance of a new symphony by Sir William Walton—his second—which the orchestra had specially commissioned. On the following evening, the same orchestra introduced Humphrey Searle's third symphony. The Leningrad Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Eugen Mravinsky, presented the first of its concerts in the Usher Hall on Sept. 6, playing the Fifth Symphonies of Shostakovitch and Tschaikovsky. On Sept. 9 the Russian cellist, Mstislav Rostropovitch, played with the orchestra in the concerto for cello and orchestra specially written for him by Shostakovitch in 1959, and on Sept. 10, the final evening of the Festival, the Leningrad Symphony Orchestra played Prokofiev's sixth symphony.

Sept. 4. The opening Service of the Three Choirs Festival took place in Worcester Cathedral. On the following day, two choral works were performed, Kodaly's *Budavari Te Deum* (in the presence of the composer) and Bruckner's Mass in E Minor, and Dennis Matthews played Beethoven's fourth piano concerto with the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra. On **Sept. 6**, Bach's *St. John Passion*, conducted by Melville Cook, and Elgar's *Dream of Gerontius* were sung. The soloists in the first included Eric Greene, John Carol Case and Eileen Poulter, and in the second David Galliver, Harvey Alan and Marjorie Thomas. A number of modern works were performed on **Sept. 7.** The City of Birmingham Orchestra under Meredith Davies played Hindemith's *Mathis der Maler*, and also in the day's programme were Vaughan Williams' *Hodie*, Walton's cello concerto and Butterworth's *A Shropshire Lad*, and Frank Martin's oratorio *In Terra Pax* received its first public performance in Britain. Two more works were heard for the first time in this country on **Sept. 8.**—Petrassi's *Magnificat* and Janacek's *The Eternal Gospel*—and Verdi's *Quattro Pezzi Sacri* also appeared on the programme. On the last day of the Festival, **Sept. 9**, there was, as in previous years, a recital of Church music by the combined choirs of the three cathedrals. **13.** Schönberg's last complete work, the *De Profundis* for mixed choir was performed in a promenade concert, with Graham Treacher conducting the New Music Singers and the B.B.C. Chorus. **17.** The promenade concert season ended at the Albert Hall. **20.** The Leningrad Symphony Orchestra came to London for the first of three concerts in the Festival Hall, and on **Sept. 23** gave the first performance in Britain of Shostakovitch's eighth symphony. **24.** After its three appearances in the Festival Hall, the Leningrad Symphony Orchestra gave a final concert in the Albert Hall, exclusively devoted to Tschaikovsky.

Seldom has a theatrical year seen so many brief runs as 1960, and the productions concerned were not entirely confined to the work of inexperienced dramatists. Happily, there were a number of new plays which met with a better fate. Among them were *Ross*, based on the life of Lawrence of Arabia. by Terence Rattigan, *The Amorous Prawn*, by Anthony Kimmins, *The Gazebo*, by Alec Coppel, and *The World of Suzie Wong*, based by Paul Osborn on a novel by Richard Mason. A successful "double" was achieved by Robert Bolt with *A Man For All Seasons* and *The Tiger and the Horse*, Noel Coward contributed a sentimental play, *Waiting In The Wings*, which provided several of our older players with an opportunity to prove that they could well bear comparison with the younger generation, and a musical version of *Oliver Twist* by Lionel Bart was successful. A new theatre, the Royalty, built on the site of the Stoll Opera House, was opened by Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne with *The Visit* by Friedrich Dürrenmatt, and the Mermaid, the City's only playhouse, kept up its policy of unusual productions with a version of *Henry V* in battledress, and *Great Expectations*, founded on Charles Dickens' novel.

The following is a list of productions between Oct. 1, 1959, and Sept. 30, 1960:—

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.2.—(1959) *Dec.* 26. *When In Rome . . .* musical play adapted from the Italian by Ted Willis and Ken Ferrey (Dickie Henderson, Frank Leighton, June Laverick and Eleanor Summerfield). (1960) *Sept.* 20. *Once Upon A Mattress*, musical burlesque by Mary Rodgers (Milo O'Shea, Max Wall, Jane Connell and Thelma Ruby).

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1960) *Feb.* 24. *Watch It, Sailor!* by Philip King and Falkland Carr (Cyril Smith, Stanley Beard, Esma Cannon and Kathleen Harrison).

CAMBRIDGE, Earlham Street, W.C.2—(1960) *Feb.* 3. *The Wrong Side of the Park*, by John Mortimer (Richard Johnson, Charles Heslop, Robert Stephens, Margaret Leighton, Joyce Carey and Wendy Craig). *June* 2. *Don't Shoot—We're English*, revue (Michael Bentine, Clive Dunn, Dick Emery and Janet Moss). *Sept.* 13. *Billy Liar*, by Keith Waterhouse and Willis Hall (Albert Finney, George Cooper, Mona Washbourne, Ethel Griffies and Ann Beach).

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2—(1959) *Dec.* 17. *Aladdin*, pantomime with music by Cole Porter (Bob Monkhouse, Ronald Shiner, Alan Wheatley, Doretta Morrow and Anne Heaton). (1960) *April* 21. *The Most Happy Fella*, musical play by Frank Loesser (Inia Wiata, Jack Delon, Helena Scott and Libi Stainer).

COMEDY, Panton Street, S.W.1.—(1960) *March* 22. *Look On Tempests*, by Joan Henry (Ian Hunter, Brewster Mason, Vanessa Redgrave and Gladys Cooper). *April* 20. *A Passage To India*, version by Santha Rama Rau of E. M. Forster's novel (Norman Wooland, John Nettleton, Dilys Hamlett, Enid Lorimer and Zia Mohyeddin).

CRITERION, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1959) *Dec.* 15. *A Clean Kill*, by Michael Gilbert (Peter Copley, Hugh Latimer, Garry Marsh and Rachel Roberts). (1960). *June* 14. *Dear Liar*, comedy by Jerome Kilty based on letters of Bernard Shaw and Mrs. Patrick Campbell (Jerome Kilty and Cavada Humphrey). *Aug.* 18. *The Art of Living*, revue based on articles by Art Buchwald (Hiram Sherman, Graham Start and Carole Shelley).

DUCHESS, Catherine Street, W.C.2.—(1960) *March* 23. *Go Back For Murder*, by Agatha Christie (Laurence Hardy, Anthony Marlow, Robert Urquhart and Ann Firbank). *April* 27. *A Shred of Evidence*, by R. C. Sherriff (Paul Rogers, Ralph Michael, Richard Caldicot, Richard Vernon and Jean Kent). *May* 30. *The Caretaker*, by Harold Porter (Donald Pleasence, Alan Bates and Peter Woodthorpe).

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1959) *Oct.* 6. *One Man River*, by Beverley Cross (Paul Rogers and Robert Shaw). *Nov.* 4. *And Suddenly It's Spring*, by Jack Popplewell (Frank Lawton, John Stone, Margaret Lockwood and Yolande Donlan). (1960) *May* 25. *It's In The Bag*, adaptation by Robin Maugham of farce by Claude Magnier (Terry-Thomas, Richard Briers and Patricia Jessel). *June* 7. *Will You Walk A Little Faster*, by Patricia Joudry (Michael Gwynn, Deering Wells, Perlita Neilson and Diana Churchill). *Sept.* 7. *Waiting In The Wings*, by Noel Coward (Sir Lewis Casson, Dame Sybil Thorndike, Marie Löhre, Nora Nicholson, Nora Blaney and Edith Day).

FORTUNE, Drury Lane, W.C.2.—(1959) *Nov.* 3. *Aunt Edwina*, by William Douglas Home (Henry Kendall, Launce Maraschal, Cyril Raymond and Margaretta Scott). (1960) *Jan.* 21. *Look Who's Here*, revue by Ted Dicks and others (Tony Tanner, Donald Hewlett, Barbara Young, Anna Quayle and Nyree Dawn Porter).

GARRICK, 3 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1960) *Feb.* 11. *Fings Ain't Wot They Used T'be*, musical play by Frank Norman (Glynn Edwards, James Booth, Wallace Eaton, Miriam Karlin and Barbara Windsor).

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1960) *June* 9. *A Lovely Light*, solo performance by Dorothy Stickney of dramatized autobiography of the poet, Edna St. Vincent Millay. *July* 1. *A Man For All Seasons*, by Robert Bolt (Paul Scofield, Leo McKern, Andrew Keir and Alexander Gauge).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1960) *April* 13. *Ages of Man*, Shakespeare recital by Sir John Gielgud. *May* 12. *Ross*, by Terence Rattigan (Sir Alec Guinness, Harry Andrews, Anthony Nicholls and Geoffrey Keen).

LYRIC, Hammersmith, W.6.—(1959) *Oct.* 12. *Man On Trial*, by Diego Fabbri (David Kossoff, Bernard Kay and Jean Cadell). *Nov.* 10. *A Glimpse of the Sea* and *Last Day in Dreamland*, by Willis Hall (Paul Daneman and Jill Bennett). *Dec.* 10. *The Demon Barber*, new musical version of the old melodrama (Roy Godfrey, James Maxwell, Julian Moyle and Barbara Howitt). (1960) *Feb.* 8. *The Night Life Of A Virile Potato*, by Gloria Russell (Sarah Churchill). *March* 15. *The Dancing Heiress*, musical burlesque by Jack Fletcher and Murray Grand (Irving Davies, Millicent Martin and Pamela Strong). *April* 4. *The Billy Barnes Revue*, by Billy Barnes and Bob Rodgers. *April* 26. *New Cranks*, revue by John Cranko (Bernard Cribbins, Gillian Lynne and Carole Shelley). *June* 1. *Tomorrow—With Pictures*, by Anthony Creighton and Bernard Miller (James Patterson and Irene Dailey). *June* 29. *Innocent As Hell*, musical play by Andrew Rosenthal (Anne Francine, Hy Hazell and Barbara Coupen). *July* 28. *Miss Julie*, Strindberg's tragedy revived (Leon Peers and Diane Cilento), and *The Proposal*, by Chekhov (Hilda Braid). *Sept.* 29. *Mister Johnson*, by Norman Rosten from Joyce Cary's novel (Johnny Sekka, Cyril Raymond and Berril Briggs).

MERMAID, Puddle Dock, E.C.4.—(1959) *Dec.* 14. *Treasure Island*, new version of Stevenson's story (Bernard Miles, John Ruddock, John Hall, Philip Grout and John Boxer). (1960) *Feb.* 25. *Henry V*, new version of Shakespeare's drama in battledress (William Peacock, Edgar Wreford, Aubrey Woods and Suzanne Fuller). *April* 13. *Great Expectations*, new version of Dickens' novel by Gerald Flow (Gary Watson, John Hall, Edgar K. Bruce, Paul

Curran, Blake Butler and Josephine Wilson). *June* 16. *The Life Of Galileo*, by Bertolt Brecht, translated by Charles Laughton (Bernard Miles and Michael Platt).

NEW, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1959) *Dec.* 16. *Make Me An Offer*, musical by Wolf Mankowitz (Martin Miller, Daniel Massey, Dilys Laye and Sheila Hancock). (1960) *June* 30. *Oliver Twist*, musical version of Dickens' story, by Lionel Bart (Keith Hamshere, Ron Moody, Martin Horsey, Danny Sewell and Georgia Brown).

OLD VIC, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—(1959) *Oct.* 13. *The Importance Of Being Earnest*, Wilde's comedy, revived (John Justin, Alec McCowen, Miles Malleson, Barbara Jefford and Judi Dench). *Nov.* 17. *Richard II*, revived (John Justin, George Baker, Walter Hudd, Robert Harris and Maggie Smith). *Dec.* 22. *The Merry Wives Of Windsor*, revived (Joss Ackland, Alec McCowen, Moyra Fraser and Maggie Smith). (1960) *Feb.* 9. *Saint Joan*, by Bernard Shaw, revived (Robert Harris, George Baker, Walter Hudd, John Moffat, Alec McCowen and Barbara Jefford). *April* 12. *What Every Woman Knows*, Barrie's comedy, revived (Donald Houston, Gerald James, George Baker, Maggie Smith and Fay Compton). *May* 31. *Henry V*, revived (Donald Houston, David King, John Strode, Gerald James, Rosalind Atkinson and Judi Dench). *Sept.* 1. *The Seagull*, Chekhov's play, revived (Tony Britten, Tom Courtenay, Dame Judith Anderson and Ann Bell).

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1960) *March* 24. *Flower Drum Song*, musical play, by Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein and Joseph Fields (Tim Herbert, Yau Shan Tung and Yama Saki).

PALLADIUM, 8 Argyll Street, W.1.—(1959) *Dec.* 23. *Humpty Dumpty*, pantomime (Harry Secombe, Alfred Marks, Roy Castle and Stephanie Voss). (1960) *April* 7. *The Music Box Show* (Liberace and the Beverley Sisters). *June* 3. *Stars In Your Eyes* (Cliff Richard, Edmund Hockridge, Russ Conway and Joan Regan).

PHOENIX, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1960) *March* 9. *A Majority Of One*, by Leonard Spigelgass (Robert Morley and Molly Picon). *Sept.* 28. *The Last Joke*, by Enid Bagnold (Sir John Gielgud, Sir Ralph Richardson, Ernest Thesiger, Robert Flemyng and Anne Massey).

PICCADILLY, Denman Street, W.1.—(1959). *Oct.* 12. *The Love Doctor*, musical by George Forrest and Robert Wright, based on Molière (Jan Carmichael, Douglas Byng, Richard Wordsworth and Joan Heal). *Oct.* 29. *The Marriage-Go-Round*, by Leslie Stevens (John Clements, John Arnatt, Kay Hammond and Angela Brown). (1960) *May* 5. *The Golden Touch*, musical by Julian More and James Gilbert (Gordon Boyd, Paddy Stone, Evelyne Ker and Patricia Laffan). *May* 26. *Bachelor Flat*, by Budd Grossman (Derek Bond, Denis Quilley and Evans Evans). *June* 13. *Candida*, by Bernard Shaw, revived (Jeremy Spencer, Michael Denison, Dulcie Gray and Gillian Raine). *Sept.* 5. *Les Trois Mousquetaires*, satire on Dumas's famous story (the Roger Planchon Company).

PRINCES, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1959) *Nov.* 26, *Kookaburra*, play with music by C. M. Hardy (Gordon Boyd, Harry H. Corbett, Julia Shelley and Maggie Fitzgibbon). *Dec.* 22. *Noddy In Toyland*, revived (Leslie Sarony). (1960) *Girl On The Highway*, by Ernest Borneman (Brian Reece, Richard Bird, David Horne and Joan Miller). *April* 19. *Johnny The Priest*, musical drama by R. C. Sherriff, music by Antony Hopkins (Jeremy Brett, Bunny May and Stephanie Voss). *May* 4. *Over the Bridge*, by Sam Thompson (Joseph Tomelty, J. G. Devlin and Kathleen Feenan). *June* 20. *The Laughing Academy*, by Charles Hamblett (Warren Mitchell, Ian MacNaughton and Kate Binchy).

PRINCE OF WALES'S, Coventry Street, W.1.—(1959) *Nov.* 17. *The World Of Suzie Wong*, based by Paul Osborn on novel by Richard Mason (Gary Raymond, Richard Coleman, Tsai Chin and Mary Steele).

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1960) *Joie de Vivre*, musical play based on Terence Rattigan's *French Without Tears*, by Terence Rattigan and Robert Stolz, with lyrics by Paul Dehn (Donald Sinden, Barrie Ingham, Joan Heal, Joanna Rigby and Jill Martin). *Aug.* 24. *The Tiger And The Horse*, by Robert Bolt (Sir Michael Redgrave, Jimmy Porter, Kynaston Reeves, Vanessa Redgrave, Catherine Lacey and Jennifer Wright).

ROYAL COURT, Sloane Square, S.W.1.—(1959) *Oct.* 22. *Sergeant Musgrave's Dance*, by John Arden (Ian Bannen, James Bree and Freda Jackson). *Nov.* 18. *Rosmersholm*, Ibsen's play revived (Eric Porter, Mark Dignam and Dame Peggy Ashcroft). *Dec.* 22. *One Way Pendulum*, by N. F. Simpson (Douglas Wilmer, Graham Crowden, George Benson and Alison Leggatt). (1960) *Jan.* 27. *The Lily White Boys*, musical satire, by Harry Cookson (Albert Finney, Monty Landis, Philip Locke, Shirley Anne Field and Georgia Brown). *March* 8. *The Room* and *The Dumb Waiter*, both by Harold Pinter (Vivien Merchant). *March* 20. *The Naming of Murderer's Rock*, by Frederick Bland (Kenneth Macintosh). *April* 28. *Rhinoceros*, by Eugene Ionesco (Sir Laurence Olivier, Geoffrey Dunn, Alan Webb, Miles Malleson, Peter Sallis, and Joan Plowright). *June* 7. *Chicken Soup With Barley*, by Arnold Wesker, revived (John Dexter, Frank Finlay, Kathleen Michael and Cherry Morris). *June* 28. *Roots*, by Arnold Wesker, revived (Joan Plowright). *July* 27. *I'm Talking About Jerusalem*, by Arnold Wesker (Mark Eden and Jessie Robins). *Sept.* 14. *The Happy Haven*, farcical comedy by John Arden (Peter Bowles, Frank Finlay and Rachel Roberts).

ROYALTY, Kingsway, W.C.2.—(1960) *June* 23. *The Visit*, by Friedrich Dürrenmatt (Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne).

SADLER'S WELLS, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1.—(1960) *Aug.* 10. *Merrie England*, adapted by Denis Arundell from Edward German's operetta (Denis Dowling, Leon Greene, Anna Pollak, Joan Stuart and Patricia Kern).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, W.C.2.—(1960). *Feb.* 10. *A Sparrow Falls* and *Special Providence*, both by Hugh and Margaret Williams (Robert Flemyng, Judy Campbell, Anna Massey and Avice Landon). *March* 16. *Inherit The Wind*, by Jerome Lawrence and Robert E. Lee (Andrew Cruickshank, Henry McCarthy, Daniel Moynihan and Elizabeth Shepherd). *July* 13. *The Brides of March*, by John Chapman (David Stoll, William Kendall, Hugh Wakefield, Diana Decker and Ruth Taylor).

SAVILLE, 135 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1959) *Oct.* 15. *The Edwardians*, adapted by Ronald Gow from novel by Miss Sackville-West (Jeremy Brett, Nicholas Hannen, Ernest Thesiger, Helen Cherry and Athene Seyler). *Dec.* 9. *The Amorous Prawn*, by Anthony Kimmins (Stanley Baxter, Walter Fitzgerald, Hugh McDermott, Evelyn Laye and Jean Aubrey).

SAVOY, Strand, W.C.2.—(1960) *March* 7. Season of Compagnie Marie Bell opened with performance of Racine's *Phèdre* (Marie Bell). *March* 29. *The Gazebo*, by Alec Coppel (Ian Carmichael, Michael Goodliffe, Philip Latham and Moira Lister).

SCALA, Charlotte Street, W.1.—(1959) *Dec.* 18. *Peter Pan* revived (Richard Wordsworth, Russell Thorndike, Margaret Lockwood and Patricia Garwood).

STRAND, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1959) *Oct.* 27. *Rollo*, English version by Felicity Douglas of French play by Marcel Achard (Leo McKern, Ferdy Mayne, Nicolette Bernard, Gwen Cherrell and Jacqueline Ellis). (1960) *Feb.* 2. *The More The Merrier*, by Ronald Millar (John Robinson, Neil Hallett, Anna Neagle, Jane Baxter and Tracey Lloyd). *Aug.* 23. *The Princess*, musical in ballet and song, music by Mario Broggioti (Claudia Cravey and Violette Verdy).

VAUDEVILLE, Strand, W.C.2.—(1960) *March* 17. *Follow That Girl*, musical play by Dorothy Reynolds, music by Julian Slade (Peter Gilmore, Newton Blick, Susan Hampshire, Marion Grimaldi and Patricia Routledge). *Sept.* 22. *Horses In Midstream*, by Andrew Rosenthal (Malcolm Keen, John Arnatt, Françoise Rosay and Jayne Muir).

VICTORIA PALACE, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—(1959). *Dec.* 23. *Billy Bunter Flies East*, by Maurice McLoughlin (Gerald Campion). (1960) *Aug.* 22. *Rose Marie*, musical comedy, revived (David Whitfield, Ronnie Stevens, Maggie Fitzgibbon, Stephanie Voss and Gillian Lynne).

WESTMINSTER, Palace Street, W.1.—(1959) *Oct.* 13. *The Kensington Squares*, by the late Sonnie Hale (Clifford Mollison, Howard Marion-Crawford, Kerry Gardner and Marian Spencer). (1960) *Feb.* 25. *Visit To A Small Planet*, by Gore Vidal (Alan Badel, Brian Murray, Frank Pettingell, Frank Royde and Joanna Dunham). *April* 18. *A Lodging For A Bride*, by Patrick Kirwan (Robert Shaw, Roger Livesey, Olga Lindo and Helena Hughes). *May* 24. *Roger The Sixth*, by Joseph Carole (Gordon Tanner and Noel Dyson).

WINTER GARDEN, 166 Drury Lane, W.C.2.—(1959) *Dec.* 26. *Alice In Wonderland*, musical version by Philip Beresford (Richard Goolden, Frankie Howerd, Binnie Hale and Delene Scott).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1960) *June* 22. *Call It Love?* light entertainment by Robert Tanitch, with music by Sandy Wilson (Lally Bowers).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the New on *Oct.* 4, 1959, *Tale Of A Summer's Day*, by Anthony Sharp (Lockwood West and Mary Hignett); at the Strand on *Nov.* 8, *The Little Door*, by A. C. Thomas (Ivor Danvers and Betty Baskcomb); at the Strand on *Jan.* 17, 1960, *Villa Sleep Four*, by Hubert Gregg; at the Strand on *April* 24, *Roger The Sixth*, by Joseph Carole (Gordon Tanner and Noel Dyson); at the Strand on *June* 19, *Chance A Cockney*, by Leonard Webb (John Grayson, Antony Kenway, Godfrey Kenton and Margaret Wolfit).

THE FILMS, 1959–1960

While many cinemas throughout the country were obliged to close down, despite the removal of the entertainment tax in the Budget, British films and British players continued to play a large part in the London productions of the year. Among the many artistes who enhanced their reputations were Sir Alec Guinness, Peter Sellers, Kenneth More, Robert Morley, John Mills and Norman Wisdom, and actors of the stage such as Sir Laurence Olivier and Sir Ralph Richardson again appeared on the screen successfully. Films from British studios which won high praise included *Our Man In Havana*, *Sink The Bismarck*, *Conspiracy of Silence*, *The Angry Silence*, *School for Scoundrels* and *The Entertainer*. A curious situation arose with the almost simultaneous release of two films with Oscar Wilde as the central character, only one being given a West End presentation. A new version of the old classic, *Ben Hur*, proved to be one of the most popular of the American contributions and won a number of " Oscars ".

The following is a list of the principal films shown publicly in London from Oct. 1, 1959, to Sept. 30, 1960:—

ACADEMY, 165 Oxford Street, W.1.—(1959) *Nov.* 19. *Persons Unknown*, Italian, and *Charmants Garçons*, French. (1960) *Jan.* 18. *The Boyars' Plot*, Russian. *June* 13. *A Generation*, Polish.

ASTORIA, Charing Cross Road,—(1959) Oct. 27. *Solomon And Sheba* (Yul Brynner, George Sanders, Finlay Currie, David Farrar and Gina Lollobrigida). (1960) *May* 9. *The Big Fisherman* (Howard Keel, Herbert Lom and Susan Kohner). *July* 7. *Inherit The Wind* (Frederic March, Spencer Tracy and Gene Kelly). *Sept.* 1. *There Was A Crooked Man*, British (Norman Wisdom, Andrew Cruickshank and Alfred Marks). *Sept.* 22. *Too Hot To Handle*, British (Leo Genn and Jayne Mansfield).

BERKELEY, 30 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—(1960) *Aug.* 29. *Come Dance With Me* (Brigitte Bardot). *Sept.* 29. *After School*, German.

CAMEO–POLYTECHNIC, Upper Regent Street, W.1.—*Oct.* 29. *Les Amants*, French, and *We Die Alone*, Norwegian. (1960) *Jan.* 25. *Waiting Women*, Swedish. *March* 21. *Lift To The Scaffold*, French. *Aug.* 25. *The Girl and The River*, French, and *The Fanatics*, French. *Sept.* 19. *Jazz On A Summer's Day*, record of Jazz Festival at Newport, Rhode Island.

CAMEO-ROYAL, Charing Cross Road, W.C.1.—(1959) *Nov.* 16. *Babette Goes To War*, French (Francis Blanche and Brigitte Bardot). (1960) *Jan.* 11. *Rice Girls*, Italian. *Feb.* 1. *Eyes Without A Face*. *March* 24. *The Green Mare's Nest*, French.

CARLTON, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1959) *Oct.* 15. *The Navy Lark*, British (Cecil Parker, Leslie Phillips and Ronald Shiner). *Nov.* 26. *Expresso Bongo*, British (Laurence Harvey, Cliff Richards, Sylvia Syms and Yolande Donlan). *Dec.* 26. *Beloved Infidel* (Gregory Peck and Deborah Kerr). (1960) *Jan.* 22. *Journey To The Centre Of The Earth* (James Mason, Pat Boone and Arlene Dahl). *Feb.* 18. *The Story On Page One* (Sanford Meisner and Rita Hayworth). *March* 10. *Let's Get Married*, British (Anthony Newley and Anne Aubrey). *March* 31. *Please Don't Eat The Daisies* (David Niven and Doris Day). *April* 25. *Wake Me When It's Over* (Ernie Kovaks). *May* 5. *The Last Voyage* (George Sanders, Robert Stack and Dorothy Malone). *May.* 22. *Oscar Wilde*, British (Robert Morley, Sir Ralph Richardson, Alexander Knox, Dennis Price, John Neville and Edward Chapman). *June* 23. *Sons And Lovers*, British, from D. H. Lawrence's novel (Trevor Howard, Dean Stockwell, Wendy Hiller and Mary Ure). *July* 14. *The Story Of Ruth* (Stuart Whitman, Elena Eden and Peggy Wood). *Aug.* 4. *From The Terrace* (Paul Newman, Myrna Loy and Joanne Woodward). *Aug.* 25. *Let's Make Love* (Yves Montand, Frankie Vaughan, Tony Randall and Marilyn Monroe). *Sept.* 29. *High Time* (Bing Crosby).

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1959) *Oct.* 1. *Anatomy Of A Murder* (James Stewart, George C. Scott and Lee Rennick). (1960) *Jan.* 7. *The Royal Ballet*, British (Margot Fonteyn). *April* 1. *The Last Angry Man* (Paul Muni). *May* 9. *Suddenly Last Summer* (Montgomery Clift, Elizabeth Taylor and Katharine Hepburn). *Aug.* 1. *Song Without End* (Dirk Bogarde and Capucine).

CURZON, Curzon Street, W.1.—(1959) *Nov.* 16. *The Savage Eye* (Gary Merrill). (1960) *Feb.* 1. *The*

Fall, Spanish, and *Serengeti Shall Not Die*, animal film. *March* 7. *The Four Hundred Blows*, French, *May* 30. *Black Orpheus*, French.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1959) *Oct.* 15. *North By Northwest* (Cary Grant, James Mason, Leo G. Carroll and Eva Marie Saint). *Dec.* 16. *Ben-Hur*, new version (Charlton Heston, Jack Hawkins, Hugh Griffith, Stephen Boyd and Hayn Harareet).

LEICESTER SQUARE, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1959). *Oct.* 15. *S.O.S. Pacific*, British (John Gregson, Richard Attenborough, Eva Bartok and Pier Angeli). *Nov.* 26. *The Third Man On The Mountain*, Walt Disney film (James MacArthur and Michael Rennie). *Dec.* 17. *On The Beach* (Gregory Peck, Anthony Perkins, Fred Astaire and Ava Gardner). (1960) Jan. 28. *Operation Petticoat* (Cary Grant and Tony Curtis). *Feb.* 18. *Conspiracy Of Hearts*, British (Albert Lieven, Yvonne Mitchell, Lili Palmer and Sylvia Syms). *March* 31. *Once More With Feeling* (Yul Brynner and Kay Kendall). *April* 28. *Who Was That Lady?* (Tony Curtis and James Whitmore). *May* 19. *The Day They Robbed The Bank Of England*, British (Peter O'Toole, Aldo Ray and Albert Sharpe). *June* 9. *The Unforgiven* (Burt Lancaster, Audrey Hepburn and Lilian Gish). *July* 21. *The Apartment* (Jack Lemmon, Fred MacMurray and Shirley MacLaine). *Aug.* 1. *Three Moves To Freedom* (Curt Jurgens) and *Piccadilly Third Stop* (William Hartnell). *Sept.* 22. *Surprise Packet* (Yul Brynner, Noel Coward, and Mitzi Gaynor) and *A Man Of Certain Glory*.

LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1959) *Oct.* 22. *The Wonderful Country* (Robert Mitchum and Julie London). *Dec.* 3. *The Stranglers Of Bombay* (Guy Rolfe). *Dec.* 28. *Odds Against Tomorrow* (Harry Belafonte, Robert Ryan, Ed Begley and Shelley Winters). (1960) *Jan.* 14. *Happy Anniversary* (David Niven and Mitzi Gaynor). *Feb.* 4. *A Woman Like Satan* (Brigitte Bardot). *March* 3. *Never Take Sweets From A Stranger*, British (Felix Aylmer). *March* 18. *Summer Of The Seventeenth Doll*, Australian (John Mills, Ernest Borgnine, Anne Baxter and Angela Lansbury). *May* 5. *A Terrible Beauty*, British (Robert Mitchum, Dan O'Herlihy and Eileen Crowe). *May* 27. *The Chaplin Revue*, formed by three early Chaplin films. *July* 7. *The Gallant Hours* (James Cagney). *July* 28. *The Last Days of Pompeii* (Steve Reeves). *Sept.* 2. *The Fugitive Kind* (Marlon Brando, Victor Jory, Anna Magnani and Joanne Woodward).

METROPOLE, 160 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—(1960) *Mch.* 22. *Can-Can* (Louis Jourdan, Maurice Chevalier, Frank Sinatra and Shirley MacLaine).

NEW VICTORIA, 17 Wilton Street, S.W.1.—(1959) *Oct.* 1. *The Night We Dropped A Clanger*, British (Brian Rix, Cecil Parker and Toby Perkins). *Nov.* 19. *Thunder In The Sun* (Jeff Chandler and Susan Hayward) and *That Kind Of Woman* (George Sanders and Sophia Loren). *Dec.* 10. *Follow A Star*, British (Norman Wisdom, Jerry Desmonde and Hattie Jacques). (1960) *Jan.* 14. *The Shakedown* (Donald Pleasence and Harry H. Corbett). *March* 7. *Too Young To Love*, British (Thomas Mitchell and Pauline Hahn). *March* 21. *Your Money Or Your Wife*, British (Donald Sinden and Peggy Cummins). *April* 25. *Beyond The Curtain* (Richard Greene and Eva Bartok). *June* 23. *Wild River* (Montgomery Clift). *July* 21. *Make Mine Mink*, British (Terry-Thomas, Athene Seyler, Hattie Jacques, Joan Heal and Elspeth Duxbury).

ODEON, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1959) *Oct.* 8. *North West Frontier*, British (Kenneth More, Ian Hunter, Herbert Lom, I. S. Johar, Wilfrid Hyde White, Lauren Bacall and Ursula Jeans). *Nov.* 5. *Libel*, British (Dirk Bogarde, Paul Massie, Robert Morley, Wilfrid Hyde White and Olivia de Havilland). *Dec.* 3. *The Horse Soldiers* (John Wayne, William Holden, Althea Gibson and Constance Towers). *Dec.* 30. *Our Man In Havana*, British (Sir Alec Guinness, Burl Ives, Ernie Kovacs, Noel Coward, Sir Ralph Richardson, Jo Morrow and Maureen O'Hara). (1960) *Feb.* 11. *Sink The Bismarck!*, British (Kenneth More and Dana Wynter). *March* 28. Royal Film Performance of *The Last Angry Man* (Paul Muni, David Wayne and Luther Adler). *March* 29. *Seven Thieves* (Edward G. Robinson, Rod Steiger and Joan Collins). *April* 24. *Cone Of Silence*, British (Bernard Lee, Michael Craig and Elizabeth Seal). *June* 2. *Never Let Go*, British (Peter Sellers, Richard Todd, Adam Faith and Carol White). *June* 23. *The Savage Innocents*, British (Anthony Quinn and Yoko Tani) and *Seaward The Great Ships*, British documentary. *July* 14. *Doctor In Love*, British (Michael Craig, Leslie Phillips, Nicholas Phipps and James Robertson Justice). *Aug.* 4. *The Lost World* (Claude Rains and Michael Rennie). *Aug.* 25. *Bells Are Ringing* (Dean Martin and Judy Holloway). *Sept.* 15. *Strangers When We Meet* (Kirk Douglas, Kim Novak and Barbara Rush).

ODEON, Marble Arch, W.1.—(1959) *Oct.* 29. *They Came To Cordura* (Garry Cooper, Van Heflin and Rita Hayworth). *Nov.* 26. *The House Of Seven Hawks* (Robert Taylor, Sir Donald Wolfit, David Kossoff and Linda Christian). *Dec.* 10. *1001 Arabian Nights*, cartoon. *Dec.* 22. *Desert Mice*, British (Alfred Marks, Sidney James, Dick Bentley and Dora Bryan) (1960) *Jan.* 14. *Pillow Talk* (Rock Hudson and Doris Day). *Feb.* 4. *Never So Few* (Frank Sinatra, Richard Johnson and Gina Lollobrigida). *Feb.* 25. *The Battle Of The Sexes*, British (Peter Sellers, Robert Morley and Constance Cummings). *March* 17. *Hound-Dog Man* (Carol Lynley). *April* 7. *League Of Gentlemen*, British (Jack Hawkins, Nigel Patrick, Richard Attenborough, Roger Livesey and Doris Hare). *April* 28. *All The Fine Young Cannibals* (Robert Wagner and Pearl Bailey). *May* 27. *Drum Crazy*. *June* 16. *In The Nick*, British (James Booth and Harry Andrews). *July* 7. *The Brides Of Dracula*, British (David Peel, Miles Malleson, Martita Hunt and Freda Jackson). *July* 28. *The Entertainer*, British (Sir Laurence Olivier, Roger Livesey, Brenda de Banzie and Joan Plowright). *Aug.* 18. *Let No Man Write My Epitaph* (James Darren, Burl Ives and Shelley Winters). *Sept.* 8. *Anna Of Brooklyn* (Vittorio De Sica and Gina Lollobrigida) and *All The Young Men* (Alan Ladd and Sidney Poitier). *Sept.* 29. *The Time Machine* (Rod Taylor).

PARIS-PULLMAN, Drayton Gardens, S.W. 10.—(1959) *Oct.* 19. *Summer Interlude*, Swedish. *Dec.* 3. *Vicious Circle*, French. (1960) *Feb.* 23. *Man Of Straw—The Seducer*, Italian, and *Night And Fog*, German documentary. *March* 10. *Marie Octobre*, French (Danielle Darrieux). *March* 31. *Versailles*, Sacha Guitry's film (Orson Welles, Jean-Louis Barrault, Sacha Guitry and Claudette Colbert). *June* 6. *Les Grandes Familles*, French (Jean Gabin). *Sept.* 12. *Pickpocket* and *In Six Easy Lessons* (Fernand Grasey and Dany Robin).

PLAZA, Piccadilly Circus, W.1.—(1959) *Oct.* 1. *The Man Who Cheated Death* (Anton Diffring and Christopher Lee). *Oct.* 22. *Five Pennies* (Danny Kaye, Louis Armstrong and Barbara Bel Geddes). *Dec.* 3. *But Not For Me* (Clark Gable, Carroll Baker and Lilli Palmer). *Dec.* 17. *Career* (Anthony Franciosa, Dean Martin and Shirley MacLaine). (1960) *Jan.* 14. *The Jayhawkers* (Jeff Chandler). *Feb.* 4. *A Touch Of Larceny* (James Mason, George Sanders and Vera Miles). *Feb.* 25. *Carry On, Constable*, British (Eric Barker,

Sidney James and Kenneth Connor). *March* 8. *The Angry Silence*, British (Richard Attenborough, Michael Craig, Bernard Lee and Pier Angeli). *March* 24. *Heller In Pink Tights* (Anthony Quinn and Sophia Loren). *April* 7. *Peeping Tom* (Carl Boehm, Moira Shearer, Anna Massey and Maxine Audley). *May.* 5. *Visit To A Small Planet* (Jerry Lewis). *June* 2. *L'il Abner. June* 23. *Five Branded Women* (Van Heflin, Silvana Mangano and Barbara Bel Geddes). *July* 7. *Light Up The Sky*, British (Ian Carmichael, Tommy Steele, Benny Hill and Victor Maddern). *July* 21. *Tarzan The Magnificent* (Gordon Scott). *Aug.* 4. *Psycho* (Anthony Perkins and Janet Leigh). *Sept.* 1. *A French Mistress*, British (Cecil Parker, James Robertson Justice, Agnes Laurent and Athene Seyler). *Sept.* 15. *It Started In Naples* (Clark Gable and Sophia Loren).

RIALTO, 3 Coventry Street, W.1.—(1959) *Oct.* 1. *The Rough And The Smooth* (Tony Britton, William Bendix, Sir Donald Wolfit, Nadja Tiller and Natasha Parry). *Nov.* 23. *Five Gates To Hell. Dec.* 14. *Lords Of The Forest*, jungle film (1960). *Feb.* 8. *The Flesh And The Fiends*, British (Peter Cushing, George Rose and Donald Pleasence). *Feb.* 29. *A Dog Of Flanders*, Dutch. *March* 14. *The Third Voice* (Edmond O'Brien and Laraine Day). *June* 6. *Crack In The Mirror* (Orson Welles). *June* 16. *Rich, Young And Deadly* (Dan Duryea and Mickey Rooney) and *Girls' Town. June* 30. *The Gazebo* (Glenn Ford and Debbie Reynolds). *Aug.* 1. *One Foot In Hell* (Alan Ladd).

STUDIO ONE, 225 Oxford Street, W.1.—(1959) *Dec.* 17. *White Wilderness*, Walt Disney animal film. (1960) *April* 8. *Toby Tyler*, Walt Disney film (Kevin Corcoran). *June* 2. *Kidnapped*, from Stevenson's novel (James MacArthur, Bernard Lee, John Laurie, Finlay Currie and Peter Finch). *July* 28. *Pollyanna* (Adolphe Menjou, Hayley Mills and Jane Wyman).

WARNER, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1959) *Nov.* 5. *John Paul Jones* (Robert Stack, Charles Coburn, Bette Davis and Hope Lange). *Nov.* 19. *The F.B.I. Story* (James Stewart and Vera Miles). *Dec.* 23. *Tommy The Toreador*, British (Tommy Steele and Sidney James). (1960) *Jan.* 7. *A Summer Place* (Arthur Kennedy). *Jan.* 28. *Moment Of Danger* (Trevor Howard, Edmund Purdom and Dorothy Dandridge). *Feb.* 11. *Two-Way Stretch*, British (Peter Sellers, Wilfrid Hyde White, Maurice Denham and Irene Handl). *Feb.* 25. *The Bramble Bush* (Richard Burton and Barbara Rush). *March* 10. *Bottoms Up*, British (Jimmy Edwards and Arthur Howard). *March* 24. *School For Scoundrels*, British (Ian Carmichael, Alastair Sim, Terry-Thomas, Dennis Price, Peter Jones, Janette Scott and Hattie Jacques). *April* 28. *Hell Is A City*, British (Donald Pleasence, Joseph Tomelty, Stanley Baker, Billie Whitelaw and Vanda Godsell). *June* 2. *Sergeant Rutledge* (Woody Strode, Jeffrey Hunter and Billie Burke). *July* 21. *Ice Palace* (Richard Burton, Robert Ryan and Carolyn Jones). *Aug.* 25. *Ocean's II* (Frank Sinatra, Peter Lawford and Akim Tamiroff).

WIRELESS DEVELOPMENT AND BROADCASTING, 1959–60

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Plans for the future of the Eurovision network were heard at the annual meeting of the European Broadcasting Union in London in October, 1959. One of the aims mentioned was the exchange of daily news films between the countries in the network, so that edited versions of films shot earlier in the day could be included in evening news transmissions. Topical films were already exchanged among members of the network, but their showing was delayed by processing, transport and customs formalities. American delegates also expressed the growing interest in the U.S.A. in news and films from Europe, and the B.B.C. had offered the use of the transatlantic cable method which had been developed by the Corporation for speeding up the transmission of television pictures to America. It was also hoped that by 1961 Finland, Norway Spain, Portugal and perhaps North Africa would be included in the Eurovision network. Other subjects discussed were customs duties on the import and export of broadcasting apparatus and the question of performing rights, the aim in the latter case being to produce an international convention akin to that on copyright, so that the rights of broadcasting authorities, performers and record manufacturers could all be protected.

TELEVISION NEWS FOR U.S.A.

A practical example of international co-operation occurred in December, 1959, when the B.B.C. arranged to provide the National Broadcasting Company of America with television news pictures of the meeting of leaders of the Western powers in Paris. The method adopted was for pictures to be carried over the Eurovision circuit from Paris to the British Post Office terminal of the cross-Channel radio link at Tolsford Hill, near Folkestone. From here the picture signals passed over micro-wave radio links through the B.B.C. Crystal Palace television station to the Corporation's research department at Kingswood Warren in Surrey, where the pictures, hitherto in their original French television standards, were converted into American standards on equipment developed by the B.B.C. The picture signals were then sent by radio link to London Airport for recording on magnetic tape, and while these processes were taking place, the sound signals were being sent direct from Paris over a telephone circuit.

LINKS WITH THE COMMONWEALTH

In the autumn of 1959 it was also announced, by the Postmaster-General, that Britain and the Commonwealth countries were planning to lay cables round the world capable of carrying television as well as telephone services. A second cable across the Atlantic would be laid to Canada in 1961. A Post Office spokesman said that the television carried would be "delayed" television, relayed immediately after the event and taking about two hours in transmission. This type of television was first transmitted on the transatlantic cable when the Queen opened the St. Lawrence Seaway. It had been virtually agreed that the next link in the cable should be between Canada and Australia. It was hoped to complete this link by August, 1964, and its estimated cost was £24,000,000. The cost of the whole cable would eventually be between £70,000,000 and £80,000,000.

BROADCASTING INQUIRY

On July 13, the Postmaster-General announced in the Commons that the Government had decided to extend the B.B.C.'s charter and licence from June 30, 1962 to July 29, 1964, the date of expiry of the Television Act. He also announced the terms of reference of the committee of inquiry, to be set up, under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Pilkington, into the future of sound and television broadcasting. They were as follows: to consider the future of the broadcasting services in the United Kingdom, the dissemination by wire of broadcast-

ing and colour programmes, and the possibility of television for public showing; to advise on the services which should in future be provided in the United Kingdom by the B.B.C. and the I.T.A.; to recommend whether additional services should be provided by any other organisation; and to propose what financial and other conditions should apply to the conduct of all these services.

B.B.C. AIMS

The *B.B.C. Handbook* for 1960 again spoke of hopes for a second television service, which would enable the B.B.C. to increase its output of more thoughtful programmes, while at the same time providing lighter alternatives, the service being so planned that the viewer had a choice, at any time of the evening, between lighter and more substantial fare. Discussing stereophonic programmes, the Handbook said that the B.B.C.'s aim was to develop a system of broadcasting them so that listeners already equipped with stereophonic apparatus for the reproduction of gramophone records or tape recordings could enjoy stereophonic programmes simply by an addition to a normal v.h.f. receiver.

Mr. Hugh Carleton Greene, Director-General of the B.B.C., speaking at Manchester in March, said that he hoped that the unallocated television channels in Band III would be used to fill the gaps in the B.B.C.'s and I.T.V.'s national coverage to provide television to the 1 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom still outside the range of any transmitter. In particular, he thought that Wales should become a separate entity with enough transmitters to cover the most remote mountain districts. In addition, if the technical problems of using ultra high frequency (Bands IV and V) were overcome, the B.B.C. and I.T.V. would each be able to have one or two additional programmes.

On sound broadcasting, Mr. Carleton Green said that over and above the regional network, the B.B.C. ought "to go more local," and he advocated the establishment of local sound broadcasting stations in the shape of low-power v.h.f. transmitters with a range of about four or five miles, which would give "city broadcasting" with coverage of local problems and local events.

NEW B.B.C. STATIONS

The second stage in the B.B.C. plan for better coverage was described in detail by the Postmaster-General on May 20. He said that 10 new television stations and 11 v.h.f. stations were proposed, which would bring television to more than 100,000 new viewers and would improve reception for 400,000 more. About 350,000 people could get the v.h.f. sound service, comprising the Home, Light and Third programmes, for the first time. It was hoped that 21 new stations would be in operation by March, 1964. This programme, at an estimated cost of £1,000,000, included low-power satellite television and v.h.f. sound stations in the areas of Forfar, Grantown-on-Spey, Lewis, Pitlochry-Aberfeldy, Shetland and Skye. Satellite television stations only would be established at Caernarvon, Hastings, Scarborough and Swindon, and satellite v.h.f. sound stations only in East Lincolnshire, Enniskillen, the Pembroke–Milford Haven area, Sheffield and South-West Scotland.

In the third stage of their development programme, the B.B.C. had in mind the possibility of installing a new type of very low-power translator, or relay station, to bring television and v.h.f. sound programmes to towns not yet served and to improve services in towns where reception was still unsatisfactory. The television satellite station for Hastings was to be an experimental installation of this type.

I.T.A. DEVELOPMENTS

Anglia T.V. started regular programmes from Norwich on Oct. 27, 1959, thus extending I.T.A. coverage to 90 per cent. of the country. Adjustments to the aerial system on the 1,000-ft. mast at Mendlesham, Suffolk, improved reception in the two "black spot" areas of Ipswich and Clacton and to avoid interference from French stations transmitting was made strongly directional, though it was necessary to double signals in the south-eastern part of the area in order to serve it adequately. The opening of the station gave many viewers a choice, at times, of three programmes, since its broadcasts could be received as far away as the eastern outskirts of London, as well as at Bedford and Peterborough in the East Midlands. Most of the 60 hours' programme per week was the same as on the rest of the I.T.A. network, but eight to nine hours were occupied with items of local origin, including regional news.

On Aug. 3, 1960, Sir Alexander King, Chairman of North of Scotland Television, which had been given the programme contract for the area, spoke of plans for commercial television in the North of Scotland. He said that his group would try to cater for the indigenous interests of people in the north and north-east, including the presentation of programmes in Gaelic, which was spoken by many people in the Inverness area. Two transmitters, the first to be started in Aberdeenshire in 1961 and the second in the Black Isle in 1962, would cover the region from a line through Perth and Elie to Helmsdale in the far north. A studio would be opened in Aberdeen in October 1961 and another might be built in Inverness if the need arose. At least 15 per cent. of the programmes would be of local origin, and local news and weather forecasts would be supplied.

On the following day, Sir Robert Fraser, Director-General of I.T.A., announced that the Authority proposed to create a new independent television service area in west and north-west Wales, and in the autumn of 1960 would be seeking to appoint a programme company for the area. There would be two stations, one on the Prescelly range in Pembrokeshire and the other in the Lleyn Peninsula in Caernarvonshire. About 300,000 people would be reached exclusively by these two stations, and in addition, there would be another 400,000 in the fringe areas, of whom many would also be receiving the St. Hilary station, on a better signal. Sir Robert said that only channels already allotted to the I.T.A. would be used and that they were part of the approved national plan. He hoped that the service could begin in 1962 or at worst in 1963.

END OF NINE O'CLOCK NEWS

The nine o'clock news, which had been broadcast at that hour since 1940, came to an end on September 28. Thereafter the evening news bulletin in the Home Service was broadcast at 10 p.m. The B.B.C. announced that from Monday to Friday the news bulletin would form part of a daily programme combining news and current affairs which would usually last for 30 minutes, though the time would be extended when circumstances required it. The B.B.C. felt that the change was necessary because a daily service of such a kind, to be as useful as possible to listeners, needed absolute regularity, and no such regularity could be guaranteed to a programme of half an hour's length earlier in the evening.

TEN MILLION T.V. LICENCES

In December, 1959, the number of combined television and sound receiving licences in Britain reached 10,000,000, only the United States having

a greater number of sets in use. The exact total of combined licences at the end of the year was 10,114,419, representing two out of three families in the country. Early in 1946, the Post Office estimated that 7,467 television sets were in existence in the United Kingdom, and at that time there were 10,763,144 sound licences. Sound licences began to decline in number in 1951 and have since decreased steadily, so that at the end of 1959, the number was 4,831,193, a decline of 1,032,356 from December, 1958. Since 1953 the annual increase of combined licences has remained steady at about 1,200,000, and during 1959 it was 1,215,067. The national coverage for B.B.C. television was estimated at 98 per cent. and for I.T.A. at 91 per cent.

BRITISH TELEVISION STANDARDS

The report of the Television Advisory Committee, published on June 1, recommended an upgrading of British television standards from the existing 405-line system to the 625-line definition standard in use on the Continent. The report said that colour television was not yet ready for introduction in Britain, and suggested that a decision on future monochrome line standards should precede the start of a colour service and that, if 625-line standards were adopted in the long-term interests of television development, colour when introduced should use the new line standards. The Postmaster-General, at a press conference to discuss the report, said that it showed the possible lines of development, based on purely technical considerations, and that if a decision were reached by 1962, the proposed highter definition system could be brought initially into limited service by 1964. To cover the whole of Britain would probably take four or five years.

BROADCASTING STATIONS

A select list of broadcasting stations in the United Kingdom and in various Commonwealth countries. (*F.*) = wave-length in metres followed by frequency in kilocycles per second.

HOME RADIO SERVICES

V.H.F./F.M. Sound Services

Station	Frequencies Mc/s.		
	Light	Third	Home
Blaen-plwyf (60 kw.)	88·7	90·9	93·1
Divis (60 kw.)	90·1	92·3	94·5
Douglas (Isle of Man) (3·3 kw.)	88·4	90·6	92·8
Holme Moss (120 kw.)	89·3	91·5	93·7
Kirk-o'-Shotts (120 kw.)	89·9	92·1	94·3
Llanddona (3–12 kw.)	89·6	91·8	94·0
Llangollen (5–11 kw.)	88·9	91·1	93·3
Meldrum (60 kw.)	88·7	90·9	93·1
North Hessary Tor (60 kw.)	88·1	90·3	92·5
Orkney (3–20 kw.)*	89·3	91·5	93·7
Peterborough (1–2 kw.)*	90·1	92·3	94·5
Pontop Pike (60 kw.)	88·5	90·7	92·9
Rosemarkie (3–12 kw.)	89·6	91·8	94·0
Rowridge (60 kw.)	88·5	90·7	92·9
Sandale (120 kw.)	88·1	90·3	94·7 (*a*) / 92·5 (*b*)
Sutton Coldfield (120 kw.)	88·3	90·5	92·7
Tacolneston (Norwich) (120 kw.)	89·7	91·9	94·1
Thrumster (0·1–10 kw. max.)*	90·1	92·3	94·5
Wenvoe (120 kw.)	89·95	96·8	94·3 (*c*) / 92·1 (*d*)
Wrotham (120 kw.)	89·1	91·3	93·5

* Directional aerial.

(*a*) Northern; (*b*) Scottish; (*c*) Welsh; (*d*) West of England.

B.B.C Home Services. *London.* Brookman's Park (140 kw.). *F.* 330 (908 kc/s.). *Midland.* Droitwich (150 kw.) and Postwick (7·5 kw.). *F.*276 (1,088 kc/s.). *Northern Ireland.* Lisnagarvey (100 kw.), Londonderry (0·25 kw.) and Stagshaw (100 kw.). *F* 261 (1,151 kc/s.). *North of England.* Moorside Edge (150 kw.). *F.* 434 (692 kc/s.). *Scottish.* Burghead (100 kw.), Redmoss (5 kw.) and Westerglen (100 kw.). *F.* 371 (809 kc./s.). *Welsh.* Towyn (5 kw.), Penmon (8 kw.), Washford (100 kw.) and Wrexham (2 kw.). *F.* 341 (881 kc/s.). *West of England.* Start Point (120 kw.). *F.* 285 (1,052 kc/s.). Bartley, Hants. (10 kw.) and Clevedon, Somerset (20 kw.). *F.* 206 (1,457 kc/s.). Low power transmitters now in operation to provide a local service in certain areas not covered by the main stations are: Brighton, Bexhill, Folkestone and Redruth (206 m.), Ramsgate and Parrow (202 m.), Cromer and Whitehaven (434 m.), Scarborough (261 m.), Barnstaple (285 m.), and Dumfries (371 m.).

Light Programme. Droitwich (400 kw.). *F.* 1,500 (200 kc/s.). Brookman's Park (50 kw.), Burghead (20 kw.), Lisnagarvey (10 kw.), Londonderry (0·25 kw.), Moorside Edge (50 kw.), Newcastle (2 kw.), Plymouth (0·25 kw.), Redmoss (2 kw.), Redruth (2 kw.) and Westerglen (50 kw.). *F.* 247 (1,214 kc/s.).

Third Programme. Daventry (150 kw.). Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle and Redmoss (2 kw.). *F.* 464 (647 kc/s.). Belfast, Bournemouth, Brighton, Dundee, Exeter, Fareham, Leeds, Liverpool, Preston, Plymouth, Redruth, Swansea and Stockton (0·25–1 kw.). *F.* 194 (1,546 kc/s.), Cardiff, *F.* 202 (1,484 kc/s.).

HOME TELEVISION SERVICES

British Broadcasting Corporation

B.B.C. Channel 1. Crystal Palace (200 kw.), Divis (Belfast (12 kw.), Thrumster (0·25–7 kw.*). Vision: 45 mc/s. Sound: 41·5 mc/s. Channel 2. Holme Moss (100 kw.), Brighton (0·4 kw. max.*), Londonderry (0·5–1·5 kw.*), North Hessary Tor (1·6–27·5 kw.*), Rosemarkie (0·5–1·5 kw.*), Dover (0·1–0·33 kw.*). Vision: 51·75 mc/s. Sound: 48·25 mc/s. Channel 3. Kirk-o'-Shotts (100 kw.), Tacolneston (Norwich) (1·3–15 kw.*), Rowridge (1–32 kw.*). Blaenplwyf (1–3 kw.*). Vision: 56·75 mc/s. Sound: 53·25 mc/s. Channel 4. Sutton Coldfield (100 kw.), Les Platons, Channel Isles. (1 kw.), Meldrum (4–17 kw.*), Sandale (Carlisle) (10–28 kw.*), Folkestone (0·007 kw.*). Vision: 61·75 mc/s. Sound: 58·25 mc/s. Channel 5. Wenvoe (100 kw.), Douglas (0·18–2·8 kw.*), Pontop Pike (12 kw.), Orkney (4–14 kw.*). Vision: 66·75 mc/s. Sound: 63·52 mc/s. Peterborough (1 kw.).

* Directional aerial.

Independent Television Authority

14 Princes Gate, S.W.7

Set up under the *Television Act*, 1954, the Authority is responsible for the provision of television services and for the control and development

of independent television in Great Britain; it owns and operates television stations, transmitting programmes provided by programme companies (*see below*) under contract to the Authority. Independent television is financed from advertising revenue and draws no income from licence fees or from other public funds. The Authority regulates the system under which the programme companies sell time for advertisements and has wide responsibilities for securing proper standards in the programmes. Independent television broadcasting was inaugurated on September 22, 1955, by a programme broadcast from the Authority's station at Croydon.

Transmitters

London (Beaulieu Heights, Croydon) (120 kw.). Vision: 194·76 mc/s. Sound: 191·27 mc/s. Channel 9. *Midlands* (Lichfield, Staffs.) (200 kw.). Vision: 189·75 mc/s. Sound: 186·25 mc/s. Channel 8. *Northern Region* (*West*) (Winter Hill, Bolton Lancs.) (100 kw.). Vision: 194·75 mc/s. Sound: 191·25 mc/s. Channel 9. *Northern Region* (*East*) (Emley Moor, Huddersfield, Yorks.) (200 kw.) (max.). Vision: 199·7372 mc/s. Sound: 196·26 mc/s. Channel 10. *Central Scotland* (Black Hill, Lanarks.) (Directional 475 kw. max.). Vision: 199·7305 mc/s. Sound: 196·2395 mc/s. Channel 10. *South Wales and the West of England* (St. Hilary, Glam.) (200 kw.). Vision: 199·73 mc/s. Sound: 196·2395 mc/s. Channel 10. *Central Southern England* (Chillerton Down, Isle of Wight) (Directional 100 kw. max.). Vision: 204·75 mc/s. Sound: 201·25 mc/s. Channel 11. *North East England* (Burnhope, Co. Durham) (Directional 100 kw. max.). Vision: 189·76 mc/s. Sound: 186·27 mc/s. Channel 8. *East Anglia* (Mendlesham, nr. Stowmarket, Suffolk) (200 kw. max.). Vision: 204·76 mc/s. Sound: 201·27 mc/s. Channel 11. *Northern Ireland* (Black Mountain, nr. Belfast) (100 kw.) (max.). Vision: 194·74 mc/s. Sound: 191·23 mc/s. Channel 9. *South East Region* (Dover) (100 kw.) (max.). Vision: 199·71 mc/s. Sound: 196·19 mc/s. Channel 10. It was hoped that four further transmitters would be in operation by the end of 1961, at Stockland Hill, Devon (100 kw. max.; Channel 9); Caradon Hill, Cornwall (200 kw. max.; Channel 12); Caldbeck, Carlisle (100 kw. max.; Channel 11); and Selkirk (25 kw. max.).

Programme Companies

A.B.C. Television, Ltd., Broom Road, Teddington, Middx. (Midlands and North, Sat.–Sunday.)
Associated-Rediffusion, Ltd., Television House, Kingsway, W.C.2. (London, Mon.–Friday.)
Associated Television Ltd., ATV House, 17 Great Cumberland Place, W.1. (London, Saturday and Sunday; Midlands, Monday–Friday.
Border Television Ltd., 28 Lowther Street, Carlisle. (The Border area.)
Granada T.V. Network, Ltd., 36 Golden Square, W.1. (North, Mon.–Friday.)
Scottish Television, Ltd., Theatre Royal, Hope Street, Glasgow. (Central Scotland, all week.)
Independent Television for South Wales and West of England, Ltd., 187–193 Oxford Street, W.1. (All week.)
Southern Television, Ltd., Northam, Southampton. (Central Southern England, all week; S.E. England, all week.)
Tyne Tees Television, Ltd., City Road, Newcastle. (N.E. England, all week.)
Anglia Television Ltd., Brook House, Park Lane, W.1. (East Anglia, all week.)
Ulster Television Ltd., Havelock House, Ormeau Road, Belfast 7. (Northern Ireland, all week.)
Westward Television Ltd., 5 & 6 Woodstock Street, W.1. (South-west England, all week.)
Independent Television News, Ltd., Television House, Kingsway, W.C.2. (News bulletins for all I.T.A. areas.)

ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS, 1959–60

ITALIAN ART AND BRITAIN

The Royal Academy Winter Exhibition was this year entitled "Italian Art and Britain". The theme of the exhibition, which was open from January to March, was of the collection of Italian art by the British from the time of that great connoisseur, Charles I, to the present day. The first two galleries showed works which were already in this country before 1700 and the third and fourth, abandoning the chronological sequence, brought together Venetian and Florentine masterpieces respectively. The succeeding rooms illustrated the artistic connection between Italy and England from 1730 to about 1850, the period in which so many travellers made the Grand Tour and brought back purchases on a large scale, and a period also when many British painters went to Italy to pursue their studies, and Italian painters, like Canaletto, settled and worked in England, where they achieved great popularity. The inclusion of paintings of Italy by Sir Charles Eastlake, who became the first Director of the National Gallery in 1855, brought the visitor on to Gallery IX, where a splendid collection of Primitives, notably of the Sienese School. Eastlake himself was largely responsible for the foundation of such a collection.

Many of the works shown, originally in private ownership, have now of course been acquired by public galleries, but the exhibition once more called attention to the great wealth of paintings still in private houses and many of them still belonging to the descendants of those who originally brought them from Italy.

Her Majesty the Queen lent a number of pictures from the Royal Collection, including Giorgione's *Shepherd with a Pipe*, which belonged to Charles I and *Esther and Ahasuerus*, by Tintoretto, which was acquired by Charles II.

Two rooms in the Exhibition were devoted to drawings, in one of which the drawings were hung as far as possible in their original collections, notably those of the Earl of Arundel, Jonathan Richardson, Lord Somers and Sir Thomas Lawrence. Drawings by Leonardo da Vinci, Michaelangelo, Raphael and Paolo Veronese were included, and Canaletto was again very worthily represented.

KENWOOD EXHIBITIONS

Summer exhibitions in the admirably suitable setting of Kenwood House have now become a regular feature. In 1960 two displays were shown there concurrently—of silver and paintings. The silver was exhibited by the Goldsmiths' Company, who have done so much in recent years to delight the public by exhibitions at their own Hall, and it consisted of a selection from their own splendid and historic plate, a display of modern silver and a room in which pieces could be seen actually being made.

The artist chosen for commemoration on this occasion was Francis Hayman, known perhaps more for his friendship with Hogarth and his early influence on Gainsborough than for his own work.

He was, however, proficient in many ways, as this collection of paintings, prints, drawings and book illustrations by him showed. In particular, his decorations for the walls of the boxes at Vauxhall Gardens were famous in his day, and a set of eighteen engravings of them and four of the originals were shown at Kenwood, as well as an interesting engraving, lent by the M.C.C., of a painting by Hayman showing members of the Royal Academy Club playing cricket in Marylebone Fields.

THE RESTORATION

The tercentenary of the Restoration of the Monarchy in May 1960 naturally called forth a number of commemorative exhibitions, notably at the National Portrait Gallery and the London Museum, where opportunity was taken in the Museum's present shortage of space to show a selection of exhibits, which cannot always be put on view, of various aspects of Charles II's reign and London life of the time. The exhibition included books, manuscripts, pictures, costumes, glass, plate and pottery, among the last a cup of Lambeth Delft, made to celebrate the Restoration, on which the crowned head of Charles had been hastily set on an armour-clad body, apparently intended for Cromwell. The National Portrait Gallery display consisted of portraits of Charles, by Van Dyck, Dobson, Lely, Kneller and others, from all stages of his life. At the British Museum, also, the occasion was marked by an exhibition, divided into four sections, illustrative of history, literature, geography and science. Here the most interesting features were manuscripts from the hands of Dryden, Evelyn, Pepys, Marvell, Purcell and many other great figures of the reign.

THE ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION

The 1960 Royal Academy Summer Exhibition will perhaps be recalled more for the memorial groups of paintings by the late Sir Stanley Spencer than for any other feature. This group included the unfinished main section of Spencer's great work, *Christ Preaching at Cookham Regatta*, with other studies from the same work and paintings from other periods of the artist's life, notably the early *Last Supper* and *The Centurion's Servant*, of 1915. Among the work of other artists whose death had been recently mourned, Eric Kennington's diploma work, a pastel of *Abd-el-Rahman*, Sir Alfred Munnings' *The Ford* and Sir Jacob Epstein's bronze bust of Princess Margaret were also noteworthy.

Augustus John sent two works to the exhibition, and Pietro Annigoni three paintings, including *La Strega* and a portrait of the Dowager Duchess of Bedford. Other notable portraits were Ruskin Spear's *Harry Locke* and Robert Buhler's striking study of Dame Edith Evans as Volumnia in *Coriolanus* at Stratford. David McFall showed the sketch model for his statue of Sir Winston Churchill at Woodford. Mention should also be made of Dame Laura Knight's *Ploughing*, William Roberts' fine satirical picture *TV.*, and Gilbert Spencer's diploma work, *From my Studio*.

The Architectural Rooms contained some notable designs for new university buildings, including Basil (now Sir Basil) Spence's College House, Brighton, and his science buildings for Exeter, and a small building for Worcester College, Oxford, by Sir Hugh Casson.

ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR

The twentieth Antique Dealers' Fair and Exhibition was held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane during June. The works of art and varied examples of fine craftsmanship, all made before 1830, ranged from a terra cotta group of the Hellenistic period (300 B.C.); the only known recorded alabaster plaque of the Stoning of St. Stephen, the work of the 15th century Nottingham school of carvers and a very pale green jade hatstand 17 inches high of Chi'en Lung period to a Regency water clock with a gold fish tank. Among outstanding exhibits were the Shrewsbury diamond necklace, the Upton House Adam suite of furniture with 18th century panels of coloured engravings, and the Madingley Hall (Cambridge) floral and rose pompadour suite of two sofas and eight armchairs which had just returned from America after 30 years. Her Majesty The Queen and other members of the Royal Family lent exhibits. Attention was much attracted to the loan from H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, which was an unfinished equestrian portrait by Sir Edwin Landseer of Queen Victoria. The Victoria and Albert Museum and the Temple Newsam Museum, Leeds, each acquired a walnut and gilt chair (*circa* 1740) formerly in the collection at Houghton Hall, Norfolk.

PICASSO AT THE TATE

The Picasso Exhibition, which opened at the Tate Gallery in July, surpassed many expectations in its popular appeal. The exhibition was organised by the Arts Council and the exhibits were chosen by Mr. Roland Penrose. No fewer than 268 works were shown, including the series of 58 on the theme of Velasquez' *Las Meninas*, which Picasso painted in 4½ months in 1957. The artist himself lent 100 of his pictures, but others were contributed from world-wide sources, including the Museum of Modern Art, Barcelona, the Musée des Beaux-Arts, Liége and many galleries and private collections in the United States. It was the largest exhibition of Picasso's work ever assembled and aimed to present the artist in all his many and varied styles and moods, covering altogether sixty-five years of creative work.

SPANISH ARMOUR

The Tower of London has long been famous for its displays of armour, permanent and temporary, and a remarkable exhibition of Spanish armour was to be seen there throughout the summer months. In particular, the Royal Armoury of Madrid lent some of its most outstanding possessions, selecting especially those which had a connection with England. This included the armour made by the celebrated craftsman Wolf of Landshut, for Philip II of Spain, which the latter wore when he came to England to marry Mary Tudor. With it was shown the matching armour made for his horse, and accompanying them was a portrait of Philip from the Fitzwilliam Museum, showing him wearing this armour. The Royal Armoury also lent armour belonging to Philip's father, the Emperor Charles V, and an early 17th century English crossbow, with gold enrichments, sent by James I as a present to Philip III of Spain. Other loans from Spain included the sword of Sancho IV, 13th century King of Castile, from Toledo Cathedral, found there in 1948. The Duke of Alba lent the armour in which his ancestor, the Count-Duke of Olivares, was painted in a well-known equestrian portrait by Velasquez.

BRITISH ARCHITECTURE OF 1959–60

THE UNIVERSITIES

A full review of the current university building programme cannot be contemplated in a short space and, although what is happening at Oxford and Cambridge is reflected in the powerful influence these two university towns exercise over British education, it is the trend towards scientific knowledge which has captured the imagination of the nation, and the universities have put in hand a large programme of expansion. The first scientific buildings to emerge as a result of this have now been occupied and many others are in the course of construction at our major university centres.

In common with others, Liverpool has a programme of expansion which began after the war under the leadership of Sir William Holford, who was appointed to advise the university authorities upon their redevelopment programme. The pattern of development is to extend the existing precincts, retaining Oxford Street and Brownlow Hill as main roads cutting across the site, within a programme scheduled for completion within the next decade. Professor Myles Wright, professor of Civic Design at Liverpool, has been appointed as consultant planner and a panel of leading British architects has been assembled to produce designs for the various new buildings which it is hoped will not only contribute to a new high level of scientific education but also show that architecture as an art and a science has a major part to contribute in the new university.

Already completed and occupied at Liverpool are the Physics Laboratories designed by Basil Spence and Partners and the Civil Engineering Laboratories by Fry, Drake, Drew & Lasdun. In the course of construction are other essential buildings, including Veterinary Sciences, also by Fry, Drake, Drew & Lasdun and the Mathematics Building, designed by Bryan & Norman Westwood & Partners, a section of which has been specifically planned to house an electronic computer, scheduled for completion in 1961.

Work on similar projects is in progress all over the country. A comprehensive programme at Oxford has already witnessed the completion and occupation of specialised buildings to house the departments of Organic Chemistry (an extension of the Dyson Perrins Laboratory), Metallurgy and Physical Chemistry, all designed by Ramsey, Murray, White & Ward, and the departments of Inorganic Chemistry and Human Anatomy in buildings designed by Lanchester & Lodge. In the course of construction and projected are the Pharmacology Building by Gollins, Melvin & Ward, and the Engineering and Micro-Biology Buildings also by Ramsey, Murray, White & Ward.

University Library, Sheffield

Sheffield's new university library, designed by Gollins, Melvin & Ward, would be a major architectural event in any city. It was the first building to be completed of a group which formed the subject of an open competition for the development of Sheffield University held as long ago as 1953. The site, which was made available to the University by the City Corporation, occupies a corner of Weston Park immediately north-east of the existing University buildings. The building takes the form of a low square 155 ft. along each side, straddling the steeply sloping site to show a height of 52 ft. on the campus to the east and 32 ft. to the west. It will thus become an admirable foil to the architectural composition of the proposed adjacent Arts block, construction on the full 16 storeys of which is expected to start in the near future, and the long low Chemistry building on the eastern side of the campus.

The main reading room has accommodation for approximately 76 tables and 280 readers, behind which and immediately next to the entrance is a two-tiered open-stack book store holding about 130,000 volumes. In the post-graduate reading room, accommodation has been made for three microfilm rooms of 48 readers at 12 tables and 55 private book lockers. The book stack, which lies immediately below the reading room, is fully air conditioned, the relative humidity of the air being kept at a maximum of 65 per cent. to ensure that the 870,000 or so books in the stack neither become over brittle nor deteriorate from mildew. This is achieved by refrigeration, but to overcome the demand on the refrigeration plant and reduce glare, the windows on the south and west are glazed with double anti-sun panels.

Students' Hostels

The biggest single item in the University building programme is said to be taken up by residential building in the form of College Halls of Residence, or more simply Students' Hostels. Living in college rather than at home or in lodgings is now generally regarded as an important factor in university education. This facet of building is bound to occupy the larger share of total university building budgets.

Weeks House, the recent hostel designed by Richard Sheppard Robson & Partners, is the first stage of the Imperial College of Science & Technology's Princes Gardens Hostel development. Planned as a separate entity in the north-east corner of the square, it has been designed to be linked with the projected adjacent north block by means of a transparent staircase and lift tower. It has been designed to create a human and domestic atmosphere, so important to students, within a large building. Study bedrooms have been placed in groups, catering for eight students, each group complete with its own pantry, bathroom, shower and lavatory. All such bedrooms have been raised above street level to provide a degree of privacy and quietness enhanced by views over gardens to the front and rear. The aim of the architects was to express as far as possible the essential domestic nature of the building, yet at the same time using external building materials which would be free from maintenance. The architectural conception may be likened to that of an eggcrate of individual cells encased in concrete, from which has emerged an eight-storied hostel with a penthouse on the roof providing a self-contained flat for the Warden of the Hall.

SCHOOLS

School at Richmond, Yorks.

This particular building is of commendable interest as being the twenty-fifth school to be completed by Mr. Clarke-Hall, almost exactly twenty years after the first school which he completed, namely the Richmond High School for Girls, which occupies the adjoining site. That school, which was the outcome of a far-reaching competition organized by the *News Chronicle* as long ago as 1937, can perhaps be regarded as the forerunner of many of our modern schools for which British architects have achieved distinction in the subsequent years. This new school is in complete contrast to the open type of plan pioneered by the architect in his early days,

representing as it does the more highly compact type of plan which was similarly pioneered by Mr. Clarke-Hall in the early fifties.

A four form entry Secondary Modern School, the building takes the form of two blocks, a main teaching wing of two- to four-storeys in height, 300 ft. long and 70 ft. wide, running across the contours of the site, and a contrasting single-storey workshop and laboratory block containing also a greenhouse, on the relatively flat ground to the west. The buildings are planned to make full use of the naturally sloping site and provide fine views over extensive playing fields and open farmland to the south and east. Although not large by some standards, provision has been made on the upper floors of the teaching block for 19 classrooms, two art rooms and library, the lower floor containing among other things a gymnasium, assembly hall, changing rooms and pupils' dining area. The design called for the use of reinforced concrete, forming structural bays of 25 ft. wide by 70 ft. in length giving rise to clear spans of 50 ft. with 10 ft. cantilevers on either side. This has the advantages of giving an unrestricted ceiling line below first floor level, making possible the minimum number of necessary supporting columns at ground floor level, where the assembly hall enjoys the freedom of an unrestricted clear span of 50 ft. Honey coloured random stone walls were chosen for the external appearance; dark blue bricks for the sides of the stage and exposed terra-cotta coloured aggregate panels for the gymnasium contrast to give a most pleasing appearance.

Central School of Arts and Crafts

Shortly to be completed at an estimated cost of £800,000, the Central School of Arts & Crafts is part of the vast L.C.C. schools programme, and is typical of the emphasis being placed on the need of buildings for further education.

The restricted site, of approximately ¾ acre in extent, lies at the rear of the present Central School fronting Red Lion Square, where it enjoys a position of prominence in relation to the busy thoroughfares of the Holborn-Kingsway road intersection scheme. The existing Central School has an extension planned to include a theatre seating 480 integrated into the lower five storeys of the new building, with the Holborn College accommodated in a multi-storey classroom block rising a further seven storeys above the extension. A two-level car park has been planned between the old and new buildings which will provide parking accommodation for 45 or 50 cars. The new building, which will be linked to the old by two completely enclosed bridges, is constructed in reinforced concrete faced with precast concrete facing panels and with metal windows set in timber frames.

A HOSPITAL IN NORTHERN IRELAND

Designed by Yorke Rosenberg & Mardall in association with H. W. Scatchard for the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority, the hospital of Altinagelyin, Londonderry, is the first entirely new, complete general hospital to be finished in the United Kingdom since the war. Although planned too early to derive much benefit from the Nuffield Foundation's researches into the subject, it nevertheless serves to provide a valuable yardstick for future development in hospital planning and organization.

In planning, the architects were faced with the alternative of building vertically or horizontally. The 50-acre site on high ground outside the city of Londonderry with its fine views over open country to the south-east provided ample opportunity to pursue the latter course. Much of the research on single-storey hospitals was not then available, but the fact that it has now been established that the satisfactory maximum size for such a hospital is 300 beds, justifies the judgement of the architects at Londonderry in deciding to build vertically, since the hospital now open is to accommodate 390 beds with a possible future extension bringing the number up to 600. The hospital block, site work upon which, commenced in 1950, is in the form of a T, with the west wing scheduled as a future extension. The ten-storey east wing contains identical wards, with the exception of the maternity and children's wards, above the casualty floor and the north wing, the theatres, X-ray, physiotherapy and administration. The only single-storied portion is the outpatients' department which links the north and east wings and encloses a paved courtyard. The hospital is intended for acute cases and patients are not encouraged to go outside the building; consequently they lose very little by not being near or at ground level.

B.B.C. TELEVISION CENTRE

Derived from a closely detailed brief and sketches made by the architects, Norman and Dawbarn, almost ten years ago, the Television Centre at the White City provides the B.B.C. with its first studios actually to be designed and built with television in mind.

The original concept, which has been on the whole developed with remarkable consistency, envisaged a circular inner drum of offices surrounded by an outer band of studios, linked to a single scenery block by means of a circular runway, keeping artists, scenery and technicians all separate until they meet at the centre of activity, the studio floor.

The building is not scheduled for completion for a number of years, but the first phase to be completed has been designed to provide for the production of 1,500 hours of television programmes a year, which is roughly half the B.B.C.'s present output.

The main building, on which work was started in 1955, takes the form of an eight-storey ring-shaped building containing administrative offices, dining rooms, wardrobe and music departments, maintenance engineers' offices and staff recreation centre. All this surrounds a 150-ft.-diameter central courtyard dominated by a circular fountain, upon which stands a 40-ft.-high obelisk surmounted by a gilt-covered representation of the Sun God, Helios. Surrounding the inner ring, with their production floors at ground-floor level, are seven studios, the largest of which, 208 ft. × 100 ft. × 54 ft. high, is equipped with a large-scale tank which can be filled with water when the occasion demands. It has been said that the B.B.C. has come of technical age with this building which, with its advanced technical facilities and equipment, represents a great advance over the perhaps more intimate but chaotic life at Lime Grove.

HOUSING REDEVELOPMENT

Housing, in common with schools, has made the greatest advance since the war. Much good housing has been carried out where a first-rate architect has been in charge, supported by a progressive local authority. This is particularly apparent in London and Coventry, and in Scotland, the Hutchesontown Gorbals redevelopment at Glasgow is a further example of such progressive thinking. The Gorbals development comprises a predominantly residential area of 111 acres with an

average density per acre of 450 persons, on the south bank of the Clyde, between Crown Street to the west and Waddell Street to the east, bounded by the Caledonian Road to the south. It was designated in 1957 as a comprehensive development area by the Secretary of State for Scotland, establishing a framework for development areas in four five-year stages. In the first stage three development areas are dealt with, the first, consisting of 96 dwellings in four-storey maisonettes, designed by the Glasgow City Architect and Planning Officer, was completed in the summer of 1958. Work on the second area, designed by Robert Matthew and Johnson Marshall, began at the end of 1958 on a flat featureless site some 9½ acres in extent. The scheme is to provide 428 dwellings in four 17-storey blocks of flats, three four-storey maisonette and flat blocks, and two two-storey flat blocks. Included in the scheme are a nursery school, eight shops, 30 garages and two public houses. The use of continuous free space between the buidings is differentiated by the surface materials chosen to create a rugged colourful character suitable both to the climate and the personality of the people. Sunken gardens, play areas and small shops or community rooms are associated with the ground floors of the higher blocks, and provision is made for private balconies or walled gardens for the maisonette blocks. All dwellings are scheduled to have electric under-floor heating. The third development area, designed by Basil Spence, will, when completed, become the visual centre of the whole development, the dominating factor of which will be a 20-storey block which is expected to accommodate 400 separate dwellings. At the foot of this building is planned a comprehensive service area containing shops, offices, public houses, restaurants, a police station, post offices and possibly an assembly hall or cinema, with some provision for light industry.

BRITISH RAILWAYS

Officially opened in July 1960, the new railway station at Harlow may be considered to be a landmark in the development of British railway architecture. A complete breakaway from tradition, the dominating features of the new station are its triple lift towers each 50 ft. high, the spacious well-lit glass-walled booking hall, with its fully-mechanized ticket office and the passenger waiting room situated on the enclosed bridge spanning the station. Additional waiting space for passengers is provided by five glass-walled shelters on the platforms. The traditional railway waiting room fire has been dispensed with, all the station buildings being heated by means of hot water pipes embedded in the floor surfaces. A parking space has been provided for 400 cars and the station forecourt has been planned to form the nucleus of a small commercial centre.

The four-acre site occupied by the station is situated on low marshy ground and the land had to be completely drained before the 280 piles supporting the building could be driven. The passenger bridge straddling the main lines is constructed of prestressed concrete units resting upon reinforced concrete bearings cantilevered from the lift tower, an ingenious arrangement enabling the bridge to be built with the minimum of interference to rail services. The strong emphasis given by the architects to the roof lines and the use of horizontally decorated brickwork forming a base to the whole building show traces of a new classicism in railway architecture which is further displayed in a pre-occupation with general detailing. It is to be hoped that this fine example of modern building will not prove to be an isolated instance in the railways' programme of modernization.

FACTORY UNITS

Factory estates throughout the British Isles, occupied by small-scale manufacturing firms, have in past years been architecturally starved. The piecemeal development of many industrial estates has given rise to a miscellaneous collection of asbestos-cement clad structures, all straight out of catalogues, in many parts of the country. Even today there is continued evidence of neglect by estate developers to provide properly designed buildings which, while being functional, will not defile town and countryside alike.

Initially, the small-scale manufacturing firms usually require a relatively small floor area, perhaps two or three thousand square feet at the most, with the allowance of flexibility for expansion. Traditionally such firms have tended to start in decaying areas of large towns, or upon cheaply acquired land on the outskirts of new industrial centres, the attraction being that of low rentals. It is desirable that in the industrial areas of our new towns consideration should be given to the variety and size of manufacturing units, and that this particular type of firm should receive every encouragement.

The Basildon Development Corporation has made it its policy to provide this encouragement to the small firm and, in association with the Corporation's Chief Architect and Planner, J. M. Austin Smith & Partners have produced a design for a nine-bay terrace of small factories. Recently completed, these units are a highly successful exercise in low cost building and may be compared with other municipal enterprises of a similar nature, such as the Flatted Factories at Birmingham and Unit Workshops in Stepney, which, although multi-storied, fulfil a similar requirement.

The basic plan idea has already been adopted by the architects to the Development Corporation and applied to other previously constructed units in the industrial area. The terraced form has the advantage of reducing the area of external wall to a minimum and, by forming openings in the dividing walls, two or more units can be combined. Inherent in this form of planning is the provision of an additional rear access or service road, giving the added advantages of reducing frontage widths, easing the problems of car parking, and keeping the main approaches free of the external clutter usually associated with this type of building. It also means that large entrance doors are no longer required on the main frontage, making it possible to develop on this side a consistent scale of friendly domesticity.

CHURCHES

Ecclesiastical architecture has deservedly been receiving attention in recent years, not only in our new towns, but also in the rebuilding of churches demolished during the war as a result of enemy action.

Notable designs to emerge recently are to be found in the Church of St. John, South Hatfield, designed by Brett, Boyd & Bosanquet, St. Mary's, South Ruislip, by Lawrence King, and the New Methodist Church and Hall at Mitcham, Surrey, by Edward D. Mills. It is interesting that in all these examples apparent emphasis has been placed upon the free use of natural materials, both structurally and decoratively, combining to reduce day to day maintenance, while presenting a dignified yet lively appearance. Special care has been taken in landscaping the buildings to retain the natural features of the individual sites, the skill of the

architects being apparent in their handling of this essential problem. The Church of St. John particularly emphasises the care and attention by which the building has been married to its site. By virtue of its construction, the low-pitched roof over the entrance to the church provided an interesting and inviting approach from the east, yet rising to a steep and dramatic line against the sky to form, at the west end, a simple triangular outline from ground to apex emphasised by a sloping ridge and warped-roof plane.

It is noticeable that the traditional tower or spire, for centuries a predominant feature of our churches, has in many of the new designs been radically modified or indeed eliminated completely. The campanile form, presented in the modern manner, is still favoured by many architects, not only as a functional bell tower but as an architectural foil to the mass of the church buildings. Others maintain that the design form of the building alone precludes the use of a bell tower as such, and prefer to place the bells within the structural element of the church itself.

OFFICE BUILDINGS

Thorn House, designed by Basil Spence & Partners, can be considered as one of the most elegant and sophisticated prestige buildings to emerge in recent months. A new landmark in London's West End, this important office block occupied by Thorn Electric, rises in a light and airy 190-ft.-high slab tower, sited at right angles to the street, from the centre of a corner site in Upper St. Martin's Lane, dominating a long low showroom facing onto the street.

A basement car park for 40 cars has been provided and full use has been made of a landscaped forecourt, extending under the main building, to unify the site. The basic construction is the use of a reinforced concrete frame, the tower block being supported on 18 columns resting on block foundations, excavated to a depth of some 25 feet in the London clay.

The striking appearance of the office tower, dramatically crowned by the exposed concrete framework, is achieved by continuous glazing formed between horizontal bands of grey coloured glass mosaic on the north and south walls, direct solar heat being reduced by the inclusion in the upper panes of non-active glass. The windowless flank wall facing onto St. Martin's Lane is faced completely with Derbyshire stone, forming an admirable background for a work of sculpture by Geoffrey Clarke.

An acoustically controlled and air conditioned two-storey showroom facing the street and extending partially under the tower block was specially designed by John and Sylvia Reid for the demonstration and display of electrical equipment.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Although by no means the largest to be built in recent years, Peter Robinson's new department store in the Strand, designed by Denys Lasdun of Fry, Drew, Drake & Lasdun, is perhaps one of the most interesting. The first post-war building to make full use of bronze cladding, the upper three floors of the main façade have been faced with pressed bronze sections. The first floor showroom forms the main external feature, expressing on three sides of the building a reinforced concrete wall faced externally in reconstructed Portland Stone.

A clerestory window is incorporated which is gear controlled to open in lengths of 60 ft. in one operation, thus allowing the maximum flexibility of wall spaces for internal display purposes.

In common with the current continental practice, air barrier doors are installed at the main entrance beneath the illuminated cantilever canopy, allowing freedom of entry from the pavement at all times.

THEATRES

With the closing of so many well known theatres and music halls, the rare event of an old-established theatre reopening its doors after almost 20 years of enforced dusty inactivity is one which has been applauded by artists and theatre-goers alike.

During the war a bomb exploded in the foyer of the Queens Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, but without damaging the auditorium sufficiently to make complete rebuilding necessary. The reconstruction scheme, under the careful supervision of Bryan & Norman Westwood & Partners, comprised therefore an entirely new front to Shaftesbury Avenue containing foyers and bars, the interior *décor* of which was carried out jointly with Sir Hugh Casson; the refurbishing of the old Edwardian auditorium, the re-equipment of the stage and the remodelling of the dressing rooms. In addition, offices have been provided in the upper part of the front block.

The new front of the house has been re-designed to provide comfortable and quiet circulation spaces, using materials and methods of the present. By contrast, the cherubs, swags, etc. of the auditorium have been exploited to give, by bold colours and effective lighting, a very lively and pleasant atmosphere. There are now about 1,000 seats in the stalls, dress circle and upper circle.

The stage has been re-surfaced and a new safety curtain and new counterweighting have been provided. The lighting is remote controlled from a console in one of the boxes and follows the latest practice. A new heating and ventilating system was, of course, necessary and the space provided by galleries and stairs made redundant by the re-grouping of seats has been used for equipment.

CIVIC CENTRES AND BUILDINGS

Apart from the scope recently offered in the development of our new towns, the opportunity to design a complete new civic centre, as it were, entirely from scratch, is a rare occurrence. As far back as 1947, approval was given within the City of St. Albans for development of an open wooded site to the east of the city's main shopping and market street to provide such a centre. Under the careful supervision of Frederick Gibberd, in association with the City Engineer & Surveyor and County Planning Officer, the almost continuous façade of traditional buildings which flank the street have been retained, the entrances to the new area being through existing gaps. The proposed layout provides a civic square, terraces of shops, a town hall, municipal offices, police headquarters, and courthouse and possibly a cinema. Work has already started upon the shopping areas, but the first of the civic buildings to be erected will be an assembly hall, for which the architect is at present preparing his detailed drawings. This building has been planned to form the south side of the square and is designed to accommodate up to 1,000 people, seating 600 on the ground floor and 400 on a first-floor balcony cantilevered out to form an open air terrace on three sides. Incorporated in the design are a restaurant, stage block, dressing rooms, cloakrooms, and other auxiliary rooms which will enable the building to be used

for theatrical productions, banquets, concerts and similar functions.

Behind the assembly hall and scheduled to follow on in the building programme, will stand a four-storey block of municipal offices with a council chamber on the roof. Linked with it will be the Mayor's Parlour, members' rooms and roof gardens, the assembly hall being connected by a bridge and terrace. The police station, work upon which is likely to commence during the next financial year, will be closely followed by the Magistrates' courts, accommodating the Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and County Court. These buildings, designed by the County Architect in association with Mr. Gibberd, cover the eastern corner of the site and are to be so positioned that the Court House can be seen diagonally across the square, its main façade forming with the flank wall of the hall a secondary square. Other new buildings, although not yet programmed, will follow at a later date and will include other divisional departments which are now scattered all over the city, such as Education, Planning & Welfare, and the County Health Centre.

The more recent examples of civic architecture are to be found, not unnaturally perhaps, in the new towns, and of these the new Courthouse at Harlow, part of a group of civic buildings occupying a key position at the junction of the main approach roads south of the town centre, is outstanding as an example of integrated planning and landscaping. Simplicity can be said to be the keynote of this design by Frederick Gibberd in association with H. Conolly, Essex County Architect, in which a pair of identical Magistrates' Courts have been planned in mirror symmetry, contained on three sides by ancillary rooms and united on the fourth side by a main entrance concourse.

The building, which is single storied, with the Courts rising above the level of the surrounding rooms to obtain clerestory lighting and to be visible externally, forms a free standing composition with the adjacent police station, Crown Offices and an office block for professional people as a background. The buildings stand on a semi-elliptical concrete paved platform above the level of the roadway forming an island site reflecting the form of the approach roads, at the same time dissociating the buildings from passing traffic. The glass wall of the entrance concourse, running the full width of the building, does much to unify it with the forecourt and is in strong contrast with the solid forms of the rest of the building. The floor is in white marble, the actual Courts being expressed in the concourse by a facing of Hadene stone. The main external walls have been faced with grey Cornish granite alternating with grey rendered panel walls beneath metal windows, the whole topped by a cornice faced in crushed Derbyshire spar and mother-of-pearl with a slate coping.

SCIENCE, DISCOVERY AND INVENTION IN 1960

BRITISH, AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN EXPLORATION OF SPACE

The exploration of space, which was begun in the International Geophysical Year, was continued during 1960 by British, American and Russian scientists, acting in friendly co-operation. Each of them has an ambitious programme, but at present it is impossible to say to what extent their discoveries have a practical value.

A tentative timetable for American exploration of space was announced by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It planned 260 launchings in the next 10 years, an average of more than two per month, as follows:—

1960: Fire an astronaut in the nose cone of a rocket.

1961: Launch astronaut into orbit; hit the moon with instrument package; launch first powerful Centaur upper stage booster rocket.

1962: Launch first instrumented probe to near Venus or Mars or both; launch first 1,500,000 lb. thrust Saturn booster.

1963 or 1964: Send unmanned space craft to controlled landing on the moon; launch orbiting astronomical observatory.

1964: Send first unmanned space ship around the moon and back; attempt first reconnaissance of Mars or Venus with unmanned vehicle.

1965: Make first test flight of nuclear second stage rocket.

1965–67: Fire first rockets in a programme leading to manned flight around the moon and to a space station near the earth.

After 1970: Manned flights to the moon and back.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research announced an allocation of £184,540 to 16 research groups in British universities for the development of instruments for rockets and satellites. Among the subjects to be studied are—the measurement of winds and temperatures in the atmosphere, the intensity of light and other radiation from the sun, the variable density of electrons in the atmosphere, micro-meteorites in inter-planetary space, the faint glow of the dark sky, electrical particles in inter-planetary space, radio waves from satellites through the upper atmosphere of the earth, X-rays from the sun and stars, cosmic rays outside and within the atmosphere, the magnetic field of the earth high in the atmosphere, the measurement of infra-red radiation.

On March 11 the American Pioneer V satellite, weighing 94·8 lb. and 26 in. in diameter, was put into orbit round the sun between the paths of the earth and Venus. Jodrell Bank picked up signals at a range of 375,000 miles, and a high-pitched wavering whistle indicated that the satellite was running well at a speed estimated at 8,000 m.p.h. The signals were sent out by a 5-watt transmitter in the rocket which was operated for 45 minutes a day for the first week. After that a second transmitter of 150 watts was to be switched on and operated for five minutes a day and it was hoped that the telescope would receive its signals up to a range of 50,000,000 miles. The transmitter sends information about radiation, magnetism, temperature, and the impact of micro-meteorites. Part of this information is recorded on magnetic tape and part goes through a "Telebit" system, a device which punches the statistical details automatically and in code on a teleprinter tape. This tape is transmitted over the teleprinter system to scientific headquarters at Cape Canaveral and Los Angeles. It was estimated that the satellite would take 311 days to orbit the sun. Its closest distance to the sun would be 74,700,000 miles.

The significance of the information radioed by Pioneer V was pointed out by Dr. H. Elliot, of the

Imperial College, London. The space between the planets, he says, is not empty void. It contains hydrogen gas at a pressure much lower than that of the vacuum in the laboratory. There are probably only about a thousand hydrogen atoms to every cubic centimetre (compared with ten million million million atoms in a cubic centimetre of gas on the surface of the earth). The hydrogen is not like gas of the laboratory in which each atom consists of an electron travelling around a proton so that the negative and positive electric charges of the two particles are welded together into an electrically neutral whole. In inter-planetary space the sun's radiation tears the electrons away from the protons so that the two particles are almost independent. This means that the gas in interplanetary space, unlike the hydrogen on the earth, is an extremely good conductor of electricity. Electric currents must always be present in the gas and, since any electric current must produce a magnetic field, there must be a magnetic field extending thoughout the solar system.

Jodrell Bank equipment is being prepared for an attempt in 1961 to bounce radar signals off Venus when the planet passes the earth about 26 m. miles away. The object will be to obtain more reliable data on one of the basic dimensions of the solar system—the astronomical unit, the angle subtended by the earth when seen from the centre of the sun. Once this figure is known, the distances between the sun and the various planets can be calculated readily. Jodrell Bank scientists expect an error of only one part in 100,000.

Russian scientists are giving high priority to the task of sending a man into space and bringing him back safely. Such an achievement will lead to manned flights to the moon, Venus, Mars and beyond. To this end Russia put into orbit on May 15 a four and a half tons "spaceship satellite" with a dummy-man aboard. It was circling the earth every 91·2 minutes between 194 and 230 miles up and passing over major cities of the West, including Paris. As it passed over Denver, Colorada, "moonwatchers" sighted it shining as brightly as a star.

The space ship included a "cabin" weighing two and a half tons. No attempt was made to recover the cabin, with the dummy man inside. On May 20 Moscow announced that the space ship had separated from its carrier on orders from the ground. Instead of falling towards the earth and burning up as planned, the detached cabin and the space ship went into an elliptical orbit with their lowest point about 191 miles from earth and their highest about 249 miles from it, giving a transit time of 94·25 minutes. Before the fault the satellite was circling the earth every 91 minutes, about 200 miles up.

Russian scientists successfully launched a one-stage 4½ tons ballistic rocket carrying two dogs, Strelka and Belka, and a rabbit, the object being research into the upper layers of the atmosphere and cosmic space. The rocket reached a height of 208 kilometres (about 130 miles). The animals were returned to earth and were in good condition. The total weight of the apparatus, including power sources and the animals, was 2,100 kilogrammes (about 4,620 lb.). Valuable information was obtained on ionized clouds, the ion composition of the atmosphere and its electrical properties, radiation of the earth and the sun, and the effects on animals in conditions of weightlessness. A command from the ground caused the capsule to plunge back into the atmosphere on its eighteenth circuit of the earth, and it was down safely within six miles of the pre-selected point. The space ship was big enough to carry a man. For 24 hours in space the dogs were weightless, but gradually they got used to floating and started eating the jelly-like food automatically supplied to them twice a day, while scientists watched them through radio-television. Several mice and rats travelled with the dogs, and so did flies, plants, fungi, microscopic water plants and some seeds. The flies were housed in small plastic retorts, about 50 flies in each retort tube. They will be used to determine hereditary changes, and the effect of cosmic radiations on living organisms.

American scientists were also reported to be planning to send a man into space, and seven "Astronauts" had been in training for several months. But—animals first, and a small female monkey called Miss Sam survived a rocket flight in January in a capsule designed to take human beings into space. After being recovered from the Atlantic she was said to be friskier than before her ride. Miss Sam, aged 2½ years and weighing about 6 lb., was placed in a 125 lb. cylinder packed with instruments to measure her reactions, and was fired from the Virginia coast to an altitude of three miles. An escape rocket mounted above the capsule then left the six-engined booster and soared at greatly increased speed to a height of seven miles, at which point a stablizing parachute was released. The pressure on the capsule during these few seconds was between 800 lb. and 1,000 lb. a square inch. When the capsule had fallen to 10,000 ft. a bigger landing parachute opened and, eight minutes after the launching, Miss Sam and her cradle were recovered by a helicopter six miles offshore.

Echo I, a 100 ft. plastic balloon weighing 16 lb., and coated with vapour-deposited aluminium, was put into orbit from Cape Canaveral and circled the earth at 15,000 miles an hour, at an altitude of 1,000 miles, making one circuit every two hours. It was visible as bright as a star in the Plough. It bounced back a radio signal consisting of a recorded message by President Eisenhower, thus proving the possibility of using such a balloon satellite for world-wide telephone, wireless and televeision communications.

The United States Navy on April 13 put into orbit a satellite designed as a first step towards using satellites instead of stars for navigation. This satellite is the pioneer in a new system using satellites as all-weather, global navigation stations. It will enable ships and aircraft to fix their positions within an accuracy of one quarter of a mile. The greatest accuracy obtainable at present is about half a mile. The satellite's orbit will take it over all areas of the earth 50 degrees north and 50 degrees south of the Equator.

The first systematic attempt to search for signals from intelligent beings on other planets was begun on April 11 at the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Green Bank, West Virginia. For a month the observatory's 85 radio telescopes were to be focused alternately on two stars that might have planets able to sustain life. They are Tau Ceti and Epsilion Erindi, each about 66 million million miles from the sun. It would take radio signals 11 years to bridge the distance.

The "moon's celestial highness" has also received attention, and an American astronomer has gone so far as to give 1969 as the year in which a man will land on the moon and return to earth. Manchester University is to receive grants of more than $120,000 (about £43,000) a year from the United States Air Force for a study of the moon and planets in collaboration with French astromomers at the Pic du Midi observatory in the Pyrenees. A new 40 in. reflecting telescope is being built there,

which will be the largest telescope mounted at such a height, nearly 10,000 ft., in the world.

The new reflector will produce an image of the moon about one foot across, and Venus will be enlarged to about the size of a sixpence. Both the moon and planets will be revealed more clearly than before. Normally the image would be impaired by currents of air in the telescope's tube, but Dr. James Ring hopes to overcome this by closing the top of the tube with a transparent material and filling the tube with gas—hydrogen or helium—to reduce the turbulence set up by any currents of gas inside. As well as the photographic survey of the moon, photographs of the planets will be taken through colour filters to ascertain precisely how the colour of each planet varies.

A 300 lb. payload to be landed on the moon in 1961 was ordered by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration from the aeronautics division of the Ford Motor Company. It is expected to cost about $3,500,000 (about £1,286,000), and will ride on a larger payload. The larger load will carry a television system, but will be destroyed when it hits the moon. The smaller load will detach itself and be slowed down with retro-rockets to a speed of about 300 miles an hour. A honeycomb structure on its base will cushion the impact and enable the instruments to transmit information from the moon, such as temperature and seismic disturbances.

The first conclusive radio waves from the planet Saturn and from a planetary nebula 3,000 light years away have been measured at the University of Michigan. Professor Fred T. Haddock said that such observations of the planets would be basic to their later study and would save millions of dollars in space exploration planning. The measurements were made with the university's 85 ft. radio telescope. Saturn's atmospheric temperature was found to be minus 283°F. The measurement might make possible study of the temperature and density of the rings of Saturn and of the distribution of gases in Saturn's atmosphere. Measurement of the radio waves from the planetary nebula could help to determine how stars age and die. Radio studies of Jupiter revealed intense radiation belts which could damage electronic and photographic equipment on a space probe. The surface temperature of Venus had been found by radio astronomers to be much hotter than expected—around 580°F. Only radio astronomy could discover this because the planet has a permanent cloud cover.

AMPHITHEATRE FOUND IN CYPRUS.—The Cyprus Department of Antiquities announced the discovery at ancient Salamis of the largest amphitheatre so far found in the island and one of the largest in the eastern Mediterranean area. The presence of the theatre was suspected some years ago owing to a particular formation of the ground. The diameter of its semi-circular orchestra is 27·5 metres (about 30 yards) as against 21 metres in the theatre at Epidaurus. What remains of the seats is quite impressive and as in the present state of preservation it could hold 1,000 spectators its original capacity must have been enormous. Four marble statues, which once adorned the stage, were discovered, dating from possibly the second century A.D. The general plan suggests that the theatre may have been built by Imperial Rome and that it may have succeeded an earlier theatre. It suffered at the hands of robbers who, in later periods, removed the stone of all the upper seats in the auditorium, leaving only the lower eight rows.

ANTARCTICA CO-OPERATION.—A treaty establishing scientific co-operation in Antarctica was signed in Washington on December 1, 1959, by representatives of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, France, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States. The main effects will be to suspend all territorial claims and disputes in the area, to establish free use of the entire continent for scientific work, and to set up a mutual inspection system to prevent any military activities. Nuclear explosions and the disposal of radioactive waste will be prohibited pending "the conclusion of international agreements." The treaty runs for 30 years, but it can be modified at any time by unanimous agreement. It applies to the land areas and ice shelves, but not the high seas, south of latitude 60. The treaty includes the South Shetland Islands and the South Orkney Islands, which are administered by Britain but claimed by Argentina and, in the case of the South Shetlands, by Chile also. The area does not include the disputed Falkland Islands.

AQUEDUCT 760 MILES LONG.—California has embarked on a water programme that, when completed, will dwarf anything the Romans did and bring benefits greater than the harnessing of the Tigris and the Euphrates in Mesopotamia. It involves the construction of an aqueduct some 760 miles long. The water programme calls for the expenditure by state, federal, and local agencies of $14,000 m. (approximately £5,000 m.) during the next 100 years for 260 dams, hundreds of miles of aqueducts, pumping stations, and power houses. The irony is that California has ample water but it arrives in the wrong part of the state and usually at the wrong time of year. The northern third receives 70 per cent. of the state total, while the southern two-thirds needs 77 per cent. It reaches the extreme where the sparsely populated north-west corner of the state receives as much as 110 in. of rain a year while 700 miles away the south-east corner receives as little as 2 in. Engineers have stated that it will be possible to channel all the surplus water from the great watersheds of the north into one central pool and then carry it over an aqueduct to the deficient areas of the south. This is what the water programme is intended to do. The Los Angeles area will receive its first supply of new water in 1971. At present it is drawing water from the Colorado river, more than 242 miles away. Water demands are increasing because of the increase in population. Urban use of labour-saving devices such as dishwashers and washing machines has raised the average domestic consumption of water from 100 gallons a day per head to as much as 300 gallons.

ARTHRITIS MICROSCOPE.—Progress of research into arthritis and rheumatism has often been handicapped by lack of access to an electron microscope. To meet this need an electron microscope is to be established at St. Thomas' Hospital Medical School, London, by the Empire Rheumatism Council, at a cost of £12,000 to £15,000. The unit can magnify up to 150,000 times pieces of cartilage until now studied mainly with ordinary light microscopes at a magnification of up to 1,000 times. Cartilage is one of the few tissues, like the lens of the eye, which has no blood supply. Its structure therefore may be quite different from that of other tissues in the human body. Professor D. V. Davies, Professor of Anatomy at the medical school, will carry out research into cartilage and other tissues having direct bearing on arthritis. The instrument will also be available for use by other arthritis research workers in Britain.

ASTROLABE DATED FROM 1027.—An astrolabe made in the years 1026–27 has been added to the collection of rare time-reckoning instruments at the Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh. The museum authorities state that the instrument is the oldest dated " maghribi " astrolabe in existence. The specimen was presented by Mr. James H. Farr, who has a private museum. Investigation in the museum's technological department revealed its similarity to the earliest Islamic astrolabes.

AUSTRALIAN FAUNA EXPORT BAN.—A ban on the commercial export of all Australian fauna came into operation on January 1. The export of live koala bears, duck-billed platypuses, and lyre birds is not permitted for any purpose. Their skeletons, skins, and plumage may be exported for scientific research only. Other species of Australian birds and animals can be exported only for bona fide zoological and scientific purposes.

BARROW FINDS AT CRICHEL DOWN.—Barrows used for burials over a period of 2,000 years were opened during excavations at Crichel Down. The finds extend from crouched burials of the Beaker folk 3,000 years ago to pagan interments in Anglo-Saxon times, and provide evidence to confirm the new sequence of cultures in the Early and Middle Bronze Ages. Permission was given by the owners, Lt.-Cmdr. and Mrs. M. A. Marten, for two barrows to be opened before the land was ploughed. The larger barrow, 7 ft. high and 110 ft. wide, covered a larger pit-grave at the bottom of which lay two crouched burials of the Beaker period. A large shaft had been dropped through the centre of the mound and a third crouched burial was introduced into the upper filling of the grave. With the skeleton were a bone pin, a flint knife, and a wooden object of unknown use. Also found was part of a relief-decorated cremation urn of a type previously regarded as Late Bronze Age, but now proved to be at least 500 years older. Under one of the crouched burials was a trace of a rawhide or leather thong. It is believed that this helps to prove the theory that such burials were of dead persons whose bodies had been transported, perhaps on pack-ponies, wrapped into a tight bundle. The smaller barrow covered a large, oval grave of the earliest Bell-Beaker period The centre of the mound had been removed later and three young persons of the food-vessel culture buried. Traces were found of a second food-vessel burial close to the first pit and another Bell-Beaker interment. This mound had been extended and heightened to about 4 ft., and in the top filling were three cremations and the inhumed skeleton of a baby.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION—The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its 122nd annual meeting at Cardiff on August 31–September 7, under the presidency of Sir George Thomson, F.R.S., Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who has been in the forefront of the most striking developments in science from the early days of flight to the present search for thermonuclear power.

The subject of the presidential address was " The Two Aspects of Science,"—that science aimed at understanding the nature of things, and it was at one with religion and philosophy. The nature of the relationship was to him a mystery, but they were certainly not merely the product of the human mind. Scientists are not interested merely in making new drugs, television sets or weapons, but in enlarging the bounds of human knowledge. The ability to understand the world around him even to a limited extent was one of the powers of which man had good right to be proud. Indeed, it seemed to be the one which most divided him from the animals. The lark's song, the heroism of a plover luring an enemy away from her young, the cat who was seen to attack a grizzly bear in defence of her kittens—these were notable even by human standards; but he was not aware of any creature which even appeared to be trying to discover general principles.

The most amazing thing about science, and the most surprising and exciting fact about our world, was the connection between highly abstruse theoretical ideas and the matter of fact—the house wife boiling her kettle with power from atomic nuclei. He had no sympathy with those who regarded technology as intellectually a poor relation of science; to him, science without technology was incomplete and inconclusive. Scientific knowledge was influencing thought and the intellectual climate of the world. The quantum theory had produced a revolution in physics comparable with that prodouced in biology by Darwin. We had been forced to believe that at bottom the laws of physics were not statements of what *must* happen, but of the relative chances of a variety of alternatives—that the determinism of the planets occurred merely because planets are enormous on the atomic scale and their distance from the sun very large, and that the *Nautical Almanac* would be impossible if the solar system was reduced to the scale of a molecule. Certainty came with a massive body, or if the bodies were small one must have many of them so that statistics could manufacture near certainty out of highly uncertain events, as they did in life insurance.

Science, he said in conclusion, was providing new ideas tied closely to experience. It was surely something for beings so utterly insignificant compared with the smallest of the stars to be able to understand some of the principles which control their existence. To see these principles as manifest in the most varied phenomena; in the motions of the tides, the blue of the sky, the lightning flash, and the falling apple; to prove our understanding by creating compositions which use these principles in new ways of our own devising; to begin to see light on the nature of living matter and how living forms can transmit themselves to descendants: all these are worthy to rank with the achievement of sculpture, music or literature. Science was not merely the control, but also the understanding, of nature. Its two aspects must be held in equal honour.

The presidents of the sections and the subjects of their addresses were—Mathematics and Physics, Dr. R. van der Reit Woolley, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, " Stellar motions "; Chemistry, Dr. James Taylor, " Chemistry is not enough "; Geology, Mr. G. F. Mitchell, " Pleistocene history of the Irish Sea "; Zoology, Dr. G. S. Carter, " Tropical climates and biology "; Geography, Prof. E. G. Bowen, " Welsh emigration overseas "; Economics, Prof. R. S. Sayers, " Monetary thought and monetary policy in Great Britain "; Engineering, Sir Alfred Pugsley, F.R.S., " Statics and the engineer "; Anthropology, Prof. E. Estyn Evans, " The peasant and the past "; Physiology and Biochemistry, Prof. W. Burns, " Physiology of hearing "; Psychology, Prof. R. C. Oldfield, " Experimental psychology "; Botany, Prof. T. M. Harris, F.R.S., " Origin of angiosperms, "; Forestry, Mr. T. R. Peace, " The dangerous concept of the natural forest "; Education, Prof. H. C. Dent, " Sixty years of English education "; Agriculture, Dr. William Davies, " Pastoral systems and world food supplies "; Sociology, Prof. D. V. Glass, " Population growth, fertility and problems of

policy": Assembly of Corresponding Societies, Mr. A. B. Oldfield-Davies, "Science broadcasting in sound and television."

Two evening discourses were delivered: Professor H. Bondi, F.R.S., "The structure of the universe"; Dr. E. B. Chain, F.R.S., "Microbiological development of drugs".

Professor Sir Wilfrid Le Gros Clark, F.R.S., an outstanding anatomist and student of the ancestry of man, was elected President of the association for 1961, when the annual meeting will be held at Norwich from August 30 to September 6. The meeting in 1962 will be in Manchester, and in 1964 in Southampton.

At the close of the meeting it was announced that membership had reached 4,100 and total attendance, including the young people's programme was about 7,000. It would be an advantage if meetings were attended by more working classes in the 30–40 age group. A committee had been appointed to bring the facts and implications of world food supplies and population to public notice.

CANBERRA ABLE TO MOVE SIDEWAYS.—The ability to move sideways is a remarkable new feature incorporated in the 45,000-ton liner *Canberra*, built in the Belfast shipyards of Harland and Wolff Ltd. for the P. and O. Line. This development, invaluable for berthing purposes, is achieved by means of a docking propeller mounted in an open transverse tunnel near the bow. The propeller can be withdrawn into a caisson space in the hull and overhauled while the vessel is at sea. *Canberra* is Britain's largest turbo-electric passenger ship built in the United Kingdom. The new vessel will carry 2,250 passengers, more than any other liner afloat, even though its tonnage is just over half that of the *Queen Mary*. The possibility of seasickness is said to be remote by reason of two sets of stabilizing fins which will operate electronically to reduce roll to the minimum.

CASPIAN SEA STILL FALLING.—It was stated in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1958, that the level of the Caspian Sea had fallen by 2½ metres in the last 25 years. It is still falling, to an extent that warranted a conference in Moscow of biologists, hydro-electric engineers, and other scientists to discuss the increasing emptiness of the Caspian. The Caspian has an area of 170,000 square miles. Evaporation removes 400,000 m. cubic metres of water from the surface every year, and the recent construction of hydro-electric stations on the rivers that run into the Sea, and particularly of the Volga, has made the conditions worse. Each of these stations accumulates a large reservoir behind it, which often provides water for irrigation, for local industries and for power. Much of this water gets to the Caspian in the end, but later and in smaller quantities than it used to. The life of the fish is made more difficult by the Caspian's richness in minerals. The oilfields of Baku, which used to lie along the coast, are spreading farther off the shore, and it is now believed that almost the whole southern half of the Caspian is an oil-bearing area. The drilling rigs and the industrial waste that comes from them drive the fish away from their familiar haunts. The Caspian used to provide four-fifths of the world's sturgeon, but not now. The Sea is rapidly becoming the most important Soviet source for sodium and magnesium. A plan for filling up the Sea was suggested by a hydro-electric engineer. His idea is to divert the two rivers which flow north into the Arctic, the Pechora and the Vychegda, into a lake on the upper waters of the Kama river. This would involve a new dam seven miles long and 200 feet high, and a canal 60 miles long.

CHLOROPHYLL MADE IN LABORATORY.—Professor Marten Strell and Dr. Anton Kalojanoff, both of the Munich Technical College, have succeeded in producing chlorophyll in their laboratory. Chlorophyll A (blue-green) and chlorophyll B (yellow-green) were produced, following 20 years of research in Munich, Basle and Massachusetts. An American scientist has been successful in the quest. The discovery is likely to be of the greatest importance. Chlorophyll is the catalyst which makes possible the formation of carbohydrates, by which solar energy is converted into chemical energy, enabling plants to assimilate carbon dioxide and convert it into carbohydrates and oxygen. It is essential not only to the production of energy in plants, but also in such fuels as coal and oil that are of organic origin. The Association of the Chemical Industry stated that it might now be possible to reproduce the process of the formation of carbohydrates, and this could lead to the artificial production of food and the end of the world's food problem. Sir Hugh Taylor, Emeritus Professor of Physical Chemistry at Princeton University, stated that if chlorophyll can be produced in quantity in the laboratory, it may be as important as the German synthesis of indigo, where a synthetic product displaced a natural one which had been provided by India from the indigo plant. Here you had a case of a natural product being produced synthetically in the laboratory under controlled conditions and controlled purity.

COMMON COLD.—An advance in the study of the common cold is reported by the Medical Research Council Common Cold Research Unit. Successful propagation in the tissue culture of viruses derived from patients with colds is announced. The significance of this discovery is that hitherto the only way of recognizing common-cold viruses has been to try the suspected material in human volunteers and see whether it produced a cold in them. This procedure, which has been followed at the Common Cold Research Unit for 13 years, has added much to knowledge of the common cold. Now that a method has been evolved whereby viruses from patients with colds can be grown in tissue culture, more rapid progress and a more careful study of them may be made. Such advance has two implications of value. The first is that it should now be possible to decide whether the viruses which have been isolated by the Medical Research Council workers, and provisionally named the Salisbury viruses, are actually those of the common cold. The second arises from the observation that the Salisbury viruses interfere with the growth of other viruses. This suggests that the Salisbury viruses themselves may be susceptible to interferon, a viral antibiotic.

COMPUTER AID IN PUBLISHING.—The Cornell University Press, by using an electronic computer, has accomplished, to a saving of labour and money, what formerly would have taken years, the preparation and editing of materials for printing a massive concordance of the poems of Matthew Arnold. The work runs to 965 pages and an appendix, and contains the occurrences of 10,097 words of Arnold's vocabulary and 70,000 references. Preparation of 17,000 cards of the data that were fed to the computer took a key punch operator 69 hours and the editor, Professor Stephen Maxfield Parrish, of the Cornell University English department, about 80 hours. The computer read the data at the rate of 15,000 characters a

second and made 42,000 deductions a second. This took 38 hours and the printing 10 hours more. Then the computer print, spaced into pages, was reproduced for publication by the offset printing process.

CONTINENTS ON THE MOVE.—A new analysis of magnetic measurements of rocks was presented to the Royal Society by Professor P. M. S. Blackett. Recent measurements have shown that the magnetic field of many rocks are out of line with the present field of the earth. Such rocks are like enormous fossil compasses pointing in directions different from the magnetic north. Analysis of this "fossil magnetism" shows that the older the rocks the greater is this magnetic deviation from those of the present day. Professor Blackett says the theory of continental drift is the most plausible explanation of the enormous change.

The magnetic poles have remained near the north and south geographic poles where they are to-day, but the continents have drifted so that successive layers of rocks have been magnetised in new directions. All four land masses (Europe, America, Australia and India) have, he suggests, moved steadily northward in the last 200 m. years. Western Europe and North America were near the equator 300 m. years ago, and have rotated relative to each other. Australia, starting near the equator 400 m. years ago, moved down to the Antarctic, and then reversed 200 m. years ago to drift northward. India has moved faster than the others, from 50 deg. south up to the equator in 70 m. years and up to its present position at 20 deg. north in the last 80 m. years. The most direct confirmation of continental drift would come from a study of ancient climates. There are traces of glaciers in 200 m.-year-old rocks of India, Australia, South America and South Africa. The magnetic data suggest that these continents were near the Antarctic at the time. Sandstones of the same age found in Britain suggest a Saharan climate—and the magnetic data put Britain where the Sahara is now. (*see* WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1958).

COYPU COLONIES INCREASE.—Coypus, the large American water rats imported for breeding by East Anglian fur farmers 30 years ago, have increased their numbers to such an extent that they are becoming a nuisance to landowners in Norfolk and Suffolk. Their multiplication in the wild state has earned them official recognition as a pest, and rabbit-shooting societies in East Anglia now receive a 50 per cent. Government grant for shooting the destructive creatures. (*See* WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1957.) The increase is believed to be due to the favourable summer of 1959, the abolition of the gin trap, and the fall in the market value of their pelts. Four years ago skins fetched between 35s. and 50s. each, but plentiful supplies from the United States affected the trade. Coypus are orange-toothed rodents but are not usually aggressive. They live on reed shoots and aquatic vegetation and reach a length of 3 ft. and a weight of 20 lb. They eat crops, particularly sugar beet and vegetables and carrots and even potatoes are said to be to their taste. They are a prey to stoats and herons and are quite easy to catch in a trap baited with sugar beet or mangel wurzel roots. Coypus are edible, and people who like them say the flavour is between a hare and a chicken. During the 1930s there were probably as many as 40 coypu fur farmers in East Anglia, but the enterprise was abandoned on the outbreak of war and many of the animals were allowed to roam.

DIAMOND PROCESS REVEALED.—The General Electric Company, which a few years ago announced that it had produced industrial diamonds, has since revealed the method of their manufacture. In the process carbon and a catalyst metal in a pressure cell are subjected simultaneously to pressures of 800,000 lb. to 1,800,000 lb. a square inch and temperatures of 2,200 to 4,400 degrees Fahrenheit. The source of the carbon is probably pure graphite, and there is a wide choice of metals for the catalyst. It was found that the "essential breakthrough" in transforming carbon into diamonds came from the use of a molten metal catalyst, which acted as a thin film between the carbon and the growing diamond crystal. Tantalum was particularly effective for inducing the growth of small diamond crystals. It was discovered that a new diamond can form whether diamond seed crystals are present or not and that the diamond could grow at great speed. To make an industrial diamond (80 mesh or finer) took only a few minutes. According to Dr. Guv Suits, General Electric's director of research, it was the molten catalytic film and the development of new super-pressure and high-temperature apparatus, during four years of study, that made possible the long-sought transmutation of carbon into diamond. A discovery of significance regarding the making of diamonds for industrial uses was that the shape of the diamond crystal, the type of cubes produced, varies with the temperature during formation. Colour was governed by temperature, varying from dark shades at low temperatures to white at the highest heat. Although any of the physical characteristics of natural diamonds can be duplicated, the small size of the man-made diamonds keeps them within the range of industrial rather than gem stones.

DISCOVERY OF 1,000 MUMMIES.—An expedition from Cairo University, led by Dr. Abdel Moneim Aboubakr, excavating in Nubia found a large necropolis with more than 1,000 mummies—many of them those of children—dating back over 4,000 years. The condition of the mummies suggested they had been the victims of a massacre. Some were tied up and some had been strangled. Mummies in some 450 tombs still had hair, teeth, skin, and nails. In some of the tombs, dating back to 2,400 B.C., the women were wearing necklaces and rings of copper, gold, and silver. This important find sheds light on Nubian history from the prehistoric era until the end of the rule of the Pharaohs. Further important discoveries are expected before the area is submerged by the waters of the Aswan High Dam.

EARLY ANGIOSPERMS WANTED.—We want early angiosperms urgently, almost as a thirsty man wants water, Prof. T. M. Harris, F.R.S., told the British Association. No one had yet thrown convincing light on the origin of the angiosperm (plants which have their seeds enclosed in seed vessels). Fossil angiosperms could be traced back as far as the Cretaceous period, but a little above the middle of the Cretaceous there was virtually none. He believed angiosperms has an unbroken series of ancestors before the Cretaceous and were represented by fossils which are within the wit of man to understand. A moderate number of good and convincing Jurassic angiosperms would kill all theories but one. Why did they rise to dominance relatively suddenly, rather after the Middle Cretaceous? On land the dinosaurs remained, and the mammals had to wait in the background. There were no world-wide terrible volcanic eruptions or submergence of continents, or ice or desert ages.

Indeed, when terrible things happened, as in the Tertiary when the world's mountains were built or in the Quaternary with its ice ages, the plant world seemed to adapt itself easily.

EARTHQUAKES AND TIDAL WAVES.—Chile, Persia and Morocco were subject to earthquakes during the year, with great loss of life and enormous destruction of property. The range of the south Andean volcanoes came to life, and two new ones erupted. Near Rinihue the earth started to heat up and then sank more than 600 ft. for a length of two and a half miles. As surrounding trees burned to ashes in minutes, a gulf 28 miles long by three miles wide opened, and lava, stones, smoke and fire belched upward thousands of feet. Ashes spread for 45 miles. The toll of dead and missing in Chile was early estimated at nearly 6,000, with countless injured and half a million homeless under bitter winter conditions. The first estimates of damage were put at £100 m., half of Chile's annual income. Tidal waves set in motion by the earthquakes swept across the Pacific at between 400 and 500 miles an hour, with the energy of 1,000 nuclear explosions, striking Alaska, Hawaii, Japan, the Philippines, New Guinea, Australia and New Zealand. Off North Island, the seabed dropped sharply into an extension of a deep trench, and South Island had an eastern seabed which spread outward to the Chatham Islands at an average depth of 900 ft. Japan, with a heavy roll of dead, homeless and missing, ships sunk or washed away, suffered most from the huge waves which hit the coast. A severe earthquake visited south Persia in April and destroyed the towns of Lar and Herash. More than 3,000 inhabitants including 500 children were killed and several thousands injured. The menace of poisonous snakes added to the horror. They found their way under the debris, and attacked the trapped victims. In March an earthquake devastated the town of Agadir, in Morocco. A tidal wave which accompanied the earthquake added to the destruction. Evidence of the tremendous submarine upheaval off the coast came to light from naval soundings, which show in one case a depth of only 45 ft. where previously the water was charted at 1,200 ft. Nine miles from the shore soundings show a depth of 1,200 ft. instead of 4,500 ft. This will necessitate an extensive hydrographic survey.

ELECTRONICS AND HONEY.—After years of research Mr. E. F. Woods, a bee-keeper, of Esher, produced the apidictor, an electronic device which gives accurate warning of an impending swarm at least fifteen days before it takes place. The instrument selects the frequency of the note produced by bees in a hive (a bubbling sound like escaping bath water) so that action can be taken. It eliminates the opening of hives and the search for queen cells when no swarm is indicated, and provides in a few seconds information which would normally take up to half an hour to get. Mr. Woods stated that in America, where there are 10 million colonies a hive inspection is estimated to cost between $15 and $20 a year for labour. Much of that could be saved by electronic prediction, but there would be an equal saving in increased honey crops by reducing disturbance of hive activity. The apidictor is in use in New Zealand, India, and Germany. Some British producers use it too.

EVEREST—WITHOUT OXYGEN.—The successful climb of Everest by China was made by a three-man assault group led by Mr. Wang Fu-Chou, a Peking geologist, aged 25, who was accompanied by Chin Yin-hua, a lumberjack, and Konbu, a Tibetan soldier. The trio ran out of oxygen before they reached the summit, then discarded their breathing apparatus, and started on a hazardous journey, climbing above 28,960 feet without oxygen. (The height of Everest is commonly accepted as 29,002 feet.) Each step meant a gigantic exertion. Acute headache, troubled vision, excessive panting and feebleness and the extreme cold tortured them. It took the climbers over half an hour to tackle a three-foot high rock and long halts were needed between each step. When they eventually reached the summit Konbu placed the Chinese national flag and an eight-inch-tall bust of the Communist party leader, Mao Tse-tung. Wang Fu-Chou produced his notebook and pencilled the words: "Wang Fu-Chou, &c., three men, conquered Mount Jolmo Lungma (the Chinese name for Everest): 4 20, May 25th, 1960." He placed the message inside a woollen glove and put it with the flag and the bust.

FIREBALLS OF GLOWING GAS.—The existence of fireballs associated with thunderstorms has long been attributed to various natural phenomena. One of the difficulties of accounting for them has been that no debris has ever been proved to have come from the break-up of a fireball. That this should be so is not surprising, according to the theory of Mr. Kapitza, the Russian physicist, who says that a fireball is nothing more substantial than a pocket of glowing gas formed out of the material of the atmosphere. His theory has been supported by Dr. W. K. R. Watson, of California. A mechanism now proposed resembles closely the devices suggested for heating gases to temperatures at which thermo-nuclear reactions would occur. The source of the energy needed to maintain a fireball is primarily the electric and magnetic forces in the atmosphere before and during thunderstorms. It is supposed that part of these forces consists of waves of electro-magnetic radiation—essentially radio waves with a wavelength measured in metres—located between thunder clouds and the ground. These waves are stationary, the vibrations associated with them are like the vibrations on a violin string clamped at both ends. Dr. Watson states that, at places in the atmosphere where the electric vibrations are least intense, electrically charged particles would be confined in a volume a quarter of the size of the wave-length of the radiation. There they would rapidly break down atmospheric atoms into electrically charged particles, and the region of electricity thus created would rapidly absorb energy from the radiation, so that it became heated to a high temperature. This explanation accounts for many features of fireball behaviour, such as their passage through the sky and their explosion with a loud noise near the ground. One difficulty is that the electric field necessary for the production of fireball effects is a million volts in a metre. Equally high values are needed to account for lightning discharges.

GAMMA RAYS IN BUILDING.—The problem of locating a position corresponding to a known position on the other side of a cast concrete floor or ceiling has been solved by Percy Bilton, a firm of London building contractors, by the use of the radio-isotope caesium 137. The modern practice of casting concrete floors and party walls at the same time makes it difficult to use theodolite sighting, while reference grids spend time and tell-tale holes may weaken the structure. The problem is serious in the placing of supporting columns exactly

over those on the floor below. The new apparatus —developed by the firm in conjunction with the Physics Group of the Isotope Division at Harwell— consists of a portable scintillation counter and a capsule of caesium 137 shielded in a container which collimates the gamma rays emitted. The rays pass through the concrete and are detected on the other side by a crystal connected to the scintillation counter. It is claimed that positions can be located to within an accuracy of one-sixteenth of an inch through a nine-inch concrete floor, and that this accuracy is not seriously impaired when there are three one-inch diameter intersecting steel reinforcing bars embedded in the concrete.

GRASSLANDS NEGLECTED.—Dr. William Davies, director of the Grassland Research Institute, Hurley, told the British Association that much had to be learned about the use of the vast pastoral areas occupying nearly 5,000 m. acres and accounting for 86·4 per cent. of the world grassland. There was need for trained scientific staff to deal with a problem that was an essential part of feeding a rapidly increasing human population. Such centres as Brisbane, Kitale, Jamaica and St. Croix (West Indies), Dr. Grossman's station in southern Brazil, and others should offer training for grassland personnel. A number of students trained at Hurley were doing excellent work in several parts of the world. Grasslands in Britain were grossly undeveloped. We had within our own shores this underveloped countryside—17 m. acres of it—lying chiefly above the 800 ft. contour. In a reconnaissance survey made some years ago he found that upward of three-quarters of Wales above 1,000 ft. was represented by undulating land; the same was true of the elevated land elsewhere thoughout the British Isles. Upward of 10 m. acres of hill land lay on easy undulating slopes and were tractable.

HAY FEVER AND TENNIS.—People who suffer from hay fever should shut themselves away at the hour of danger, said Mr. H. Hyde, Keeper of Botany at the National Museum of Wales, at the British Association. If they emerged to play a strenuous game of tennis they would breathe in at least 500 times as much grass pollen—more, if the courts adjoined a hay field. In dry and sunny weather in June, especially between the 10th and 30th, they should stay indoors with the doors and windows closed. Pollen grains and tiny seeds of fungi spores floating in the air caused allergic disease. Every year, a quarter of a million people went sick from hay fever. Asthma, which affected one person in a hundred, was also due in some patients to inhaling plant dust. By trapping pollen grains from the air, it had been discovered that the most abundant type was that of the grasses; and the cloud was at its thickest in June and July. This thinned out over the largest towns and diminished in density on the mountains. Nowhere was the midsummer atmosphere free from grass polien, and even 30 miles out to sea there might be enough to cause hay fever. A visit to the seaside was not enough to ensure immunity.

HEBREW EPISTLE?—A 2,700-year-old letter, said to be the oldest Hebrew epistle ever found, was made public in Jerusalem. The script, inked on a potsherd, was addressed by a peasant to a prince. It was discovered in January, 1960, six inches below ground, at an ancient fort near the Mediterranean coast, one mile south of Yavneh Yam, by archæologists, headed by Mr. Joseph Naveh, Inspector of Antiquities in the Ministry of Education. There has been no earlier evidence of Hebrew occupation of that part of Palestine in the second half of the seventh century B.C. The biblical King Josiah of Judea took advantage of the decline of the Assyrian empire at that time to re-occupy part of northern Palestine and Mr. Naveh says his discovery suggests that the Judean king seized the political situation to expand his kingdom also along the coast. The earliest Hebrew letters previously unearthed were the sixth-century B.C. messages from the commandant at Lachish, discovered in 1935. Mr. Naveh said the new discovery is half a century older. The letter is an appeal by a peasant to his Prince denying accusations that he was in debt. It consists of fourteen lines of writing, but only seven lines have so far been deciphered. The Prince, whose name is not known, probably lived in the fort and was a contemporary of King Josiah. The peasant apparently had had his cloak confiscated for being in debt—a traditional punishment of the times. The letter begins with the customary formula: "May my Lord the Prince hear the word of his servant." The deciphered part of the letter continues: "and he took the cloak of your servant when I finished my harvest . . . and all my brothers will witness on my behalf truly I am innocent of any guilt." The Hebrew of the text is not as good as the handwriting, and it is believed that the peasant dictated the letter to a scribe.

HIROSHIMA REVELATION.—Cancer of many kinds —and not only leukaemia—is four times more common among those citizens of Hiroshima who were closest to the atomic bomb explosion there in 1945 than among their fellow-citizens who escaped the effects of radiation. Statistics collected by the Tumour Registry of the Hiroshima City Medical Association show that the incidence of malignant growths among those within one kilometre of the point where the bomb exploded (and who survived) has been four times as great as the incidence among the unexposed section of the population of the city. Leukaemia has become more frequent in Hiroshima since 1945. Those who survived exposure to the radiation also incurred enhanced risk of other types of malignant disease. The Tumour Registry investigated 1,750 cases from May, 1957, to December, 1958. The survivors are unusual in having experienced a single whole-body exposure, the dose varying according to distance from the hypocentre point directly beneath centre of the explosion and the degree of shielding. The Tumour Registry gives these figures for malignant growths in Hiroshima, from May, 1957, to December, 1958, (leukaemia is *not* included):—

Distance from hypocentre in metres	*Surviving population*	*Cases*	*Incidence per 100,000*
500–999	973	13	1,023·1
1,000–1,499	8,688	66	479·02
1,500–1,999	15,318	89	380·1
2,000–2,499	13,915	66	283·4
Non-irradiated	202,727	447	270·1

There is a clear relation between distance from hypocentre (i.e., dose) and incidence. Those within 1,000 metres of the hypocentre had four times as much cancer as the non-exposed (1,023 per 100,000 against 270 per 100,000). Of those within 2,500 metres (more than one and a half miles) of the hypocentre only about 30,000 have survived. Total deaths within this area in 1945 were estimated at 80,000. So far the increased incidence has been noted in cancer of the stomach, lung, breast, uterus and ovary. It has been doubted whether the power of radiation to cause cancer is directly related to dose. This analysis suggests that it is. (See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1946.)

IRON ORE IN MAURITANIA.—Plans for one of the greatest schemes of development in West Africa north of the equator were outlined by a fournation, predominantly French, company, in agreement with the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The objective is to mine deposits of high-grade iron ore, of which 215 million tons are estimated to be available in an 18-mile long *massif*, which rises 2,000 ft. above and to the east of Fort Gouraud. The estimated cost is £60 m. It is planned to develop open-pit mines at F'Derek and Tazadit, to construct 400 miles of railway linking the mines with the coast at Port Étienne and to provide loading facilities for ships of up to 60,000 tons. The initial target is 4,000,000 tons a year of ore containing not less than 63 per cent. of iron and not more than 8 per cent. of silica—comparable in quality with some Swedish ores. The ore is part of a larger system which extends for hundreds of miles to the north and south. Of pre-Cambrian age, the main mass of the orebody consists of ironstone. But along the Kedia d'Idjil *massif*, where the strata are heavily contorted, there are a number of lens-shaped masses in which the concentration of iron rises to between 55 and 70 per cent. There are more than 50 such outcrops at the surface. One outcrop at F'Derek can provide an output of ore suited to open-hearth furnaces. It covers an area at the surface of 725,000 square feet. The other, at Tazadit, consists of a chemically similar, but less dense, material. This is more than three times as big. In between there are other big areas—bringing the total to about a million square yards.

ISAAC WOLFSON GRANTS.—The council of the Royal Society accepted an offer by the Isaac Wolfson Foundation to create a special fund of £200,000 for the endowment of a research professorship. The chair is to be held by a distinguished British scientist who will devote the whole of his time to research in such fields as the President and Council of the Royal Society may from time to time think appropriate. The first holder will work in the physical sciences or their borderlines with biology. This generous grant marked, with great promise for the future, the opening of the Society's tercentenary year. The Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, accepted an offer of £350,000 from the Isaac Wolfson Foundation for the building and equipment of laboratories for biochemistry and chemical microbiology, and for the support of teaching and research. A new building, to be known as the Wolfson Laboratory, is to be erected at the western end of the Royal College of Science building. The new department will also occupy some laboratories in the main Royal College of Science building which will become vacant when the physics department moves into Prince Consort Road. The Wolfson Laboratory will include equipment and facilities not usually associated with biochemistry. Fermentation units of comparatively large size and workshops for advanced mechanical and electronic equipment are to be installed. Accommodation is to be provided for research in those subjects that lie between biochemistry and chemical engineering, and for research on the biochemical production of chemicals.

KARIBA DAM IN OPERATION.—The first stage of the Kariba hydroelectric scheme was completed on May 17 when Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother declared the dam open. Her Majesty flicked a switch and 600 feet underground the turbo-generator began to turn as the waters of the Zambesi surged past its blades. On her flight to Kariba the Queen Mother had an aerial view of the lake already extending 150 miles behind the dam which, when filled in a few years' time, will cover 2,000 square miles. The dam has already entailed moving 50,000 of Africa's most primitive tribesmen and many thousands of animals.

KELVIN'S THEORY ON AIR TIDES.—Sir Edward Appleton, Principal of Edinburgh University, has suggested that there are tides in the atmosphere just as there are tides in the sea. Such air tides were not visible to the eye, but they could be discerned as minute rhythmic variations in the height of a barometer. These variations were especially evident in the tropics, where the barometer could rise and fall smoothly twice during a span of 24 hours. It was Lord Kelvin, he said, who first sought to explain why air tides should seem to respond to the influence of the sun, and not to that of the moon. In 1882 he advanced the theory that the earth's atmosphere might have a tendency to vibrate with a period of exactly twelve hours and make the atmosphere respond more markedly to the influence of the sun than to the influence of the moon. It was now clear that the atmospheric temperature varied so as to bring about the atmospheric tuning suggested by Lord Kelvin. His explanation of this phenomenon was today the accepted theory. It was not possible to be quite sure that the solar twelve-hour oscillation was as completely gravitational as its lunar counterpart on the sea. The sun had two effects on the atmosphere—thermal and gravitational; the moon exerted only a gravitational influence. The view at the moment was that the two influences of the sun on the atmosphere were approximately of the same magnitude.

KEW GARDENS.—Important developments have been planned for the immediate future of Kew Gardens. One of them has been the appointment of Dr. Keith Jones, from the Plant Breeding Station at Aberystwyth, to the post of cytogeneticist, for the study of heredity in plants. This study will supplement the work done in the Herbarium to shed light on plant relationships that are not obvious from dried specimens, and are thus particularly useful in complicated groups—for example, the saxifrages. Dr. Jones is the first scientist appointed to the staff especially for this work—for which Kew offers unrivalled opportunities, since its vast collection has never been investigated from this point of view. Another newcomer is Mr. A. L. Jewell, from the Educational Museum, Haslemere, who will survey the museums at Kew, and make recommendations for the more attractive display of exhibits. This appointment has been made to forward the reorientation of the Kew museums which was begun with the conversion of the Orangery, built in 1761 by Sir William Chambers, back to its original purpose. The Orangery is full of a varied collection of oranges and lemons, grown in tubs which are kept inside in winter and are taken outside in summer—the traditional way of growing oranges in England. Among other projects is the building, at an eventual cost of £85,000, of a new Jodrell Laboratory, which will be concerned with the anatomy of plants, particularly in relation to their classification. The plans will include a lecture hall, which may be used for external lectures, and for meetings of scientific societies who may wish to visit Kew. In the basement of the laboratory will be installed a series of "growth chambers" in which, by control of such factors as length of "day" and "night", light, moisture, and temperature, many different types of climate will be reconstructed. Many substances are sent to Kew for laboratory examination. Recently these have

included charcoal from prehistoric burials, and commercial products, sent to discover whether or not they are what they pretend to be. Cattle cake, imported as "pure ground-nut", proved to contain much poppy-seed. "Crushed mint" was discovered to be adulterated with leaves of the Tree of Heaven, *Ailanthus*. The so-called "Lycopodium powder" turned out to be nothing but chalk stained yellow.

LAKES ARE DISAPPEARING.—In 15,000 years or so there may be no more lakes in the Lake District. This conclusion may be gathered from a booklet by Professor F. J. Monkhouse based on the one-inch Ordnance Survey. Lakes, he says, are ephemeral features of the landscape. Some of our lakes have vanished; others are smaller than they were when the glaciers melted at the end of the Ice Age, ten thousand years ago. Once there were two large lakes, one above and the other below the village of Kentmere, north of Kendal. Some of the valleys opening into the southern shores of Ullswater once held lakes, and in the hills there are many former tarns now filled with peat, such as the one at the head of Tongue Gill near Grasmere. Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite were once a single lake, the land now separating them having been washed down and deposited by the River Greta and Newlands Beck. The area of many other lakes has been reduced by stones and alluvium from the streams that flow into them, and which lie thirty to forty feet deep on the floor of Windermere. At Wastwater the deltas from two becks are making promontories into its north-eastern end, and have laid down a mile of flat land on what was once part of the lake. This flat land is covered with gravel and boulders, over which the two becks which have brought them down from the mountains are continually changing their courses after heavy floods. In 1938, after a fall of nine inches in thirty-six hours, two grass fields at the head of Wastwater were left completely covered with stones and boulders.

LIFE WITHOUT OXYGEN.—Fish which have floating nests with air bubbles beneath for the young to breathe were described by Dr. G. S. Carter, in a presidential address to the British Association. The fish are dwellers of the Paraguayan Chaco swamps in tropical South America, which lie in an extension northwards of the pampas. In the central part even the surface water hardly ever in hot weather contains a measurable quantity of oxygen, and certainly less than 5 per cent. saturation. In the outer region, under a floating blanket of aerial plants, the water is almost always without measurable oxygen. It had a high content of free carbon dioxide, and black mud of the substratum is full of marsh gas. Yet all the fauna shows adaptation to life in a de-oxygenated habitat. The air-breathing lung-fish *Lepidosiren* is there, and some smaller fish eke out a living by nibbling at a film of oxygen on the surface. In the outer regions of the swamp, in the surface film, is a small oligochaete worm (*Aulophorus*), which needs a tube, and this it makes for itself from the spores of the water ferns. It carries this tube about with it. Another oligochaete (*Drilocrius*) lives in shallow water at the edge of the swamp, and burrows in the mud. From time to time it extends from its burrow to the surface of the water, where it captures a bubble of air in a modified part of its tail and then retreats into its burrow.

Lepidosiren lays its eggs in an L-shaped burrow in the mud guarded by a male, who aerates the nest with air brought from the surface and excreted from the vascular filaments on his pelvic fins during the breeding season.

MALARIA IN THE AMAZON BASIN.—The World Health Organization is carrying out a plan for the eradication of malaria the world over. Dr. M. Pinotti, the director of the National Malaria Services, Brazil, was asked to study endemic goitre, a serious health problem on the central plateau of that country. Experience had shown that goitre can be prevented by the use of common salt to which small amounts of iodides are added. Difficulties had been encountered in eradicating malaria by means of insecticides in the vast Amazon basin, an area of 1,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,000,000. Some of the dwellings had no walls to spray and there was a tendency for the malaria-carrying mosquito to develop resistance to DDT. Dr. Pinotti argued that if goitre could be prevented by adding iodides to salt, malaria might be prevented by adding anti-malaria drugs to salt. The drug which he and Dr. L. Palini chose for their investigations was chloroquine. The results were gratifying, and by 1959 the use of the salt had been extended to cover the whole Amazon basin. Typical of the results obtained are those in the town of Engenheiro Dolabela. After two months' use of the chloroquine-salt mixture, not a single case of malaria occurred during the six-month period December to May, when previously there had always been a marked increase in the incidence of malaria. A World Health Organization consultant is now travelling round the world to give advice on the use of medicated salt as a means of eradicating malaria. Difficulties are sure to be encountered. In New Guinea and the Philippines certain tribes do not use commercial salt. The substitute is wood ash, sea water, or even brackish water from wells with a high mineral content. In such areas it is necessary to distribute medicated salt free of charge to induce people to use it.

METEOROLOGICAL TEMPERATURE.—The Director-General of the Meteorological Office has decided that from January 1, 1961, the celsius (centigrade) scale of temperature will be used for all work carried out within the Office. At present the Fahrenheit scale is used for surface observations, such as air temperature, dewpoint, soil and earth temperatures. The decision to employ only the celsius scale in professional work is in line with the recommendations of the World Meteorological Organization, and that will bring the meteorological Office into line with all other European services and facilitate the international exchange of meteorological information. At present there is no intention to remove the degree Fahrenheit from published forecasts.

MICROSCOPE 3D.—At the International Instruments, Electronics and Automation Exhibition there was on view a model of a 3-D microscope which gives a three-dimensional image. Unlike the stereoscopic microscope, which gives an appearance of depth by producing a different picture to each eye, the new instrument gives a solid image, or luminous model, projected into a cube of space. Designed by a team led by Mr. R. Gregory at Cambridge University Physiological Laboratory it is intended particularly for use in biological research. The instrument also promises to be of value for the examination of crystal structures, and in the nuclear field for the presentation of particle tracks, in deep emulsion films. A normal microscope has little depth of focus, and to examine a thick specimen involves focusing successively through it. This limitation is put to use in the new "3-D" instrument and a solid image is built up by vibrating the focusing mechanism so that the thin plane of focus scans the object in depth. The

magnified image is formed in the " cube of space " swept by a small vibrating screen—it is quite steady because the rate of scan is too high for the flicker to be seen.

MOHOLE BORING PROJECT.—Probing downwards through the crust of the earth was now a matter of effort and finance, rather than a scientific pipe dream, said Dr. T. F. Gaskell to the British Association. The Mohole project to bore through the earth's crust to collect samples of underlying rock, had been mainly confined to the oil and the mining industries. Five-mile deep holes had been successfully completed by the oil industry. A hole 10 miles deep drilled on a Pacific island or a coral atoll would reach the mantle—the 2,000-mile thick belt of rock-like material that encloses the liquid core of the earth. The Mohole would be difficult to drill from the Continent as the earth's crust there was more than 20 miles thick. In the deep oceans, where there would be only four miles of rock to be penetrated, there was the added problem of operating a rock drill in three miles depth of water.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.—Two new features have been added to the British Museum (Natural History) South Kensington. The first is the Rowland Ward Pavilion, the gift of the Rowland Ward Trustees, in memory of the celebrated taxidermist. This pavilion contains three groups of large African mammals. The biggest shows a family of giraffes—male, female, and their calf—with a kudu, a party of baboons, and some Egyptian geese, gathered near the Guaso Nyiro river in the district north of Mount Kenya. On a smaller scale are other groups. One is a scene in a glade of the Ituri Forest in the Belgian Congo, where an okapi (a specimen given by the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo) is seen and a bongo (an animal midway between the antelope and the cow families). The other is set in Angola; a giant sable antelope of the very local Angola race surveys the country from the top of a termite colony's nest, while a brindled gnu and a pair of impala graze close by. The other new feature—illustrating mammal morphology—is intended primarily for students, to explain the functions, and the shapes, of the parts of a mammal's body. The series begins with the skin and its various modifications such as nails, claws, hair, scales, bristles and so forth—and continues with what is inside the skin. Muscles, the parts of the skeleton, the brain, the sense organs, the digestive and circulatory systems, are dealt with in variety. There is a specially long sequence devoted to teeth.

NICKEL PRODUCTION MADE EASIER.—A Greek scientist has devised simplified methods for the exploitation of the nickel mine at Larymna, central Greece, one of only two European mines yielding this valuable metal. Professor Moussoulos, head of the research department of the Greek chemical fertilizers company which owns the Larymna plant, announced that he had invented two processes allowing for the conversion of the nickel-bearing iron ore in Larymna into alloys of high nickel content and steel. The soundness of the discovery was established by research experts from the German firm of Krupp, whose findings have been accepted by the Greek Ministry of Industry. Nearly £3,500,000 has been invested in the Larymna works by the Greek company since 1952. About £1m. went to Krupps for the supply of machinery and installations. Technical advice from this German firm made it possible to produce ferrous alloy of low nickel content (about 6 per cent). Professor Moussoulos's low temperature process allows production of alloy of which one half is pure nickel—a condition in which it can readily be exported. An even more significant discovery was that the discarded iron ore can be used in its melted state for the production of steel at low cost without having recourse to the blast furnace.

NIGERIAN DISCOVERIES.—An important archaeological discovery was made at Igbo-Ukwu in Eastern Nigeria during excavations by Mr. C. Thurstan Shaw, of Cambridge, assisted by Nigeria's first trained archaeologist, Mallam Ciroma. Two feet deep was the equipment and regalia of a priest-king, stored for safety. Mr. Shaw has stated that the finds consisted of a number of bowls, resembling calabashes, with a single handle; narrow elongated bowls resembling " pinched " calabashes; two sword scabbards; two models of shells, bigger than life size and one surmounted by a bronze leopard; three or four animal heads (ram and elephant), hollow cast; a mask of a human face 3 in. high showing face scarifications; heavy coiled open-work ornaments, probably staff heads; coiled snakes ending in a spike; and a coiled potstand. The bronzes had elaborate decoration (often showing insects, such as crickets and flies) and a high standard of craftsmanship. In style they are unlike the work of Benin or Ife. In addition, there were two clearly marked postholes which may indicate the traditional type of house in the area, in which the roof timbers are supported on the earth walls. One of the bronzes consists of a water-pot set on an openwork potstand, and the whole enclosed in a knotted rope-work pattern attached below the rim of the pot and to the base. In another part of the area was found a cylindrical bronze potstand, with wide flanges at top and bottom and openwork panels on either side; one panel portrays a male, the other a female, human figure, with markedly Negroid features. In a stretch of yellow sand, contrasting with the redness of the surrounding Benin sand, was a rich burial which, from the iron nails and clamps and traces of wood, seems to have been placed in a timber-lined chamber. The bones were in a bad state of preservation, their consistency being that of soft putty, softer than the earth in which they lay. The whole of the skull except for the facial area, with the jaw articulated in position, was recovered. Perhaps the most interesting find was the remains of a large and elaborate headdress consisting of a double circle of bronze bosses set in a wooden hoop, with a central bronze ornament.

NORFOLK BROADS ARE PEAT WORKINGS.—Scientific research into the history of the Norfolk Broads disposes of the theory that they are relics of an invasion by the sea in Romano-British times. The five scientists engaged on the work show that the Broads are not natural lakes, but the flooded diggings of the peat or turf used for fuel in the Middle Ages. Some 900 m. cubic feet of peat were excavated in 500 years to make the 2,600 acres of the Broads. The area was almost uninhabited in pre-historic times; but Guthrum, the Danish leader, settled his army, defeated by Alfred, on a treeless tract of land in Lothingland and Flegg. Digging for peat continued till the thirteenth century, when the land began to sink and the extensive turf pits were flooded. Dr. J. M. Lambert, a botanist, first put forward the theory that the Broads were flooded peat workings. Aided by Mr. J. N. Jennings, a physiographer, she made 2,000 borings in the peat and found that all the Broads have steep, man-made sides and that many ancient boundaries are still represented by strips of uncut peat. Mr. C. T. Smith, an historical geographer, found ample

evidence from ancient records that large sales of peat were made from many Broadland parishes between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries; and the case was completed by Mr. Charles Green, an archaeologist, and Mr. J. N. Hutchinson, a civil engineer, who proved that in the early Middle Ages the land was thirteen feet higher than it is today, thus explaining why the diggings were not flooded earlier. A full explanation of this scientific work is to be found in *The Making of the Broads*, by Dr. J. M. Lambert and others, published by John Murray for the Royal Geographical Society.

NYLON TANKS ON OCEAN FLOOR.—A new system of underwater storage was demonstrated in Florida to experts from oil companies. It consists of rubberized nylon tanks anchored to the bed of the ocean and remotely operated. The makers say that they can be used to store fuel, water, munitions, medical supplies, food, clothing, and machinery. Some of the advantages over existing methods of storage are that the goods are protected from atomic radiation, infection, insects, changes in temperature, weather and to some extent from enemy attack or even reconnaissance. It is claimed that the system can be used in offshore drilling and for loading super-tankers where the water is too shallow for them to approach the coast. The nylon tanks can be towed in large numbers on the surface or beneath it. They can be made in different shapes and sizes, but the standard ones can hold 10,000 American gallons (8,330 imperial gallons). When empty, the tanks can be rolled up and transported by trucks.

OCTOPUS: WHAT IT CANNOT DO.—By means of training experiments we can find out which features of things seen, touched or tasted can be distinguished by the octopus, said Mr. Martin J. Wells, Demonstrator in Zoology at Cambridge, in the Darwin lecture at the British Association. The world of the octopus is very different from ours, because its central nervous integrative machinery uses the information in more limited ways. It can catch crabs but it can never open a beerbottle. The key to the difference is that an octopus, with eight arms and 2,000 suckers, makes no use, in forming its picture of things, of internal information about the state of contraction or tension of its own muscles. Whereas a human art critic may tilt his head to get a better view of the picture, an octopus keeps its eyes level with the horizontal in whatever position it may be. This is necessary for its interpretation of what it sees. It can distinguish the texture of objects that it touches, but cannot distinguish a heavy object from a light one. In compensation for this, each of its 2,000 suckers is as sensitive to the tastes of sourness, bitterness and sweetness as is the human tongue and taste must play a large part in the life of an octopus. Unlike a human being it can distinguish the plane of vibration of light waves, although it is not known whether it makes use of this ability. Colours it probably recognizes, but it is stone deaf.

OPERATION MAGELLAN.—More than 400 years after Ferdinand Magellan sailed around the world for the first time, the United States atomic submarine *Triton*, the largest submarine ever built (7,750 tons), completed a 41,519-mile round voyage underneath the sea. The *Triton* with a crew of 150, made hydrographic, oceanographic, and magnetic surveys. The voyage, which took Magellan three years, was accomplished in 83 days, 10 hours and 15 minutes, at an average speed of 18 knots.

PACIFIC OCEAN SEVEN MILES DEEP.—The United States Navy's bathyscaphe, Trieste, carrying the Swiss scientist, M. Jacques Piccard and Lieut. Don Walsh, set a world record on Saturday, January 23, with a descent of more than seven miles to the greatest known ocean depth, the bottom of the Marianas Trench in the Pacific Ocean. The depth reached, 36,960 ft., was considerably greater than the record of 24,000 ft. set by the same craft on January 7; it was 2,800 ft. greater than had been indicated for the trench in soundings by a Soviet oceanographic ship in 1957. The bathyscaphe consists of a 58-ft. long tank, resembling a small submarine, with a ball-shaped gondola 6 ft. in diameter underneath it. It carried equipment to measure currents, temperature, the salinity of the water, depth indicators, a tape-recorder, and still and movie cameras. The gondola was packed with 40 bags of absorbent silica gel to keep the instruments dry. Through 8-in. windows made of a special glass, which under pressure becomes plastic, the scientists made their observations. To give the bathyscaphe surface buoyancy its compartments were loaded with 30,000 gallons of high octane fuel. The buoyancy was lessened gradually during the descent by admitting sea water into two of the compartments which equalized the pressure at great depths inside and outside the float. The craft carried 13 tons of iron pellets and the gradual return to the surface was made by discharging these pellets at a rate of about a ton for every 3,000 ft. of ascent. On the way down there came twilight at 600 ft., when it was impossible to tell colours apart, and at 1,000 ft. the light had gone completely. Formless plankton streamed past, giving the sensation of great speed. At 15,000 ft. the explorers lost voice contact with the underwater telephone above them, but recovered it at the bottom of the descent. At 27,000 ft. the rate of descent was checked to 2ft. per second by dumping ballast. At the bottom, a white fish a foot long, shaped like a sole, with a protuberent eye on each side, came into view. The descent was made in four hours and 42 minutes. The bathyscaphe remained at the bottom (temperature 45 deg. F.) under a pressure of nine tons per square inch, for half an hour. The journey back to the surface was made in three hours and 27 minutes. A practical reason given for investigating these deep-sea trenches is that they might provide dumping ground for radioactive waste.

The Australian Navy frigate *Diamantina* found a trench in the Indian Ocean 620 miles west of Cape Leeuwin which is 4,400 fathoms, or nearly five miles deep, the greatest depth yet found in the Indian Ocean. The trench has been named the Diamantina Deep. It descends steeply from a depth of 2,500 fathoms to 3,400 fathoms in two minutes' steaming time and then plunges to 4,400 fathoms. The Sunda Trench, south of Java, is 3,828 fathoms deep.

PEANUTS AND HAEMOPHILIACS.—By experiments on himself an American scientist, Dr. Bruce Boudreaux, of Louisiana State University, has discovered a new method of controlling the bleedings from which many haemophiliacs suffer. This treatment is simply for the patient to eat peanuts. Dr. Boudreaux lacks what is known as the "antihaemophilic factor" in his blood. As a result, he has suffered from haemorrhages after trivial injuries all his life. During bleeding from one of his knee joints during May, 1957, he ate a large handful of roasted peanuts. Without further treatment he had no more trouble. Since then he has eaten peanuts in all available forms during each haemophilic episode, and on every occasion

the clinical symptoms were relieved in one or two days. This remarkable statement was confirmed by Dr. Vernon Frampton, of the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture; he reported the case of three haemophiliacs who controlled their haemorrhages within two days by taking peanut flour.

PLANT ATLAS OF BRITAIN.—A plant atlas of Britain, the first of its kind, has been made by the Botanical Society of the British Isles. Two thousand people took part in producing the map, a five-year task financed by a grant of £10,000 from the Nuffield Foundation. Dr. F. H. Perring directed the work from Cambridge University's botanic gardens, where several million records of plant life have been made. A punched card system, sorting machines, and an automatic tabulator were used in the production of the map. Among the discoveries about plant life in the British Isles are that military orchid blooms in East Anglia: there is a new location in Devon of "Irish Lady's Tresses"; the New Zealand willow herb and the Oxford ragwort have spread in recent years. Common daisies, bulbous buttercups, chickweed, and ling are among the plants with the widest distribution.

PLANT LIFE ON MARS?—The death of Professor Gavril Tikhov, the Russian astronomer, called attention to the work being done on the constitution of Mars. Tikhov was regarded as the founder of astrobotany. He spent years in the study of this and of astrobiology. In 1947 he found that certain plants showed increased brightness in the red, and particularly the infra-red, part of the solar spectrum and used this as basis for a theory that plants emit infra-red rays and their emissions could be calculated. Through studies of plant life in the northern hemisphere and the light phenomena of vegetation on Mars, he came to the conclusion that plant life on Mars had adapted itself to the severe climatic conditions there.

PLIGHT OF WILD ANIMALS.—Several efforts, fostered in England by the British Association, have been made to draw attention to the plight of wild animals in Africa. There is plenty of evidence to indicate that within a decade all the larger animals will have disappeared from central Africa and among the early casualties will be gorillas and chimpanzees. It is stated that now there are left fewer than 500 mountain gorillas, which is now regarded as far less ferocious than formerly. During the last few years Mr. Lee Merriam Talbot, an American ecologist, has been investigating the status of several animals, nearly all Asiatic, which were threatened with extinction. The work was done on behalf of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. The result of his investigations is to show that some of our larger animals are so reduced in numbers as to make him wonder if the species can be saved from extinction. Of the great Indian elephant, only about 400 specimens survive, of which 260 are in a single Assam reserve of 166 square miles. Of the Javan rhinoceros there may be fewer than four dozen; of the Sumatran two-horned rhinoceros from 35 to 45 in Burma, which is the largest number surviving in any country within its former range from India to Borneo. The lion, which once ranged from Asia Minor to India and over most of Arabia, is restricted to 500 square miles of the Gir Forest in Kathiawar, where 300 may be found. That splendid antelope, the Arabian oryx, is in danger of speedy extinction, being hunted from motor cars and aeroplanes; the wild asses of Syria and the Arabian ostrich have gone. The worst enemy of the rhinoceros is the superstitious belief in the medical, magical, or aphrodisiac qualities of every part of its body and especially its horn; but the Burmese thamin, a kind of deer, almost exterminated in the Second World War, owes its partial recovery to a belief that to eat its flesh causes leprosy or even venereal disease. This is stated to be an exception.

PRIMITIVE MAN LIVED IN THE SEA.—Sir Alister Hardy, F.R.S., put forward a new theory that man at one period of his evolution went through a sub-aqueous stage, that he may once have lived in the sea. In expounding his new theory Sir Alister, whose scientific career has been closely connected with the sea, said he believed that a stock of primitive, ape-like animals were forced to seek their food by the sea-shore. At first they waded and groped for food, but in time ventured into deeper water and learned to swim. Probably about a million years ago the race learned to use its hands, to walk erect, and to use tools. Their hands were lengthened by having to feel along the sea-bed for food, and as they waded into deeper water they learned to stand upright. The question of how man stood erect has never been answered. Apes, with their slouching gait, had never managed to achieve it. On the beaches the race hit shellfish with stones and discovered how to make stones into tools. An evolutionary period by the sea would explain why modern man was nearly hairless, like many aquatic animals. Perhaps he retained the hair on his head to protect it from the tropical sun as he swam in the water. Sir Alister's theory would explain why men could swim so well and for so long. "Why do we love to go to the seaside?" he asked. "Isn't it because we are aquatic animals at heart and always have been?" When aquatic man returned to the land he achieved his dominant position in the animal world. With food supplies getting shorter, as the population increased, man would be forced to go back to the sea to farm the sea-bed. Frogmen, going down in teams like miners on a shift, would drive submarine tractors dragging huge tools over the sea-bed to round up the fish.

RADIOGEOLOGY: A SCIENCE.—If a man and his wife move from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, they will expose themselves to nearly twice as much radioactivity as that which they have been experiencing. If they leave Aberdeen, let them avoid certain coastal towns of Kerala, in South-east India, for the inhabitants of that district endure an annual radiation more than forty times higher than that absorbed by citizens of Dundee. These reflections are suggested by an address on radiogeology by Professor C. F. Davidson, at the Inter-University Geological Congress at Liverpool. Radiogeology or nuclear geology, he says, has become a science in its own right, with no less influence on human affairs than nuclear physics, radiochemistry, and radiobiology. Owing to the search for the raw materials of atomic energy more effort and more wealth have been poured into this field of geological study than into any other. The crust of the earth is extensively and sometimes quite intensively radio-active. Although we may smile about scares, gout, and goitre, there can be no doubt on the extent of radiation risks, but so far there has been no conclusive demonstration that these high dosages of natural radiation have any pathological effect on the health of dwellers in Kerala. Radiogeological studies, he said, also provide surprising information about the age of our planet and some of its rocks. By means of an ingenious dating technique, based upon the constant and immutable

rates of decay of certain radioactive elements, it has been established that Middle Cretaceous rocks are about 100 million years old; those of the Upper Carboniferous were laid down 300 million years ago; 600 million years is about the age of the Lower Cambrian; and some of the so-called Proterozoic rocks, notably those of the Witwatersrand system in South Africa, have been in existence for at least 2,000 million years. But the more astonishing discovery concerning these ancient rocks is not simply their vast age; it is the fact that they were formed by the same natural processes as those which operate to-day. Difficult though it is to imagine even non-living contemporary mechanisms at work 2,000 million years ago, it is even harder to believe that for something like half that period the delicate processes of living organisms have also been possible. Until now it has been thought that before 800 million years ago life could not develop because there was not enough oxygen in the atmosphere. Radiogeological evidence contradicts this theory. Unmistakable traces left by living organisms can be discerned in rocks as old as 850 or even 1,245 million years.

RHEUMATISM COSTS 27,000,000 DAYS.—The Empire Rheumatism Council undertook to finance a survey of the incidence of rheumatic conditions in the working population. Every year 27,000,000 working days are lost through the complaint. The survey will be conducted by Dr. J. J. R. Duthie, Edinburgh University, and Director of the Edinburgh Rheumatic Unit, who will study the industries in which there is a high incidence of rheumatic complaints. Official returns in various occupations have disclosed that in engineering, shipbuilding, metal and electrical trades the annual loss of working time was 160,000 days, involving the loss of £265,500 in wages. Aggravation of many forms of rheumatism may be related to occupation factors, and the survey will first seek to obtain a more accurate picture of the incidence of rheumatic complaints in specific industries. Then they will estimate the financial implications, and investigate working conditions in aggravating the complaints.

ROADS MADE SAFER BY HEATING.—Mr. W. I. J. Price, of the Road Research Laboratory, showed the British Association how garage ramps and highways can be freed from snow and ice. He sprayed a model with water to bring into action a wetness detector—part of the equipment which automatically switches on heaters in road surfaces. Several such systems have been laid at Slough, Edinburgh, and Kingston-upon-Thames. They cost £2 a square yard if the cost of electricity at the site is included. Running them costs each year between 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* a square yard in England and Wales or three times the price of the cost to grit well. Even with the best gritting surface accidents were caused by the sudden occurrence of ice before a remedy could be applied. Much relief was possible by heating short sections as at roundabouts, traffic lights, on ramps, steep hills, bridges, underpasses and flyovers.

ROMAN-SAXON LINK AT CANTURBURY.—Recent excavations at Canterbury, under the supervision of Mr. Sheppard S. Frere of the Institute of Archaeology, London University, provide evidence of continuous habitation from the Romans to the Saxon period. Three weeks' digging in the Simon Langton School yard, uncovered parts of a Roman house and parts of two fifth century Saxon huts. These finds were considered so important that the digging was carried on by Miss M. A. Wilson, to amplify the discoveries and complete the plan. In all, six huts were found, which, with one exception, were destroyed by fire. The pottery was partly Anglo-Frisian and partly the coarser, normal Saxon ware with grass-backing; and one sherd carried a pattern of roughly stamped semi-circles not previously discovered in Canterbury. The pottery dates the huts to the fifth century A.D. and to the very early years of Saxon settlement and the huts seem to be in a definite relationship to the nearby Roman street. This throws new light upon conditions in the dark ages and evidence for the continuity of life in Canterbury from the Roman to the historical Saxon period. The huts are reported to be rare and valuable additions to our knowledge of early Saxon domestic architecture (*see* WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1958).

ROYAL SOCIETY TERCENTENARY.—Within a few months of his restoration in 1660 King Charles II encouraged a small group of philosophers to form a society to enquire into natural phenomena. The society became the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge, which, has been one of the principal means of creating the modern scientific age. Its roll of Fellows contains the names of Isaac Newton, Christopher Wren, Michael Faraday, Charles Darwin, and many others who have contributed significantly to a fuller understanding of nature. The tercentenary of the Royal Society was celebrated in July last. The Queen, herself a Fellow of the Society, opened the celebrations in the Royal Albert Hall, in the presence of about 400 guests, representing scientific societies and universities in Britain, and 250 from similar organizations in 47 other countries, including China and the Soviet Union. In her opening address the Queen said that the Royal Society had more than fulfilled the hopes of its founder King Charles II. The names of Newton and Darwin in pure science, and of Watt, Kelvin and Charles Parsons in engineering science are evidence of the society's success. Their contributions shine like beacons for all men to see, but let us not forget the many hundreds of Fellows whose devoted work has been indispensable to the general advance of knowledge. One change in the Society had given her special pleasure and that was the admission of women to the Fellowship. The President of the Society, Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, in his address, said that the task for men of science was to go ahead undeterred by any of the uncertainties which clouded the future. Faith in science was not incompatible with or exclusive of any other kind of faith. The celebration centred round an exhibition of outstanding achievements in British science in the last ten years, and lectures by ten British Fellows—Genetics and the structure of biology, Professor C. D. Darlington; evolution of nuclear power plant design, Sir Christopher Hinton; problems of transplantation of tissues, Professor P. B. Medawar; physics and chemisty of nervous conduction, Professor A. L. Hodgkin; nuclear interactions at very great energies, Professor C. F. Powell; new horizons in organic chemistry, Sir Alexander Todd; molecules in crystals, Dr. Dorothy Hodgkin; investigation of the universe by radio astronomy, Professor A. C. B. Lovell; metamorphosis of insects, Professor V. B. Wigglesworth; aeronautical science and engineering, Sir Arnold Hall.

RUSSIANS DISCOVER NEW PLANET.—The discovery of a new planet, beyond the orbit of Pluto, was announced by Russian astronomers. It has long been suspected that the solar system has a much wider extent than was supposed; one of the reasons

being that the orbits of comets reach out to far greater distances than those of the known planets. The great difficulty of detecting these outer planets, such as Pluto, lies in their faintness and in the fact that they show no discs, and are quite indistinguishable from stars in appearance. It is only their motion that can lead to their recognition as planets, and photography is the only practicable method of search. The case of the minor planets, of which over 2,000 have been detected, is simple. They lie mostly between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, fairly close to the earth; so that their real and apparent motions are relatively rapid. Hence they appear as trails on photographs of quite short exposure. But the motions of planets beyond Neptune are so slow that no trailing of the image is apparent, and the change of position can be detected only by the comparison of two photographs, taken at least a few days apart. The two photographs are compared in a blink microscope, and while the field of stars remains stationary any moving object appears to jump backwards and forwards equal to its motion in the sky between the dates of the two exposures.

SAXON TAMWORTH: NEW LIGHT.—The year 1960 was the anniversary of the charter granted to Tamworth by Queen Elizabeth I, and also the 1000th anniversary of the death of the town's patron saint, Editha. To mark the double occasion the Corporation decided on archæological excavations of a small portion of Saxon Tamworth, the "capital" of the great Midland Kingdom of Mercia. Work in the castle grounds, once the bailey of the castle, did not reveal any trace of the palace which King Offa was supposed to have had there, but part of the defensive bank and ditch which protected Tamworth against the Danes in Anglo-Saxon times was revealed. It had been supposed that they were part of Offa's dyke, but now there is reason to believe that this fortified boundary was thrown up in 913 by Æthelflæd, Lady of the Mercians. The most interesting single find during the excavation was a single cut half-penny of the period 973–979. It was minted at Torksey during the reign of either Edgar or Edward the Martyr, and the moneyer's name was probably Thorketel. It is the third coin known with certainty to have been minted at Torksey. It was first seen by Miss Celia Ann Fudge, a volunteer assistant in the paving of a road which ran along the inner side of the bank and ditch, and it tends to confirm the view that this defensive structure was built by Æthelflæd in 913.

SEASHELLS SORTED BY THE WAVES.—The chance observation that the sea sorts sea shells into right and left-hand varieties won for Dr. J. Lever, Professor of Biology at the Free (Calvinist) University of Amsterdam, the first award of the Royal Dutch/Shell prize worth £1,000. While on holiday on the island of Texel Dr. Lever collected several thousand shells-with-a-hole—the holes being drilled in one of the valves by marine snails of the Natica species to enable them to eat the mollusc inside—and found that there were many more right-hand valves with a hole in than left-hand valves. Elsewhere on the Dutch coast he found that left-hand and right-hand valves, drilled or otherwise, were washed up in different proportions at different places. After various experiments he found that in a given current the right-hand valves reveal a deviation to the left, and the left-hand valves a deviation to the right. In each experiment the slope of the inclines and local differences in level were of great importance. The significance of the discovery is that it will assist geologists in determining the direction of currents when prehistoric seas laid down sedimentary formations.

SILVER: NEW ATOMIC WEIGHT.—A new value of the atomic weight of silver—a key element in determining atomic weights of other elements—has been obtained by the National Bureau of Standards, and the Atomic Energy Commission. The new value results directly from more accurate determination of the absolute isotopic abundance ratio of silver using the techniques of mass spectrometry. The new atomic weight is 107·8731 plus or minus 0·0028 on the chemical scale, and 107·9028 plus or minus 0·0011 on the physical scale. The work on the atomic weight was part of a programme, the purpose of which is to obtain more accurate values of fundamental constants in order to meet the demands of science and industry for more precise measurements. Natural silver consists of two isotopes of approximately equal abundance: Ag^{107} and Ag^{109}. Although the mass of each isotope is known in relative atomic units, until recently the isotopic abundance ratio has not been measured accurately—that is, by using synthetic mixtures of silver isotopes as calibration samples. While the discovery could lead to changes in the atomic weights listed in the textbooks it is said to have little effect on the practical applications of physics or chemistry.

SMOKING A STIMULUS TO THOUGHT.—A new theory of the way in which nicotine may act as a stimulus to thinking was put forward by Professor J. H. Burn, F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Pharmacology in the University of Oxford, at the British Association. Research began with the discovery that smoking a cigarette reduces the flow of blood through the hand for half an hour, and that the temperature of the skin is reduced. Nicotine caused a release of a substance, noradrenaline, which stimulates the transmission of impulses in that part of the nervous system called into action by danger—as when a cat sees a dog. Dr. Marthe Vogt, at Oxford found that most noradrenaline in the brain was in the hypothalamus—an area necessary for consciousness—and showed that here, too, nicotine released noradrenaline from store. There were many reasons, Professor Burn said, for smoking cigarettes, but a stimulating effect on thought, especially when alone, and even more when short of sleep, was what would be expected if nicotine was acting in the hypothalamus and other areas of the brain.

SOLAR ENERGY HAS MANY USES.—Solar energy is being put to more uses than ever before. Hopes of a new chemical industry based on reactions caused by the ultraviolet radiation of sunlight are raised by experiments at a solar energy laboratory at Algiers, by means of a shearable aluminium mirror, a paraboloid 27 ft. in diameter mounted in the same way as a telescope, which can be made to follow the sun. One of the products which can be made in this way is nitric acid. The raw materials are nitrogen and oxygen from the air, and water; and from this combination nitrate fertilizers can be made. Another possible product is the insecticide benzene hexachloride, formed from chlorine and benzene. Nitrogen oxides—the first step to nitric acid—are best made at temperatures above 5,000 deg. F., but in making benzene hexachloride the temperature must be little more than the boiling point of water, and the central reaction chamber is protected by a layer of water, in which most of the sun's heat rays are filtered out. Solar energy is used to cool a building at Reggan, the French atomic testing site, 150 miles south of Timimoun in the northern Sahara. Here solar heat is

used for refrigeration and the noon rise of temperature in the hottest season has been kept down to 95 deg. F., but an improvement on the temperature of 120 deg. F. which would otherwise have been reached. The suggestion has been made that solar factories should be set up in the Atlas Mountains or in the northern fringe of the Sahara.

SPEEDBOAT WITH NO PROPELLER.—A new type of high-speed motor boat which has neither propeller nor rudder was demonstrated at South Cerney, Gloucestershire by Mr. Donald Campbell. This highly manoeuvrable craft, capable of a maximum speed of 35 m.p.h. is jet propelled. A two-stage jet unit draws water into a turbine through a steel grid fixed flush with the bottom of the boat and ejects it at force through the transom. The boat is forced through the water by the reaction from this jet and is steered by the deflection of the jet by two steering vanes. This new type of propulsion, is claimed to be 10 per cent. more efficient than that of a comparable propeller-driven boat. An outstanding feature of this 14½ ft. glass fibre speedboat is its safety for swimmers, divers and water skiers. Mr. Campbell stated that the ordinary marine screw was nothing but a rotating knife. If a person in the water were to be accidentally run over by this new craft, it was unlikely that any harm would be done. This hitherto unknown degree of safety is possible by the absence of exposed moving parts on the turbocraft and the absence of any protuberance beneath the hull. The boat has a draught of nine inches, but can be safely driven in as little as four inches of water.

STONEHENGE BURIAL FINDS.—Excavations have been conducted near Stonehenge by Miss E. V. W. Field for the Ministry of Works. The skeletons of seven children and three adults, and a cremation, about 3,800 years old were discovered in a small round barrow. One remarkable find in this 9 in. high barrow was the skeleton of a child buried with an earring made from the tusk of a wild boar, a ring on the left hand, and a beaker. Of particular interest was a deep grave beside the grave of the child with the earring. It was covered with a cairn of flints and below this and in the grave were fragments of a beaker. Two other fragments had been placed below a whetstone behind the head of the skeleton of a young man or woman. The grave had four wooden posts at the corners and probably a wooden lid, as traces of decayed wood were found. The barrow was constructed originally with a large central grave and an irregular sorrounding ditch. The central grave contained two adult skeletons and a cremation. The inner ditch of the barrow, 40 ft. in diameter, contained four burials, all of children, and three of these were accompanied by beakers. Between the central grave and the inner ditch was a burial of a baby with a small urn. One grave was cut partly in chalk and partly in the filling of the outer ditch, and it contained a child's skeleton and beaker, both badly disturbed by rabbits. As all the pottery except the urn, was of the beaker type, it is thought that the burials were made about 1900 B.C. A second barrow, thought to be a pond barrow, is an enigma. Instead of a hollow scooped out of the chalk as expected, a deep shaft appeared and this unique ancient monument, 20 ft. in diameter at the top, was taken down to about 18 ft., at which level the hole had narrowed to 6 ft. in diameter.

SUN-POWERED ELECTRIC CAR.—A sun-powered brougham was driven round in London, as an example of the possibilities of solar energy. The car, a 1912 Baker electric brougham had been adapted by the International Rectifier Corporation, of El Segundo, California, to utilize solar energy by means of 10,000 silicon solar cells in a 26 sq. ft. panel on the roof. The sunlight energizes electrons in the cells, which are wired together in a circuit, to charge the batteries powering the vehicle. Dr. Charles Escoffery, technical adviser to the corporation, explained that such cars were not commercially practicable, but the vehicle employed the same type of solar cells used to power transmitting equipment in space satellites. The cells are similar in function to those used to open automatic doors and in camera exposure meters, except that they are made of silicon instead of selenium. Among the uses to which solar cells are being put are salt water conversion, transistor radio sets, lighthouse beacons (as supplementary battery chargers) and road warning lamps, telephones, and remote radio links such as forest stations. Every day, Dr. Escoffery said, as much energy falls on the earth from the sun as has been used in the whole history of our civilization. Ultimately the earth's natural resources for producing energy will be exhausted. Atomic energy will be used for large-scale supplies, but solar energy will be invaluable as well.

TIDES TO BE RECORDED.—The hydrographic department of the Navy has begun a 25-year survey of the tidal conditions of the waters around the British Isles. In the past it has only been at large ports that accurate records of tidal conditions have been maintained. For other parts of the coast, except in isolated instances, tide tables have been compiled from scanty observations. The errors arising from such methods have been small, but in more recent times there has grown a need for more accurate data. A section of the coast will be selected each year for the survey. The first to be undertaken was between Portsmouth and Eastbourne. Nine stations, each about five miles apart, were established and mechanical gauges, measuring time and water heights simultaneously, were installed for a month and checked periodically by surveying recorders.

WORLD'S CHANGING CLIMATE.—In a discourse on the world's changing climate, Mr. H. H. Lamb, of the research department of the Meteorological Office, said that since Victorian times there had been a general improvement of climate which had affected limits of forests in northern lands, shifted the fishing grounds and extended shipping seasons in the Arctic seas. The period about 1800 was one of the culminating phases of what had been called the Little Ice Age, when the northern and alpine glaciers, and probably the Arctic sea ice, reached their most advanced positions since the end of the last great Ice Age 10,000 years ago. Within the last 1000 years two important climatic changes must be stressed: a period of climate warmer than now between A.D. 1000 and 1250, and then the little Ice Age, roughly from 1550 to 1850. The decline between these two extremes affected the migration of the herring from Norway and the Baltic to our own shores. Climatic variation is always going on, but it is doubtful whether the trend is still in the direction of greater warmth, and any accurate forecast for the remainder of the century is impossible until we have fuller knowledge of the terrestrial and solar influences affecting world temperature and the circulation of the atmosphere. Observations by sputniks are expected to amend our ideas of the total strength of the sun's radiation before it encounters the earth's atmosphere and of how it varies at times of sunspots and solar flares. Schemes for modifying the climate by melting or shattering the Arctic ice or

by the creation of vast lakes in continental interior regions, might become feasible within a generation or so. The aims are alluring enough: opening up the Arctic lands and sea routes and raising total food production to feed the world's rapidly rising population.

WORLD POPULATION AND ITS FOOD.—Can the food supply keep up with the increased population of the world was the question discussed during a whole day by the British Association. Speakers had little doubt on four points: that the technical knowledge needed to forestall a world food shortage during the next 20 years already existed; that the problems were political, economic and social; that help was being given through the Food and Agriculture Organization; but that, in a phrase used by Professor Blackett, in winding up, "the social drive must come from the countries themselves". Sir George Thompson, the President, said that in the long run the answer to the problem was the voluntary restriction of births to match the falling death rate. The yearly increase of the world's population was roughly equal to the population of Britain. Limits of food production by present methods had not been reached. Dr. N. C. Wright, deputy Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization said that world production of cereals would need to be increased by not less than one-third by 1980 and that of animal products doubled. The yield of rice in the Far East was now less than half of that in Italy and Spain, and the combined output of meat and milk by cattle in Africa and India produced only one-eighth or one-tenth as much as cattle in Western Europe. Half the population of the world to-day was either under-nourished or malnourished. He rejected the idea that the world could rely on food surpluses or vegetarianism to keep all its peoples in food. The only effective solution was to secure the necessary increase in the less developed countries; and this might be done by the application of scientific and technical knowledge. Contrary to widely held belief, world food production was increasing faster than world population, but production increases were not uniform in all regions. While international trade in food had slightly improved, supplies to less developed countries in the last 20 years had been almost negligible in relation to needs. In countries which had known undernutrition varying from wartime food shortages to semi-starvation people had shown irritability, depression, apathy and lack of creative thought. Those characteristics had been observed along with loss of weight and lethargy. In extreme instances such symptoms led to a loss of moral standards and social ties. Sir Alexander Fleck, F.R.S., a past president of the Association, said that agricultural technology offered practical measures that could be undertaken in the next ten years. Just as most people were starved of food so most crops were starved of those essential elements—nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Though world production of fertilizer nitrogen was now running at some 10 million tons a year the fixation of nitrogen ranked as one of the most underexploited discoveries of all time, having regard to its potentialities for promoting human wellbeing. An extra seven million tons in the Far East—present consumption there is less than two million tons a year—would achieve a vast improvement in social conditions, as well as greatly increased food. Estimates of the nitrogen needed to maintain food supplies for the world population at the end of the century ranged from 30 million tons to 60 million tons a year. The call for more fertilizer and more water was much more urgent than that for labour-saving equipment. Though the technical resources of the world would be equal to flooding Africa and Asia with tractors and enormously increasing the man output it would be of much more use to manufacture a simple bullock-drawn plough digging a deeper furrow than those in use, or to replace the clumsy appliances now worked by hand with simple implements of sound design, light yet durable. Prof. D. V. Glass, of London University, said that they could not count too heavily on a contribution from birth control during the present century. United Nations indicated that world population would increase from 2,500 million to more than 6,000 million by the year 2000. Growth would be proportionately greatest in regions of low current levels of living—over two and a half times in Africa; nearly three times in Asia; and over three and a half times in Latin America. For the rest of the world, population would increase to about 1·7 times the present level. Professor W. A. Lewis, President of the University College of the West Indies, said that in nearly every underdeveloped country the post of Minister of Agriculture had been filled by a political nobody. The United States could and should make grants and loans to the poorer countries of the world for the next 25 years. Aid should take the form of shipments of food, but this could not be a permanent solution. When aid ceased, Asia would only be able to buy food if the United States accepted Asian exports.

WORLD TIME LAG OF 31 SECONDS.—Soviet astronomers who held the opinion that the world has been running behind time since the beginning of the century have now corrected the inaccuracy of 31 seconds. Such inaccuracy, said Mr. Kheino Potter, of the Pulkovo Observatory, resulted from unevenness in the rotation of the earth, which could be studied by observing the orbital movement of the moon. Using a lunar camera, with which the position of the moon could be photographically established, the staff of the Ephemerid time service obtained 300 plates showing the moon and the surrounding stars. Nearly 100 of the photographs were measured, and the astronomers said that 31 seconds should be added to the world time.

X-RAYS OF THE SUN.—Dr. Herbert Friedman, Superintendent of the United States Naval Research Laboratory, announced that the Laboratory had taken the first photograph of the X-ray emitting areas of the sun. These X-rays do not penetrate the atmosphere below an altitude of 60 miles. Since X-rays cannot be focussed by lenses or mirrors, a simple camera with a pinhole only five thousandth of an inch in diameter was used. To keep the visible and ultra-violet light from the sun out of the camera the pin-hole was covered by a thin aluminium-coated plastic film that let only the X-rays through. The camera was sent up 130 miles by rocket and allowed a three-minute time exposure. The image on the negative, one-twentieth of an inch, revealed enough to upset the common opinion that the X-rays coming from the sun are produced uniformly in the corona, with local hot-spots making only a small contribution. The photograph showed clearly that virtually all the X-rays came from the local hot-spots. The average temperature of the corona is about one million degrees, but local hot-spots may reach ten million degrees. At these temperatures, the electrons in the corona race about at such high speeds that their collisions with the heavy nuclei produce X-radiation.

WEATHER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1959–1960

(1959) August.—Remarkably fine weather, a feature of the previous three months, continued over most of the British Isles during August, although there were local outbreaks of thundery rain. August ranked as the warmest month of the year, whereas usually this is July. The first three days were rather cool and showery with north-westerly winds. Anticyclonic weather then prevailed with some rain and drizzle in the north, but by the 8th fine weather extended to the whole of the British Isles and maximum temperatures exceeded 80° F. in many places in the south. While anticyclonic conditions prevailed in the north, shallow depressions drifted slowly from France and thunderstorms developed. Stations in Cornwall and Somerset reported more than 4 in. of rain for the 10th. At Newquay over 2½ in. fell in 75 min. and another 2¼ in. fell there on the 11th in thundery rain. More general rain occurred in southern England on the 12th, associated with a small depression moving along the English Channel. A deep depression brought gales and widespread rain to north-western districts on the 13th to 14th, when minimum temperatures fell to 37° F. in Londonderry. The remainder of the month was dominated by anticyclones, with mainly fine weather, although thunderstorms again developed locally in England and Wales during the 20th–21st. On the 20th screen temperatures reached 88° F. at Bromley (Kent), Finningley (Nottingham) and York, while 83° F. was recorded in southern Scotland on the 20th and 21st. At Victoria Park (London) 2·38 in. occurred on the 21st and later rainfall was heavy in parts of Kent and Surrey. By the 23rd weather was fine and warm in central and eastern districts, but cloudy with rain and drizzle in Scotland and northern England. From the 26th fine but cooler weather prevailed with light northerly winds and scattered showers. The total rainfall for the month was below the average, except in localities where there were severe thunderstorms. There was less than 10 per cent. of average in parts of the northern half of England. Over the country generally the Augusts of 1955 and 1947 were drier and warmer. In many areas it was the sunniest August since that of 1947, but the month was mainly dull in the north-west. Over England and Wales there have been only four warmer Augusts this century, those of 1955, 1947, 1933 and 1911.

September.—The weather was sunny, warm and unusually dry. In the Midlands and East Anglia a few stations reported no measurable rain for 48 days, from August 14 until the end of September, while at Lowestoft (Suffolk) and Finningley (Nottinghamshire) the period without measurable rain lasted 57 days until October 10. The longest drought on record in the British Isles occurred in the spring of 1893 at places in the south-east of England and lasted for 60 days. As in the preceding four months anticyclonic conditions predominated during September. Each of the first 9 days brought more than 10 hours of bright sunshine to many places and temperatures rose steadily, exceeding 80° F. somewhere in the country each day from the 6th to 12th. Temperatures rose to 84° F. at stations in the Midlands and south-west England. Subsequently light north-easterly winds brought cooler weather, with some scattered showers in eastern districts, but temperatures reached 70° F. locally. Rain occurred in western Scotland, Northern Ireland and north-west England on the 20th, more generally on the 21st although amounts were small in the south, and locally from the 23rd to 25th. Subsequently many places received more than 10 hours sunshine a day, and the last few days were generally fine, warm and dry with mainly southerly winds. The total rainfall was less than the monthly average everywhere in the United Kingdom and less than 5 per cent. over most of southern, eastern and central England. The month was easily the driest September over England and Wales since 1870 and probably since 1754; over Scotland since 1894, although 1933 was about as dry; over Northern Ireland since 1941. The mean temperature was above the average for the eighth consecutive month and generally more than 2° F. above the 1921–50 average, giving the warmest September since that of 1949. The excess temperatures were contributed more by high day than high night temperatures. Over England and Wales the month ranked as the sunniest September since that of 1911; over Scotland since 1933 and over Northern Ireland since 1949. At Eastbourne, with a daily mean of 8·9 hours, it was the sunniest September since 1895; while Plymouth, with a daily mean of 9·2 hours, recorded nearly 2 hours more than the average there for June. The winds were generally light, but gale force wind was recorded in the extreme north of Scotland towards the end of the month.

October.—During the first week the weather continued warm, sunny and mainly dry, but subsequently became changeable with widespread rain and gales. Maximum temperatures reached 83° F. at Mildenhall (Suffolk), Rugby and Faversham (Kent), the highest temperature recorded in October in Britain since 1921. The break in the dry weather occurred on the 6th in south-west England and South Wales, when falls of rain exceeding 1 inch were recorded, and a few days later in other parts of England. Anticyclonic weather returned during 13th–16th, with afternoon temperatures reaching 70° F. locally, but with fog at night which became widespread and dense in places on the 14th and persisted all day in parts of south-east England and the Midlands, and also in south Yorkshire throughout the 15th. During the night of 17th–18th a vigorous depression brought severe gales to southern England with widespread rain. At Kendal 3 in. of rain fell during the 17th–19th, more than was recorded there during the whole of August and September. Unsettled weather, with fair periods and frequent showers, persisted from 19th to 24th. The first snow of the autumn fell in the Scottish Highlands on the 20th, while in the last week snow spread south to the mountains of South Wales. An intense depression moved across northern Scotland on the night of 26th–27th, accompanied by heavy and widespread rain, and gales reaching 83 knots at Rannoch and Tiree in Scotland, 79 knots also being recorded at Dover. Changeable weather with some sunny periods but occasional showers persisted during the remainder of the month. On the 29th the screen temperature fell to 23° F. at Moor House (Westmorland). The total rainfall was less than 75 per cent. of the 1916–50 average over the upper Thames Valley, over much of East Anglia and around the Wash, but more than 150 per cent. in eastern Cornwall and parts of Northern Ireland. The mean temperature was generally more than 4° F. above the average, giving the warmest October over England and Wales since that of 1921, and over Scotland since 1908. Over England and Wales October recorded as much sunshine as the average for September during the period 1921–50. It was the sunniest October since before 1906 over England and Wales, and since 1939 over Scotland. Winds were mainly

between south and south-east during the first half of the month, mainly south-west and west from 17th–26th and mainly north and north-west until the end of the month.

November.—During the month a number of depressions passed across or to the north of the country. There were a few rather cold foggy spells but on the whole wet, mild weather prevailed. Following two mild days (with a maximum of 65° F. at Usk, Monmouthshire) cold northerly winds brought a marked fall of temperature with showers to most districts. By the 5th winds became light, evening fog widespread, and dense locally during the next two nights, persisting all day in industrial areas. A vigorous depression brought strong winds to most districts on the 8th and 9th, with heavy rain in places. By the 10th showery weather developed with local hail and thunder, and some snow in the north. Frost and fog were widespread on the evening of the 11th with screen temperatures falling to 19° F. at Gatwick, Birmingham and Aberdeen. Fog persisted in parts of eastern England on the 12th with temperatures below freezing all day. At Alwen Reservoir (Denbigh) the temperature fell to 14° F. A vigorous depression cleared the fog, bringing strong winds and heavy rain on the 14th and 15th, especially in Pembrokeshire. On the 16th fog returned to much of England, becoming thicker and more persistent next day. A depression moving northward from the Bay of Biscay brought heavy rain to southern England on the 18th. Snow fell in parts of Scotland and the high winds caused drifting, which blocked many roads. Southerly winds until the 24th brought dull, mild weather with temperatures between 50° F. and 60° F. over most of the country. The 25th and 26th were generally wet, especially in South Wales and Devon. Fog with quiet weather returned to many eastern districts on the 27th. The remainder of the month was mainly cloudy with periods of rain, thundery in places. The total rainfall exceeded twice the average in parts of Devon, South Wales and Northumberland, but large areas recorded less than the average, e.g. in the Thames Valley, East Anglia, the Midlands, Northern Ireland and north-west Scotland. Over the United Kingdom generally it was the wettest November since 1954. Mean temperatures exceeded the average, but the recent Novembers of 1955, 1953 and 1951 were all milder over the country as a whole. Apart from Northern Ireland sunshine totals were usually below the average. Gales occurred on 17 days of the month and were widespread on the 13th and 19th.

December.—Mainly cyclonic weather, which prevailed during the last three weeks of November, continued throughout December, which was mild, wet and stormy. Fog over much of England on the 1st was dispersed ahead of a fast-moving depression, but returned to the Forth–Clyde Valley on the 3rd, persisting for about 36 hours. At first winds over the British Isles, although light, were mainly westerly. On the and air temperatures fell below 25° F. locally in southern England, and to 22° F. at Alwen Reservoir (Denbigh). From the 6th to 11th easterly winds predominated, with heavy rain and gales in many parts of the south of England and Wales and snow on high ground in the north. During the night 12th–13th frost and fog occurred over much of central and southern England. With the approach of an intense depression weather became milder with widespread rain and gales, but by the 15th fog re-formed.

General Values, 1958–60 (July)

Month	Rainfall (inches)			Temperature at Sea-Level (° F.)			Bright Sunshine (Hrs. per day)		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
England and Wales									
Jan.	3·6	4·1	5·3	39·5	36·7	40·5	1·6	2·6	1·2
Feb.	4·8	0·4	3·2	41·8	41·0	40·3	2·0	2·1	2·7
March	1·9	2·6	2·1	39·6	46·0	44·1	3·6	3·1	2·2
April	1·2	3·1	1·8	46·0	49·7	48·8	5·0	4·9	5·3
May	3·4	1·1	1·8	52·9	54·9	55·5	5·8	7·4	5·9
June	4·5	1·8	2·0	57·1	59·6	60·9	4·7	7·7	8·6
July	3·7	2·7	4·5	60·9	63·4	59·7	5·6	7·7	4·9
Aug.	4·0	1·4	—	61·3	63·9	—	4·1	6·7	—
Sept.	4·8	0·3	—	59·8	60·1	—	4·1	6·4	—
Oct.	3·3	3·4	—	52·7	55·6	—	3·0	4·4	—
Nov.	2·2	4·7	—	45·1	46·0	—	1·5	1·8	—
Dec.	4·2	6·4	—	42·0	44·1	—	1·0	1·0	—
YEAR	41·6	32·0		49·8	51·7		3·5	4·7	
Scotland									
Jan.	5·8	4·0	5·1	37·4	34·4	38·6	1·3	2·1	1·4
Feb.	4·5	1·7	4·9	37·7	40·6	37·4	1·8	2·2	3·2
March	2·9	3·0	2·1	37·4	44·2	42·3	3·2	3·0	2·6
April	2·5	4·1	4·0	44·7	46·7	47·7	4·6	4·4	4·4
May	4·2	1·7	2·2	48·4	52·6	53·1	6·1	6·5	6·1
June	3·2	3·6	3·0	54·4	56·3	57·9	4·4	6·3	6·7
July	5·0	5·1	4·0	58·1	59·2	57·5	5·2	4·4	4·6
Aug.	5·1	2·3	—	57·7	60·0	—	3·8	4·5	—
Sept.	4·4	1·7	—	57·1	56·1	—	3·9	4·7	—
Oct.	4·7	6·1	—	50·5	52·9	—	2·7	3·3	—
Nov.	2·0	7·4	—	44·2	44·7	—	1·5	1·4	—
Dec.	6·0	7·5	—	39·5	41·3	—	1·0	0·6	—
YEAR	50·3	48·2		47·3	49·1		3·3	3·6	

For the remainder of the month deep depressions moved towards Scotland, the associated fronts bringing frequent rains to most districts. The highest screen temperature of the month was recorded at Shaftesbury (Dorset) on the 20th. Rainfall was heavy in southern England and the Lake District during the Christmas period and in Scotland later in the month. At Ross-on-Wye the total rainfall exceeded that of any other December in a hundred years of records, except for that of 1929. The total rainfall exceeded the average everywhere apart from parts of northern Scotland and Northern Ireland, and more than twice the average was recorded over much of southern England, the central Pennines and around the Tay estuary. Over England and Wales it was the wettest December since 1934 and the wettest month of any name since November, 1954. Over Scotland the Decembers of both 1955 and 1954 were wetter. The mean temperature for December exceeded the average by 1–2° F. in the north and by about 3° F. in the south. This was the eleventh consecutive month with mean temperature above average. Over England and Wales it was the mildest December since 1954, and over Scotland since 1956. The total sunshine was in most districts appreciably below average, but duller Decembers have occurred in recent years. Thunder was heard somewhere in England and Wales on 16 days and in Scotland on 7 days; it was widespread on the 26th.

Year 1959.—The main features of the weather of 1959 were the long and brilliant summer, the cold January, dry February and the wet, stormy December. Over England and Wales there have been 10 drier years this century, the most recent being 1955; over Scotland 1955 and many earlier years were drier than 1959. In the present century over England and Wales as a whole only 1949 and 1921 were warmer than 1959, while over Scotland 1959 ranks as the warmest year. Worthing recorded the warmest year in the series of records there since 1852. The sunshine statistics since 1906 show 1959 as the sunniest year over England and Wales, but over Scotland six years were sunnier, including 1955. At Kew (London) 1959 was the sunniest year since records began in 1881. The weather of the brilliant summer of 1959 was comparable with that experienced in the earlier outstanding summers, including those of 1949, 1947, 1933, 1921 and 1911. For the period May to September over England and Wales 1959 ranks easily as the driest; 1947 and 1911 were warmer and 1949 equally warm; and only 1911 was sunnier. General monthly values of rainfall, temperature and sunshine are given, both for England and Wales, and also Scotland, in the accompanying table.

(1960) January.—The weather was variable, with some sunny and mild days but with cold winds and snow during the middle of the month. Over England and Wales wet and mainly dull weather predominated. After a period of south-westerly winds, an anticyclone developed over the British Isles by the 5th, with sunny cold periods by day and fog by night. Fog persisted over much of England from the 6th to 8th. As the anticyclone moved to Scandinavia cold, dry, easterly winds prevailed with snow showers spreading inland from the North Sea, and temperatures little above freezing in south-east England. By the 11th winds were from the north and long periods of snow occurred in south-east England and East Anglia. By the 15th undrifted snow lay 10 in. deep at Ramsgate, Marlborough and Cirencester, and 12 in. deep at Hastings. Temperatures rose little above the freezing point. At Lincoln the screen temperature fell to 12° F. on the 14th. As the anticyclone declined and moved to the west of the British Isles winds became north-westerly and the weather generally less cold, with thunderstorms in parts of England and Wales on the 19th. There were, however, severe snowstorms in east and north-east Scotland, 18th–19th, with undrifted snow 2–3 ft. deep in Aberdeenshire and some villages isolated by the severe drifting. Temperature on grass fell to −4° F. on the 20th at Dalwhinnie, in central Scotland. By the 21st the weather changed completely to give temperatures in the upper fifties over most of the British Isles on the 22nd, reaching 59° F. in Leicestershire and at Llandudno and 62° F. on the Isle of Rhum, to the south of Skye. Heavy rain occurred on the 23rd, with more than 1 in. over much of southern England and 2½ in. at Princetown. In parts of north-east Scotland more than 7 hr. of bright sunshine was recorded on the 25th, although other parts of the country experienced widespread fog. The remainder of the month brought prolonged and general rains, with more than 4 in. in parts of Wales on the 29th, and more than 2 in. in western Scotland on both the 30th and 31st. Flooding occurred, especially in the Midlands. The total rainfall for the month exceeded twice the average from Worcester to Nottingham, and also in the East Riding of Yorkshire, but less than half the average occurred in the north-west of Scotland. Mean temperature was generally above average, while sunshine was above average in Scotland, but below over England and Wales and Northern Ireland.

February.—The weather was variable, with extremes of warmth and cold, total rainfall and sunshine both being generally above average. Initially south-westerly winds predominated, with mild, wet weather and gales in the north and west. On the 2nd widespread rain occurred in north Wales, north-west England and west Scotland, with as much as 5·03 in. at Great Langdale, in the English Lake District and over 3 in. on Snowdon. With the development of an anticyclone over the British Isles by the 5th weather became generally quiet, fine and sunny, with fog at night. Dense fog persisted around Glasgow on the 6th. On the 10th very cold northerly winds spread into Scotland and Northern Ireland bringing heavy falls of snow. During the following week snow fell widely, even reaching the Scilly Isles. On the 14th–18th undrifted snow lay 1–2 ft. deep in parts of Scotland, Northern Ireland and northern England and 4–8 in. deep in parts of Wales and central England. Drifting snow blocked many roads in the north and villages were isolated. Screen temperatures fell to −8° F. at Grantown-on-Spey on the 18th and 5° F. at Renfrew on the 19th. More than 3 in. of rain was recorded in North Wales for the 19th. Between the falls of snow many districts experienced sunny, although cold days. During the 15th–21st many places along the south coast of England recorded 50 hours of sunshine. Subsequently milder, wet weather predominated. Continuous rain spread along the south coast during the night 21st–22nd and heavy falls occurred in the west on the 24th, 25th and 26th. The last three days were unusually mild, temperatures exceeding 60° F. over much of the country, reaching 65° F. in parts of Essex and north-west Wales on the 28th and 61° F. in parts of the eastern half of Scotland on the 29th. The total rainfall exceeded twice the average locally in north-east Scotland, but failed to reach average in small areas between North Wales and Scarborough, from the Peak District to Wiltshire and along the coast of East Anglia. Over England and Wales it was the wettest winter (December to February) since that of 1914–15. Mean temperature for February was just below

average over England and Wales, but below by 2–3° F. over Scotland and Northern Ireland. Along the east coast the total sunshine was about average, but most places recorded much more than average, especially in the west. At Rothesay the total sunshine reached twice the average there.

March.—Frequent east and north-east winds brought mainly dull, dry weather. While mean maximum temperatures were rather below average the frequent cloudy nights resulted in mean minimum temperatures generally above average. South-westerly winds prevailed during the first three days, with mild weather and afternoon temperatures in many places around 60° F. The 4th and 5th were generally sunny, and temperatures exceeded 60° F. in the north-west of Scotland. With the development of high pressure to the east of the British Isles winds during the remainder of the month were mainly easterly, apart from a spell of southerly winds from the 10th to 15th. The 7th and 8th became generally dull and cold, with scattered snow showers. Temperatures rarely rose above 45° F. and by the 8th much of northern England and Scotland was covered by slight snow. Stations at high altitudes gave low minimum temperatures for the 9th, *e.g.* 22° F. at Moor House (Westmorland) and 14° F. at Lowther Hill (Lanarkshire). Snow fell over much of north-eastern Scotland on the 8th and 9th, undrifted snow being 2–3 in. deep in parts of Aberdeenshire. Mild weather brought a general thaw on the 10th and temperatures continued to rise in southern England during the next four days, reaching almost to 60° F. in places. Easterly winds brought much lower temperature on the 16th and little sunshine, except in the extreme west. On the 18th parts of Cornwall recorded more than 2 in. of rain and warmer sunnier weather spread to much of the country, except the east coast, by the 20th. Many stations had 6–8 hr. of sunshine for several days, and by the 24th afternoon temperatures exceeded 60° F. in the west and Midlands, 63° F. being recorded at Chivenor, near Barnstaple, and at Sellafield, on the Cumberland coast. Heavy rain occurred later in southern England, especially during the night of 28th–29th, with more than 1 in. over parts of Dorset, and 2.40 in. at Abbotsbury. During the last two days moderate rain spread slowly northwards. The total rainfall for the month exceeded the average over much of southern England and southern Scotland, but there was less than half the average around Manchester, the English Lake District and the north-west of Scotland. Mean temperature was generally rather above average, but below average in north-east England and eastern Scotland. Sunshine was nearly everywhere below average, and at Worthing it was the dullest March this century.

April.—The weather of the first half of the month was changeable with rather warm south-south-westerly winds and rain at times in all districts. Dry and mainly sunny weather developed over much of the country during the Easter weekend, anticyclonic weather prevailing until the end of the month. More than 1 in. of rain fell in parts of Cornwall on the 1st and over much of western Scotland on the 2nd. Later afternoon temperatures reached 60° F. locally in southern England. The 4th was generally sunny, but the next few days were dull with periods of rain in England and Wales. A depression brought heavy rain to central England on the 10th and heavy rain also occurred in north-west England and western Scotland on the 12th. Gales became widespread over the northern half of the country on the 13th, and continued on the 14th. On the 15th, Good Friday, heavy rain fell in parts of south-west England, but on the 16th the general pattern of the weather changed. Large amounts of sunshine were recorded, especially in the west and extreme south of England, daily amounts reaching 11 hours from 16th to 22nd in parts of Devon. By the 20th temperatures were about 10° F. above the average for the time of year, 68° F. being recorded at many places in England. 65° F. was recorded at Fort William on the 27th and 28th and at Armagh (Northern Ireland) on the 28th. As the anticyclone became centred to the west of Ireland northerly winds spread over the country and persisted for the remainder of the month. The total rainfall was less than half the average to the east of a line roughly from the Isle of Wight to Leeds and along the east coast from Flamborough Head to Edinburgh, but twice the average from Greenock to Pitlochry, in central Scotland. Mean temperature was everywhere above average. The total sunshine was also above average, except over Northern Scotland and in parts of south-east and central England.

May.—Pleasant spring weather prevailed over most of the British Isles, with few extremes of temperature, the shortage of sunshine during the first three weeks being compensated by days of almost unbroken sunshine at the end. The mainly dry weather of the latter part of April continued into May over much of the country. The first two days of the month were rather cool, temperature falling to 22° F. at Balmoral on the 1st. Temperatures rose steadily, reaching 77° F. at Hampton, to the west of London, on the 7th. Thunderstorms developed on the 8th and heavy rain fell in parts of Devon and Cornwall on the 10th, the first rain there for 24 days. Rain was heavy on the 12th in the west Midlands and Cheshire Plain, and on the 13th in northern England and central Scotland. Bright periods with scattered thunder showers followed the rain, but by the 16th sunny, dry weather prevailed, although fog developed along the east coast, spreading inland at night, especially in Scotland from the 14th to 17th. During the 18th to 20th the easterly winds freshened and backed towards north-east, with generally lower temperatures and frequent rain in much of south-east England. By the 21st south-west winds developed, with heavy rain in north-west England and western Scotland on the 23rd, but the 24th was generally fine and sunny as an anticyclone developed in the south. As much as 15 hours of bright sunshine occurred somewhere in the British Isles on most days during the last week, temperatures on the 26th reaching 78° F. at Wakefield and 77° F. at Lairg, in north-east Scotland. The total rainfall was less than half the average along the east coast from Suffolk to the north of Scotland, around the Severn estuary and near Birmingham, while parts of the coasts of Kent and Essex recorded 150 per cent. of average. Mean temperature was generally 3° F. above average, giving in Scotland the warmest May this century, apart from that of 1936. Sunshine totals were below average in parts of south and west Scotland and over much of the south-eastern half of England.

June.—Over most of the British Isles the month was mainly warm and sunny, but the fine weather was broken locally by thunderstorms, sometimes with hail. The warm dry anticyclonic weather of the end of May continued during the first week of June. This was followed by a fortnight of changeable weather, with westerly winds, and then by a return to anticyclonic conditions. Afternoon temperatures exceeded 80° F. widely on the 4th and reached 85° F. locally in the eastern half of England on the 5th. At Kew (Surrey) the 4th was the warmest Whit Saturday there this century. By the 4th many places in East Anglia had had up to

20 days without measurable rain. Thunderstorms developed in parts of south-west England, Wales and Scotland on the 4th and 5th to give heavy rain during Whit Sunday and Monday (5th and 6th) locally in the west and north, with extensive flooding in the Midlands. Heavy rains also occurred in western districts on the 7th and 8th, and again on the 11th and 12th, while thunderstorms occurred in southern England on the 14th. On the 16th a warm moist air-stream spread over the southern half of the country, giving temperatures exceeding 80° F. in many districts and 87° F. on the 18th at Wyton (Huntingdonshire). A severe thunderstorm developed in the south-west late on the 22nd with heavy rains from Dorset through Oxford into Suffolk; 4 in. of rain fell in 5 hours at Oxford. Local thunderstorms also occurred on the 24th, when Ipswich in Suffolk recorded 1·5 in. in 15 minutes. At Grantown-on-Spey the temperature rose to 85° F. on the 24th. The remainder of the month was generally fine, but with scattered showers. The total rainfall was less than one quarter of the average between Lincoln and Tyneside, and less than half the average over much of Northern England, the north coast of Wales, near Edinburgh and around Exeter. Twice the average occurred in parts of Staffordshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Suffolk. Mean temperature was generally above 3° F. above average, and sunshine was as much as 150 per cent. of average in parts of north-west England.

July.—The weather over much of the British Isles was unusually cool, wet and cloudy, with frequent thunderstorms. The sunny but cool weather, prevailing at the end of June, continued into July, but from the 4th periods of prolonged rains alternated with showery weather, as depressions passed near the British Isles from the Atlantic every few days. At Moor House, in Westmorland, some rain fell on every day. The highest shade temperature of the month, 77° F., occurred at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, on the 4th. The rainfall for the 6th exceeded 5 in. near Slaidburn, in the west of Yorkshire. The next few days were generally sunny with local showers. Rain was widespread on the 10th and 11th, thunderstorms occurring mainly on the 8th and 12th. The weather from the 13th to 19th was changeable, with widespread rain on the night of the 16th–17th, especially in south-west England and western Scotland. The 20th was generally dry but a small whirlwind caused structural damage at Taversham, near Northwich, Cheshire. Widespread rain, with thunderstorms, occurred on the 22nd, with hail in places. Generally dull and mild weather, with coastal fog in the south-west, prevailed on the 23rd and 24th followed by widespread rain in southern England on the night of 27th–28th. The 28th was warm and humid, bright showery weather prevailing for the remainder of the month. The total rainfall was below average over most of Scotland, less than half the average occurring in central Inverness-shire and in Orkney. There was more than twice the average in north-west England, the Isle of Man and the Channel Isles. Mean temperature was almost everywhere below average, and over England and Wales this was mainly due to low maximum temperatures. At Kew and Hastings the maximum temperatures were lower than recorded in July in any earlier year. The total sunshine exceeded the average in the Western Isles and north of Aberdeen, and locally in Cornwall and North Wales.

Further details are given in the Monthly Weather Report (Meteorological Office) published by H.M.S.O.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS

GENERAL: The *maximum shade temperature* of the air on record is 136° F. at Azizia (Uzzizia) in Tripoli on Sept. 13, 1922; the *extreme lowest recorded temperature* is −90·4° F. (122° below freezing point) at Verkhoyansk, Siberia, on Feb. 5 & 7, 1892 and at Oymekon, Siberia, on Feb. 6, 1933. In the upper air temperatures as low as −133° F. have been recorded—*e.g.* over Agra (India), at a height of 16½ kilometres (54,000 feet).

The *wettest place* in the world is considered to be the neighbourhood of Cherrapunji in Assam where annual averages exceeding 400 inches have been obtained, of which 90 per cent. usually falls in the six months April to September, and annual totals have reached 670 inches.

U.K.: The *maximum shade temperature* recorded in the air at 4 feet above the ground is 100° F. at Greenwich Observatory (Aug. 9, 1911).

The *lowest shade temperatures* are −17° F. at Braemar (Feb. 11, 1895) and −16° F. at Kelso (Dec. 3, 1879).

The *greatest rainfall* recorded in a day was at Martinstown, near Dorchester, 11·00 inches in the 24 hours commencing 9 am. (July 18, 1955). *Annual totals* exceeding 240 inches were recorded at The Stye, Borrowdale, in 1872, 1923, 1928 and 1954; at Ben Nevis Observatory in 1898 and at Llyn Llydaw, Snowdon, in 1909. The *smallest annual total* is 9·29 inches at Margate in 1921 and the largest may be regarded as 257 inches at Sprinkling Tarn in 1954.

The *maximum wind-velocity* on record occurred on the top of Costa Hill, Orkney, on December 12, 1956, in a gust of 127 miles per hour.

Year	TEMPERATURE: Hottest and Coldest Days (as recorded at London†)				RAINFALL: British Isles			London (Camden Square)		
	Shade Max. (Fahr.)		Shade Min. (Fahr.)		Max. in 24 hours commencing at 9 a.m.			Total for the Year	No. of Rain-days	Total Duration
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Amt.	Date	Place			
	°		°		Ins.			Ins.		Hrs.
1949	89	Jun. 27, 28, 29	20	Feb. 4	6·04	Dec. 19	Glenshiel (Kyle)	17·61	111	304
1950	89	June 7	24	D 6 M 1	4·55	Sept. 6	Coniston	24·68	165	478
1951	84	July 28	24	J. 29, 30 D. 11, 12	4·53	Sept. 24	Thirlmere	32·19	185	674
1952	90	July 1	17	Jan. 27	9·00	Aug. 15	Longstone Barrow	24·26	162	540
1953	89	Aug. 12	23	Feb. 8	6·50	Nov. 26	Snowdon	20·57	134	398
1954	83	Sept. 1	15	J. 28 F. 6	6·02	Dec. 17	Cruadhach	25·91	170	504
1955	88	Aug. 22	16	Feb. 20	11·00	July 18	Martinstown	21·35	145	435
1956	83	July 25	14	Feb. 4, 21	6·50	June 11	Bradford (Hewenden Res.)	27·28	156	459
1957	92	June 29	22	Dec. 17	7·09	June 8	Camelford	22·35	154	427
1958	82	July 8	22	Mar. 20, 21	5·17	Sept. 5	Knockholt	32·91	169	566
1959	91	July 5	23	Jan. 17	5·06	Aug. 10	Porlock	19·95	132	391

† Greenwich to 1951, Croydon 1952 to 1958, Kew 1959.

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE
AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° F.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1959, to June, 1960, and the calendar year 1959. Also height of Climatological Station above mean sea level, altitude being given in feet. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office.

Stations reporting the highest number of hours of bright sunshine in 1959 included: Jersey, 2,291; Guernsey, 2,263; Shanklin, 2,235; Ventnor, 2,172; Littlehampton, 2,146; Eastbourne, 2,133; Worthing, 2,124; Weymouth, 2,085 and Bournemouth, 2,078. In 1959 England and Wales had 18 per cent., Scotland 8 per cent. and Northern Ireland 15 per cent. more than the average amount of sunshine.

	Altitude	1959											
		July		August		September		October		November		December	
		Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun
	ft.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.
Aberystwyth	12	61·5	6·6	62·7	6·9	60·1	7·2	57·2	3·7	48·1	1·8	45·3	1·1
Aldergrove	217	59·6	4·1	59·8	5·0	56·6	5·0	53·3	3·0	43·4	2·0	41·5	1·1
Ambleside	151	59·3	5·4	60·9	5·5	55·9	5·6	52·9	3·0	44·2	0·8	41·7	0·5
Balmoral	927	56·3	—	57·5	—	52·5	—	48·4	—	40·2	—	38·9	—
Bath	67	63·9	7·9	64·3	6·9	60·1	7·9	55·2	4·3	45·4	1·7	43·9	1·0
Birmingham	536	63·7	7·1	63·5	6·2	59·7	5·7	54·7	4·2	44·8	1·7	42·5	1·0
Bournemouth	130	62·8	10·3	63·3	7·5	60·7	8·2	56·1	5·5	47·1	2·5	45·4	1·4
Buxton	1007	59·4	—	59·1	—	54·9	—	50·9	—	41·3	—	39·5	—
Cambridge	41	64·7	8·7	65·1	6·9	60·1	5·7	55·2	5·4	44·0	2·0	42·5	1·2
Cardiff	202	63·4	7·1	63·7	6·4	60·7	8·0	55·7	4·5	46·4	1·9	43·9	1·2
Cromer	178	63·9	8·3	63·1	7·0	60·1	6·6	55·7	5·4	44·3	2·4	41·7	1·2
Douglas	284	58·9	6·9	60·5	7·0	58·3	6·0	55·0	3·8	46·7	1·7	44·1	1·1
Dumfries	140	59·1	5·8	60·7	5·7	56·2	5·1	53·1	3·7	44·3	1·2	41·5	0·7
Dundee	147	60·8	5·9	61·3	5·2	56·9	5·4	52·5	3·1	44·5	1·7	40·3	0·8
Durham	336	61·1	6·1	61·7	6·0	56·5	5·4	52·8	3·8	43·3	1·5	40·7	0·8
Eastbourne	35	64·2	10·7	64·9	8·0	62·3	8·9	56·8	5·5	48·1	2·4	45·5	1·0
Edinburgh	441	60·1	5·3	61·6	5·5	57·5	4·8	53·1	4·1	45·0	1·6	40·9	0·8
Falmouth	167	62·2	8·3	62·9	7·0	60·6	7·6	56·9	4·1	49·0	2·1	46·8	1·4
Felixstowe	10	65·1	9·9	65·9	7·1	62·1	7·7	57·1	5·8	46·7	2·3	44·1	1·0
Glasgow	351	59·7	4·8	60·8	4·8	56·5	4·1	52·3	3·3	43·7	1·3	40·2	0·5
Hastings	149	64·7	10·3	65·6	7·7	63·5	8·3	57·1	5·7	48·1	2·4	44·7	1·0
Huddersfield	325	62·5	6·3	62·7	6·4	57·9	5·1	53·5	3·2	44·2	1·4	42·2	0·8
Hull	8	63·9	7·2	64·1	6·6	58·7	5·3	54·5	4·7	44·5	1·4	42·9	0·9
Ilfracombe	25	63·5	8·6	63·9	7·4	61·9	8·0	58·7	3·9	49·8	1·5	47·2	0·8
Inverness	13	59·9	4·8	61·4	3·9	56·5	5·5	52·1	3·7	43·9	1·9	39·6	0·8
Lincoln	22	63·0	7·3	62·9	6·5	57·3	5·6	54·5	4·9	42·5	1·2	42·7	1·2
Liverpool	198	61·9	7·1	62·2	6·6	59·7	5·9	55·3	3·8	45·4	2·0	43·1	1·0
Llandrindod Wells	772	60·1	6·5	60·1	6·5	55·4	6·5	52·3	3·9	43·7	1·3	41·3	0·9
Llandudno	13	61·5	7·4	62·3	6·8	59·1	6·2	57·1	4·0	48·4	1·7	45·3	0·8
London (Kew)	18	66·3	9·4	66·1	7·7	62·0	7·1	56·1	5·1	45·9	1·9	44·7	1·2
Manchester Airport	248	63·1	6·6	63·5	6·1	59·9	6·6	55·9	4·4	45·5	2·1	42·7	1·1
Margate	51	65·7	10·1	65·7	8·1	62·8	7·7	56·9	5·8	47·5	2·3	44·5	0·9
Marlborough	424	61·7	8·0	61·7	7·6	56·7	7·7	52·2	4·5	43·9	2·1	41·8	1·2
Morecambe	24	61·7	6·1	63·2	6·5	59·7	6·6	56·1	3·9	46·1	1·5	43·3	0·8
Newquay	176	61·9	8·5	61·7	6·7	60·1	8·4	57·2	4·0	49·0	2·3	47·0	0·9
Nottingham	192	64·8	7·0	64·7	6·3	60·3	5·5	55·6	4·4	44·3	1·1	42·7	0·9
Oban	229	57·3	3·3	58·3	3·5	56·7	5·0	53·7	2·6	45·1	1·3	41·9	0·5
Oxford	208	65·1	8·8	64·7	7·9	60·1	7·1	54·7	4·7	44·8	2·3	43·3	1·5
Penzance	62	62·7	9·2	63·5	7·8	61·3	8·5	57·6	4·4	50·0	2·8	47·9	1·6
Plymouth	119	62·7	9·1	63·6	7·6	61·7	9·2	56·7	4·5	47·9	2·2	46·3	1·7
Ross-on-Wye	223	63·4	7·7	62·9	6·6	58·9	6·7	54·9	4·2	45·5	1·8	43·9	1·3
Sandown	13	64·9	10·8	65·5	8·2	63·7	8·6	58·3	5·6	48·9	2·2	46·5	1·4
Scarborough	118	62·4	7·9	63·1	6·0	58·8	5·8	54·7	4·4	45·3	1·6	42·9	0·9
Scilly	158	63·1	8·1	63·9	6·8	63·1	7·4	57·9	4·5	51·0	2·5	48·5	1·5
Sheffield	429	63·7	7·0	64·1	6·5	59·5	4·9	54·3	3·5	44·5	1·2	42·3	0·6
Shrewsbury	184	62·8	6·5	63·1	6·3	58·1	5·4	54·1	3·7	44·3	1·7	42·8	1·4
Skegness	15	63·5	8·4	63·5	7·1	59·1	6·4	55·1	5·9	44·5	2·3	43·1	1·4
Southampton	65	65·6	9·6	65·8	7·9	62·1	8·2	56·5	5·2	46·4	2·1	45·1	1·3
Stornoway	11	55·9	2·4	56·9	3·4	54·7	4·7	52·5	3·4	45·5	1·3	42·3	0·9
Tiree	29	56·7	3·7	57·8	3·9	56·8	4·6	54·3	3·4	47·1	1·6	43·7	0·7
Torquay	26	63·3	9·8	63·3	8·6	61·3	8·8	56·8	4·4	48·4	2·2	46·1	1·9
Tunbridge Wells	351	63·9	9·3	63·6	7·7	60·2	7·6	53·5	5·0	43·6	2·3	41·8	0·9
Weston-super-Mare	28	64·3	8·0	64·0	6·7	60·7	8·2	56·6	4·7	47·4	2·1	44·7	1·3
Weymouth	16	64·5	9·3	64·7	7·5	62·7	8·5	57·9	5·3	49·0	2·4	47·0	1·7
Worthing	25	65·0	10·5	65·6	8·3	63·3	8·5	56·6	5·4	48·5	2·1	45·1	1·2
York	57	64·0	7·0	64·5	6·2	59·2	5·0	54·3	3·9	43·8	0·9	42·1	0·6

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° F.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1959, to June, 1960, and the calendar year 1959. Also height of Climatological Station above mean sea level, altitude being given in feet. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office.

	1959		1960											
	Year		January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun
	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.
Aberystwyth	52·1	4·7	42·1	1·7	41·1	2·7	45·5	3·2	46·9	5·9	55·5	6·5	59·7	8·3
Aldergrove	49·5	4·0	39·3	1·4	37·1	3·0	43·3	2·3	47·4	5·5	53·8	6·5	58·7	8·2
Ambleside	49·2	3·7	37·7	1·2	37·1	2·5	43·1	2·7	47·7	4·8	52·2	5·9	59·1	7·7
Balmoral	45·1	—	33·3	—	30·9	—	37·1	—	44·3	—	48·8	—	55·4	—
Bath	51·9	4·8	40·1	0·9	40·3	2·7	45·0	2·8	49·0	5·5	56·5	6·0	62·2	8·3
Birmingham	51·1	4·2	39·3	0·6	38·9	2·1	42·7	1·3	48·5	4·6	55·5	4·8	61·9	8·7
Bournemouth	51·9	5·7	40·8	1·7	40·9	3·4	44·7	3·1	48·7	6·1	54·5	6·6	60·1	9·5
Buxton	47·5	—	36·1	—	35·1	—	39·3	—	44·9	—	51·6	—	57·7	—
Cambridge	51·3	4·9	39·5	1·2	39·7	2·5	43·7	2·0	48·5	5·4	56·3	6·5	61·2	8·7
Cardiff	52·0	4·7	40·3	1·3	40·5	2·9	44·5	2·9	49·0	6·2	56·7	6·2	62·3	8·6
Cromer	50·9	5·1	39·3	1·4	39·3	2·7	41·5	1·6	47·1	5·4	53·6	6·5	59·0	9·0
Douglas	50·6	4·8	41·1	1·5	40·5	3·6	42·9	2·5	47·6	6·4	53·1	7·0	59·1	9·8
Dumfries	49·1	3·8	37·3	1·5	36·8	3·2	42·2	2·7	47·7	4·8	52·9	6·0	58·9	7·8
Dundee	49·2	4·0	38·0	1·5	37·0	3·9	41·5	2·2	48·8	4·6	54·2	6·5	59·1	—
Durham	49·1	4·0	37·7	1·4	37·1	2·7	40·8	2·0	47·1	4·6	52·1	6·1	58·7	7·9
Eastbourne	52·7	5·8	40·9	1·7	41·3	3·6	44·6	3·2	48·7	6·2	55·3	6·6	60·1	8·6
Edinburgh	49·3	4·0	38·3	1·3	37·4	3·8	41·1	2·5	48·7	4·6	53·5	5·1	58·9	6·8
Falmouth	53·1	5·2	44·1	2·2	42·7	3·8	47·5	2·1	49·7	6·5	55·2	6·2	60·0	9·0
Felixstowe	52·1	5·6	39·3	1·7	40·7	3·3	43·9	2·9	48·5	6·1	54·3	6·2	60·4	8·7
Glasgow	48·9	3·3	37·1	0·9	36·4	2·9	41·9	2·5	48·7	4·7	54·0	5·4	59·4	7·5
Hastings	52·7	5·7	40·3	1·5	41·5	3·5	44·9	3·2	48·4	5·5	55·4	6·1	59·7	8·2
Huddersfield	50·3	3·8	38·3	0·7	38·1	2·2	40·9	1·2	48·7	4·3	54·5	4·8	61·1	7·6
Hull	51·1	4·5	39·1	1·1	39·3	2·6	42·5	1·8	48·4	5·1	55·0	6·2	60·8	8·9
Ilfracombe	53·7	5·3	44·6	1·4	43·1	3·0	46·9	3·8	49·6	7·0	56·1	6·3	60·9	9·5
Inverness	48·7	3·8	37·5	1·3	36·1	3·6	42·2	3·2	48·1	4·1	53·2	5·7	58·1	6·1
Lincoln	50·1	4·5	37·5	0·8	38·5	2·4	43·1	1·7	47·1	5·0	54·4	6·8	59·9	9·3
Liverpool	51·1	4·6	40·5	1·3	39·5	2·4	43·6	2·1	48·5	6·0	55·7	6·5	60·9	10·0
Llandrindod Wells	49·1	4·2	38·1	0·8	36·7	2·2	42·3	2·1	46·7	5·3	53·9	4·8	59·4	8·5
Llandudno	52·2	4·9	43·1	1·3	41·1	2·5	45·1	2·8	48·5	6·3	55·1	6·7	59·7	9·1
London (Kew)	52·9	5·1	41·3	1·4	41·5	2·8	45·4	2·3	49·8	5·8	56·9	6·1	62·7	8·6
Manchester Airport	51·4	4·5	39·5	0·7	39·6	2·5	43·9	2·8	48·3	5·0	56·1	5·9	61·6	9·0
Margate	52·7	5·6	41·0	1·1	42·1	3·5	44·5	3·6	48·5	5·5	54·7	6·2	59·9	8·4
Marlborough	49·5	4·9	37·5	0·9	39·8	3·0	43·7	—	47·0	5·8	53·8	6·0	59·5	8·6
Morecambe	51·2	4·4	39·6	1·0	38·3	2·8	43·3	2·9	48·5	5·5	55·2	6·7	60·5	8·2
Newquay	52·7	5·2	44·2	2·2	42·3	3·6	47·4	2·7	48·8	6·3	55·3	6·7	59·3	8·3
Nottingham	51·5	4·1	39·7	0·7	39·9	1·6	43·1	1·4	49·3	4·1	56·1	4·8	62·1	8·2
Oban	—	3·4	39·7	1·3	38·7	3·3	43·3	2·9	47·5	4·4	54·2	6·5	57·8	6·9
Oxford	51·7	5·1	39·3	1·2	40·3	2·8	44·3	2·5	49·0	5·5	55·9	5·9	62·3	9·2
Penzance	53·9	5·6	45·4	2·8	43·2	4·3	48·7	3·0	50·1	7·2	55·3	6·7	60·3	9·0
Plymouth	53·1	5·6	42·7	2·1	42·0	3·6	47·1	2·8	50·1	6·1	55·7	6·8	60·8	8·7
Ross-on-Wye	51·5	4·6	40·4	0·9	40·5	2·7	44·1	2·2	49·0	5·0	55·7	5·5	61·7	8·5
Sandown	53·6	5·9	42·4	1·6	42·4	3·4	45·9	3·0	50·2	6·3	56·1	7·0	61·1	9·4
Scarborough	50·8	4·5	40·5	1·1	40·0	2·2	41·9	1·3	48·1	5·0	53·5	6·1	59·5	8·6
Scilly	54·5	5·3	46·7	2·2	45·0	3·7	48·9	3·1	50·9	6·8	55·8	6·9	59·5	8·2
Sheffield	51·2	4·1	39·2	0·8	38·9	1·9	42·0	1·4	49·0	4·9	55·7	5·4	61·9	8·7
Shrewsbury	50·9	4·2	39·7	0·8	39·3	2·6	43·3	1·9	48·1	5·1	55·5	4·8	61·7	8·8
Skegness	50·7	5·2	38·9	1·2	39·7	2·7	42·1	2·1	47·1	5·6	53·7	6·5	59·3	8·6
Southampton	53·2	5·4	40·5	1·2	41·6	2·9	45·6	2·7	50·7	5·8	57·1	6·2	62·5	8·4
Stornoway	48·3	3·6	39·5	1·3	37·5	3·2	43·7	4·2	46·7	4·6	51·5	5·7	55·0	6·9
Tiree	50·0	3·9	41·7	1·5	40·3	3·8	43·4	3·0	47·7	5·7	52·5	7·3	56·3	7·3
Torquay	53·1	5·7	43·7	1·9	42·3	3·7	46·7	2·7	50·0	6·7	55·5	7·3	61·2	9·6
Tunbridge Wells	50·5	5·2	38·5	1·4	39·1	3·2	43·3	2·7	46·9	5·2	54·9	5·6	59·6	8·3
Weston-super-Mare	52·5	5·1	41·5	1·2	40·9	3·0	45·1	3·3	49·3	6·2	56·5	6·3	62·1	8·7
Weymouth	53·7	5·7	42·8	2·1	42·3	3·6	46·3	3·4	50·3	6·6	56·1	7·3	61·5	9·7
Worthing	52·9	5·8	40·5	1·6	41·0	3·2	44·7	2·8	49·3	5·9	55·5	6·5	61·0	8·3
York	50·9	4·1	38·9	1·1	39·3	2·2	42·7	1·9	49·1	4·7	55·5	6·1	61·6	8·7

Weather Record, August, 1959

Day	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
	°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	65	58	1019·5	320	3·1	1·6	1
2	71	56	1019·4	350	1·6	7·4	2
3	68	55	1017·5	290	—	3·8	3
4	74	54	1018·6	300	—	10·1	4
5	70	61	1019·2	350	—	2·6	5
6	75	54	1022·3	010	—	9·4	6
7	78	59	1018·9	100	—	4·6	7
8	81	59	1014·8	070	—	10·6	8
9	77	64	1013·8	010	1·5	1·0	9
10	73	65	1011·8	060	3·1	0·1	10
11	72	61	1008·5	210	3·8	1·1	11
12	72	60	1010·0	240	12·2	5·3	12
13	72	63	1006·6	160	3·4	6·1	13
14	69	61	1005·8	230	—	11·8	14
15	69	52	1017·7	210	—	10·9	15
16	72	54	1025·4	330	—	12·4	16
17	74	52	1028·3	180	—	12·3	17
18	76	52	1027·3	140	—	12·9	18
19	84	58	1021·5	070	—	11·1	19
20	85	63	1014·8	090	—	12·2	20
21	78	65	1009·4	140	—	6·3	21
22	79	62	1014·6	300	—	4·3	22
23	77	60	1024·3	280	—	10·2	23
24	80	63	1028·3	230	—	6·5	24
25	83	64	1030·2	280	—	8·9	25
26	81	63	1029·2	360	—	11·3	26
27	75	58	1028·8	090	—	12·1	27
28	70	54	1020·7	360	—	3·5	28
29	66	50	1025·1	010	—	12·6	29
30	68	50	1025·6	030	—	9·2	30
31	68	49	1026·3	010	—	7·7	
Total ..	—	—	—	—	28·7	239·9	Total
Mean ..	74·3	58·0	1019·5	—	—	—	Mean
Average	70·7	55·4	1015·6	—	57	184	Average

Weather Record, September, 1959

Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
67	51	1025·7	050	—	5·6	1
72	55	1023·4	040	—	11·3	2
71	54	1023·9	050	—	10·6	3
73	58	1025·0	030	—	11·4	4
73	56	1023·3	050	—	3·8	5
76	58	1021·7	010	—	3·8	6
77	53	1025·0	080	—	10·1	7
76	54	1026·4	020	—	8·2	8
80	50	1024·3	Calm	—	10·1	9
80	51	1023·1	Calm	—	9·7	10
80	52	1020·3	230	—	9·2	11
81	53	1016·5	070	—	9·1	12
75	56	1019·1	080	—	9·0	13
66	52	1021·3	060	—	3·7	14
70	58	1017·0	050	—	6·6	15
69	55	1016·9	060	—	6·3	16
67	55	1020·7	040	—	5·4	17
67	58	1025·9	030	—	1·1	18
67	54	1026·4	020	—	3·3	19
70	50	1026·7	180	—	6·3	20
70	51	1018·0	180	2·4	4·1	21
67	60	1016·4	220	0·1	2·3	22
65	48	1024·5	310	—	8·1	23
68	47	1021·3	Calm	—	8·2	24
69	50	1014·3	140	0·1	3·7	25
67	53	1017·1	330	—	1·1	26
65	47	1029·6	360	—	10·6	27
68	42	1031·3	160	—	9·8	28
69	47	1025·4	030	—	9·7	29
73	52	1021·0	060	—	9·9	30
—	—	—	—	2·6	212·1	Total
71·3	52·7	1022·4	—	—	—	Mean
65·6	52·0	1016·8	—	50	137	Average

Weather Record, October, 1959

Day	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
	°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	76	49	1022·4	070	0·1	7·9	1
2	75	58	1025·3	120	—	8·6	2
3	78	53	1025·0	040	—	9·7	3
4	74	57	1022·7	030	—	8·9	4
5	71	57	1020·8	050	—	8·3	5
6	70	52	1018·8	020	—	9·3	6
7	74	51	1019·6	040	—	8·1	7
8	69	47	1021·2	060	—	7·2	8
9	71	52	1019·1	030	—	6·6	9
10	62	58	1005·9	030	7·5	—	10
11	60	54	1010·0	160	0·2	—	11
12	62	48	1016·9	140	2·4	0·6	12
13	61	47	1022·1	160	—	1·1	13
14	67	50	1024·1	110	—	7·3	14
15	64	46	1021·2	080	—	6·8	15
16	67	50	1013·2	140	—	8·4	16
17	67	59	1004·8	170	1·9	3·6	17
18	62	53	1008·5	230	3·1	6·7	18
19	60	52	1006·2	230	—	6·2	19
20	59	42	1019·6	260	1·1	7·8	20
21	60	46	1021·5	200	6·0	—	21
22	61	50	1026·2	280	—	9·3	22
23	59	40	1034·0	210	—	1·2	23
24	61	52	1022·7	220	0·8	1·1	24
25	55	47	1020·6	270	—	8·8	25
26	57	45	1014·4	230	18·9	4·7	26
27	53	48	971·6	230	0·7	2·1	27
28	50	40	990·1	280	1·5	0·9	28
29	49	38	1011·9	330	0·7	8·4	29
30	51	37	1009·7	220	2·7	—	30
31	54	43	1012·8	220	—	—	
Total ..	—	—	—	—	47·6	159·6	
Mean ..	63·2	49·1	1015·6	—	—	—	Mean
Average	57·5	45·9	1015·3	—	57	95	Average

Weather Record, November, 1959

Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
57	48	1022·9	230	—	4·1	1
59	42	1025·4	190	0·5	0·9	2
49	49	1017·4	360	1·9	—	3
49	39	1028·2	280	0·1	2·7	4
51	43	1021·0	330	—	1·1	5
49	33	1021·4	Calm	—	2·4	6
42	30	1022·3	Calm	0·1	0·1	7
47	31	1024·6	180	—	3·4	8
53	45	1006·3	220	11·6	—	9
49	40	1004·1	230	—	7·6	10
46	32	1002·0	Calm	—	6·9	11
37	28	1005·5	050	5·7	—	12
49	31	989·3	170	6·7	2·0	13
47	42	984·5	200	2·7	0·1	14
46	42	992·4	160	0·3	—	15
47	41	1002·7	190	0·4	4·1	16
48	31	1004·2	070	14·1	2·2	17
52	44	991·2	050	7·0	2·0	18
58	42	1005·1	160	0·3	0·3	19
58	43	1007·5	180	—	4·9	20
58	49	1014·8	180	—	1·1	21
55	47	1023·7	170	—	0·6	22
53	46	1023·9	170	—	—	23
57	49	1017·5	210	—	3·4	24
52	45	1015·7	210	2·8	—	25
53	49	1002·3	170	0·5	0·2	26
51	41	1009·6	Calm	—	6·2	27
50	38	1010·1	180	1·7	3·8	28
50	48	993·0	180	3·8	—	29
46	35	995·9	120	—	—	30
—	—	—	—	60·2	58·1	
50·6	41·1	1009·5	—	—	—	Mean
49·2	40·7	1013·7	—	63	51	Average

Entries of maximum Temperature cover day period 9–21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21–9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0–24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h.; Wind is recorded in degrees, E = 90°, S = 180°, W = 270° and N = 360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39·37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods :—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921–50; Rainfall, 1916–1950.

Weather Record, December, 1959

Day	Temperature		Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	41	35	993·4	60	—	—
2	47	32	1002·0	100	0·7	—
3	49	41	995·5	180	5·4	1·4
4	45	40	999·2	270	—	0·6
5	47	37	1007·7	210	13·3	5·6
6	49	46	998·9	150	2·8	—
7	49	41	986·0	100	2·1	—
8	49	47	988·0	150	1·5	0·2
9	49	38	1002·9	100	—	4·7
10	45	43	1003·9	070	3·2	—
11	43	42	1004·2	060	0·1	—
12	41	39	1018·2	010	—	—
13	47	32	1025·3	Calm	2·2	—
14	50	47	1011·5	180	1·3	—
15	47	46	1008·5	190	7·9	—
16	51	34	1001·2	180	—	0·1
17	53	46	1001·0	210	2·0	1·5
18	50	43	1000·2	270	0·8	1·3
19	52	40	1017·9	200	2·7	—
20	53	51	993·1	190	2·9	2·0
21	45	38	996·5	210	—	4·9
22	49	36	997·8	180	5·4	0·1
23	46	43	982·1	230	0·2	1·2
24	45	39	985·8	160	0·5	5·9
25	51	42	999·2	190	7·0	—
26	51	45	988·5	220	8·3	1·7
27	47	44	987·3	210	0·7	1·8
28	49	43	993·1	270	0·1	0·7
29	53	38	1013·0	160	6·3	—
30	49	46	1015·3	200	—	2·2
31	52	47	1014·4	220	2·2	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	79·6	35·9
Mean ..	48·2	41·3	1001·1	—	—	—
Average	44·5	37·7	1015·4	—	52	39

Weather Record, January, 1960

Temperature		Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
Max.	Min.					
° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
53	50	997·4	200	2·3	—	1
47	42	1003·7	090	1·7	—	2
49	45	1017·5	Calm	0·7	—	3
54	48	1023·9	230	—	0·1	4
48	48	1025·6	330	—	2·2	5
44	33	1035·3	230	—	5·6	6
41	32	1030·4	Calm	—	—	7
42	32	1024·5	290	0·1	—	8
36	35	1027·7	060	—	2·6	9
35	29	1027·8	060	0·3	6·1	10
45	34	1013·2	340	1·4	1·3	11
36	32	1016·4	350	0·8	1·2	12
33	29	1013·8	100	0·1	—	13
35	25	1015·8	350	0·6	0·1	14
35	31	1020·4	050	0·1	4·3	15
39	32	1021·6	280	—	—	16
39	31	1021·6	280	0·2	2·3	17
45	36	1009·8	190	0·1	3·2	18
48	40	1000·6	250	1·9	3·0	19
42	36	1015·8	270	5·0	3·6	20
49	34	1015·3	100	0·1	—	21
52	48	1011·3	180	1·4	—	22
51	50	1003·7	180	14·7	—	23
53	48	990·6	190	1·6	—	24
47	39	1009·5	210	—	2·4	25
42	33	1009·8	100	—	—	26
45	38	1008·0	050	8·1	—	27
43	42	997·2	270	0·2	—	28
46	36	1019·1	300	1·8	7·0	29
50	46	1023·6	230	—	—	30
51	46	1024·0	190	—	—	31
—	—	—	—	43·2	45·0	.. Total
44·4	38·1	1015·3	—	—	—	.. Mean
44·1	37·1	1015·6	—	55	42	Average

Weather Record, February, 1960

Day	Temperature		Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	49	37	1020·6	170	0·4	—
2	50	40	1021·5	180	1·7	—
3	50	47	1008·1	230	1·3	—
4	48	43	1002·5	200	0·7	3·8
5	48	34	1016·1	240	—	4·5
6	45	31	1029·5	010	0·3	1·3
7	41	37	1040·4	060	—	7·4
8	41	31	1041·4	040	—	7·3
9	43	37	1033·5	050	0·1	0·1
10	42	39	1020·8	020	—	—
11	41	36	1000·5	Calm	1·3	—
12	39	34	993·2	060	4·9	—
13	39	33	992·1	070	5·3	—
14	41	34	996·6	310	1·6	0·9
15	41	33	996·7	220	—	6·6
16	42	32	1003·9	260	—	6·9
17	42	29	1001·7	250	—	5·1
18	43	26	995·4	180	1·0	6·2
19	45	37	992·2	230	3·8	8·1
20	48	36	998·4	220	2·6	0·9
21	46	37	1007·3	230	—	8·7
22	45	35	994·3	070	3·0	—
23	43	38	1002·6	030	0·2	0·1
24	43	27	1010·8	110	5·6	—
25	51	43	993·9	120	3·9	—
26	49	44	1011·1	210	4·4	1·0
27	55	49	1013·1	180	—	7·4
28	59	48	1015·1	230	—	2·6
29	58	49	1002·5	150	0·3	2·3
Total ..	—	—	—	—	42·4	81·2
Mean ..	45·8	37·1	1008·8	—	—	—
Average	45·2	36·5	1016·4	—	39	60

Weather Record, March, 1960

Temperature		Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
Max.	Min.					
° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
54	49	1007·1	160	0·2	1·7	1
55	49	1000·9	230	0·8	0·7	2
57	44	1010·0	180	1·1	4·8	3
51	40	1027·5	300	—	4·3	4
52	38	1029·8	120	—	4·3	5
45	41	1023·3	080	—	1·2	6
41	36	1015·7	070	—	5·1	7
40	36	1008·4	080	2·0	1·8	8
47	36	989·3	080	5·2	—	9
56	41	996·3	060	15·0	4·9	10
52	44	1001·6	070	1·2	0·1	11
52	41	1003·1	120	0·6	1·2	12
52	46	1000·1	160	0·1	0·2	13
54	45	994·5	110	0·2	0·6	14
58	44	999·7	060	—	3·2	15
46	41	1010·9	360	—	—	16
42	40	1021·6	050	—	—	17
44	38	1028·3	050	—	—	18
47	39	1030·3	110	—	—	19
49	36	1032·5	080	—	8·8	20
51	36	1027·9	100	—	8·8	21
53	38	1024·9	060	—	7·6	22
53	38	1020·6	050	—	6·8	23
54	43	1010·7	030	—	3·9	24
51	47	1009·0	070	—	0·2	25
48	41	1006·6	030	—	—	26
47	41	1007·1	040	0·6	—	27
45	40	1006·7	050	8·8	—	28
43	39	1004·5	060	4·0	—	29
48	41	1008·9	060	0·6	—	30
52	42	1014·7	040	—	2·3	31
—	—	—	—	40·4	72·5	.. Total
49·8	41·0	1012·0	—	—	—	.. Mean
50·4	37·8	1016·5	—	37	112	Average

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9–21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21·9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0–24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h.; Wind is recorded in degrees, E = 90°, S = 180°, W = 270° and N = 360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39·37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods :—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921–50; Rainfall, 1916–1950.

Weather Record, April, 1960

Day	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine
	°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	53	34	1016·5	120	—	2·1
2	59	42	1010·7	150	3·1	2·8
3	57	48	998·3	090	0·2	0·5
4	58	46	1010·0	220	—	9·0
5	56	50	1015·4	170	—	—
6	61	49	1012·8	190	2·6	0·7
7	62	50	1014·8	Calm	2·8	3·0
8	61	51	1015·8	240	0·3	7·3
9	59	47	1012·2	190	0·2	4·3
10	57	47	1008·8	210	—	7·0
11	53	44	1012·1	290	0·2	6·5
12	52	39	1022·3	210	1·4	1·1
13	57	50	1016·5	230	0·9	0·3
14	55	43	1018·8	240	0·6	10·0
15	52	42	1022·1	280	—	6·9
16	52	36	1024·9	040	—	10·1
17	52	35	1030·4	350	—	7·0
18	55	36	1030·4	010	0·1	11·3
19	59	38	1026·4	010	—	9·2
20	65	42	1026·2	010	—	11·4
21	62	46	1029·8	050	—	11·3
22	59	43	1027·7	290	—	10·5
23	56	44	1023·0	350	—	1·5
24	62	41	1021·8	300	0·1	8·0
25	51	46	1021·1	340	0·4	0·1
26	56	45	1023·3	010	0·1	3·8
27	56	36	1027·1	360	—	9·5
28	53	38	1028·2	350	0·1	0·9
29	53	40	1027·0	020	—	6·2
30	59	38	1023·2	360	0·2	10·6
Total ...	—	—	—	—	13·3	172·9
Mean ...	56·7	42·9	1020·0	—	—	—
Average	55·6	41·7	1014·3	—	46	147

Weather Record, May, 1960

Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
50	45	1020·0	010	0·6	0·3	1
50	42	1024·4	130	0·7	0·9	2
60	43	1022·6	230	—	7·2	3
61	38	1023·8	210	—	0·9	4
69	52	1025·7	210	—	8·7	5
71	46	1023·7	230	—	12·2	6
74	49	1022·8	Calm	—	9·0	7
74	50	1018·4	070	—	8·0	8
73	57	1011·3	090	—	1·4	9
71	49	1015·3	Calm	—	12·6	10
64	56	1011·8	080	5·0	0·5	11
67	55	1007·9	080	11·8	1·8	12
64	54	1009·0	240	3·1	5·7	13
70	51	1015·0	190	—	10·9	14
65	54	1015·7	080	0·2	0·9	15
68	53	1016·3	360	—	8·9	16
65	51	1016·0	020	—	2·6	17
55	49	1014·6	020	—	—	18
55	50	1008·7	040	14·5	—	19
53	47	1014·0	050	4·7	—	20
53	48	1013·1	360	—	—	21
61	50	1016·7	090	—	0·7	22
63	43	1015·5	230	1·2	8·3	23
66	52	1018·0	330	—	12·9	24
65	45	1029·2	200	—	9·5	25
71	54	1026·8	250	—	11·1	26
71	59	1022·0	280	—	6·9	27
66	55	1025·8	020	—	11·8	28
63	48	1029·3	050	—	10·6	29
66	46	1025·7	060	—	11·6	30
71	44	1026·1	070	—	13·2	31
—	—	—	—	41·8	189·1	Total
64·4	49·5	1018·9	—	—	—	Mean
62·5	46·5	1015·6	—	46	192	Average

Weather Record, June, 1960

Day	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine
	°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm	hours
1	73	45	1026·6	230	—	12·0
2	75	49	1027·2	120	—	13·3
3	74	50	1024·2	090	—	10·5
4	80	56	1018·2	070	—	12·5
5	83	57	1011·5	070	—	13·1
6	70	62	1014·3	230	0·3	0·7
7	66	52	1020·5	200	1·8	12·5
8	62	56	1009·8	180	2·0	2·0
9	64	55	1002·7	230	6·3	4·3
10	67	49	1008·2	170	3·7	9·8
11	70	51	1013·5	210	—	4·8
12	65	58	1011·0	220	0·6	2·7
13	62	51	1008·8	250	1·8	10·5
14	63	51	1012·6	270	4·2	7·0
15	69	49	1024·1	210	—	11·2
16	70	56	1021·1	200	—	3·5
17	81	61	1028·7	320	—	10·6
18	79	58	1026·6	170	—	10·1
19	77	62	1026·4	030	—	14·4
20	77	54	1026·0	170	—	14·7
21	74	55	1024·8	320	—	14·5
22	76	55	1019·8	100	6·6	12·6
23	69	61	1013·2	050	1·9	0·4
24	62	59	1017·7	050	1·1	—
25	75	57	1021·1	360	0·4	0·3
26	78	58	1021·6	360	—	13·8
27	69	56	1027·9	030	—	1·7
28	66	55	1024·0	030	—	11·3
29	61	52	1020·0	280	—	12·1
30	64	50	1019·6	340	—	9·5
Total ..	—	—	—	—	30·7	256·4
Mean ..	70·7	54·7	1019·1	—	—	—
Average	68·3	52·4	1017·2	—	44	206

Weather Record, July, 1960

Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Pressure	Wind Direction	Rainfall	Sunshine	Day
°F.	°F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
66	48	1019·4	240	—	5·4	1
68	53	1017·3	350	—	7·2	2
68	53	1017·1	100	—	5·0	3
71	58	1014·7	210	3·7	2·1	4
70	59	1004·0	180	0·4	4·3	5
66	57	1003·4	230	—	7·6	6
67	57	1003·4	210	3·7	8·0	7
64	55	1001·9	220	8·2	0·9	8
65	54	1010·3	230	7·2	3·6	9
67	56	1001·2	130	0·8	3·6	10
64	57	998·1	220	7·3	3·1	11
69	56	1014·7	270	1·7	6·4	12
62	57	1013·7	190	8·5	0·2	13
70	56	1008·6	230	—	9·8	14
67	54	1003·2	220	1·0	9·3	15
68	55	1016·6	210	6·6	8·2	16
68	54	1000·8	200	2·1	8·0	17
66	56	1007·7	230	0·7	7·6	18
66	58	1011·0	230	5·3	4·3	19
65	57	1021·8	250	—	1·6	20
66	56	1019·4	210	0·5	6·6	21
62	53	1015·8	270	10·2	8·9	22
64	51	1017·6	270	—	2·1	23
67	53	1019·2	210	—	2·6	24
69	61	1016·9	240	—	3·7	25
67	55	1019·3	250	—	5·4	26
67	55	1018·7	250	8·9	6·0	27
72	58	1008·6	220	0·2	2·5	28
67	60	1008·4	200	0·6	3·7	29
66	57	1010·1	230	—	2·1	30
69	49	1015·8	240	—	13·4	31
—	—	—	—	85·6	163·2	Total
66·9	55·4	1011·6	—	—	—	Mean
71·8	56·2	1015·5	—	62	195	Average

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9–21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21–9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0–24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h.; Wind is recorded in degrees, E = 90°, S = 180°, W = 270° and N = 360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39·37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921–50; Rainfall, 1916–1950.

NATIONAL INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE

For Combined Contributions, see p. 1130.

The State insurance and assistance schemes in force since July 5, 1948, comprise schemes of national insurance and industrial injuries insurance, national assistance and non-contributory old age pensions, and family allowances. The two insurance schemes and the family allowances scheme are administered by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and the national assistance scheme and non-contributory old age pensions by the National Assistance Board.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

The National Insurance Scheme operates under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as amended by the National Insurance Acts of 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1959, the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1952, 1956 and 1959, and the National Health Service Contributions Acts, 1957 and 1958, and Regulations made under these Acts.

The National Insurance Act, 1959, extends the existing flat-rate scheme by providing, for employed persons over 18, a system of contributions graduated according to earnings, with related graduated additions to retirement pensions. Employees with equivalent occupational pension rights may be contracted out of this graduated part of the scheme. These changes are planned to begin in April, 1961 (see pp. 1125, 1130). Provision is also made for higher Exchequer supplements, and for four quinquennial increases in contribution rates beginning in 1965.

INSURED PERSONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Subject to certain statutory exceptions, every person living in Great Britain who is over school leaving age and under pension age becomes insured under the Acts.

There are three classes of insured persons namely:

(*a*) Class 1. Employed persons, i.e. persons who work for an employer under a contract of service or are paid apprentices.

(*b*) Class 2. Self-employed persons, i.e. persons gainfully occupied but not working under the control of an employer.

(*c*) Class 3. Non-employed persons, i.e. persons who are not gainfully occupied.

Regulations made under the Acts give married women and widows, upon certain conditions, the choice whether to pay contributions or not.

The estimated number of persons in respect of whom contributions were payable in 1958 was as follows: employed, 22·3 million; self-employed, 1·4 million; non-employed, 0·3 million.

National Insurance contributions are payable by insured persons, by employers of employed persons, and out of moneys provided by Parliament (see p. 1130).

Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over in classes (1) and (2) pay no National Insurance contribution. Men aged 65 to 70 and women aged 60 to 65 in these classes, with certain exceptions, are liable to pay contributions if they have not retired from regular employment. Normally no contributions are payable by men over 65 or women over 60 in class (3).

Regulations state the cases in which insured persons may be excepted from paying National Insurance contributions, and the conditions upon which contributions are credited to persons who are excepted.

Contributions are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card; the stamp also covers the National Health Service contribution and, in the case of employed persons, the Industrial Injuries contribution.

From April, 1961, employed persons over age 18 earning more than £9 in any week (who are not contracted out as members of approved occupational pension schemes) and their employers will pay a minimum contribution covering earnings up to £9 a week, supplemented by a graduated contribution for earnings over £9 and up to £15 a week (see pp. 1125, 1130). In April, 1965 and at five-yearly intervals thereafter up to March, 1980, all National Insurance contributions will be increased.

The Exchequer contribution comprises (a) a supplementary payment (currently ranging from 7*d*. to 3*s*. 3*d*.) in respect of each contribution paid by an insured person or employer, and (b) additional sums paid into the National Insurance Fund, viz., for the period of seven years beginning with April 1, 1955, sums not exceeding a total of £325 million. A payment of £39 million was made under (b) in the year ended March 31, 1959.

From April, 1961, the yearly Exchequer contribution, subject to a minimum of £170 million a year, will be equal to one-quarter of the national insurance portion of the contributions paid by employers and employed persons (excluding graduated contributions) and one-third of the national insurance portion of self-employed and non-employed contributions.

BENEFITS

The Acts give the following benefits:

Unemployment benefit.
Sickness benefit.
Maternity benefits, including maternity grant, home confinement grant and maternity allowance.
Widow's benefits, including widow's allowance, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension.
Child's special allowance
Guardian's allowance.
Retirement pension.
Death grant.

The benefits available to the various classes of insured persons are as follows:

Employed persons....	All benefits.
Self-employed persons.	All benefits *except* unemployment benefit.
Non-employed persons	All benefits *except* unemployment and sickness benefits and maternity allowance.

There is one system of adjudication on all claims for benefit under the Acts; with certain exceptions, questions as to the right to benefit are decided by independent statutory authorities, consisting of insurance officers, local tribunals and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

The *standard weekly rates of benefit* from Feb. 6, 1958, are as follows:

	s.	*d.*
Man, single woman or widow over 18...	50	0
Married woman over 18: ordinary rate	34	0
If maintaining an invalid husband, or not living with and unable to obtain any financial assistance from her husband..	50	0
Person under 18 (other than a married woman): ordinary rate.....	28	6
If entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant.	50	0

	s.	d.
Married women under 18: ordinary rate.	28	6
If entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant...	34	0
If supporting an invalid husband, or if entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant other than her husband and not residing with and unable to obtain any financial assistance from her husband.....	50	0
Increase of benefit for only child or elder or eldest child (where payable).....	15	0
Increase of benefit for each additional child (where payable).....	7	0
Increase of benefit for adult dependant (where payable).....	30	0

Normal Contribution Conditions.—The claimant must have paid 26 Class 1 contributions since July 5, 1948, and, to be entitled to benefit at the standard rate during a benefit year, must have paid or had credited 50 Class 1 contributions during the preceding contribution year.

Waiting Period.—Benefit is not payable for the first three days of a spell of unemployment or sickness unless the claimant has twelve days or more of unemployment or sickness within a period of 13 weeks beginning with the first of these days. Odd days of unemployment or sickness count for benefit only where any two or more of them fall within a period of six consecutive days, excluding Sundays, and such spells of two or more days are treated as "linked up" if not separated by more than 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A claimant can draw in respect of any period of interruption of employment 180 days of unemployment benefit, together with additional days of benefit, assessed on his record of contributions and benefit.

Requalification for Benefit.—A person who has exhausted his standard benefit, including any additional days, requalifies therefor when he has paid 13 Class 1 contributions.

Disqualifications.—As in the former scheme, there are disqualifications for receiving benefit, e.g. for a period not exceeding six weeks if a person has lost his employment through his misconduct, or has voluntarily left his employment without just cause, or has, without good cause, refused an offer of suitable employment.

Numbers Unemployed.—During the year 1959 the average number of persons registered as unemployed in Great Britain was 475,200. On November 3, 1958, 334,000 persons were receiving unemployment benefit.

SICKNESS BENEFIT

Standard Rates of Benefit.—Same as for unemployment benefit.

Normal Contribution Conditions.—Same as for unemployment benefit, except that Class 2 as well as Class 1 contributions are counted.

Waiting Period.—Same as for unemployment benefit. Days of sickness are "linked up" with days of unemployment falling within the same period of 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A person who has paid 156 Class 1 or Class 2 contributions receives sickness benefit of unlimited duration. If he has paid less than 156 such contributions, benefit is limited to 312 days (one year); but he will requalify for benefit when he has paid contributions for 13 weeks.

Disqualifications.—Regulations provide for disqualifying a person for receiving sickness benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks if he has become incapable of work through his own misconduct, or if he fails without good cause to attend for or submit himself to prescribed medical or other examination or treatment, or if he acts in a way which would retard his recovery.

Number of Claims.—During 1958, 7,887,000 new claims for sickness benefit were received. The number of claimants incapacitated owing to sickness varied during the year from under 790,000 in August to 1,077,000 in January.

MATERNITY BENEFITS

The National Insurance Act, 1953, made changes in the structure of maternity benefits provided by the principal Act. Increases in the benefits under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, took effect as from Feb. 3, 1958.

Maternity Grant.—A cash grant of £12 10s. is payable on the mother's own insurance or on her husband's. Extra grants are payable, in certain circumstances, if more than one child is born. The normal contribution conditions for this grant are (i) that the mother or her husband has paid not less than 26 contributions of any class since his or her entry into insurance, and (ii) that not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to that person during the previous contribution year, or the mother has satisfied the contribution conditions for a maternity allowance at the standard rate or at a reduced rate.

Home Confinement Grant.—An additional grant of £5 is payable to women who are confined at home or elsewhere at their own expense.

Maternity Allowance.—A woman who is gainfully occupied receives in addition a maternity allowance of 50s. a week normally for 18 weeks beginning eleven weeks before the expected week of confinement, provided that she abstains from work. The rate of allowance is increased where the woman has dependants. The normal contribution conditions for this benefit are (i) that the claimant has paid or had credited 50 Class 1 or 2 contributions during the 52 weeks ending 13 weeks before the expected week of confinement; and (ii) that in the same 52 weeks at least 26 Class 1 or 2 contributions have been paid.

During 1958 maternity grants were paid for about 815,000 births; in addition, the home confinement grant was paid in about 323,000 cases, and about 187,000 women received weekly maternity allowances.

WIDOW'S BENEFITS

This benefit in any of its three forms is payable to the widow of any class of insured person. The normal contribution conditions to be satisfied by the husband are (*a*) that he had paid not less than 156 contributions of any class since his last entry into insurance (104 if he was married before July 5, 1948, and insured from before September 30, 1946), and (*b*) that the yearly average of the contributions paid by or credited to him since his insurance started was not less than 50. Increases in this benefit under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, became payable as from Jan. 28, 1958.

Widow's Allowance.—A woman who at her husband's death is under 60, or, if the husband had not qualified for a retirement pension, is over 60, receives (during the first 13 weeks of widowhood) a cash allowance usually of 70s. a week, with an increase of 20s. for the first or only child and 12s. for each other child.

Widowed Mother's Allowance.—When the 13 weeks of widow's allowance have elapsed, a widow who is left with one or more dependent children receives a cash allowance usually of 70s. a week so as long she has a child of qualifying age, and in addition 12s. a week for each child other than the first. A widowed mother's personal allowance, usually 50s. a week, is payable to widows who have

living with them a child under 18 who has left school and is not an apprentice.

Widow's Pension.—A widow who is under pensionable age or, being over pensionable age, has not retired from regular employment, receives a widow's pension usually of 50*s.* a week (i) when widow's allowance ends, if she was over 50 at the time of her husband's death and had been married for not less than three years; or, (ii) when her widowed mother's allowance comes to an end, if she is then over 50 (40 if widowed before February 4, 1957) and not less than three years have elapsed since marriage.

Widow's benefit of any form ceases upon remarriage. A 50*s.* widow's pension is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of any net earnings in excess of 70*s.* and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 90*s.* A widowed mother's allowance is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of any net earnings in excess of 100*s.* and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 120*s.*; but it must not be reduced in any week by more than 50*s.*

If a woman, who was married before July 5, 1948, to a man insured under the old scheme immediately before that date does not qualify for widow's benefit under the new scheme, she may qualify for a widow's basic pension, usually of 10*s.* a week.

At the end of 1958, about 488,000 widows were receiving widowed mother's allowance, widow's pension or widow's 10*s.* pension, and about 20,000 widow's allowances were current.

CHILD'S SPECIAL ALLOWANCE

The National Insurance Act, 1957, as amended by the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, provides for a special allowance for a woman whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled and who has not remarried, to be payable on the ex-husband's death if the woman has in her family a child to whose maintenance the ex-husband had before his death been contributing at least 5*s.* a week in cash or its equivalent. The amount of the allowance is equal to the amount of the ex-husband's contribution, subject to a maximum of 20*s.* a week for the first or only child *plus* 12*s.* for each other child in addition to Family Allowances. The contribution conditions for the allowance are substantially the same as for widow's benefit. The increase in this allowance under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, took effect as from Jan. 27, 1958.

GUARDIAN'S ALLOWANCE

Where the parents of a child are dead, and one at least of them was an insured person, any person who has the child in his family receives a guardian's allowance of 27*s.* 6*d.* a week while the child is of school age. The increase in this benefit under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, took effect as from Jan. 28, 1958. At the end of 1958 about 5,800 allowances were being paid.

RETIREMENT PENSIONS

A flat-rate retirement pension is payable for life to an insured person who (*a*) is over pension age (65 for a man and 60 for a woman), (*b*) has retired from regular employment, and (*c*) has paid the prescribed number of contributions. Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over are not required to satisfy condition (*b*).

The basic rate of pension as from Jan. 26, 1958 (under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957) is 50*s.* a week, plus 30*s.* for a dependent wife, plus 15*s.* for the first or only child and 7*s.* for each other child.

Where the insured person postpones retirement beyond minimum pension age, the weekly rate of pension is increased, when he or she finally retires or reaches the age of 70 (65 for women), in respect of contributions paid as an employed or self-employed person during the five years after reaching minimum pension age. After Aug. 3, 1959, the increment to pension is 1*s.* for every 12 contributions. A retirement pensioner between the ages of 65 and 70 (60 and 65 for women) can choose to be treated as not retired and thus earn pension increments by temporarily foregoing his pension and paying contributions during employment or self-employment.

A man aged 65 to 70 (or a woman aged 60 to 65) who has qualified for pension will have it reduced by sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 70*s.* and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 90*s.*

The Normal Contribution Conditions are (*a*) that 156 contributions of any class have been paid (104 if insurance began before September 30, 1946), and (*b*) that the yearly average of contributions paid or credited is not less than 50.

Special Provisions as to Women.—Subject to certain conditions, a married woman on reaching 60 or a woman on marriage after that age receives by virtue of her husband's insurance a retirement pension of 30*s.* a week. A widow over the age of 60 when her husband dies will usually qualify for a retirement pension of 50*s.* a week from her husband's insurance instead of a widow's pension. A retirement pension payable to a woman by virtue of her husband's insurance is increased by 6*d.* for every 12 contributions paid by the husband after Aug. 3, 1959, as an employed or self-employed person while he is over 65 and under 70 and she is over 60, but if he should die before her, any 6*d.* increase he earns for her will then be paid at the 1*s.* rate. The pension of a woman under 65 is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of her net earnings in excess of 70*s.* and a further sixpence for each shilling of her net earnings in excess of 90*s.*

Unemployment and sickness benefit is payable to men between 65 and 70 and women between 60 and 65 who have not retired from regular employment at the same rate as the retirement pension they would have been entitled to had they retired from regular employment.

At the end of 1958 retirement pensions, or contributory old age pensions under the old Acts, were being paid to approximately 5,330,000 persons. On July 5, 1958, about 300,000 "late-age entrants" (persons who were within ten years of pension age at July 5, 1948, and who had not previously been insured) and their wives became entitled to retirement pensions.

THE NEW GRADUATED PENSION SCHEME

From April, 1961, when the new graduated pension scheme is brought into operation under the National Insurance Act, 1959, National Insurance contributions and retirement pensions will be graduated, within specified limits, according to earnings. The scheme will not apply to employed persons under 18, or to self-employed or non-employed persons, who will, during the period up to April, 1965, pay contributions at the present rates for the present flat-rate benefits and pensions (see p. 1130).

Graduated contributions.—For employed persons over 18 (including men over 65 and under 70, and women over 60 and under 65, who have not retired), unless contracted out as members of occupational pension schemes satisfying certain conditions, there will be a minimum weekly contribution covering earnings up to £9 a week, plus a graduated contribution on all earnings over £9 and up to £15 a week.

During the period from April, 1961, to April, 1965, the minimum contribution, which includes the separate National Health Service and Industrial Injuries contributions, will be lower than the present flat-rate contribution, viz. 15s. 4d. for an employed man (of which the employee will pay 8s. 4d. and the employer 7s.) and 13s. 6d. for an employed woman (of which the employee will pay 7s. 2d. and the employer 6s. 4d.) (see p. 1130).

During the same period, on earnings above £9 and up to £15 a week the graduated contribution will be 8½ per cent. of earnings, divided equally between employer and employee. On earnings above £15 a week the graduated contribution will be the same as on earnings of £15 a week, viz., 10s. 2d., divided equally between employer and employee.

The graduated contribution will be the same for men and women. Employed married women, and widows receiving certain benefits, will still be able to choose not to pay the minimum contribution (other than the 5d. Industrial Injuries contribution), but, unless contracted out, they will have to pay their share of the graduated contribution on their earnings between £9 and £15 a week.

The graduated contributions will in general be payable on the gross earnings (including overtime pay, bonus, etc.) received in each week (or month, etc.) taken separately, and not on the cumulative total over the year (see Leaflet N.I. 115, obtainable at Pensions and National Insurance Offices).

Contracted-out employees (whatever their earnings) and their employers will, during the period up to April, 1965, pay the present Class 1 contributions for the present flat-rate pensions and benefits (see p. 1130).

The minimum contribution, and the flat-rate contribution of contracted-out employees, of juveniles, and of the self-employed and non-employed, will be paid by means of a combined weekly stamp. The graduated contributions will be collected through the P.A.Y.E. system, in association with income tax (see Leaflet N.I. 115).

The National Insurance Act, 1959, provides for increases in the minimum contribution and the graduated contributions, and in the flat-rate contributions, in April, 1965, and at five-yearly intervals thereafter up to April, 1980.

The graduated pension.—The graduated addition to the flat-rate retirement pension for each contributor will be at the rate of 6d. a week for each unit of graduated contributions paid by him or her since the start of the new scheme. A unit of contributions during the period from April, 1961, to April, 1965, will be £7 10s. for men, and £9 for women, of graduated contributions paid by the employee. A widow over age 60 will get a graduated addition to her flat-rate retirement pension equal to half of any graduated addition earned by her late husband, plus any addition earned by her own graduated contributions.

Graduated additions will be subject to the usual condition of retirement and initially will be subject to the same earnings rules as the flat-rate retirement pension (see p. 1125). Persons who defer retirement will continue to pay graduated contributions until they retire or reach 70 (65 for women) whether retired or not, when they will qualify for graduated additions to pension in respect of graduated contributions they have paid. In addition, half of the graduated additions they have forgone by deferring retirement will be treated as extra graduated contributions paid by them and will count towards further graduated pension (see Leaflet N.I. 111).

Contracting out.—Adult employees who have retirement pension rights in an occupational pension scheme can be contracted out of the graduated part of National Insurance retirement pensions if the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) the occupational scheme is financially sound;
(2) it provides the employees contracted out with retirement pension rights at least equal to the maximum graduated pension that could have been earned in the State scheme for a corresponding period of service up to age 65 (women 60);
(3) pension rights at least up to this amount are preserved should the employee change his job.

To be contracted out, an employee must be in an employment covered by a Certificate of Non-participation issued to his employer by the Registrar of Non-participating Employments. In general, the application for a certificate must come from the employer. An employer who wishes to contract out all or particular groups of employees must first give notice to the employees and others (e.g., trustees, insurers, committee of management) concerned and allow a period for consultation, and the Registrar can defer the issue of a certificate to allow time for further consultation. There will be a right of appeal to the Adjudicator against a refusal by the Registrar to issue a certificate.

If an application is not made in sufficient time, graduated contributions will be payable from April, 1961, until a certificate is issued and takes effect. It is important that an employer who is thinking of contracting out should get in touch with the Registrar as early as possible, and it is open to him to seek the Registrar's advice as to whether a pension scheme is suitable for contracting out before a formal application is made. A leaflet R 1, which explains the arrangements for contracting out and for modifying schemes for the purpose of satisfying the contracting out conditions can be obtained from the Registrar of Non-participating Employments, 10 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2.

DEATH GRANT

A death grant is payable on the death of an insured person or of his wife, child or widow or, if the insured person is a woman, of her husband, child or widower. The normal grant (since Feb. 3, 1958) is for an adult £25, a child aged 6–17 £18 15s., a child aged 3–5 £12 10s., a child under 3 £7 10s. For the deaths of people who on July 5, 1948, were between 55 and 65 (men) or between 50 and 60 (women) the grant is £12 10s.

The normal contribution conditions for death grant are that (*a*) not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to the deceased or the person by virtue of whose insurance the grant is claimed since July 5, 1948, and (*b*) either not less than 45 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to him in the previous contribution year, or the yearly average of the contributions paid or credited since July 5, 1948 (or 16th birthday if later) is not less than 45. No grant is payable for deaths of persons already over pension age on July 5, 1948. For deaths in 1957 about 258,000 grants were awarded.

The grant is paid to the deceased person's executors or administrators, if any; otherwise it is paid to the person who meets the funeral expenses or to the next of kin.

FINANCE

Under the Act of 1946 two funds are set up, viz. the National Insurance Fund, and the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. The income from contributions, Exchequer grants and interest from both funds are paid into the National Insurance

Fund, and payments are made out of the Fund to meet the cost of benefits and administration. Under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, payments hitherto made from the Fund towards the cost of the National Health Service, which were equivalent to 10*d.* out of each total weekly National Insurance contribution for men, 8*d.* for women, and 6*d.* for boys and girls, were discontinued; consequential reductions were made in the rates of National Insurance contributions, and provision was made for separate National Health Service contributions, yielding twice the amount of the payments previously made from the National Insurance Fund to the National Health Service, to be collected in conjunction with the National Insurance contributions. Increases in the rates of National Health Service contributions under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1958, took effect as from July 7, 1958. (*See* p. 1130.)

Approximate receipts and payments of the National Insurance Fund for the year ended March 31, 1959, were as follows:—

Receipts	£'000
Balance, April 1, 1958	353,819
Contributions from employers and insured persons	694,363
Exchequer contribution	163,172
Income from investments	11,702
Transfer from the Reserve Fund of income from investments, etc.	40,369
Other receipts	307
	1,263,731

Payments	£'000	£'000
Benefit:—		
Unemployment benefit	49,428	
Sickness benefit	133,463	
Maternity benefit	19,700	
Widow's benefit	57,500	
Guardian's allowance	450	
Child's special allowance	9	
Retirement pension	617,397	
Death grant	5,042	
		882,989
Contribution to the National Health Service		140
Administration expenses		35,940
Other payments		6,598
Balance, March 31, 1959		338,064
		1,263,731

The changes in the rates of contributions and benefits and of Exchequer supplement introduced by the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, and the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, were in effect during the whole of 1958–59. Payments exceeded receipts during the year by £15·8 million. Compared with 1957–58, receipts increased by £168·1 million and payments by £186·3 million. The increase in payments was mainly due to a rise of £200·1 million in benefit payments (of which retirement pensions accounted for £135·3 million), partly offset by the fall of £18·0 million in the contribution from the Fund to the National Health Service resulting from the introduction of separate National Health Service contributions.

The balance in the Reserve Fund at March 31, 1959, was £1,167·7 million.

The Government Actuary estimated in April, 1960, that the financial provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1959, should, on the Government's assumptions about future trends in unemployment, earnings, etc. produce small annual deficits up to the mid-70's and increasing annual surpluses thereafter.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES INSURANCE

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, substituted for the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, a system of insurance against personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of a person's employment and against prescribed diseases and injuries due to the nature of a person's employment. The scheme, which insures against personal injury caused and prescribed diseases and injuries developed on or after July 5, 1948, operates under the Act of 1946, as amended by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1948 and 1953, the National Insurance Acts, 1951, 1954 and 1957, the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1952, 1956 and 1959, and Regulations made by the Minister under those Acts. Increases in the rates of contributions and benefits took effect, under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, on Jan. 27, 1958 in the case of death benefit, and on Feb. 3, 1958 in the case of other benefits and of contributions.

The Workmen's Compensation Acts, including the Workmen's Compensation (Temporary Increases) Act, 1943, (which is now made permanent) continue to apply, subject to certain amendments, to cases arising before the new scheme started.

The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, which came into operation on July 11, 1951, provides for the payment out of the Industrial Injuries Fund of allowances supplementing workmen's compensation where the accident or disease happened before 1924.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, provides for payment of benefits out of the Industrial Injuries Fund for those totally disabled by pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, and for dependants of those who died from one of those diseases, after December 31, 1949, if they are not covered by either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the Industrial Injuries Acts. This Scheme was extended by the Amendment Scheme, 1954, to cases of partial disablement as a result of either disease, and was further amended by the Amendment Schemes, 1957 and 1958.

The Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, provides for payment of benefit out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to or in respect of certain persons who are disabled or die or have died after December 31, 1949, as a result of certain malignant and other diseases due to occupational exposure to carcinogens, in cases where neither workmen's compensation nor benefit under the Industrial Injuries Act is payable.

As from August 28, 1956, under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956, a supplementary benefit of 17*s.* 6*d.* a week became payable out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to the classes of totally disabled persons mentioned in the Act who are receiving workmen's compensation.

INSURED PERSONS

The persons covered by the Industrial Injuries scheme correspond closely to the class of "employed persons" under the National Insurance Act, 1946 (excluding members of the Forces), and numbered in 1957 over 21½ million, of whom about one-third were women.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions are payable by insured persons and their employers, unless exempted, and the Exchequer contributes an amount equal to one-fifth of the combined contributions of insured persons and employers.

The normal weekly rates of contributions payable

by insured persons and employers respectively are 8*d*. and 9*d*. for men over 18, 5*d*. and 6*d*. for women over 18, 4*d*. and 5*d*. for boys under 18, and 3*d*. and 3*d*. for girls under 18. Normally contributions are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card, the same stamp also covering National Insurance and National Health Service contributions.

There are no contribution conditions for the payment of benefits. Persons employed in insurable employment are covered from the time of starting work, but if employed while of school age pay no contributions.

BENEFITS

Injury Benefit is payable for not more than the first 26 weeks of incapacity; no payment is made for the first three days unless there are a further nine days of incapacity within the injury benefit period. Benefit is payable to persons over 18 and to juveniles with dependants allowances, at the weekly rate of 85*s*. (days being paid for at one-sixth of the weekly rate), *plus* 30*s*. for one adult dependant, *plus* 15*s*. for the first or only child and 7*s*. for each other child. Juveniles not entitled to a child or adult dependant's allowance receive benefit at half the adult rate if under 17 and at three-quarters the adult rate if 17 and under 18.

Disablement Benefit is payable if at or after the end of the injury benefit period the insured person suffers from loss of physical or mental faculty such that the resulting disablement is assessed at not less than one per cent. (In cases of pneumoconiosis and byssinosis disablement benefit is paid from the start without a period of injury benefit.) The amount of disablement benefit varies according to the degree of disablement (in the form of a percentage) assessed by a medical board or medical appeal tribunal by reference to the claimant's disabilities (incurred as a result of the loss of faculty) as compared with a normal person of the same age and sex. In cases of disablement of less than 20 per cent., benefit normally takes the form of a *gratuity* paid according to a prescribed scale, but not exceeding £280. Where the degree of disablement is 20 per cent. or more, the benefit is a weekly *pension* payable either for a limited period or for life according to the following scale:

Degree of disablement	*Weekly Rate*
	s. *d.*
100 per cent	85 0
90 ,, ,,	76 6
80 ,, ,,	68 0
70 ,, ,,	59 6
60 ,, ,,	51 0
50 ,, ,,	42 6
40 ,, ,,	34 0
30 ,, ,,	25 6
20 ,, ,,	17 0

These are basic rates applicable to adults and to juveniles entitled to an increase for a child or adult dependant; other juveniles receive one-half the adult rate if under 17, and three-quarters of the adult rate if 17 and under 18.

Basic rates of pension are not related to the pensioner's loss of earning power, and are payable whether he is in work or not. Upon prescribed conditions, however, pension is supplemented for unemployability and in cases of special hardship. There is provision also for increases of pension during approved hospital treatment or if the pensioner requires constant attendance. An increase of 30*s*. for an adult dependant and of 15*s*. for the first or only child and 7*s*. for each other child is also payable where the pensioner is either entitled to an unemployability supplement or receiving approved hospital treatment. Subject to certain exceptions, a pensioner who is not in receipt of unemployability supplement can draw other national insurance benefits in full in addition to disablement pension.

Death Benefit, in the form of a pension, a gratuity or a weekly allowance for a limited period, available for widows and other dependants in fatal cases, depends in amount upon their relationship to the deceased and their circumstances at the time of death and not upon the deceased's earnings. A widow who was living with her husband at the time of his death receives a pension of 70*s*. a week for the first 13 weeks and thereafter of 56*s*. or 20*s*. a week according to circumstances, *plus* 20*s*. for the first or only child and 12*s*. for each other child.

Regulations impose certain obligations on claimants and beneficiaries and on employers, including, in the case of the former, that of submitting to medical examination and treatment and attending courses of vocational training or rehabilitation approved by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Industrial Diseases, etc.—The Act of 1946 extends insurance to prescribed industrial diseases and prescribed personal injuries not caused by accident, which are due to the nature of an insured person's employment and developed on or after July 5, 1948.

Determination of Questions and Claims.—Provision is made for the determination of certain questions (*e.g.*, as to insurability and liability to contribute) by the Minister, and of "disablement questions" by a medical board (or a single doctor) or medical appeal tribunal or, on appeal on a point of law, by the Industrial Injuries Commissioner, subject to leave. Claims for benefit and certain questions arising in connection with a claim for or award of benefit (e.g., whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment) are determined by an insurance officer appointed by the Minister, or a local appeal tribunal consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister and equal numbers of members representing employers and insured persons, or, on appeal, by the Commissioner.

About three-quarters of a million new awards of injury benefit are made each year. The number of awards of disablement benefit and of special hardship allowance has increased year by year. The number of disablement pensions in payment rose during the year ended October 31, 1957, from 143,500 to 148,300; of those in payment at the end of the period 40,900 were in respect of pneumoconiosis. During the same year the number of special hardship allowances in payment increased from 80,800 to 85,500. The annual number of awards of death benefit slightly exceeds 2,000; at the end of 1957, about 15,500 pensions and 12,700 allowances were in payment.

FINANCE

Contributions from employers, insured persons and the Exchequer are paid into, and benefits and administrative expenses are paid out of, a fund established under the Act of 1946, viz., the Industrial Injuries Fund.

Receipts, 1958–59	£'000	£'000
Balance, April 1, 1958		173,320
Contributions from employers and insured persons		63,087
Exchequer contribution		12,690
Income from investments		6,963
Other receipts		9
		256,070
Payments, 1958–59		
Benefit:—		
Injury	17,390	
Disablement (*a*)	24,340	
Death (*a*)	2,850	
Other benefits (*b*)	1,258	
		45,838

Payments, 1958–59 (*continued*)

	£'000
Administration expenses	5,398
Other payments	23
Balance, March 31, 1959	204,811
	256,070

(*a*) Division estimated. (*b*) Allowances paid under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, allowances and death benefit paid under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, as amended by the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Amendment Scheme, 1954, or under the Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, and allowances paid under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956.

As the Industrial Injuries scheme in general applies to cases arising after July 4, 1948, expenditure on benefits will not reach maturity for many years.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The National Assistance Act, 1948, was designed, from July 5, 1948, to substitute for certain existing services provided by the State or by local authorities a unified State service of financial assistance according to need. The service is administered by the National Assistance Board, the ultimate responsibility to Parliament resting with the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance.

Application for assistance may be made by any person aged 16 or over who is not in full-time work and is in need, including a person who needs assistance in supplementation of a pension or insurance benefit. The National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1959, and the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Regulations, 1948, as amended, lay down how the need of an applicant shall be determined, and for this purpose how his requirements and resources shall be computed.

The scale rates for requirements other than rent, prescribed by the amending Regulations which came into operation on September 7, 1959, are as follows:

	Ordinary	Special (*a*)
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Husband and wife	85 0	107 6 (*b*)
Single householder	50 0	
Other persons:—		
Aged 21 or over	46 0	72 6
Aged 18–20	36 0	55 0
Aged 16–17	30 0	45 0
Aged 11–15	23 0	23 0
Aged 5–10	19 0	19 0
Aged under 5	16 0	16 0

(*a*) For blind and certain tuberculous persons.

(*b*) 122*s.* 6*d.* when both husband and wife are in the special classes.

The amount to be added for rent, if the applicant, or his wife or her husband, is a householder, or if the applicant is living alone, will be the net rent payable, or such a part thereof as is reasonable in the circumstances. If an applicant over the age of 18 is a member of a household but is not himself the householder, the amount to be added for rent will be a reasonable share of the rent payable by the householder, subject to a minimum addition of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week and a maximum of 15*s.* a week.

The rules for the computation of resources contain provisions for the treatment of capital and earnings and certain statutory disregards.

The amount to be paid by way of assistance is settled by the local officer of the Board; an applicant who is dissatisfied with the amount granted has a right of appeal to the local Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final.

On July 5, 1948, national assistance had to be given to some 800,000 persons who had previously been receiving unemployment assistance (321,000), supplementary pensions (512,000), outdoor relief (200,000), blind domiciliary assistance (40,000), or tuberculosis treatment allowances (20,000). The number of weekly assistance allowances in payment rose from 1,011,000 at the end of 1948 to 1,810,000 in February, 1955. By the end of September, 1955, the number had fallen to 1,595,000, due mainly to the increase in benefit rates under the National Insurance Act, 1954. Subsequently, the number fluctuated, and during 1959 there was an increase of 117,000. At the end of 1959 the number was 1,766,000, when the needs of 2,573,000 persons were being provided for wholly or in part. At the end of 1959 about 154,000 recipients were registered at the Employment Exchange; most of the rest were old, sick or otherwise incapable of work. More than two-thirds of the allowances were paid in supplementation of insurance benefits. During 1959 the Board also made single payments amounting to £4,380,000. In addition, assistance amounting to £1,942,000 was given to meet charges raised under the National Health Service for prescriptions, spectacles, dentures and dental treatment, and surgical appliances.

The total net expenditure of the Board during 1959 was about £157,796,000, as compared with £139,120,000 in 1958 and £60,760,000 in 1948. Included in the figure for 1959 were payments of national assistance £135,800,000 and payments of non-contributory old age pensions £12,200,000.

NON-CONTRIBUTORY OLD AGE PENSIONS

The maximum non-contributory old age pension payable under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, to persons aged 70 and over, and under the Blind Persons Act, 1938, to blind persons aged 40 and over, was increased in October, 1946, from 10*s.* a week to 26*s.* a week for single persons of either sex and married men and 16*s.* a week for married women. Pension was payable at the maximum rate where the yearly means calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act, did not exceed £26 5*s.* 0*d.* Where the yearly means were between £26 5*s.* 0*d.* and £89 5*s.* 0*d.* pension was payable at rates varying from 24*s.* (16*s.* for married women) to 2*s.* Where the yearly means exceeded £89 5*s.* 0*d.*, no pension was payable. As from Jan. 27, 1958, when, under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, the issue of weekly tobacco tokens to pensioners ceased, non-contributory pensions were increased by an amount equal to the current value of the tokens, i.e., 2*s.* 4*d.*

The National Assistance Act, 1948, which charged the National Assistance Board with the administration of non-contributory old age pensions, assimilated the pensions procedure to the national assistance procedure, and the Board has power to supplement old age pensions by national assistance in case of need.

The number of pensions in payment fell from 453,000 at the end of 1948 to 205,000 at the end of 1958, and declined further to 179,000 by the end of 1959. At the latter date, pensions were supplemented by national assistance in 121,000 cases. The award of new non-contributory pensions will eventually be brought to an end by the provisions of section 74 of the National Insurance Act, 1946, under which sighted persons will not qualify unless they reach the age of 70 by October 1, 1961.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

The Family Allowances Act, 1945, which was brought into operation from August 6, 1946, provided for a payment by the Minister of National Insurance out of moneys provided by Parliament of an allowance of 5*s.* a week for each child in a family other than the elder or eldest. From September 2, 1952, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1952, the allowance was increased to 8*s.* From October 2, 1956, under the Family Allowances and National Insurance Act, 1956, the allowance for the third and each younger child was increased to 10*s.* The allowance is payable (through the Post Office) while a child is of school age or, if handicapped, under 16, and up to the age of eighteen years if he or she is undergoing full-time instruction in a school or is an apprentice. Claim forms for allowances can be obtained at any post office or local Pensions and National Insurance Office. Claims are decided by the National Insurance adjudication authorities.

At the end of January 1959, about 5,436,000 allowances were in payment for nearly 3½ million families. It is estimated that in 1958 £124 million was paid in allowances (excluding administrative expenses), as compared with £63 million in 1951 and £122 million in 1957.

COMBINED WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to National Insurance, the National Health Service and, in the case of employed persons, Industrial Injuries Insurance are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card.

	Employed Person	Employer*	Total	Self-employed Person	Non-employed Person
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Men 18 and over	9 11	8 3	18 2	12 0	9 7
Women 18 and over	8 0	6 9	14 9	10 0	7 7
Boys under 18	5 5	4 11	10 4	6 9	5 5
Girls under 18	4 8	4 0	8 8	5 11	4 6

* The special rates of contribution payable by employers for certain employed married women, widows and people over pension age are:—Women: 18 or over, 7*s.* 2*d.* (5*d.*); under 18, 4*s.* 3*d.* (3*d.*); Men, 8*s.* 11*d.* (8*d.*). The amount in brackets is the employee's share. Full details are given in Leaflet N.I. 103, available at all Pensions and National Insurance Offices.

Distribution of Combined Weekly Contributions

	Employed Person				Employer			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
National Insurance	7 4½	6 2½	4 2½	3 6½	7 0½	5 9½	4 0½	3 3½
Industrial Injuries Insurance	0 8	0 5	0 4	0 3	0 9	0 6	0 5	0 3
National Health Service	1 10½	1 4½	0 10½	0 10½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½	0 5½

	Self-employed Person				Non-employed Person			
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
National Insurance	9 10	8 4	5 7	4 9	7 5	5 11	4 3	3 4
National Health Service	2 2	1 8	1 2	1 2	2 2	1 8	1 2	1 2

THE NEW GRADUATED PENSION SCHEME (see pp. 1125–26)

During the period from April, 1961, until April, 1965, the minimum and maximum rates of weekly contribution to National Insurance, the National Health Service and Industrial Injuries Insurance for employed adults who are not contracted out of the Graduated Pension Scheme will be as follows:

	Employed Person		Employer		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Weekly Earnings £9 or less	8 4	7 2	7 0	6 4	15 4	13 6
£15 or more	13 5	12 3	12 1	11 5	25 6	23 8

Under the new Scheme the minimum contributions will be paid by means of a combined weekly stamp. The graduated contributions will be collected in association with P.A.Y.E. income tax. Fuller details are given in Leaflet N.I. 111, available at Pensions and National Insurance Offices.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The National Health Service was inaugurated on July 5, 1948, by the Minister of Health under the *National Health Service Act*, 1946, "to promote the establishment in England and Wales of a comprehensive Health Service designed to secure improvement in the mental and physical health of the people of England and Wales and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness." There are separate Acts for Scotland and Northern Ireland, where the Health Services are run on very similar lines.

The National Health Service is available to everybody in the country and is a charge on the National Income. Everyone is entitled to use any complete part or all of the services and no Insurance qualification is necessary. The cost of the Service is met by the National Exchequer, by contributions collected by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance together with National Insurance contributions (*see* p. 1130) and by charges for the Service. About half the expenses of the local health services fall on local rates.

Under the 1946 Act, the only charges falling on the patient for any of the services were in certain cases for the renewal or repair of glasses or for the replacement of dentures; for domestic help, for bedding or nursery requisites, etc. required at home, extra food at home, blankets, etc.; and for accommodation and treatment in private wards in hospitals. It was open to anyone, if they wished, in certain cases to pay the extra cost of more expensive glasses, more expensive dental treatment than is clinically necessary, and artificial limbs. In May, 1951, and May, 1952, charges were introduced for certain items in the National Health Service.

The *National Health Service* (*Amendment*) *Act*, 1949, had empowered the Minister *inter alia* to introduce a charge for prescriptions; a charge of 1*s.* for each prescription form was introduced on June 1, 1952, and this was increased to a charge of 1*s.* for each item on a prescription form on December 1, 1956. The *National Health Service Act*, 1951, authorized the making of charges to meet part of the cost of dentures and spectacles supplied through the Service. These charges came into force on May 21, 1951. The *National Health Service Act*, 1952, authorized the making of charges for medicines and certain appliances supplied to hospital out-patients, for dental treatment (excluding examination) provided under the General Dental Services and for day-nurseries run by local health authorities. These charges were effective from June 1, 1952. *Patients who are unable without hardship to meet charges under these Acts may apply to the National Assistance Board and there are also some exemptions from charges made to out-patients and for dental treatment.*

THE HEALTH SERVICES

Family Doctor Service

The Family Doctor Service is organized by 138 Executive Councils which also organize the Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary Eye Services for their areas. There is an Executive Council for each County and County Borough area, but in some cases one Council coyers two areas. Members, who serve voluntarily, are appointed by local doctors, dentists and pharmacists (12), the Local Health Authority (8) and the Minister of Health (5). Any doctor may take part in the Family Doctor Scheme, provided the area in which he wishes to practise has not already an adequate number of doctors, and about 20,000 out of some 21,000 general practitioners do so. They may at the same time have private fee-paying patients. Health Service doctors are paid on a capitation basis, *i.e.* an annual fee in respect of each patient accepted.

Everyone aged 16 or over can choose his doctor (parents or guardians choose for children under 16) and the doctor is also free to accept a person or not as he chooses. A person may change his doctor if he wishes, either at once if he has changed his address or obtained permission of the doctor on whose list he is, or by informing the local Executive Council (in which case a delay of about 14 days is usual). When people are away from home they can still use the Family Doctor Service if they ask to be treated as "temporary residents," and in an emergency, if a person's own doctor is not available, any doctor in the service will give treatment and advice.

Patients are treated either in the doctor's surgery or when necessary, at home. Doctors may prescribe for their patients all drugs and medicines which are medically necessary for their treatment and also a certain number of surgical appliances (the more elaborate being provided through the hospitals).

Drugs, Medicines and Appliances.—The number of chemists (including drug stores and appliance suppliers) in England and Wales, within the National Health Service at December 31, 1959, was 15,843. 214,029,087 prescriptions were dispensed in 1959. Since December 1, 1956, there has been a charge of 1*s.* in respect of each item on a prescription form made out by the family doctor and presented for dispensing. The only exception is where the doctor prescribes elastic hosiery, in which case the patient pays 5*s.* or 10*s.* on each article. In those country areas where the doctor does his own dispensing, the charge is paid to the doctor.

Dental Service

Dentists, like doctors, may take part in the Service and may also have private patients. About 10,400 of the dentists available for general practice have joined the National Health Service. They are responsible to the Executive Councils in whose areas they provide services.

Patients are free to go to any dentist taking part in the Service and willing to accept them, and do not require to register with any particular dentist. Dentists receive payment for items of treatment for individual patients, instead of the capitation fee received by doctors. There is no need for the patient to obtain a recommendation before seeking dental treatment. The dentist is able to carry out at once all normal conservative treatment (*e.g.* fillings), emergency treatment and ordinary denture repairs; he seeks prior approval from the Dental Estimates Board before undertaking treatment when it involves the removal of teeth necessitating replacement by denture; provision of dentures; extensive and prolonged treatment of the gums; inlays; crowns; special appliances and oral surgery and certain other items.

A dentist may, with the approval of the Dental Estimates Board, charge his patient a prescribed sum for such types of treatment as crowns, inlays or metal dentures where these are not clinically necessary, if the patient wishes to have them. Where a denture supplied under the Service has to be replaced because of loss or damage the whole or part of the cost may be charged to the patient if he has been careless. In May, 1951, charges were introduced for dentures whereby the patient has to pay £1 to £2 10*s.* for the supply of one denture or up to £4 5*s.* for a set. In June, 1952, a charge of £1, or the full cost of any treatment if less than £1, was introduced. No charge is made for the clinical examination of a patient's mouth. Charges for dental treatment (other than the usual charges for dentures) are not made in the case of anyone under 21 years of age or expectant mothers or mothers who have had a child during the preceding twelve months.

Supplementary Ophthalmic Service

Supplementary Ophthalmic Services which are run by the Executive Councils, form part of the Eye Services available under the National Health Service, and provide for the testing of sight and supply of glasses only. Any ophthalmic medical practitioner or ophthalmic optician who has joined the Service may be consulted. The first time a person uses the Service he must obtain a recommendation from his doctor that his sight needs testing. After this he can use the Service direct without first obtaining a note from his doctor.

Until 1951 there were no charges under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service except, in certain cases, for the renewal or repair of glasses or where the patient chose a more expensive spectacle frame than one of the standard frames available free, or asked to be supplied with special lenses where only flat lenses were necessary. In May, 1951, charges to patients of 10s. for each lens, plus the actual cost of the frames, were introduced. Children's glasses in the standard type of children's frame remain free of charge.

Hospitals and Specialists

On July 5, 1948, ownership of 2,688 out of 3,040 voluntary and municipal hospitals in England and Wales was vested in the Minister of Health. The remaining hospitals were disclaimed; many were run by religious orders. The hospital service, of which the specialist and consultant facilities are a part, includes general and special hospitals; maternity accommodation; tuberculosis sanatoria; infectious diseases units; provision for chronic sick; mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions; accommodation for convalescent hospital treatment and medical rehabilitation, and all forms of specialized treatments—for example, plastic surgery, cancer, orthopædic and ear, nose and throat treatment, together with the provision of most surgical and medical appliances.

In the main, this part of the Service is organized by 15 Regional Hospital Boards (*see* p. 381); in 14 of these regions there is a University having a teaching hospital or medical school. In March, 1960, hospitals were administered on behalf of the Boards by 381 Hospital Management Committees. The only hospitals in the Service outside the Regional Boards' immediate responsibility are the teaching hospitals which provide facilities for undergraduate and post-graduate medical or dental education and which are administered by Boards of Governors. There are 26 Boards of Governors in London and 10 in the rest of the country.

Specialists and consultants who take part in the Service (and nearly all of them are doing so) hold hospital appointments. They can take up whole-time or part-time service and those who have part-time appointments can still accept fee-paying patients outside the Service.

Certain hospitals have accommodation in small wards or single rooms which, if not required for patients who need privacy for medical reasons, may be made available to patients who desire it as an amenity. Amenity bed charges are fixed under Regulations and are at present 6s. or 12s. per day. In such a case the patient pays nothing for the cost of treatment or the normal cost of maintenance. In some hospitals a number of pay-beds has been placed at the disposal of part-time specialists taking part in the Service for use by private patients who agree to pay full hospital maintenance costs, and (usually) private fees to the specialist as well. The fees that may be charged by specialists to patients occupying private pay-beds are normally restricted to 75 guineas to cover everything. For exceptionally long or complicated treatment this limit may be raised to 125 guineas and special arrangements may be made in a limited proportion of pay-beds for patient and doctor to agree to fees outside these limits.

Arrangements to obtain the service or advice of a hospital specialist are made by the patient's family doctor as in the past. A specialist usually sees a patient at the hospital or clinic at which he works, but arrangements will be made for the specialist to visit the patient at home if he is unable, for medical reasons, to be taken to hospital. No charges are made to National Health Service in-patients (except for amenity beds as above), but since December 1, 1956, a charge of 1s. has been made to out-patients for each item on a prescription form for drugs and medicines (unless administered at hospitals). Exemptions from this charge are made in the case of patients receiving National Assistance or their dependants; war pensioners receiving medicines for their accepted disability; and patients attending V.D. clinics who receive medicines as part of their treatment. Also since June, 1952, hospital out-patients have to pay fixed charges for elastic hosiery, surgical abdominal supports, surgical footwear (and heeling and soling repairs), dentures, glasses and wigs. Exceptions are made in the case of a child under 16 years of age or at full-time attendance at school, to National Assistance recipients and their dependants and to war pensioners in respect of their accepted war disabilities.

In June, 1960, there were 76 hospitals providing distribution centres where hearing aids can be obtained after recommendation by a specialist.

Local Health Authority Services

The Local Health Services, mainly concerned with the care of patients in their own homes, are the responsibility of the major local authorities—County Councils and County Borough Councils. There are 146 Local Health Authorities in England and Wales.

Local Health Services provide such services as midwifery; ante-natal, post-natal and infant welfare clinics, and dental services where practicable for expectant and nursing mothers and young children; health visiting; home nursing; ambulances; provision of domestic help on health grounds; special care and after-care of the sick; local mental health services; and also vaccination and immunization. It will also fall to the Local Health Authorities to develop Health Centres.

All these services are free of charge except for domestic help and, in certain cases, provision of residential accommodation, meals, nursing requisites, bedding, etc., for which a charge may be made according to means. Since June, 1952, Local Health Authorities have also had power to make charges for the use of day nurseries. The Local Health Authorities may only charge what is reasonable, having regard to the means of the users.

Cost of the Service

	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	£	£	£
1948–49†..	179,281,787	22,360,725	5,660,000
1949–50...	305,288,243	40,095,900	8,328,000
1950–51...	336,559,753	40,297,713	9,416,000
1951–52...	348,457,732	43,426,325	10,091,000
1952–53...	384,155,261	47,563,768	10,863,000
1953–54...	367,947,357	46,423,240	10,848,985
1954–55...	388,860,290	49,865,376	11,772,991
1955–56 ..	423,796,657	53,271,739	13,454,000
1956–57...	468,012,590	57,894,572	14,698,000
1957–58...	480,445,973	59,462,208	15,569,138
1958–59...	486,433,921	60,057,771	17,662,974
1959–60*..	564,836,450	61,617,755	18,260,000
1960–61*..	587,172,485	64,302,850	19,299,140

† July 5—March 31. * Estimated.

Legal Notes

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

In England and Wales the adoption of children is regulated mainly by the Adoption of Children Acts, 1926 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1958. An order of court is necessary to legalize the adoption. Adoption puts the child adopted practically on the same footing as a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock, in all matters of custody, education and maintenance; further, it is provided by the Act of 1958 that an adopted child shall be treated as the child of the adopter (and not the child of its natural parents) for the purpose of the devolution of property on an intestacy occurring, or under any disposition made, after the date of the adoption order. Applications are made to the High Court (Chancery), County Court, or Magistrates Court. Orders will not usually be made for a man to be *sole* adopter of a girl, and the applicant must be either:—

(*a*) Twenty-five years of age or over; or
(*b*) Twenty-one years of age or over and a relative (as defined in the Act of 1958) of the infant; or
(*c*) the mother or father of the infant.

Two spouses may jointly adopt an infant, but unless one of them is the mother or father of the infant, condition (*a*) or (*b*) above must be satisfied in respect of one of the applicants *and* the other spouse must have attained the age of twenty-one.

The consent of the child's parents or guardian is required before an adoption order will be made, but in certain circumstances (e.g., where the parent or guardian has ill-treated or neglected the child) the Court may dispense with this consent. Since the 1949 Act, marriage between the adopter and the adoptee is prohibited, but marriages of that kind, solemnized before the passing of the Act, are not thereby invalidated.

The 1958 Act places restrictions on societies which make arrangements for the adoption of children.

Scotland.—The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Acts, 1930 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1958, cover the law relating to the adoption of children in Scotland, where an Adopted Children Register is maintained. Applications are made to the Court of Session, or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction either the applicant or the child resides at the date of application. The Adoption Act, 1958, which is a consolidating Act, also applies, with modifications, to Scotland. Owing to divergence of the laws of England and Scotland there is not, however, complete uniformity in this branch of the law in both countries. Thus, in regard to property rights, an adopted child in Scotland remains a member of the family of his actual parents, and an adoption order does not deprive him of any legal rights competent to him in the estate of his parents, nor are any rights conferred on him as the child of the adopter.

All adoptions in Great Britain are registered in the Registers of Adopted Children kept by the Registrars General in London and Edinburgh respectively. Certificates from these registers, including short certificates which contain no reference to adoptions, can be obtained on conditions similar to those relating to birth certificates. (See below.)

BIRTHS (REGISTRATION)

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the sub-district in which the birth occurred, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—
1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail; 2. the occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. a person present at the birth; or, 4. the person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The mother is responsible for the registration of the birth of an illegitimate child. The registration is required to be made within 42 days (*Scotland* 21 days) of the birth. Failure to do this, without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings (in Scotland the penalty is £1). The registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (in *Scotland* 21 days). In England or Wales, the informant, instead of attending before the registrar of the sub-district where the birth occurred, may make a declaration of the particulars required to be registered in the presence of any registrar. The fee payable for this is 3*s.* 0*d.* There are special provisions relating to late registration. Under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. *This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.*

A "Stillbirth" must be registered and a certificate signed by the doctor or midwife who was present at the birth or has examined the body of the child must be produced to the registrar.

The re-registration of the birth of a person legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents is provided for in the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953. In *Scotland* re-registration of a child legitimated *per subsequens matrimonium* or whose birth entry is affected by a Decree of Court respecting status or paternity is provided for by the Registration of Births, etc. (Scotland), Amendment Act, 1934.

Birth at Sea: The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Birth Abroad: Consular Officers are authorized to register births of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable in due course at Registrar General's office, London.

The registration of births occurring out of the United Kingdom among members of the armed forces, or occurring on board H.M. ships and aircraft, is provided for by the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Special Provisions) Act 1957, applicable also to Scotland.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 5*s.* 3*d.*, viz., 1*s.* 6*d.* for search, and 3*s.* 9*d.* for the certificate. (When application is made by post the charges are 7*s.* 6*d.*) They can also be obtained from the Superintendent Registrar having the legal custody of the register containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place (the customary fee being 3*s.* 9*d.*); or from the Nonconformist minister (or other "authorized person") where the marriage takes place in a registered building (See *post* under Marriage).

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament, and under Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953, a modified form of birth certificate, showing the names, sex and date of birth and certain other particulars, but not the parentage, may be obtained from the Registrar General, or the appropriate Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, on payment of a fee of 9*d*. (inclusive of search) and on furnishing certain particulars.

English Registers.—Records of births, deaths and marriages registered in England and Wales since 1837 are kept at the General Register Office, Somerset House. *The Society of Genealogists*, 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7, possesses many records of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths prior to 1837, including copies, in whole or in part, of about 4,000 Parish Registers.

Scottish Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages.—Certificates of births, deaths or marriages registered from 1855 when compulsory registration commenced in Scotland can be obtained at the General Registry Office, New Register House, Edinburgh, or from the appropriate local Registrar, on payment of the fee of 5*s*. 3*d*., viz.:—1*s*. 6*d*. for search and 3*s*. 9*d*. for the certificate. Certificates are issued at reduced rates for specified purposes as in England & Wales and similar provision exists for abbreviated birth certificates (fee 9*d*.).

There are also available at the General Registry Office old parish registers of date prior to 1855, which were formerly kept under the administration of the Established Church of Scotland. An extract of an entry in these registers may be obtained at the fee of 5*s*. 3*d*. A fee of 20*s*. is payable for a general search of all the Scottish registers.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES

General.—The law as to British Nationality is now to be found mainly in the British Nationality Act, 1948, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1949. The Act introduces a new term, "citizenship." Every person who under the Act is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, or any citizen (by virtue of legislation in that country) of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Ghana or the Federation of Malaya (hereafter referred to as "the Dominions") has by virtue of that citizenship the status of a British subject, and may be known either as a British Subject or as a Commonwealth citizen. Under s. 2 of the Newfoundland (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1950, potential citizens of Newfoundland under the British Nationality Act, 1948, are deemed to have been potential citizens of Canada.

Nationality *before* Jan. 1, 1949, was determined mainly by the British Nationality and Status of Alien Acts, 1914–1943, though these Acts did not affect the status of any person born *before* Jan. 1, 1915.

Retention of nationality by persons born in or who are citizens of Eire (now by virtue of the Ireland Act, 1949, styled the Republic of Ireland).

By the Ireland Act, 1949, a person who was born before Dec. 6, 1922, in what is now the Republic of Ireland (Eire) and was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, is not deemed to have ceased to be a British subject unless either (i) he was domiciled in the Irish Free State on Dec. 6, 1922, or (ii) was on or after April 10, 1935, and before Jan. 1, 1949, permanently resident there, or (iii) had before Jan. 1, 1949, been registered as a citizen of Eire under the laws of that country.

In addition by the British Nationality Act, 1948, any citizen of Eire who immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, was also a British subject can retain that status by submitting at any time a claim to the Home Secretary on any of the following grounds: (*a*) he has been in the service of the United Kingdom government; (*b*) he holds a British passport issued in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory; (*c*) he has associations by way of descent, residence or otherwise with any such place; or on complying with similar legislation in any of the "Dominions."

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

In the majority of cases, a person who is a British subject becomes also a "citizen," either of one of the "Dominions" by virtue of legislation in that country, or of the United Kingdom and Colonies under the 1948 Act. In the latter case, citizenship is acquired by:—

1. *Birth* on or after Jan. 1, 1949, in the United Kingdom and Colonies (which term does not include the "Dominions"), except

(*a*) children born to non-citizen fathers enjoying diplomatic immunity from suit or legal process;

(*b*) children born to fathers who are enemy aliens in enemy occupied territory.

2. *Descent*, if the father was a citizen by *birth*. If the father was a citizen by *descent* only, the child acquires citizenship by descent if either:—

(*a*) the child is or his father was born in a protectorate, protected state, mandated territory or trust territory, or in a foreign country where Her Majesty then had jurisdiction over British subjects; or

(*b*) the birth (occurring elsewhere than (*a*)) is registered at a United Kingdom consulate within one year; or

(*c*) the father is at the time of birth in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom government; or

(*d*) the child is born in one of the "Dominions" in which a citizenship law has then taken effect and does not become a citizen thereof by birth.

3. *Registration* by the Home Secretary upon application by:—

(*a*) a citizen of one of the "Dominions" or of the Republic of Ireland who can show either that he is ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and has been so resident for a period of twelve months, or is in Crown service under the United Kingdom government, or, in certain circumstances, if he is serving under an international organization of which the United Kingdom Government is a member, or is in the employment of a body established in the United Kingdom;

(*b*) a woman married to a United Kingdom, etc, citizen. If she is a British protected person or an alien she must take an oath of allegiance. (A woman who marries on or after Jan. 1, 1949, does not by virtue of that marriage acquire citizenship.)

A minor child of a citizen can be registered upon application being made by his parent or guardian.

4. *Naturalization.*—In order to be eligible for a certificate of naturalization an alien must:—

(*a*) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application

must have been spent in the United Kingdom) in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory, or have been for five years in the service of the Crown; and

(*b*) be of good character and have a sufficient knowledge of the English language; and

(*c*) intend to reside in the United Kingdom or any colony, etc., or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown or in the service of certain organizations.

A British protected person who satisfies (*b*) and (*c*) above can apply for naturalization if he can show either that he has resided in the United Kingdom for the twelve months (or such shorter period as the Home Secretary may allow) immediately preceding his application, or that he is in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom Government.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the form of application which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

5. *Incorporation of Territory* when citizenship is granted to such persons as are specified by Order in Council.

6. *Transitional Provisions*, which confer citizenship on a person who was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, if either:—

(i) (*a*) he would, if born after that date, have qualified for citizenship by birth; or
(*b*) he is a person naturalized in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
(*c*) he became a British subject by reason of annexation of territory which on Jan. 1, 1949, was included in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or

(ii) at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and possessed any of the above qualifications; or

(iii) he was born within territory comprised on Jan. 1, 1949, in a protectorate, protected state or United Kingdom trust territory; or

(iv) he was not on that date a citizen or potential citizen of one of the "Dominions"; or

(v) being a woman, had before Jan. 1, 1949, been married to a man who becomes, or would but for his death have become, a citizen.

A British subject who is merely a potential citizen of one of the "Dominions" continues as a British subject without citizenship until he becomes a citizen of such "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, or an alien. If none of these has happened at the date when a citizenship law is passed in the country of which he is potentially a citizen, he becomes a citizen by descent of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

A woman who lost British nationality by reason of marriage to an alien regained it on Jan. 1, 1949.

By the Adoption Act, 1958, an adopted child becomes a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as from the date of the adoption order if the adopter or, in the case of a joint adoption, the male adopter, is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies can be lost:—

(i) by declaration in the prescribed manner by a person who is also a citizen of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland or a national of a foreign country. The Home Secretary can withhold registration of the declaration in time of war;

(ii) where the Home Secretary is satisfied that citizenship by registration or naturalization was obtained by fraud, false representation, etc.;

(iii) by the Home Secretary depriving a *naturalized* person of citizenship if such person has:—
(*a*) shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards Her Majesty; or
(*b*) in time of war, traded with the enemy; or
(*c*) within five years after becoming naturalized, been sentenced in any country to a term of twelve months imprisonment; or
(*d*) continuously resided in foreign countries for seven years, and during that period has neither at any time been in the service of the Crown or of certain international organizations, nor registered annually at a United Kingdom consulate his intention to retain citizenship;
and the Home Secretary is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that such person should retain his citizenship;

(iv) where a naturalized person is deprived of citizenship of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, the Home Secretary can also deprive him of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

(v) Under sect. 2 of the British Nationality Act, 1958, which contains special provisions with regard to citizens of Ghana.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but he may not hold public office, exercise the franchise or own a British ship or aircraft. The Republic of Ireland Act, 1949, declares that the Republic, though not part of H.M. Dominions, is not a foreign country, and any reference in an Act of Parliament to foreigners, aliens, foreign countries, etc., shall be construed accordingly.

CROWN—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST

Before 1947 proceedings against the Crown were generally possible only by a procedure known as a petition of right, which placed the litigant at a considerable disadvantage and which was not normally available at all in cases of tort (i.e., civil wrongs other than breach of contract). Thus, no proceedings would normally lie against the Government if a subject were injured by the negligent driving of a Government vehicle (although the driver could be sued) or if a Government employee were injured by the defective condition of the Crown premises on which he worked. Now, however, by the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, which came into operation on Jan. 1, 1948, the Crown, in its public capacity, is largely placed in the same position as a subject, although some procedural disadvantages remain. Among exceptions to the Act are the following: (*a*) No action lies in tort against the Crown or *the individual Crown servant* for anything done or omitted to be done in relation to any postal packet or telephone communication, except for loss or a registered in and postal packet (in which case the action must be brought within one year of posting), not being a telegram. (*b*) The Crown *and any member of the armed forces* are immune from liability in tort in respect of death of, or

personal injury to, another member of the armed forces on duty, provided that the death or injury is attributable to service for purposes of pension.

Scotland.—The Act extends to Scotland and has the effect of bringing the practice of the two countries as closely together as the different legal systems will permit. While formerly actions against the Crown, when permissible, were confined to the Court of Session, proceedings may now be brought in the Sheriff Court. The Lord Advocate is the proper defender in proceedings against the Crown.

The Act lays down that arrestment of money in the hands of the Crown or of a Government Department is competent in any case where arrestment in the hands of a subject would have been competent, but an exception is made in respect of Post Office Savings Bank deposits. On the other hand, the former rule that the wages and salaries of the servants of the Crown are not arrestable remains unaltered.

DEATHS, BURIAL AND CREMATION

DEATHS

(For Certificates, *see* under BIRTHS)

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the disposal of the body. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar. If the deceased was attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of cause of death must be sent by the doctor to the registrar. The doctor must give to the informant of the death a written notice of the signing of the certificate, which must be delivered to the registrar. It is essential that a certificate for disposal should be obtained from the registrar before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person in charge of the churchyard or cemetery. No fee is chargeable for this certificate. If the death is not registered within five days (or fourteen days if written notice of the occurrence of the death is sent to him) the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar General's consent and on payment of fees amounting to fifteen shillings.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered or received notice of the death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order (*Births and Deaths Registration Act*, 1926, s. 1).

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib.* s. 3).

"Still-born" child. (*See* under Births (Registration), p. 1133.)

Death at Sea.—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Death Abroad.—Consular Officers are authorized to register deaths of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable at the Registrar General's Office, London. If the deceased was of *Scottish* domicile, particulars are sent to the Registrar General for Scotland.

With regard to the registration of deaths of members of the armed forces, and deaths occurring on H.M. ships and aircraft, see the Registration of Births, etc. Act, 1957.

In *Scotland*, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days, failure to do so involving a penalty of from £1 to £2; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases. The Registration of Births, etc., Act, 1957, applies without modification to Scotland.

BURIAL

The duty of burial is incumbent on the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed); it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of a woman, and the parent of a child, also of a householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to a relative. Consequently steps should immediately be taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If the wishes are considered objectionable, they are not necessarily enforceable: legal advice should be taken. A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body. As to the place of burial—unless closed by Order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners, or any person dying in the Parish, but nowadays this will apply only in villages and the smaller towns. In populous districts cemeteries and crematoria have been established either by the local council, or a private company, and burials will take place there in accordance with the regulations. For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard a faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court. Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by the local authority. As to the necessity for obtaining a registrar's certificate or authority from the Coroner for disposal, *see* above.

CREMATION

Under the Cremation Acts, 1902 and 1952, regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of a body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards.

If Cremation is desired it is advisable for instructions to be left in writing to that effect. Cremation may not take place if deceased has prohibited that form of disposal.

To arrange for Cremation the Executor or near relative should instruct the undertaker to that effect and obtain from him the Statutory Forms required as given in the Cremation Regulations issued in 1930 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 1016).

DIVORCE, ETC.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial Suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those

in which a declaration that there has never been a marriage is sought; (2) those in which the duties arising from marriage are sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, it is sought to end the marriage or the duties arising from it.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no sufficient consent on the part of one or both of the parties, if one of the parties was insane, or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, *i.e.*, 16 —Marriage Act, 1949. Where the *formalities* of the marriage were defective, the marriage is generally void if *both* parties knew of the defect (*e.g.*, where marriage took place otherwise than in an authorized building). But absence of the consent of parents or guardians (or of the Court or other authority, in lieu thereof) in the case of minors does not invalidate the marriage. Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for a nullity decree; but in this case, the marriage is only voidable and remains valid until the decree is made.

Under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, which does not apply to Scotland, a marriage is also voidable (*i.e.*, a decree of nullity may be obtained) on the following grounds—(*a*) respondent's wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; (*b*) that either party at the time of marriage was mentally defective or subject to recurrent fits of insanity or epilepsy; (*c*) that at the time of marriage the respondent was suffering from communicable venereal disease; (*d*) that at the time of the marriage the respondent was pregnant by another man. In cases, (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), the petitioner must have been ignorant of the grounds at the date of the marriage and must not have agreed to intercourse taking place since discovering the grounds, and proceedings must be instituted within a year of the marriage.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, and, as to Scotland, by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, it is provided that a decree of nullity in respect of a voidable marriage shall not operate so as to bastardize any child, who would have been the legitimate child of the parties to the marriage if the marriage had been dissolved instead of annulled.

A spouse's insistence upon the use of contraceptives will not constitute wilful refusal to consummate within (*a*) above, even though there has been no normal intercourse, but it may in certain circumstances enable a petition for *Divorce* to be brought on the grounds of cruelty (as to which see below). Further it has been allowed as a *defence* to a charge of desertion against the aggrieved party.

In one High Court case the judge held that a husband's insistence on the practice of *coitus interruptus* amounted to wilful refusal to consummate the marriage, where there had been no other intercourse. In other High Court cases the judges have disagreed with this view, but held that, in the circumstances of the particular cases, a divorce could be granted on the ground of legal cruelty.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights is a ground for obtaining judicial separation.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit includes a suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage) and a suit for divorce (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the same grounds as those for divorce and also on the ground specified in (2) above.

Divorce.—Complete divorce is now obtainable by either husband or wife upon any one of the following grounds: adultery of respondent since marriage; desertion by respondent for 3 years immediately before petition; cruelty to petitioner; incurable insanity (under certain conditions); and by the wife, also on commission by the husband of certain criminal sexual offences. Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, s. 2.

The foregoing is subject to a clause prohibiting any petition for divorce (but not for judicial separation) before the lapse of three years from the date of marriage, except in the case of exceptional hardship (upon petitioner) or of exceptional depravity of respondent.

Cruelty, in a legal sense, is conduct of such a character as to have caused injury or a reasonable apprehension of injury to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental). A course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer, continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, constitutes legal cruelty.

Desertion may be defined as a voluntary withdrawal from cohabitation by one spouse without just cause and against the wishes of the other. Where one spouse is guilty of conduct of a serious nature which forces the other to leave, the party at fault is said to be guilty of constructive desertion.

If, upon disputes arising, the parties *agree* to live apart, then in general neither can be said to have deserted the other.

When the decree will be refused—A decree *must* be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. (There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment against the respondent by default.) Other *absolute* bars to relief are (i) connivance at the *adultery* of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation of the respondent's *adultery or cruelty*, *i.e.*, complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo* (although the offence may be revived by later misconduct). There are also certain *discretionary* bars, as *e.g.*, where the petitioner has been guilty of adultery; of unreasonable delay; of cruelty; or of wilful neglect or misconduct conducing to the adultery, insanity, or desertion alleged. (1950 Act, s. 4.)

Intervention by Queen's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the Queen's Proctor may intervene.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute, usually three months after decree *nisi*. After that date either spouse may marry again; but as to marriage within "Prohibited Degrees" see Marriage—Miscellaneous Notes, pp. 1145–7. By the Matrimonial Proceedings (Children) Act, 1958 a decree *nisi* cannot be made absolute until the Court is satisfied that arrangements have been made for the care and upbringing of every child of the family who has not attained the age of sixteen which are satisfactory or the best which can be devised in the circumstances or that it is impracticable for the parties before the Court to make any such arrangements.

Maintenance, etc.—The Court has wide powers to make orders as to maintenance or alimony (usually payable to an innocent wife), and as to costs. The husband can be ordered to pay his wife's costs, even if she is unsuccessful in her suit or defence. A guilty

co-respondent may be ordered to pay costs and damages.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, the High Court in England may, where the husband has wilfully neglected to provide reasonable maintenance for the wife or children, order the husband to make provision for them, *even though* no matrimonial suit is pending between the parties to the marriage, and while such an order is in force the Court may also deal with custody of and access to the children.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In suits for nullity, divorce or judicial separation, whether the suit succeeds or is dismissed, the Court can make orders as to the custody of and access to the children and as to their upkeep and education, and these orders can be made not only in respect of children of the marriage but also in respect of a child of one party who has been accepted as one of the family by the other party. A guilty spouse will normally be entitled to reasonable access to the children and may even be awarded the custody if the Court thinks fit. The paramount consideration is always the welfare of the child.

A spouse who has been deprived of the custody of a child will not thereby be deprived of his other rights as the child's *guardian* unless the Court expressly so orders.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. It is most desirable to consult a solicitor in every such case.

MAGISTRATE'S SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS

When a husband has been guilty of adultery or of certain assaults or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty to her or to an infant child of the family, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or such a child, or where he is an habitual drunkard or drug addict, or insists on having intercourse while suffering from a venereal disease, or compels her to submit herself to prostitution, the wife may obtain relief from the local magistrates' court. A husband may apply on similar grounds, so far as they are applicable to him. The Court may declare that the complainant is no longer bound to cohabit with the defendant. It may order the husband to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £7 10*s.* to the wife and may order her to make a similar payment to him if his earning capacity is impaired by age or illness. Provision may be made for legal custody of and access to any child of the family who is under the age of 16 years and for payment by either or both of the spouses of up to 50*s.* weekly to the person entrusted with legal custody in respect of each child of the family up to the age of 16. If the court thinks the child would still be a dependant although over that age, similar payments may be ordered for support of the child up to the age of 21. The court cannot make an order that the parties need no longer cohabit or that either spouse shall support the other where the complainant has committed adultery during the marriage, unless the defendant has condoned or connived at, or by wilful neglect or misconduct conduced to, that act of adultery. The court has wide powers of revocation, revival and variation of orders already made. The order must be revoked if the parties have resumed cohabitation, and must be revoked, except so far as the order relates to the children, if the complainant is subsequently proved to have committed adultery since the marriage and the defendant has not condoned or connived at or by wilful neglect or misconduct conduced to that act of adultery. Complaints based on desertion or failure to maintain can be made whilst the offence continues. Complaints based on adultery must usually be made within 6 months of the complainant discovering it, all other complaints within 6 months of the offence itself. The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, separates the hearing of matrimonial disputes from ordinary Court business; specifies the persons allowed to be present; limits newspaper reports, etc., etc.

SCOTLAND

DIVORCE

Proceedings are brought in the Court of Session and it is necessary that the husband be domiciled in Scotland, or, he not being domiciled in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, that the wife is resident in Scotland and has been ordinarily resident there for a period of three years immediately preceding commencement of proceedings.

The following are the grounds for divorce:—

1. *Adultery.*—A mere confession by the defender is of itself insufficient; there must be proof of the facts. Direct evidence is not required, if facts can be established which give rise to an inevitable inference of adultery. There must be no collusion between the parties, and the pursuer is required to swear to this. It is not collusion, however, for a guilty spouse to give information of an act of adultery already committed. It is a defence to an action of divorce for adultery to plead that the innocent spouse has condoned the misconduct on which the action is founded.

2. *Desertion.*— The defender must have wilfully and without reasonable cause deserted the pursuer and persisted in such desertion for a period of not less than three years. It must be shown that the desertion was without reasonable cause, and that the pursuer has throughout the period been willing to adhere. Refusal by one spouse to have marital relations with the other for any period of three years without any overt act of desertion does not constitute desertion. Here also, collusion is fatal to the success of the action.

3. *Incurable Insanity.*—The defender must, for five years preceding the raising of the action, have been under care and treatment as an insane person.

4. *Cruelty.*—The degree of cruelty to be established depends on the circumstances of each individual case, but the test, generally speaking, is that the conduct complained of must be such as to endanger the health of the pursuer. Cruelty may take the form of habitual drunkenness on the part of one of the spouses.

5. *Unnatural Sexual Offences.*—An extract of the criminal conviction is sufficient proof.

Effect of Divorce on Property.—A husband or wife obtaining decree of divorce against the other, except on the ground of incurable insanity, is entitled to claim his or her legal rights, *jus relicti*, however, being excluded, as if the offender was dead. Where there has been a successful cross-action the effect is the same as though both spouses had died at the date of decree.

Nullity of Marriage.—A declaration of nullity of marriage may be obtained on the ground of any impediment, viz., consanguinity and affinity, subsistence of a previous marriage, non-age of one of the parties, incapacity or insanity of one of the parties, or by the absence of genuine consent.

SEPARATION

A decree of judicial separation may be obtained by one spouse against the other on the grounds of

(*a*) adultery, (*b*) cruelty. This entitles the parties to live apart, but does not dissolve the marriage. The husband, if the guilty party, is liable for aliment.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In actions for divorce and separation, the Court has a discretion in awarding the custody of the children of the parties. The welfare of the children is the paramount consideration, and the mere fact that a spouse is the guilty party in the action does not of itself deprive him or her of the right to claim custody, though where the considerations of welfare are equally balanced the Court will have regard to the element of guilt.

HIRE-PURCHASE

ENGLAND AND WALES

Protection of the purchaser against unscrupulous dealings is given by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1938 (as amended by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1954), which applies to a hire-purchase agreement under which the hire-purchase price *i.e.*, the total sum payable by the hirer to complete the purchase of the goods, does not exceed £1000 for livestock, or £300 in any other case.

Before any agreement is made, the owner of the goods must state in writing to the hirer the cash price at which the goods can be purchased, and there must be a memorandum of the agreement signed by the hirer himself and by or on behalf of the owner and any guarantor. The memorandum must contain (i) the cash price, (ii) the hire-purchase price, (iii) the amount of each instalment, (iv) when each instalment falls due, (v) a list of the goods, and (vi) a notice informing the hirer of his right to terminate the agreement (*below*), and of the restrictions on the owner's right to recover the goods (*below*), and a copy of the memorandum must be sent to the hirer within seven days of the agreement being made. In breach of any of these conditions the owner can neither recover the goods nor enforce the agreement or any security given, although the Court can dispense with any of these requirements save that as to the signed memorandum. The same result ensues (while default continues) if the owner fails without reasonable cause within four days after written request (with a tender of 1*s.* for expenses) to supply to the hirer a copy of the agreement and a statement of amounts paid, in arrear, and not yet payable. Before the last instalment becomes due, the hirer may by writing determine the agreement, and, although he will not thereby escape liability for any instalments which have already become due he will be under no further obligation *under the agreement*. Under the Act, however, he must allow the owner to retake the goods and, if one-half of the hire-purchase price exceeds the total of the sums paid and due, he must pay the difference to the owner. These rights of the hirer cannot be taken away from him, but he can enforce more favourable rights (if any) under the agreement.

Any provision in the agreement giving the owner a right to enter any premises for the purpose of seizing the goods is invalidated by the Act. Further, even though the agreement may have been terminated because the hirer has broken it, or because the owner has exercised a right to terminate it, if one-third of the hire-purchase price has been paid or tendered, the owner cannot recover the goods otherwise than by action in a County Court, in which the Court can ensure that the hirer is fairly treated. If the owner disregards this provision, the hirer cannot recover the goods, but can recover all sums paid under the agreement.

SCOTLAND

The Hire Purchase and Small Debt (Scotland) Act, 1932, provides that no contract of hire purchase to which the Act applies is binding on the hirer unless (1) it is signed by him and (2) either a copy is acknowledged by him to have been delivered at the time of his signature or sent to him by registered post within fourteen days thereafter. Any contract which limits any right conferred by the Act on the hirer is void to that extent. The hirer may terminate the contract at any time by (1) re-delivery of the article in a good state of repair, fair wear and tear excepted, and (2) paying any instalment then due together with the amount, if any, by which one-third of the total payments stipulated for in the contract by way of instalment exceeds the *cumulo* amount of the instalments due. Even after the owner has obtained decree of delivery of an article, the hirer is entitled to retain it in his possession or to recover it if, within fourteen days of the decree, he pays the whole instalment which is due, with expenses.

The above Act was extended by the Hire Purchase Act, 1954, to apply to articles exceeding £300 in value.

ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION

ENGLAND AND WALES

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Public Assistance Authority where the child becomes chargeable to the local authority, and the justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 50*s.* a week. The evidence of the woman must be *corroborated* in a material particular. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. *Prima facie* every child born of a married woman during a marriage is legitimate; and this presumption can only be rebutted by strong, distinct, satisfactory and conclusive evidence.

LEGITIMATION.—By the *Legitimacy Act*, 1926, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry, or have married, whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens. Under the Act of 1959, marriage legitimates a person even though the father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born. It is the duty of the parents to supply to the Registrar General information for re-registration of the birth of a legitimated child.

Declarations of Legitimacy.—A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

Rights and Duties of Legitimated Persons.—A legitimated person, his spouse or issue may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (*e.g.*, a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

SCOTLAND

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1930.—The mother of an illegitimate child may raise an action of affiliation and aliment against the father, either in the Court of Session or, more usually, in the Sheriff Court. Where in any such action the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall, in awarding inlying expenses, or aliment, have regard to the means of the parties, and the whole circumstances of the case. The Court may, upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such order as it may think fit regarding the custody of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen years.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognized by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it and is valid to that extent in England. By the Legitimacy Act, 1926, an illegitimate child may, in certain circumstances, succeed on intestacy. By the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1934, a child so legitimated, who has already been registered as illegitimate, may, in certain circumstances be re-registered as legitimate. The consent of the father of an illegitimate child to its adoption is not required.

INTESTACY

ENGLAND AND WALES

As regards deaths on or after January 1, 1953, the position is governed by the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952. The latter Act considerably increased the benefits of a surviving spouse of an intestate, and also extended the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938 (*see under* "Wills"), to intestacies. These notes deal with the position under the 1952 Act, so that if the death occurred before 1953 reference must be made elsewhere. If the intestate leaves a spouse and issue, the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £5,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment; and (iii) a life interest in half of the rest of the estate. This life interest can be capitalized at the option of the spouse. "Personal chattels" are articles of household use or ornament (including motor-cars), not used for business purposes. The rest of the estate goes to the issue. If the intestate leaves a spouse and no issue, but leaves a parent or brother or sister of the whole blood or issue of such brothers and sisters the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £20,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment, and (iii) half of the rest of the estate absolutely. The other half of the rest of the estate goes to the parents, equally if more than one, or, if none, to the brothers and sisters of the whole blood. If the intestate leaves a spouse, but no issue, no parents and no brothers or sisters of the whole blood or their issue, the spouse takes the whole estate absolutely. If resident therein at the intestate's death, the surviving spouse may generally require the personal representatives to appropriate the interest of the intestate in the matrimonial home in or towards satisfaction of any absolute interest of the spouse, including the capitalized value of a life interest. In certain cases, leave of Court is required. On a partial intestacy, any benefit (other than personal chattels specifically bequeathed) received by the surviving spouse under the will must be brought into account against the statutory legacy of £5,000 or £20,000 as the case may be. If there is no surviving spouse, the estate is distributed among those who survive the intestate in the following order (those entitled under earlier numbers taking to the exclusion of those entitled under later numbers):—(1) issue; (2) father or mother (equally, if both alive); (3) brothers and sisters of the whole blood; (4) brothers and sisters of the half blood; (5) grandparents (equally, if more than one alive); (6) uncles and aunts of the whole blood; (7) uncles and aunts of the half blood; (8) the Crown.

In cases (1), (3), (4), (6) and (7) the persons entitled lose their interests unless they or their issue not only survive the intestate, but also attain twenty-one or marry under that age, their shares going to the other persons (if any) within the same group who do attain twenty-one or marry. Moreover, in the same cases, succession is not *per capita*, but *per stirpes*, *i.e.*, by stocks or families. Thus, if the intestate leaves one child and two grandchildren, being the children of a child of the intestate who pre-deceased the intestate, the two grandchildren represent their deceased parent and take between them one-half of the issue's share, the remaining half going to the surviving child. Similarly, nephews and nieces represent a deceased brother, and so on.

When the deceased died partially intestate (*i.e.*, leaving a will which disposed of only part of his property), the above rules apply to the intestate part.

Children must bring into account (hotchpot) any substantial advances received from the intestate during his lifetime before claiming any further share under the intestacy. Special hotchpot provisions apply to partial intestacy.

Note that the old rule of primogeniture no longer applies.

For further details, *see* Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952.

The Legitimacy Act, 1926, contains special provisions concerning the intestacy of an illegitimate child or the mother of an illegitimate child.

SCOTLAND

Heritage.—The lines of succession are: (1) descendants; (2) collaterals; (3) ascendants and their collaterals and so on in the ascending scale. Males have preference over females and the rule of primogeniture obtains. Regard is had, however, to the right of representation; thus, if the eldest son of the deceased, being his heir, has predeceased him leaving issue, the issue (whether male or female) are preferred to the younger sons of the deceased. Daughters only succeed if there are neither sons nor the issue of predeceasing sons, and where there are more than one, they share equally. There being no descendants, brothers, etc., will succeed, those of the full blood excluding those of the half blood. Among collaterals it is noted that the deceased's immediate younger brother is preferred to an elder brother. Failing a younger brother and his issue the estate ascends to the next elder brother and so on. If there are no brothers and sisters, nor the issue of brothers and sisters, the estate goes to the father and failing him to his collaterals; failing these the estate ascends to the paternal grandfather and his collaterals. The succession never ascends to the mother and her

relations; even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Acts, 1911, 1919 and 1959, the widow of a man dying intestate and without lawful issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and moveable if under £5,000 in value; if over that amount, she takes £5,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from the date of death, out of the heritable and moveable estate rateably before any division is made, and without prejudice to her rights of terce and *jus relictæ* (see *post*, p. 1150). Section 5 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1940, gives like rights to a surviving husband. The same section covers the case of partial intestacy.

Moveable.—One-third of the moveable estate goes to the surviving spouse as *jus relicti* (*relictæ*); one-third to surviving children as *legitim* (see *post*, p. 1150); and one-third to surviving children and issue of predeceasing children *per stirpes*, *i.e.*, the share which would have fallen to a predeceased parent, if alive, is divided equally among the children. Where no children or issue of children survive, half of the estate goes to the surviving spouse and half to the heirs *in mobilibus*, *i.e.*, nearest heirs including representatives of predecessors, subject to the spouse's right to £5,000 (*supra*). The lines of succession are the same as in heritable succession, but the right of representation (*supra*) only applies where there are next of kin or the issue of predeceasing next of kin. Intestate Moveable Succession (Scotland) Act, 1855 (amended 1919). Beyond that relationship heirs take *per capita*. Where an intestate leaves no issue and is predeceased by his father, his mother is entitled to the same rights as the father would have had on survivance (1919 Act).

JURY SERVICE

Liability to Jury Service depends upon inclusion in the local Jury Book. This is compiled from the Electors Lists for each year (see *post* under "Voters' Qualifications"). The names of all persons who are on 10th October qualified and liable to serve as jurors are marked with the letter "J" on the Electors Lists. The marked Electors Lists are published, and anyone whose name is improperly marked may before the following 17th December claim that, although *qualified* to serve [see below] he is *exempt* from service [see below]; the marks will be removed from the names of exempted persons. The remaining marked names are thereafter included in the Jury Book. No one whose name actually appears in the Jury Book may claim exemption on any ground whatever except illness or, if a woman, for medical reasons.

QUALIFICATIONS

England and Wales—Every man and woman between the ages of 21 and 60 years [persons over 60 are exempt but not disqualified] residing in England or Wales being the owner, legally or under a trust, of freehold land worth £10 a year or more, or of leasehold land worth £20 a year or more (if the lease is for at least 21 years) in the county in which they live; or being a householder rated in respect of premises of a net annual value of at least £20 (or in London or Middlesex £30); is qualified and liable to serve on juries in the superior courts (civil and criminal), and at Assizes in their own county, and on petty juries in the local County Court or Quarter Sessions. Also all burgesses of boroughs having separate quarter sessions or a borough civil court are qualified and liable to serve on juries therein. Special regulations govern the qualifications and method of listing common jurors in the City of London; and jurors for a coroner's inquest. By the Juries Act, 1949, a person attending for jury service is entitled to be paid travelling and subsistence allowances together with compensation for loss of earnings and other loss or expenses.

Disqualifications.—Any person who has been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any infamous crime (unless he has obtained a free pardon) is disqualified from service on all juries.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries (including coroner's juries) include: peers; M.P.'s; judges; ministers of religion (Christian and Jewish); practising lawyers; officers of the Courts; coroners; prison, etc., officers; asylum keepers; practising M.R.C.S.'s, M.R.C.P.'s and L.R.C.P.'s; practising apothecaries, doctors and chemists (and registered practising dentists at their option); midwives; members of the armed forces; members of the Territorial Army (in certain cases) or the Royal Auxiliary Air Force; members of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and of the Port of London Authority; certain members of Trinity House, Deptford Strond; masters of buoy and light vessels under the Trinity Houses, and all licensed water pilots; household servants of the Crown; officers of the Post Office, customs and excise; sheriff's officers; police officers; special constables; metropolitan magistrates and their court clerks and servants; officers of the Houses of Parliament; Registrars of births, deaths, and marriages.

As to their own counties: members of the L.C.C., and commissioners of income tax.

As to their local counties: borough councillors and J.P.'s., town clerks and borough treasurers; burgesses of boroughs having separate Quarter Sessions are exempt from serving on the County Sessions.

As to their own area of jurisdiction: J.P.'s.

Moreover a juror can never be called upon to serve oftener than once in each year; this period of exemption is longer in certain counties.

JURY SERVICE IN SCOTLAND

It is the duty of the Sheriff in each county to make up a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors. The list is compiled from information which every householder is required to provide. From this list the General Jury Book is made up. Part II of the Juries Act, 1949 (amended by the Juries Act, 1954), applies only to Scotland and provides, *inter alia*, for the payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances to jurors, and for compensation for loss of earnings, recently increased.

QUALIFICATIONS

Every man or woman between the ages of 21 and 60 is qualified, who is possessed of heritable property of the yearly value of at least £5, or of moveable property of the value of at least £200 sterling.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries include: peers, judges of the supreme courts, sheriffs, magistrates of Royal Burghs, ministers of religion, parochial schoolmasters, practising lawyers, clerks and officers of court, prison officers, university professors, physicians, surgeons and dentists, officers in the Navy or Army on full pay, customs officers, messengers-at-arms and other officers of the law, lighthouse keepers and their assistants, soldiers, members of the Territorial Army and the Auxiliary Air Force (in certain circumstances), Inland Revenue officials and officers of the Post Office.

Jurors failing to attend without good cause are liable to a penalty.

LANDLORD AND TENANT

ENGLAND AND WALES

Although basically the relationship between the parties to the lease is governed by the lease itself, the law on this subject is complicated by the mass of legislation thereon, and no attempt is made here to deal in any detail with that legislation. Some of the statutes which govern specific aspects of the topic are set out at the end of this note with brief particulars. The few points dealt with may show the desirability of seeking professional assistance in these matters. Important statutes include:—

(1) As to agricultural holdings—the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1948. Among other things, this Act regulates the length of notice necessary to determine an agricultural tenancy, the tenant's right to remove fixtures on the land, his right to compensation for damage done by game, for improvements and for disturbance, and his right to require the consent of the Agricultural Land Tribunal to the operation of a notice to quit.

(2) As to business premises—the Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1927 and 1954, which do not extend to Scotland. Part II of the 1954 Act gives security of tenure to the tenant of most business premises, and in effect he can only be ousted on one or more of the seven grounds set out in the Act. In some cases, where the landlord can resume possession, the tenant is entitled to compensation.

(3) As to unfurnished dwelling houses—the complicated mass of legislation generally known as the Rent Acts. If a house is within these Acts, the tenant may have a personal right to reside in the house and can only be ousted on certain grounds. Further, each house within the Acts has a rent limit, and the rent recoverable by the landlord is limited to this rent. Details of how this rent limit is determined are contained in the Rent Act, 1957 (*see below*). The Landlord and Tenant (Furniture and Fittings) Act, 1959, makes it an offence in connection with a grant, renewal or assignment of a tenancy of a house within the Rent Acts on terms which require the purchase of furniture to offer the furniture (which includes fittings and other articles) at a price which the vendor knows or ought to know is unreasonably high. It is also an offence under the Act to fail to furnish to a person seeking to obtain or retain such accommodation and who is provided with particulars of the tenancy a written inventory of the furniture, specifying the price sought for each item.

Houses let at a rent which includes board or substantial attendance or furniture are governed by the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946, as amended by the Landlord and Tenant (Rent Control) Act, 1949, if within the limits of rent control imposed by the Rent Act, 1957 (see below).

Since the Rent Act, 1957, the Rent Acts do not apply to a lease of a dwelling house granted for a term certain exceeding twenty-one years, but Part I of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, gives protection in such cases, provided the rateable value does not exceed £100 in London and elsewhere in England and Wales, £75. Under this Act, the contractual tenancy is automatically extended until brought to an end in the manner prescribed by the Act, and in effect the landlord can only get possession on one of the grounds specified in the Act.

The Rent Act, 1957, has made considerable inroads into the importance of rent control by removing many houses from control altogether and fixing new maximum rent limits for all houses which remain subject to control. The principal changes effected by this Act are as follows:

1. Any house whose rateable value on November 7, 1956, exceeded £40 in London and elsewhere £30, is automatically decontrolled (and the operation of the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act is restricted to houses within the same limits of rateable value). However, the landlord cannot recover possession earlier than the date specified in a notice served by him, which must not be earlier than six months after service of the notice, and to recover possession the landlord must bring court proceedings. If, in these proceedings, the tenant can satisfy the court as to certain matters, the court can suspend the execution of the order for possession for a certain period. There are special provisions with regard to the rent payable by the tenant after the date specified in the landlord's notice. (Landlord and Tenant (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1958, which remains in force until 1st August, 1961.)

2. No tenancies beginning on or after July 6, 1957, are subject to control unless the person to whom the tenancy is granted is already a protected tenant of that house.

3. For all houses remaining subject to control the maximum rent is determined by reference to the gross value shown in the rating valuation list on November 7, 1956. The maximum rent is then computed as follows:—(*a*) where the tenant is not responsible for repairs other than internal decorative —twice the 1956 gross value; (*b*) where the landlord is responsible for all repairs including internal decorative—7/3 of the gross value; (*c*) where the tenant is responsible for all repairs—4/3 of the gross value. (There are varying proportions in certain other cases.) In all cases there may be added, (*a*) rates borne by the landlord; (*b*) a reasonable charge for services provided by the landlord.

4. In order to obtain any increase in the rent of premises remaining subject to control, the landlord must serve notice of increase in the prescribed form which will take effect from the date specified therein; this date must be at least three months after service of notice, and the rent cannot be increased by more than 7*s*. 6*d*. a week during the nine months following service of the notice.

5. A notice to quit *any* dwelling house must be given at least four weeks before it is to take effect.

SCOTLAND

A Lease is a Contract, the relationship of the parties being governed by the terms thereof. As is also the case in England (see the foregoing Section) legislation has played an important part in regulating that relationship. Thus, what at Common Law was an Agreement binding only the parties to the deed, becomes in virtue of Statute 1449 c. 17, a contract binding the landlord's successors, as purchasers or creditors, provided the following four conditions are observed; (1) the lease, if for more than one year, must be in writing, (2) there must be a rent, (3) there must be a term of expiry, and (4) the tenant must have entered into possession.

It would be impracticable in a brief section of these Notes to enter upon a general discussion of this branch of the law and, accordingly, the plan adopted in the preceding Section of quoting a few important Statutes is followed here.

The Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1949, which is a consolidating act applicable to Scotland, contains provisions similar to those in the English Act, alluded to in the preceding Section. It cannot here be analysed in detail.

It is of interest to note that the Small Landholders Act, 1911, provided for the setting up of the Land Court which has jurisdiction over a large proportion of agricultural and pastoral land in Scotland.

In Scotland business premises are not controlled by Statute to so great an extent as in England, but the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Act, 1949, gives a measure of security to tenants of shops. This Act enables the tenant of a shop who is threatened with eviction to apply to the Sheriff for a renewal of the tenancy. If the landlord has offered to sell the subjects to the tenant at an agreed price the application for a renewal of the tenancy may be dismissed. Reference should be made to Section 1 (3) of the Act for particulars of other circumstances under which the Sheriff has a discretion to dismiss an application. The Act applies to premises held by the Crown or Government Departments, either as landlord or tenant.

The series of complicated statutes known as The Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1939, largely govern the relations between landlord and tenant in regard to certain unfurnished houses—including parts thereof if let as separate dwellings—and it is important to note that notwithstanding conditions in the lease of a controlled house providing for the removal of the tenant, it is not possible to contract out of the Acts. The Landlord and Tenant (Furniture and Fittings) Act, 1959 (*ante*, under England and Wales), applies to Scotland. Employees occupying premises by virtue of their employment are not tenants and so cannot claim protection. The Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, provides for increase in rent of a controlled dwelling house on which repairs of a certain value have been carried out. The Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943 contains provisions applicable to houses or parts of houses let with furniture and with or without services, as also to unfurnished premises let with services. These Acts have however been substantially altered or modified by The Rent Act, 1957. The changes in the law are *inter alia* as follows:—(1) Dwelling houses, the rateable value of which was on November 7, 1956, over £40, are released from control. (2) All tenancies coming into operation on or after July 6, 1957, are free from control, except where a new tenancy is granted to a statutory tenant already in occupation. (3) Provision is made for the increase of rent by a maximum of one quarter of all controlled houses. (4) The repairs increase of two-fifths provided for in the 1954 Act is increased to one-half.

The Rent Act, 1957, further provides that a notice to quit a dwelling house (furnished or unfurnished) must be sent at least four weeks before the date on which it is to take effect. It should be noted, however, that transitional provisions operate when a house is to be decontrolled: thus a landlord cannot recover possession earlier than 15 months after the date of decontrol and during this interim period the landlord cannot impose an increase in rent. Further, to obtain possession, he must serve a notice specifying the date when the tenancy will terminate, and must, under the Landlord and Tenant (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1958, bring court proceedings for possession. (See further *ante*, under England and Wales.)

The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, referred to in the preceding section, does not apply to Scotland.

LEGAL AID

LEGAL AID IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

The Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, is designed to make legal aid and advice more readily available for persons of small and moderate means. The main structure of the new service is contained in the Act itself and the Regulations made thereunder, but the administrative details are embodied in a scheme made by the Law Society.

Legal aid is at present limited to proceedings (including matrimonial causes) in the High Court and Court of Appeal, proceedings in any County Court and in certain local courts *e.g.*, the Liverpool Court of Passage. Legal aid is *not* available in civil proceedings before Magistrates save that it is to be extended to matrimonial proceedings in magistrates' courts during the financial year 1960–61. In any event, an application for legal aid will not be approved if it appears that the applicant would gain only a trivial advantage from the proceedings. Further, proceedings wholly or partly in respect of defamation, breach of promise of marriage, seduction, inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other are excepted from the scheme, as are also relator actions, election petitions and proceedings by way of judgment summons.

Eligibility for legal aid in civil proceedings depends upon an applicant's "disposable income" and "disposable capital." Legal aid cannot be granted if the former exceeds £700 per annum, and a person may be refused assistance if he has a disposable capital of more than £500 and it appears that he can afford to proceed without legal aid. Even so, the applicant *may* be required to contribute up to one third the excess of his disposable income above £250, together with the whole excess of his disposable capital above £125. Disposable income is calculated by making deductions from gross income in respect of certain matters such as dependants, interest on loans, income tax, rates, rent and other matters for which the applicant must or reasonably may provide. Disposable capital is calculated by excluding from gross capital the value of the house in which the applicant resides, of furniture and household possessions; a deduction of up to £75 may be made in respect of dependants. Except in matrimonial proceedings or cases where the spouses are living apart, any resources of a person's wife or husband are to be treated as that person's resources. These figures will be assessed by the National Assistance Board, and will be certified to a Local Committee, who will determine whether reasonable grounds exist for the grant of a civil aid certificate. Appeal from refusal of a certificate lies to an Area Committee. A person resident in England or Wales desiring legal aid may apply for a certificate to any Local Committee; if resident elsewhere, application should be made to the Local Committee for London. However, if the application is made in respect of proceedings in an *appellate* court and the applicant is resident in England or Wales, application should generally be made to any *Area* Committee—if resident elsewhere, to the *Area* Committee for London. If a certificate is granted, the applicant may select his solicitor, and, if necessary, counsel, from a panel. However, in matrimonial causes, where the applicant has disposable capital not exceeding £85, and disposable income not exceeding £130, his case will generally be conducted by a solicitor employed whole time by the Law Society to deal with such cases.

LEGAL ADVICE

Legal advice from a solicitor on the Legal Aid Panel is now available to anyone over the age of sixteen. Persons on National Assistance can get it free of charge, whilst those whose means are within the limits set out below can get it for *2s. 6d.* An application form should be obtained from a Citizens' Advice Bureau, Court Office or from one of the Law Society's Legal Aid Offices, or from a solicitor whose name is on the panel, and, after completing the form, it should be taken to a solicitor on the panel and an interview requested. A person is

entitled to advice on any one legal question only from one solicitor; and for not more than one hour and thirty minutes, but application for further advice may be made to the Area Committee. Lists of solicitors concerned may be consulted at the places mentioned above.

Legal advice is available for *2s. 6d.* to a person whose capital is £125 or less and whose income has not been more than £7 10*s.* during the seven days up to and including the day of application for legal advice. Capital and income of husband and wife must be added together for this purpose, unless they are living apart or the applicant seeks advice on a matter in which the spouse has a contrary interest. In working out capital, the value of the applicant's house, its contents and the value of clothing and tools can be ignored. In working out income, a deduction of £2 5*s.* may be made for a spouse living with or maintained by the applicant, of £1 7*s.* for each child maintained by the applicant, and of £2 5*s.* for any other adult person maintained by the applicant. There may also be deducted any income tax and any National Insurance, Industrial Injuries or National Health contributions paid by the applicant during the week immediately before the date of obtaining legal advice.

Quite apart from the above statutory scheme for legal advice, there exists a voluntary scheme under which any person may apply to a solicitor who is on the panel for advice for a fee of £1 for up to thirty minutes. If the matter cannot be disposed of in thirty minutes, the solicitor should give an estimate of the approximate cost of any further advice or steps which may be necessary.

It should be mentioned that under both schemes a solicitor, even though he is on the panel, is entitled to decline to give advice to the applicant without giving any reason to the applicant.

OTHER LEGAL AID

Neither of the advice schemes covers further action such as writing letters. If however a person wants something more than advice but something less than proceedings, he may obtain a certificate to take steps to assert or dispute a claim where the question of proceedings has not yet arisen, but if it did arise legal aid could be granted for those proceedings. This type of legal aid could cover writing letters, obtaining evidence, and negotiating settlements. The certificate limits the amount to be spent under it, and does not cover any step in proceedings, nor can counsel be instructed. It is available to a person whose disposable capital does not exceed £125 and who was either receiving National Assistance at the date of his application or has a disposable income not exceeding £325 per annum. In assessing disposable capital deductions are made in respect of dependents, and further deductions for them are made in assessing disposable income. Where the applicant's disposable income exceeds £253 he must pay a contribution of up to £1 for each £3 above £250.

LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL CASES

The Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, provides for free legal aid in criminal proceedings in specified cases, and official lists are kept of solicitors and barristers willing to undertake the defence of poor prisoners. On trial for an *indictable offence* (*i.e.*, before the higher courts, such as Assizes or Quarter Sessions) the person charged may have free legal aid, if Justices, on committal for trial, or Judge of trial court grant a *Defence Certificate*. If the person's means are insufficient, such Certificate *may* be granted in cases where desirable, and *must* be given for a murder charge. In Magistrates' Courts, a Defence Certificate may be granted to a person of insufficient means if it is considered desirable to do so owing to gravity of charge or exceptional circumstances. The Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, provides that application for free legal aid under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, may be made by letter by any person arrested or summoned for an offence, as well as by a person charged with an offence. The letter should be addressed to the clerk to the Justices and must give particulars of the offence charged and set out the grounds of the application. Refusal of a legal aid certificate by a Justice after such application does not prevent the applicant being granted a legal aid certificate at the hearing. Legal aid is also available under the 1930 Act in proceedings on the question of the sentence to be passed, and after as well as before the defendant has pleaded or been found guilty.

Provision is also made for applications for legal aid in the event of an appeal under the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act, 1933.

In any application for aid under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act, 1933, or the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, if any doubt exists as to whether the applicant can afford to provide his own legal aid, or whether it is desirable in the interests of justice that he should have free legal aid, such doubt is to be resolved in favour of the applicant. Further, the Justices have an almost absolute discretion in deciding applications.

SCOTLAND

Civil Proceedings

The Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1949 and 1960 provide a scheme which is limited to civil actions in the Court of Session and in the Sheriff Courts except actions in respect of defamation or verbal injury, breach of promise of marriage, the inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other, election petitions (under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, or the Elections (Scotland) (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1890), and small debt proceedings (*i.e.*, under £20) and proceedings for summary removing, in both of which liability for the debt and the amount thereof are admitted.

As to those to whom legal aid is available, the same considerations as to income and capital apply in Scotland as in England. (See the preceding paragraph.) A person believing himself to be eligible may instruct any solicitor of his own choice who is on the official lists, or he may apply for a solicitor to one of the various Legal Aid Committees which are set up to administer the scheme. Application for a certificate granting legal aid is thereafter made to the appropriate Committee by the applicant's solicitor, who is required to prepare, for the signature of the applicant, a memorandum setting forth the grounds of the proposed action. Investigation into the applicant's financial means is carried out by the National Assistance Board after the Committee has considered the memorandum and, on a suitable contribution, if any, by the applicant being approved, a Certificate is granted enabling the applicant to proceed with his action.

LEGAL ADVICE

Since March, 1959, legal advice, as distinct from legal aid in proceedings, is available to anyone in Scotland on terms similar to those stated in a preceding paragraph dealing with legal advice in England. Application forms are available in the offices of all Legal Aid Committees and Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

Criminal Proceedings

In every sheriffdom there are Solicitors for the poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel and Solicitors for the poor, all of whom act gratuitously. No Court dues are payable in the first instance. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poors' Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances.

MARRIAGE

A.—MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO RITES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

1. MARRIAGE BY BANNS.—The Marriage Act, 1949, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony during morning service or, if there is no morning service on a Sunday on which the banns are to be published, during evening service. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both. Under the Act, banns may be published and the marriage solemnized in the parish church, *which is the usual place of worship* of the persons to be married or either of them, although neither of such persons dwells in such parish; but this publication of banns is *in addition* to any other publication required by law and does not apply if the church or the residence of either party is in Wales. The Act provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland and the other in England, the publication being then in the parish in England in which one party resides, and, according to the law and custom in Scotland, in the place where the other party resides. After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence (see below), or submit to the republication of banns.

2. MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.—Marriage licences are of two kinds:—

(i) *A Common Licence*, dispensing with the necessity for banns, granted by the Archbishops and Bishops through their Surrogates, for marriages in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages. A Common Licence can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1) and (for marriages in London) at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for *all* England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings. [The cost of licences through a clerical Surrogate in the country (*see below*) is £21 5*s*.] *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* Before a licence can be granted one of the parties must make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties has had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the parish or ecclesiastical district of the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized, *or* the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them. In the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's Registry.) The licence continues in force for three months from its date.

(ii) *A Special Licence* granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, etc.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to the Faculty Office. Fees for licence, etc., £25.

3. MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.—A marriage may be performed in church on the Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (as to which see below) without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place unless the church is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them.

MARRIAGE FEES.—The Church Commissioners settle tables of fees for all parishes. The usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

B.—MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE

The following marriages may be solemnized on the authority of a Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (either with or without a licence):—

(*a*) A marriage in a registered building (*e.g.*, a nonconformist church registered for the solemnization of marriages therein).
(*b*) A marriage in a register office.
(*c*) A marriage according to the usages of the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers).
(*d*) A marriage between two persons professing the Jewish religion according to the usages of the Jews.
(*e*) A marriage according to the rites of the Church of England (see above—in this case the marriage can only be *without* licence).

NOTICE.—Notice of the intended marriage must be given as follows:—

(i) Marriage by certificate (*without* licence)—If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party. If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before either notice can be given.

(ii) Marriage by certificate (*with* licence)—One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts. Either party may give the notice, which must be given to the Superintendent Registrar of any registration

district in which one of the parties has resided for the period of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of notice, but both parties must be resident in England or Wales on the day notice is given.

The notice (in either case) must be in the prescribed form and must contain particulars as to names, marital status, occupation, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. The notice must also contain or have added at the foot thereof a solemn declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law (*see below*) has been duly given, and that the residential qualifications (mentioned above) have been complied with. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury. The notice is entered in the marriage notice book.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE:

(i) *Without* licence.—The notice (or an exact copy thereof) is affixed in some conspicuous place in the Superintendent Registrar's office for 21 days next after the notice was entered in the marriage notice book. After the lapse of this period the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three months from the date of the entry of the notice.

(ii) *With* licence.—The notice in this case is not affixed in the office of the Superintendent Registrar. After the lapse of one whole day (other than a Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three months from the date of entry of the notice.

SOLEMNIZATION OF THE MARRIAGE:

(i) *In a Registered Building.*—The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence, it may take place in such usual place of worship. Further, if there is not within the district of residence of one of the parties a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies which the parties desire to adopt in solemnizing their marriage, it may take place in an appropriate registered building in the nearest district.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of section 43 of the Marriage Act, 1949. This section provides for the appointment of an "authorized person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building, certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorized for the purpose) who must be present and must register the marriage.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. with open doors in the presence of two or more witnesses. The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declaration—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D." Also each of the parties must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]," *or*, if the marriage is solemnized in the presence of an authorized person without the presence of a Registrar, each party may say in lieu thereof: "I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."

(ii) *In a Register Office.*—The marriage may be solemnized in the office of the Superintendent Registrar to whom notice of the marriage has been given. The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., with open doors in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar and a Registrar of the registration district of that Superintendent Registrar, and in the presence of two witnesses. The parties must make the following declaration: "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.," and each party must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." No religious ceremony may take place in the Registry Office, though the parties may, on production of their marriage certificate, go through a subsequent religious ceremony in any church or persuasion of which they are members.

(iii) *Other Cases.*—If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorized by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they may be married in a Friends' meeting-house. The marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

If both parties are Jews they may marry according to their usages in a synagogue, which has a certified marriage secretary, or private dwelling-house at any hour; the building may be situated within or without the district of residence. The marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

FEES OF SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS.

	s.	*d.*
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate (with or without licence) in the marriage notice book	1	6
For a certificate for marriage (with or without licence)	1	6
For a licence for marriage	45	0
For a marriage by certificate (without licence) in the presence of a Registrar	7	6
For a marriage by certificate (with licence) in the presence of a Registrar	15	0

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Consanguinity and Affinity.—A marriage between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity is void. Relaxations have, however, been made by various statutes which have

now been replaced by the Marriage Act, 1949 (see the 1st Schedule to the Act) and the Marriage (Enabling) Act, 1960. It is now permitted to contract a marriage with:—

Sister, aunt or niece of a former wife (whether living or not). Former wife of brother, uncle or nephew (whether living or not).

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages, but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

Minors.—Persons under 21 years of age are generally required to obtain the consent of certain persons (see Marriage Act, 1949, section 3 and 2nd Schedule). Where both parents are living, both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor, or, if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased parent, the guardian and the survivor. No consent is required in the case of an infant's second marriage. In certain exceptional cases consent may be dispensed with, *e.g.*, the insanity of a parent. If consent is refused the Court may, on application being made, consent to the marriage; application can be made for this purpose to the High Court, the County Court, or a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Act *prohibits* any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.

C.—MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR NORTHERN IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should either apply to the session clerk to publish banns or give notice of marriage to the registrar; as regards Northern Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by Certificate *with* licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland, marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties.

Impediments to marriage: These render the marriage null and void. (*a*) Age: If either party is under the age of 16. (*b*) Forbidden Degrees: If the parties are within certain degrees of relationship. (*c*) Subsisting previous marriage. (*d*) Impotency of either party. (*e*) Non-residence, *i.e.*, if the legal requirement of prior residence of one or other of the parties in Scotland have not been complied with. (*f*) Insanity of either party.

No consent of parents or guardians is necessary.

Marriages may be regular or "irregular."

Regular Marriages.

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion or authorized Registrar after due notice by the proclamation of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must either have his or her usual residence in the Registration District, or have resided there for at least 15 days before the ceremony or have a parent so residing there. No form, place or hours are prescribed by law. There are no canonical hours as in England. Public proclamation is made by (*a*) banns or (*b*) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made twice, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 3s. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns, but a minister of the Church of Scotland is not bound, although he is entitled, to celebrate a marriage not preceded by banns. The statute is limited to persons with qualifying residence in Scotland or having parents so residing. Exhibition is made for 7 consecutive days, during which time any person may appear personally and lodge an objection in writing subscribed by him. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fees, 3s. Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. The Naval Marriages Act, 1908, regulates the publication of banns or of notice on board H.M. ships and the granting of certificates by the Officer-Commanding.

Marriage before Registrar: After obtaining a certificate of due publication as above, it is competent for the parties to contract the marriage in the office of the authorized Registrar in his presence and in the presence of two witnesses. Such a marriage is regular and valid in all respects.

Marriage by Licence: In unforeseen and exceptional circumstances—see Section 2 of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939—where normal methods of publication cannot be carried through, the Sheriff, on application by the parties may grant a licence which is deemed in all respects to be equivalent to a certificate of publication.

Irregular Marriages.

Since the passing of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939, only one form of irregular marriage is recognized, viz. marriage by co-habitation and habit and repute. If parties live together constantly as husband and wife, and if they are held to be such by the general repute of the neighbourhood, then there may arise a presumption from which marriage can be inferred. Before such marriage can be registered, however, a decree of declarator of marriage must be obtained from the Court of Session.

MASTER AND SERVANT

Wages and Holidays

Under the Truck Acts, it is in general forbidden for an employer to pay wages other than in current coin of the realm, and it is illegal for an employer to deduct from the employee's wages sums alleged to be due to the employer. However, the application of these Acts is confined to workmen, and domestic servants are specifically excluded from their operation. Even in the case of payments to workmen certain deductions, including rent and the price of food to be consumed on the employers' premises, are not forbidden where the employee's written consent is obtained. Further, under the Payment of Wages Act, 1960, it is permissible for wages to be paid otherwise than in cash at the request of the employee. The Truck Acts did not relate to the amount of wage to be paid to the employee, but to-day minimum wage rates for particular trades are prescribed by numerous

statutes. The Wages Councils Act, 1945, established Wages Councils, which are given power to fix minimum wages in respect of a number of trades and industries. The Councils may also direct as to the length of holidays for workers in such trades and industries, and for payment of wages during holidays, under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938. Subject to this Act, a servant's right to a holiday is a matter of contract. The terms of the contract may be express or implied; but if there is a right to a holiday once in a year and the servant is rightfully dismissed before the end of that year, he cannot successfully claim pay in respect of the loss of the holiday.

RECEIPTS

Receipts should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, etc., received.

In *Scotland*, as in England, inability to produce receipts does not necessarily bar defence to an action for payment.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, contains very far-reaching provisions affecting the liberty of an owner of land to develop and use it as he will. A person has generally to get planning permission before carrying out any development on his land from the Local Planning Authority. Development charge is not payable in respect of operations begun or uses of land instituted on or after the 18th November, 1952.

What is Development:—

(*a*) Carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations.

(*b*) Making a material change in use.

It is expressly provided that if one dwelling-house is converted into two or more dwelling-houses, this involves a material change in use.

Examples of what is not Deemed Development:—

(*a*) Maintaining, improving or altering the interior of a building (except works for making good war damage), provided there is no material change to the exterior.

(*b*) Change of use of property within the curtilage of a dwelling-house for a purpose incidental to the use of the dwelling-house as such. (It will, however, be development if building operations are carried out.)

Application can be made to the Local Planning Authority to determine whether or not an operation or change of use constitutes development.

Planning Permission.—Application for such permission is not always necessary, as the Minister may make Development Orders giving general permission for a specified type of development. Thus a General Development Order of 1950 specified a number of types of development for which no permission is required *e.g.*, enlargement of a dwelling-house (including erection of a garage), so long as the cubic content of the original dwelling (external measurement) is not exceeded by more than 1,750 cubic feet or one-tenth whichever is greater, subject to a maximum of 4,000 cubic feet.

Appeal against refusal of permission lies to the Minister, and from the Minister, in limited circumstances, to the High Court. If the result of the appeal is unsatisfactory, an applicant may in certain circumstances require the Council to purchase the land.

Enforcement Notice.—If development is carried out without permission, or in defiance of conditions attached to such permission, the Local Planning Authority may serve an enforcement notice on the owner of the land calling upon him to demolish or alter any building, or to discontinue the use of land, or to comply with the said conditions. If the notice is not complied with, the Local Planning Authority may take appropriate steps to enforce it, recovering their expenses from the owner for the time being of the land. Appeal against an enforcement order lies to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction and thence to Quarter Sessions.

For further details and other provisions of the planning law, the Act of 1947 and the Orders made under the Act, the Town and Country Planning (Amendment) Act, 1951, and the Town and Country Planning Acts, 1953, 1954 and 1959, should be consulted. Elaborate provisions as to payments for loss of development value by reference to established claims on the £300 million fund (established under the 1947 Act) are contained in the 1954 Act.

Scotland.

In Scotland special provisions, on similar lines, have been made by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947, which incorporates certain provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1945, all other earlier planning Acts being repealed. The financial provisions of the 1947 Act, have, however, been amended by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1953, which abolished development charges, and by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1954, which set up a new Scheme of compensation. *See also* the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1959.

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

The franchise is governed by the Representation of the People Acts, the latest of which, the Acts of 1948 and 1949, have made important changes in the law. Those entitled to vote as electors at a parliamentary election in any constituency are those resident there on the qualifying date who, at that date and on the date of the poll, are British subjects of at least twenty-one years of age and not subject to any legal incapacity to vote; but registration as an elector in the register to be used at the election in question in that constituency is a prerequisite, and at a general election no person may vote in more than one constituency. Since the Electoral Registrars Act of 1949, the registers are prepared once in each year only. Under the Electoral Registers Act, 1953, the Register (of parliamentary and local government electors or, in Northern Ireland, of parliamentary electors) is published not later than February 15 in each year and is for use in the period of 12 months commencing on February 16. The qualifying date referred to is, in England, Wales and Scotland the preceding October 10, and in Northern Ireland the preceding September 15. It is, however, provided that any person who is not of full age on the relevant qualifying date, but is of full age on June 15, and is otherwise duly qualified, is entitled to vote at elections held in Great Britain between October 2 of that year and February 15 of the following year. Detailed provisions are laid down as to the meaning of "residence" in doubtful cases.

The Act of 1948 abolished the university constituencies and the business premises vote.

The Register is prepared by the Registration Officer in each constituency in Great Britain. It is the registration officer's duty to have a house to house or other official inquiry made as to the persons entitled to be registered and to publish preliminary electors lists showing the persons appearing to him to be entitled to be registered. Any person whose name is omitted may claim registration, and any person on the list may object to the inclusion

therein of other persons' names: the registration officer determines the claims and objections. The procedure is slightly different for Northern Ireland.

Special provision is made for "Service voters," who include wives of Service voters resident with their husbands outside the United Kingdom. Such persons may make a Service declaration in a prescribed form and are then treated as resident at the address specified in the declaration. Service voters may vote by post or by proxy, on making the necessary application to the registration officer.

Certain other persons (*e.g.*, those unable to go in person to the polling station owing to the general nature of their occupation, blindness or other physical incapacity, etc.) may vote by post or, in some cases, by proxy as "absent voters."

The local government franchise now depends upon either residence in the area or the possession of a non-resident qualification, *i.e.*, occupation as owner or tenant of rateable lands or premises of the yearly value of not less than £10, excluding occupation of furnished dwelling-houses let for less than nine weeks and excluding occupation as a lodger. There are provisions, similar to those relating to the parliamentary franchise, for the preparation of registers, etc., and in fact the same register is used, as far as possible, with a mark indicating those persons entitled to vote for local government purposes only.

The Acts apply generally to Scotland where certain matters relating to local government and parliamentary elections are further regulated by Representation of the People (Scotland) Regulations, 1949.

WILLS

IMPORTANT NOTE.—*The following notes must be read subject to the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938, which is liable to affect or modify the will of any person (domiciled in England) dying after July 13, 1939.* This Act empowers the High Court to order maintenance out of the testator's estate for the benefit of certain "dependants," *i.e.*, a surviving wife or husband; an unmarried (or invalid) daughter; an infant (or invalid) son. Such order can be made if the will does not itself make "reasonable provision" for the maintenance of the dependant who seeks the order. An application must normally be made within six months of probate. A legally adopted child comes within the definition of a "son" or "daughter" under the Act. For further details as to the limits or an order, the Act itself should be consulted.

Since the object of the Act is to provide *maintenance* for dependants, an application is not likely to be successful where the estate is very small, *e.g.*, two or three hundred pounds.

There are similar provisions under the Matrimonial Causes (Property and Maintenance Act), 1958, whereby the court may order provision out of a deceased's estate for the support of a *former* husband or wife where the marriage has been dissolved or annulled.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every person should make a will. However small the estate, it is safer in every case to protect the interests of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons as executors to carry the testator's wishes into effect. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow and the capital being ultimately divided among his children, for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer. When property is thus "settled," there may be a saving in death duties. Assuming a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must remember that it is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed (see below) an alteration *may* be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is best to make a new will, revoking the old one. The use of *codicils* should be left to the lawyer. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly, on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following forms may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others.

Nothing more complicated should be attempted. The forms should be studied in conjunction with the notes following.

This is the last will and testament of me [*Thomas Smith*] of [*Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks*] which I make this [*thirteenth*] day of [*February, 1961*] and whereby I revoke all previous wills and testamentary dispositions.

1. I hereby appoint [*John Green of —— and Richard Brown of ——*] to be the executor(s) of this my will.

2. I give all my property real and personal to [*my wife Mary* or *my sons Raymond and David equally* or as the case may be].

Signed by the testator in the presence of us both present at the same time who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

Thomas Smith
Signature of Testator:

William Jones (*signed*) of Green Gables, South Street, Reading, tailor.

Henry Morgan (*signed*) of 16, North Street, Reading, butcher.

Should it be desired to give legacies and or gifts of specific property, instead of giving the whole estate to one or more persons, the form above should be used with the substitution for clause 2 of the following clauses:—

2. I give to —— of —— the sum of £—— and to —— of —— the sum of £—— and to —— of —— all my books (*or as the case may require*).

3. All the residue of my property real and personal I give to —— of ——.

TERMS.—Real property includes freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like. The words "my money," apart from the context, will normally only include actual ready money. The expression "goods and chattels" should not be used. In giving *particular* property, ordinary

language is sufficient, *e.g.*, "my house, Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks." Such specific gifts fail if not owned by the testator at his death.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases where legacies or specific gifts are made, to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my property," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies, etc., already mentioned in the will. *It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.*

EXECUTION OF A WILL, AND WITNESSES.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately afterwards sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left any gift or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left such a gift, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the gift. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same."

A *blind person* may make a will in Braille. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. A blind person cannot witness a will.

If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," etc. Any omission in the observance of these details may invalidate the will. *The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.*

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient; any number up to and including four may be appointed. The name and address of each executor should be given in full. An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child of full age or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not essential; but it is desirable here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy generally lapses and falls into the residue. Where a residuary legatee pre-deceases the testator, his share of the residuary estate will not generally pass to the other residuary legatees, but will pass to the persons entitled on the deceased's intestacy. In all such cases it is desirable to make a new will.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will except, in certain circumstances, if he be a soldier, sailor or airman. A married woman (married on or since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as if she were a man.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but, if it does not expressly revoke former wills, only so far as such subsequent will operates as an implied revocation as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing or otherwise *destroying* the same with the intention of revoking it. Such destruction must either be by the testator or by some other person in his presence and at his direction. *It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen.* Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of a particular marriage (Law of Property Act, 1925, s. 177); so that after marriage a new will should be made, except in this last case.

PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR PROBATE OR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Application for probate or for letters of administration may be made *in person* at the Principal Probate Registry, or at a district registry, by the executors or persons entitled to a grant of administration. Applicants should bring (1) the will, if any; (2) a certificate of death; (3) particulars of property liable to estate duty; and (4) generally, a list of debts and funeral expenses. In an application for administration, the applicant will be required to enter into a bond for due administration, generally with two sureties who must attend at the Registry, although they need not do so at the same time as the applicant.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL

A will proved since 1858 must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probates and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS

A domiciled Scotsman, unlike a domiciled Englishman, cannot in certain circumstances dispose of the entirety of his estate. If he leave a widow and children, the widow is entitled to a one-third share in the whole of the moveable estate (her *jus relictae*), and the children are entitled to another one-third share equally between them (their *legitim*). If he leave a widow but no children —or children but no widow—the *jus relictae* or *legitim* is increased to a one-half share in the estate.

The remaining portion is known as the *dead's part*. The widow is also entitled to terce, *i.e.*, a life rent in one-third of her husband's heritable property. A surviving husband and children have comparable rights in the wife's estate. The *dead's part* is the only portion of which the testator can freely dispose. All burdens falling upon the representatives in moveables are payable out of the whole of the moveables before any division. Burdens in the nature of legacies are payable out of the *dead's part*. Pupils cannot make wills. Minors may dispose of moveables without the consent of any other person; but minors (unless they be serving in H.M. forces) cannot dispose of heritage. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6s. 8d. sterling) and may be typewritten or even in pencil. A will may be either (1) *holograph*, *i.e.*, written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; a printed form filled up by the testator is not necessarily *holograph* but may be made effectual when it has clearly been adopted as *holograph*. Words written on erasure or marginal additions or interlineations in *holograph* writings, if proved to be in the handwriting of the maker of the deed, are valid; (2) *tested*, i.e., signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, or is blind, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. It is better that the will be not witnessed by a beneficiary thereunder, although this circumstance will not invalidate the attestation of the will or (as it would in England) the gift. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. The original deed may be inspected on payment of a small fee and a certified official copy may be obtained. A Scottish will is not revoked by the subsequent marriage of the testator. The subsequent birth of a child, no testamentary provision having been made for him, may revoke a will in whole or in part. A will is revoked by a subsequent will, either expressly or by implication; but in so far as the two can be read together both wills have effect.

"Confirmation," the Scottish equivalent of Probate, is obtained in the Sheriff Court of County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or, where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must first be given up. In estates under £300 confirmation is obtained under a simplified procedure at reduced fees.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Headquarters: Porte Dauphine, Paris, 16.

Secretary-General and Chairman of the North Atlantic Council, M. Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium).

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949, by the Foreign Ministers of twelve nations. The twelve are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and United States. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty in 1952 and the Federal Republic of Germany upon the coming into force of the Paris Agreements in 1955.

The original machinery set up to carry out the provisions of the Treaty has undergone considerable modification during the passage of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from the planning to the implementing stage. Since April, 1952, the North Atlantic Council, the principal body of the Treaty Organization, has been in continuous session in Paris. Member Governments are represented by permanent representatives, who head national delegations of advisers and experts. Ministerial meetings of the Council are held periodically. Heads of Governments may attend meetings of the Council in person. A meeting of Heads of Governments took place in December, 1957. Otherwise, at ministerial meetings, Governments are represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs, or by other ministers, according to the nature of the agenda. Each year a Foreign Minister is President of the Council; the Secretary-General is Chairman.

The Council is now directly responsible for the tasks performed before April, 1952, by the former Council Deputies, Defence Production Board and Financial and Economic Board. Specialized functions, such as those assigned to the Planning Board for Ocean Shipping, to the Petroleum Planning Committee, and to other subsidiary bodies, are directed by the Council.

The Secretary-General is appointed by and is responsible to the Council. He has direct access to all NATO agencies and to member Governments, and is responsible for organizing the work of the international Secretariat.

The Secretary-General is assisted by a Deputy Secretary-General, Signor Alberico Casardi (*Italy*), and by three Assistant Secretaries-General, who are: R. Hooper (*U.K.*) for Political Affairs; M. François-Didier Gregh (*France*) for Economic and Financial Affairs; R. Fiske (*U.S.A.*) for Production and Logistics.

The senior military authority in NATO is the Military Committee (composed of a Chief-of-Staff of each member country). Its executive agency is the Standing Group which meets in Washington. The Standing Group is composed of one representative each of France, the U.K. and the U.S.A.—currently Air Chief Marshal Max Gelee (*France*), Air Marshal Sir George Mills (*U.K.*) and Gen. Clark L. Ruffner (*U.S.A.*). It is responsible for higher strategic direction throughout the North Atlantic Treaty area.

Of the five original Regional Planning Groups one remains: the Canada-U.S.A. Regional Planning Group, with headquarters in Washington. The functions of three of the remainder have been taken over by SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe, under General Lauris Norstad, *U.S.A.*) and its regional commands. The fourth has been absorbed in the Atlantic Command (SACLANT) under Admiral Robert L. Dennison (*U.S.A.*). The Allied Command Channel is exercised by Admiral Sir Manley Power, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*U.K.*).

PROFESSIONAL FEES

The following notes on the Fees and Charges of various Professions are based on information supplied by the appropriate professional Societies and Institutes.

SOLICITORS

Solicitors and their clients may (subject to certain rules designed to prevent undercutting) make special agreements as to remuneration in non-contentious business (including conveyancing) under Section 57 of the Solicitors Act, 1957. In the absence of any such agreement the solicitor's remuneration is governed by Orders made under Section 56 of that Act. There are two methods of charging under the Orders. The more usual is by a scale based upon the amount of money involved; the other is by a charge (usually known as a Schedule II charge) determined by reference to all the circumstances of the case, the amount of money involved being only one factor amongst many. Usually a scale charge is payable in conveyancing matters, provided the transaction has not been abortive, but a solicitor has an option to elect, before undertaking any business, to be paid a Schedule II charge instead. For negotiating sales or purchases the charges are always under Schedule II. *In addition to solicitors' charges, disbursements such as Government stamp duty, search fees and Land Registry fees may be payable.*

The Solicitors' Remuneration Order (1959) and The Solicitors' Remuneration (Registered Land) Order, 1959, increased the scales of permitted charges in the case of certain conveyancing transactions where the consideration does not exceed £1,000.

In sales by auction further charges may be payable, which will be computed under Schedule II below, *e.g.* for preparing or perusing Particulars of Sale and poster and attending the sale.

The following sections illustrate the scales o charges on sales, purchases and mortgages based upon the amount of money involved:—

I. For Unregistered Land

(Land, including houses, having a title which is not registered at the Land Registry).

For the following, charges are the same:—

Vendor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold or leasehold property, and perusing and completing conveyance (including preparation of contract or conditions of sale, if any);

Purchaser's solicitor for investigating title to freehold or leasehold property, and preparing and completing conveyance (including perusal and completion of contract, if any);

Mortgagor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold or leasehold property, perusing mortgage and completing;

Mortgagee's solicitor for investigating title to freehold or leasehold property, and preparing and completing mortgage.;

Scale of Charges

Value of Land or Amount of Charge	Scale of Remuneration
Under £100	£9 9s.
£100 or over, but not exceeding £150	£10 10s.
Over £150 but not exceeding £200	£11 11s.
Over £200 but not exceeding £300	£12 12s.
For each additional £50 thereafter up to £1,000	15s. per £50
For the second and third £1,000	£1 10s. per £100
For the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000	15s. per £100
For the remainder without limit	10s. per £100

Vendor's solicitor for conducting a sale of property by public auction, including the conditions of sale:—

When the property is sold:—For the first £1,000, 30s. per £100; for the second and third £1,000, 15s. per £100; for the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000, 7s. 6d. per £100; for the remainder without limit, 3s. 9d. per £100. When the property is not sold, half the scale rates are charged on the reserved price.

NOTE:—A minimum charge of £7 10s. is to be made whether a sale is effected or not.

Mortgagor's solicitor for negotiating loan:—For the first, second and third £1,000, 26s. 10½d. per £100; for the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000, 5s. 7½d. per £100; for the remainder without limit 3s. 9d. per £100. These charges apply equally to land having a registered title.

Mortgagee's solicitor for negotiating loan:— For the first, second and third £1,000, 33s. 9d. per £100; for the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000, 11s. 3d. per £100; for the remainder without limit, 7s. 6d. per £100.

Title registered after completion.—Where the title is registered under the Land Registration Act, 1925, after completion, charges under Schedule II are payable in addition in respect of the first registration.

II. For Registered Land

(Land including houses having a title registered at the Land Registry.)

Scale of solicitor's charges for Transfers on Sale, Charges, Sub-Charges, Mortgages, Sub-Mortgages and Transfers thereof.

Value of Land or Amount of Charge	Scale of Remuneration
(1) Up to and including £100	£5 15s. 6d.
Over £100 to £150	£6 6s.
Over £150 to £200	£7 7s.
Over £200 to £300	£8 8s.
Over £300 to £350	£8 10s.
For each additional £50 thereafter up to £1,000	10s. per £50
For the second and third £1,000	£1 per £100.
For the fourth £1,000	10s. per £100.
For each subsequent £1,000 up to £13,000	7s. 6d. per £100.
For each subsequent £1,000 up to £17,000	5s. per £100.
For the remainder without limit	4s. per £100.
(2) Above £1,000, fractions of £100 under £50 are to be reckoned as £50, fractions of £100 above £50 are to be reckoned as £100.	

ACCOUNTANTS

The Councils of the three Institutes of Chartered Accountants and of the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants have not laid down any scale of fees for their members. There are no statutory scales of fees except for certain special appointments such as

Approved Auditors under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act.

Accountancy and auditing.—The Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales has stated that accountants' charges should generally be calculated on the basis of the type of work involved, the seniority of the persons necessarily engaged on the work and the time occupied by each person engaged. The normal practice is therefore to calculate charges at an appropriate rate per day for the principal and for each of the clerks engaged on the work.

Special work.—The general basis referred to above will not usually be applicable to special types of work involving a special degree of skill or calling for priority, for example, prospectus reports and special investigations. For this type of work special fees are usually agreed with the client.

Receivers, Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—Usually a percentage on the amount realized and on the amount distributed in dividend.

The remuneration of a liquidator of a company in a members' voluntary winding-up is fixed by the company in general meeting. In the case of a creditors' voluntary winding-up remuneration is fixed by the Committee of Inspection, or, if there be no such committee, by the creditors. In either case application may be made to the Court to fix the remuneration.

Taxation.—The rates charged for taxation matters are generally higher than those for audits. The Councils of the accountancy Institutes have all intimated that a member undertaking taxation work on the basis that he should be remunerated by a percentage on the amount recovered, or receive no remuneration if no recovery results would be liable to be regarded as acting discreditably.

ARCHITECTS

A.

Conditions of Engagement

1. Members of the R.I.B.A. are governed by the Charters, Bye-laws and Code of Professional Conduct of the Royal Institute.

2. The Architect shall give such periodical supervision and inspection as may be necessary to ensure that the works are being executed in general accordance with the contract; constant supervision does not form part of the duties undertaken by him.

3. In cases where constant superintendence is required a Clerk of Works shall be employed for this purpose. He shall be nominated or approved by the Architect, and appointed and paid by the Client. He shall be under the Architect's direction and control.

4. The Architect shall not make any material deviation, alteration, addition to or omission from the approved design without the knowledge and consent of the Client.

5. The Architect has authority to give orders on behalf of the Client if such are necessitated by constructional requirements provided that the Client shall be immediately notified thereof.

6. The Architect shall, if requested to do so, at the completion of the work, prepare free of charge to the Client, drawings sufficient to show the main lines of drainage and other essential services as executed.

7. The following Architects' charges do not include for Surveyors' work for which see Clauses B 11 to B 16 which are those of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors adopted by the R.I.B.A.

8. The employment of Consultants shall be at the Architect's discretion in agreement with the Client and Consultants shall be nominated or approved by the Architect, and appointed and paid by the Client. Where it is agreed to retain the services of Consultants in no case shall the Architect's fee be reduced by more than one-third on the cost of the work upon which the services of the Consultants are retained, provided always that the Architect's fee on the cost of the whole scheme shall not be reduced by more than one-sixth.

9. An engagement entered into between the Architect and the Client may be terminated at any time by either party upon reasonable notice being given.

10. Copyright in all drawings and in the work executed from them will remain the property of the Architect.

11. Under these Conditions of Engagement, the fees and charges payable to the Architect shall be in accordance with the following Scale of Charges.

B

Scale of Charges

NOTE.—*Apart from the two copies of the drawings and documents provided for in Clause B 1 and the drawings specified in Clause A 6, the fees as set out in this Scale of Charges are in all cases exclusive of the cost of all prints and other reproductions of drawings and documents, travelling and hotel expenses, and other reasonable disbursements.*

1. *New Works*

For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise, submitting applications for building or other licences and town planning, bye-law or other approvals, preparing working drawings, specification or such particulars as may be necessary for the preparation of bills of quantities by an independent Quantity Surveyor, or for the purpose of obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and preparation of contract, nominating and instructing Consultants (if any), preparing, and supplying for the use of the Contractor, two copies of all drawings, specification, or other particulars and of such further details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, giving general supervision as defined in the Conditions of Engagement, issuing certificates for payment, and certifying accounts, exclusive of the services enumerated in Clauses B 5 and B 14, the charge is to be a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:

Total Cost of Executed Works	*Percentage Fee*	*Minimum*
(i) Up to £500	10	
£500–£1,000	9½	£50
£1,000–£1,500	9	£95
£1,500–£2,000	8½	£135
£2,000–£2,500	8	£170
£2,500–£3,000	7½	£200
£3,000–£3,500	7	£225
£3,500–£4,000	6½	£245
Over £4,000	6	£260

(ii) When work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed wholly by the Contractor supplying all labour and materials.

(iii) In addition to a percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is entitled to charge in respect of all works included in the tenders, but subsequently omitted, two-thirds of the charge which would have been payable had they been executed.

2. Variations of Charges

The above Scale of Charges is subject to variation by prior written agreement between Client and Architect in respect of the following:

(i) Repetitive Works: In the case of extensive works of a simple repetitive character, the charge may be reduced by one-sixth.

(ii) Works to Existing Buildings: In the case of works to existing buildings a higher percentage is chargeable, not exceeding twice the amount payable under the Scale for new works of the same cost, and depending upon the intricacy of the work involved.

(iii) Special Works: In works involving special services in respect of fittings, furniture, decorations, exhibitions, garden or landscape design, special fees appropriate to the circumstances are chargeable.

3. Partial Services

In cases where the Architect performs partial services for any reason, including the abandonment, deferment, substitution or omission of any project and/or works, or part thereof, or if the services of the Architect are terminated, the charges in respect of the services performed are as follows:

(i) For taking Client's instructions and preparing preliminary sketch designs to illustrate possibilities of a site or cost of a scheme the charge is on *quantum meruit*.

(ii) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs sufficient to indicate the Architect's interpretation of the Client's instructions (but not in detail adequate to enable bills of quantities to be prepared) and making approximate estimate of cost, the charge is on *quantum meruit* and shall not exceed one-sixth of the percentage due under Clause B 1 or B 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(iii) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs sufficient to indicate the Architect's interpretation of the Client's instructions, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable applications to be made for Town Planning, Bye-law and/or Building Act approvals, the charge is one-third of the percentage due under Clause B 1 or B 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(iv) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise, and preparing working drawings, specification, or such particulars as may be necessary for the preparation of bills of quantities by an independent Quantity Surveyor, or for the purpose of obtaining tenders, the charge is two-thirds of the percentage due under Clause B 1 or B 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(v) If the project or any part thereof is abandoned or deferred or any part omitted or substituted on the Client's instructions during the preparation of the working drawings, the charge is two-thirds of the appropriate percentage on the estimated cost of such works less a *quantum meruit* charge for bringing the working drawings and other particulars up to the stage defined in Clause B 3 (iv).

(vi) In all cases where fees are assessed on the basis of *quantum meruit* regard must be had to all relevant factors.

4. Mode and Time of Payment

The Architect is entitled to payment in stages as follows:

(i) On the completion of sketch designs one-sixth of the total fees payable.

(ii) On the completion of the drawings and particulars sufficient to enable applications to be made for Town Planning, Bye-law and/or Building Act approvals, one-third of the total fees payable less the amounts of any payments already received by the Architect pursuant to sub-clause B 4 (i).

(iii) During the preparation of working drawings and other particulars instalments consistent with the amount of work completed by the Architect.

(iv) On completion of the said working drawings and other particulars, two-thirds of the total fees payable less the amount of any payments already received by the Architect pursuant to sub-Clauses B 4 (i), B 4 (ii) and B 4 (iii).

(v) The remaining one-third of the total fees to be paid by instalments as the building work proceeds consistent with the value of the said building work as certified from time to time.

5. Services not Included in the Scale

Charges assessed on the basis of *quantum meruit* in accordance with Clause B 3 (vi) shall be payable in respect of any additional services involved:

(i) In advising as to the selection and suitability of sites. Negotiating as to sites or buildings. Surveying sites or buildings and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

(ii) In preparing for the use of the Client special drawings in addition to working drawings, and preparing drawings for negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, licensing authorities or others.

(iii) In amending working drawings or preparing new working drawings to give effect to alterations of the Client's instructions or changes in design due to causes outside the control of the Architect.

(iv) In negotiations arising from applications for building or other licences, town planning, bye-law or other approvals, and negotiations in connection with Party Walls, Rights of Light and other easements, reservations or restrictions.

(v) Arising out of delay in building operations due to causes outside the control of the Architect.

6. Inspections and Reports

For making inspections, preparing reports or giving advice on the condition of premises, the charge is on *quantum meruit* in accordance with Clause B 3 (vi).

7. Litigation and Arbitration

For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendance in Court or before Arbitrations or other tribunals, and for services in connection with litigation, the charge is based upon the time occupied in accordance with Clause B 10.

Architects acting as Arbitrators are recommended to base their charges upon the total time occupied in dealing with a case at the rate of £3 3s. an hour exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses and other disbursements.

8. Dilapidations

For preparing schedule and settling the amount if required, the charge is 5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the settlement, or on the estimated cost of complying with the Schedule. (Minimum fee, 5 guineas.)

9. Travelling Time

An additional charge may be made by prior written agreement if the work should be at such a distance as to lead to an exceptional expenditure of time in travelling.

10. Time Charges

In cases in which charges are based upon time occupied the minimum fee is 1½ guineas per hour exclusive of charges for Assistants' time.

NOTE.—*Clauses dealing with the following subjects*

are in accordance with the Schedule of Professional Charges of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and are adopted by the Royal Institute of British Architects.

11. For approving plans submitted by lessees and inspecting buildings during progress.

12. The laying out or development of estates.

13 For land surveying and the preparation of plans and maps.

14. Preparing bills of quantities and valuing work executed.

15. Valuation of freehold or leasehold properties.

16. Work under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act or other Acts for the compulsory acquisition of property.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

The following charges are those usually in operation among Consulting Structural Engineers who are not connected with any firm of contractors and who receive remuneration for their services directly from their clients. Full details of the scales which it authorizes can be obtained from the Institution of Structural Engineers, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Reports, Advisory Work and Surveys

For inspections, professional advice, opinions and reports: a fee of Three Guineas per hour upwards, minimum three hours at rate agreed, plus any necessary expenses for travel and services of Engineer's staff.

Constructional Work

A fee of £25, plus (1) for Reinforced Concrete, 7½ per cent. on total cost of work, with an additional 1 per cent. on the first £20,000; for preparation of Bending Lists, 5 per cent. on cost of steel bent and fixed in work; (2) for Structural Steelwork and other work except (1) above, 6 per cent. on total cost of work, with additional 1 per cent. on first £20,000; (3) an additional fee where the Engineer is required to give advice or accept responsibility for the strength or safety of brickwork or other items not covered by (1) and (2) above.

The above scale is governed by conditions regarding constructional emergencies, remuneration for work done to the Engineer's Specification and/or Drawings, remuneration for works varied or abandoned, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, etc.

Bills of Quantities, etc.

A fee of from 1½ per cent. to 2½ per cent. (depending on the size and complexity of the work) of the total actual cost or, in the case of abandoned work, the total estimated cost. Measuring and making-up accounts for variations upon contracts, including pricing and agreeing totals with contractors: 2½ per cent. upon the amount of the additions and 1½ per cent. upon the amount of the omissions, less the provisional sums or work omitted as a whole.

Technical Evidence

For "qualifying," considering documents, preparing proof of evidence, attending consultations, appearing before Parliamentary Committees, Courts of Law, Arbitration Tribunals and Official Enquiries: (1) a fee of Three Guineas per hour upwards, varying in accordance with the standing of the Engineer and the importance of the case, with a minimum of three hours at whatever rate is agreed; (2) a charge for the time spent by the Engineer's assistants; (3) a refresher for each day for which the Engineer is requested to hold himself in readiness to attend but is subsequently not required, at the rate agreed for one hour per day; (4) fees at the agreed hourly rate for time occupied in travel, together with travelling and out-of-pocket expenses.

Valuations and Negotiations for Purchase

For valuation of, and negotiations for the purchase of, engineering undertakings less than £10,000: a percentage charge dependent on the amount of work and responsibility involved; £10,000 or more: a fee in accordance with Ryde's Scale, *i.e.* Thirteen Guineas, plus one-half of one Guinea per cent. of the total.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

The fees payable to Consulting Engineers for design and supervision are based on a percentage scale and for project reports, inspections, etc., on a lump sum or time scale. Full details can be obtained from the Association of Consulting Engineers (Incorp.), Abbey House, 2 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

A booklet "Professional Rules and Practice and Scales of Fees" which gives full details of fees in addition to containing Model Forms of Agreement between a Client and a Consulting Engineer is issued at 5s. per copy. The Model Forms of Agreement contained in this booklet are:—

Form "A"—For Design and Supervision of Works of Civil Engineering Construction.

Form "B"—For Design and Supervision of Works Principally of an Electrical and Mechanical Nature (not being Electrical or Mechanical Installation Work for Buildings or other Structures to which Model Form "D" applies).

Form "C"—For Design and Supervision of Structural Engineering Work in Buildings and other Structures (where an Architect has been appointed by the Client).

Form "D"—For Design and Supervision of Electrical and Mechanical Installation Work for Buildings and other Structures.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS

In general Quantity Surveyors' fees are calculated as a percentage upon the estimated cost of the work or are based upon the time involved. Details of the scales of charges which they authorize can be obtained from:—

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1., and THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.

STOCKBROKERS

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange Council are voluminous and technical. On British Government stocks the scale of brokerage is ⅜ per cent. on Stock up to £10,000 Stock and ¼ per cent. on Stock on any balance in excess of £10,000 Stock. On shares not exceeding 15s. the brokerage is ¼d. to 2½d. per share,

Not exceeding	2os.	3d.	per share
"	" 3os.	3¾d.	"
"	" 4os.	4½d.	"
"	" 5os.	6d.	"
"	" 6os.	7½d.	"

and so on. There are minimum charges of 5s. on less than £20; 10s. on less than £100; and £1 on £100 and over. In certain circumstances the above charges may be modified. Copies of the Rules and Scale of Commission may be obtained from the Secretary.

SHIPBROKERS

A scale of Minimum Agency Charges became operative for members of the Institute of Chartered

Shipbrokers (*Office*, 25 Bury Street, E.C.3) from 1920, and has been revised from time to time. Copies (price 6*d.* post free) may be obtained from the Secretary.

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS

(*Summary based on the Scales of Charges of the Professional Societies. In all cases expenses are excluded*)

Sales by Private Treaty or by Auction

Freehold Property and Leasehold Property, where the rent is less than 2/3rds. of the rateable value, including in the case of auctions the preparation of particulars and advising as to reserves:—On the first £500, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,500, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On payments for goodwill, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and on amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels*, *Fixtures*, *Fittings*, *Furniture*, *Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects*, *Timber*, and *Tenant-right*, 5 per cent. to include inventory and valuation if required.

Where the division of an estate into a number of lots involves substantial additional work, an extra fee may be charged.

Sales before Auction

After acceptance of instructions, whether sale arranged by auctioneer or not, the same scale as for sale by auction.

Non-Sale

In the event of non-sale at the auction, a fee, the amount of which is a matter of arrangement, is payable.

Sales within 3 Months after Auction

Whether arranged by auctioneer or not, same commission as for sale by auction merging any fee for non-sale previously paid.

Disposal of Leasehold Property.—On disposing of all leases (other than those to which the foregoing sale scale applies and building leases) either by private treaty or by auction (whether effected by assignment, surrender or otherwise):—On the rent, the same commission as for a letting (*see below*); *and*, on the premium and any consideration equivalent thereto, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue; *and*, where the necessary instructions are held, on payments for goodwill, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and on payments for *Chattels*, *Fixtures*, *etc.*:—As for Freehold Property (*see above*).

NOTE.—Where two Agents are co-operating at the request of the owner, the commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a half.

Purchases

Freehold and Leasehold Property.—For seeking and negotiating the purchase of a property to suit a client's requirements:—2½ per cent. on the first £5,000; 1½ per cent on the next £10,000; and 1 per cent. on the residue. In the case of leaseholds, in addition to the foregoing a fee on the rent equal to that payable under the appropriate letting scale (*see below*). For abortive work a fee to be fixed by arrangement. For negotiating the purchase of a particular property named by the client:—1½ per cent. on the first £15,000; and 1 per cent. on the residue. In the case of leaseholds, in addition to the foregoing, a fee on the rent equal to three-quarters of that payable under the appropriate letting scale (*see below*). If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the residue. Minimum fee, £7 17*s.* 6*d.*

Lettings

NOTES.—(*a*) Should the rent be a progressive one, the commission is based on the average rent for the period up to the first possible break of the tenancy. (*b*) When a property, which an Agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let with an option to purchase, and the tenant afterwards exercises his option, or becomes the purchaser within the period of the option, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable. (*c*) "Letting" includes a letting to a sitting tenant (including negotiating and agreeing a new rent) or to a nominee of the landlord. (*d*) For the purposes of these scales "rent" means (except where otherwise stated) the rent reserved by the letting plus any regular payments made to the landlord for which the tenant is responsible.

(1) *Unfurnished Premises.*—(*a*) Where there is a premium or any equivalent consideration and the rent (exclusive of any payment in respect of rates, heat, light, water, service or other incidental charges) is less than two-thirds of the rateable value, the same commission as is payable for the sale of such property (*see above*); (*b*) in all other cases, 10 per cent. on 1 year's rent, or, in the case of a letting for less than a year, 10 per cent. on the amount of rent payable under the letting, and *in addition* a commission on the premium or goodwill as for the disposal of leasehold property (*see above*).

(2) *Furnished Premises*, including collection of rent, if required, but excluding the making and checking of inventories: (*a*) for lettings of six weeks or less, 10 per cent. on the amount of rent payable under the letting; (*b*) for lettings of more than six weeks, 7½ per cent. on the amount of rent payable, with a minimum of the amount payable under (*a*) if the letting had been for six weeks.

(3) *Sporting Rights*, including collection of rent if required—10 per cent. on one year's rent or, where letting is for less than one year, 10 per cent. on the amount of rent payable under the letting.

(4) *Farms and Agricultural Land.*—10 per cent. on the first £250 and 7½ per cent. on the residue, of 1 year's rent.

(5) *Land on Building Lease, or at a Fee Farm Rent.*—100 per cent. on the first £100; 50 per cent. on the next £900; and 25 per cent. on the residue, of one year's ground rent; *and in addition* where a premium is paid, a Commission of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS

	Feet
Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,472
Chrysler Building, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,046
Eiffel Tower, Paris (originally)	985
60 Wall Tower, N.Y., U.S.A.	950
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.	927
Rockefeller Centre, N.Y., U.S.A.	850
Woolworth's, N.Y., U.S.A.	792
City Bank Farmers' Trust, 20 Exchange Place, N.Y., U.S.A.	741
Metropolitan Life Building, Madison Avenue, N.Y., U.S.A.	700
500 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., U.S.A.	697
Chanin, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street, N.Y., U.S.A.	680
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	452
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross) England	365

TAXES, STAMP DUTIES AND LICENCES

INCOME TAX 1960–61

Income Tax is a tax on annual income, not capital, represented by money, or money's worth. In general, the charge to tax is on the full amount of income arising, subject to the deductions authorized by the Income Tax Acts: but the profits or gains of a trade or profession are as arrived at on ordinary accountancy principles, and then adjusted for tax purposes. The income of a married woman living with her husband is aggregaged with his income, but separate assessment may be claimed.

The year of assessment is the fiscal year which runs from 6th April in one year to 5th April in the next. The amount on which tax is assessed depends upon the income of the relevant "basis year." For Schedule D, the "basis year" is normally the year preceding the year of assessment, otherwise the "basis year" is the same as the year of assessment: i.e. tax is charged on the income of the actual year of assessment. An individual carrying on a business or profession can use his own accounting year which ends in the year preceding the year of assessment as the "basic year."

Income Tax is imposed at the rates specified by the annual Finance Acts. There are graduated rates of tax, the principal rate being called the "Standard Rate," which for 1960/61 is 7/9*d.* in the £. There is an additional income tax on higher incomes called "Sur-tax." Tax is imposed on United Kingdom residents in respect of all sources of income, wherever arising, subject to double taxation relief. The enactments relating to income tax were consolidated in the Income Tax Act, 1952, as amended by subsequent Finance Acts.

The Tables which follow show the tax payable on the amount of income specified, after deduction of the personal allowance and, in the case of earned income, the earned income relief. The taxpayer, however, may be entitled to further reliefs which would reduce the tax payable below the amounts shown in the Tables.

Income	Single Persons				Married Couples without Children			
	All Earned Income		All Investment Income		All Earned Income		All Investment Income	
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200	1 7 2	– 1½	1 7 2	– 1½	—	—	—	—
225	3 1 3	– 3½	3 1 3	– 3½	—	—	—	—
250	4 15 3	– 4½	4 15 3	– 4½	—	—	—	—
300	12 6 8	– 10	12 6 8	– 10	—	—	—	—
350	20 11 11	1 2	32 6 8	1 10	2 16 4	– 2	15 17 6	– 11
400	28 17 2	1 5½	52 6 8	2 7½	7 12 2	– 4½	26 10 0	1 4
500	49 5 6	1 11½	84 0 0	3 4½	24 2 9	– 11½	52 15 0	2 1½
600	73 11 8	2 5½	122 15 0	4 1	42 6 8	1 5	84 0 0	2 9½
700	101 4 5	2 10½	161 10 0	4 7½	66 12 9	1 11	122 15 0	3 6
800	131 7 2	3 3½	200 5 0	5 0	92 12 2	2 4	161 10 0	4 0½
900	161 10 0	3 7	239 0 0	5 3½	122 15 0	2 8½	200 5 0	4 5½
1,000	191 12 9	3 10	277 15 0	5 6½	152 17 9	3 0½	239 0 0	4 9½
1,250	266 19 8	4 3½	374 12 6	6 0	228 4 8	3 8	335 17 6	5 4½
1,500	342 6 8	4 7	471 10 0	6 3½	303 11 8	4 0½	432 15 0	5 9
2,000	493 0 6	4 11	665 5 0	6 8	454 5 6	4 6½	626 10 0	6 3
2,500	693 14 5	5 6½	909 0 0	7 3½	644 19 5	5 2	860 5 0	6 10½
3,000	906 18 4	6 0½	1,165 5 0	7 9	855 13 4	5 8½	1,114 0 0	7 5
4,000	1,383 6 1	6 11	1,727 15 0	8 7½	1,327 1 1	6 7½	1,671 10 0	8 4½
5,000	1,952 10 8	7 9½	2,340 5 0	9 4½	1,891 5 8	7 7	2,279 0 0	9 1½
6,000	2,571 19 7	8 7	3,002 15 0	10 0	2,505 14 7	8 4	2,936 10 0	9 9½
7,000	3,241 8 5	9 3	3,715 5 0	10 7½	3,170 3 5	9 0½	3,644 0 0	10 5
8,000	3,910 17 4	9 9½	4,427 15 0	11 1	3,839 12 4	9 7	4,356 10 0	10 10½
9,000	4,630 6 3	10 3½	5,190 5 0	11 6½	4,554 1 3	10 1½	5,114 0 0	11 4½
10,000	5,352 2 6	10 8½	5,952 15 0	11 11	5,275 17 6	10 6½	5,876 10 0	11 9
12,000	6,977 2 6	11 7½	7,577 15 0	12 7½	6,895 17 6	11 6	7,496 10 0	12 6
15,000	9,564 12 6	12 9	10,165 5 0	13 6½	9,478 7 6	12 7½	10,079 0 0	13 5½
20,000	14,002 2 6	14 0	14,602 15 0	14 7	13,913 7 6	13 11	14,514 0 0	14 6
25,000	18,439 12 6	14 9	19,040 5 0	15 3	18,350 17 6	14 8	18,951 10 0	15 2
30,000	22,877 2 6	15 3	23,477 15 0	15 8	22,788 7 6	15 2½	23,389 0 0	15 7
40,000	31,752 2 6	15 10½	32,352 15 0	16 2	31,663 7 6	15 10	32,264 0 0	16 1½
50,000	40,627 2 6	16 3	41,227 15 0	16 6	40,538 7 6	16 2½	41,139 0 0	16 5½
100,000	85,002 2 6	17 0	85,602 15 0	17 1½	84,913 7 6	17 0	85,514 0 0	17 1

STATUTORY INCOME is computed as follows:—

Under Schedule A.—Assessed on an actual year basis, the annual value of Houses, Lands, Tenements, etc., including houses occupied by the owner. Net assessment is computed by deducting scale allowance for repairs, insurance, etc., from rack rental, *i.e.* rent payable when landlord undertakes all repairs and maintenance and tenant pays rates. Owner-occupied houses are usually assessed by reference to rating valuation.

Married Couples with One Child—Earned Income

(See introductory notes)

Income	One Child not over 11		One Child over 11 but not over 16		One Child over 16	
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
435	—		—		—	
500	4 5 6	– 2	2 1 9	– 1	—	—
600	19 8 4	– 8	14 2 1	– 5½	8 15 10	– 3½
700	35 18 10	1 0½	30 12 7	– 10½	25 6 4	– 8½
800	59 13 10	1 6	51 17 7	1 3½	44 1 4	1 1
900	84 0 0	1 10½	76 3 9	1 8½	68 7 6	1 6
1,000	114 2 9	2 3½	104 9 0	2 1	94 15 3	1 10½
1,250	189 9 8	3 0½	179 15 11	2 10½	170 2 2	2 8½
1,500	264 16 8	3 6½	255 2 11	3 5	245 9 2	3 3½
2,000	415 10 6	4 2	405 16 9	4 0½	396 3 0	3 11½
2,500	596 4 5	4 9	584 0 8	4 8	571 16 11	4 7
3,000	804 8 4	5 4½	791 12 1	5 3½	778 15 10	5 2½
4,000	1,270 16 1	6 4	1,256 14 10	6 3½	1,242 13 7	6 2½
5,000	1,830 0 8	7 4	1,814 14 5	7 3	1,799 8 2	7 2½
6,000	2,439 9 7	8 1½	2,422 18 4	8 1	2,406 7 1	8 0½
7,000	3,098 18 5	8 10	3,081 2 2	8 9½	3,063 5 11	8 9
8,000	3,768 7 4	9 5	3,750 11 1	9 4½	3,732 14 10	9 4
9,000	4,477 16 3	9 11½	4,458 15 0	9 11	4,439 13 9	9 10½
10,000	5,199 12 6	10 5	5,180 11 3	10 4½	5,161 10 0	10 4
12,000	6,814 12 6	11 4½	6,794 6 3	11 4	6,774 0 0	11 3½
15,000	9,392 2 6	12 6½	9,370 11 3	12 6	9,349 0 0	12 5½
20,000	13,824 12 6	13 10	13,802 8 9	13 9½	13,780 5 0	13 9½
25,000	18,262 2 6	14 7½	18,239 18 9	14 7	18,217 15 0	14 7
30,000	22,699 12 6	15 1½	22,677 8 9	15 1½	22,655 5 0	15 1
40,000	31,574 12 6	15 9½	31,552 8 9	15 9½	31,530 5 0	15 9
50,000	40,449 12 6	16 2	40,427 8 9	16 2	40,405 5 0	16 2
100,000	84,824 12 6	16 11½	84,802 8 9	16 11½	84,780 5 0	16 11½

Scale allowance for repairs by reference to gross assessment.

Lands ..... one-eighth

Houses: Where assessment does not exceed £40 ..... one-quarter
Exceeds £40, but not £50 .. £10
Exceeds £50, but not £100 one-fifth
Exceeds £100 ..... £20 plus one-sixth of excess over £100

Maintenance Relief.—Repayment or relief may be claimed for any year where average cost of previous five years' maintenance, etc., exceeds scale allowance for that year. The cost of insurance and agents' charges are allowable. In regard to recently acquired property there may be claimed the excess of the actual year's maintenance over scale allowance, provided this basis is used for first five years of ownership. Except in the case of agricultural property, relief cannot exceed the net annual value.

Under Schedule B.—Assessments are on one-third Schedule A annual value in respect of amenity lands —parks, gardens, etc., not used for husbandry. Also on woodlands, although these can be assessed on actual profits under Sch. D. Case I, if taxpayer so elects.

Under Schedule C.—Dividends, interest, annuities from public revenue on actual year basis. Income Tax is deducted at source.

Under Schedule D.—Profits of Trades, Businesses, and Professions. All interest of money, but interest on Post Office Savings Bank and Trustee Savings Bank accounts up to £15 is exempt from income tax. Such amount of interest has to be included for Sur-tax purposes, grossed at the standard rate.

Income from Foreign or Commonwealth securities, rents and possessions. For persons domiciled and ordinarily resident in Great Britain this income is assessable whether remitted or not. Persons not domiciled or British subjects not ordinarily resident in Great Britain are assessable only on remittances to the United Kingdom of this income in any year in which they become technically resident. Income from Trades or Professions, carried on abroad is assessable only to extent that it is remitted and then only when person entitled thereto is technically resident in United Kingdom.

Profits from letting of Furnished Houses, etc., and Excess Rents (arisin; when rent of unfurnished house less attributable repairs allowance exceeds net Schedule A assessment).

Under Schedule E.—Income from all Offices, Employments and Pensions, including Salaries, Wages, Emoluments, Directors Fees, etc. Taxed by deduction on payment under system known as PAYE on actual year basis. Necessary expenses are allowable, including fees and subscriptions to certain professional bodies and learned societies.

Tax is charged on the emoluments of an office or employment if the holder is resident, and ordinarily resident within the United Kingdom, provided the duties are not performed wholly abroad. A person not resident (or if resident, then not ordinarily resident) in the United Kingdom is charged only on emoluments for duties performed in the United Kingdom.

Income from employments exercised abroad assessable only to the extent that it is received in the United Kingdom, and then only when employee is resident in United Kingdom.

Unemployment, sickness and maternity benefit

Married Couples with Two Children—Earned Income

(See introductory notes)

Income	Two Children not over 11		Two Children over 11 but not over 16		Two Children over 16	
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
565.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
600.....	2 6 8	— 1	—	—	—	—
700.....	14 13 10	— 5	4 15 3	— 1½	— 7 9	—
800.....	31 4 5	— 9½	20 11 11	— 6	9 19 5	— 3
900.....	52 15 0	1 2	37 2 6	— 10	26 10 0	— 7
1,000.....	77 1 1	1 6½	61 8 7	1 2½	45 16 1	— 11
1,250.....	150 14 8	2 5	131 7 2	2 1	111 19 8	1 9½
1,500.....	226 1 8	3 0	206 14 2	2 9	187 6 8	2 6
2,000.....	376 15 6	3 9	357 8 0	3 7	338 0 6	3 4½
2,500.....	547 9 5	4 4½	523 1 11	4 2	498 14 5	4 0
3,000.....	753 3 4	5 0½	727 10 10	4 10	701 18 4	4 8
4,000.....	1,214 11 1	6 1	1,186 8 7	5 11	1,158 6 1	5 9½
5,000.....	1,768 15 8	7 1	1,738 3 2	6 11½	1,707 10 8	6 10
6,000.....	2,373 4 7	7 11	2,340 2 1	7 9½	2,306 19 7	7 8½
7,000.....	3,027 13 5	8 8	2,992 0 11	8 6½	2,956 8 5	8 5½
8,000.....	3,697 2 4	9 3	3,661 9 10	9 2	3,625 17 4	9 1
9,000.....	4,401 11 3	9 9½	4,363 8 9	9 8½	4,325 6 3	9 7½
10,000.....	5,123 7 6	10 3	5,085 5 0	10 2	5,047 2 6	10 1
12,000.....	6,733 7 6	11 2½	6,692 15 0	11 2	6,652 2 6	11 1
15,000.....	9,305 17 6	12 5	9,262 15 0	12 4	9,291 12 6	12 3½
20,000.....	13,735 17 6	13 9	13,691 10 0	13 8½	13,647 2 6	13 8
25,000.....	18,173 7 6	14 6½	18,129 0 0	14 6	18,084 12 6	14 5½
30,000.....	22,610 17 6	15 1	22,566 10 0	15 0½	22,522 2 6	15 0
40,000.....	31,485 17 6	15 9	31,441 10 0	15 8½	31,397 2 6	15 8½
50,000.....	40,360 17 6	16 1½	40,316 10 0	16 1½	40,272 2 6	16 1½
100,000.....	84,735 17 6	16 11½	84,691 10 0	16 11½	84,647 2 6	16 11

and grant; and death grant payable under the National Insurance Acts are not assessable to income tax.

Expense allowances and payments in kind (less expenses incurred in performance of duties) to Directors and employees enjoying emoluments of £2,000 p.a. or more are assessable. Certain payments made on retirement or removal from a person's office or employment (in excess of £5,000) are assessable to tax on him.

TAXABLE INCOME is Statutory Income less Allowances and Deductions as under:

Personal Allowance.—To single person... £140

To married man living with or normally maintaining his wife..... £240

When either husband or wife is absent from United Kingdom throughout a complete fiscal year they are treated as separate entities for tax purposes, each entitled to Single Personal Allowance. A married woman permanently separated from her husband is treated as a *feme sole.*

Allowances for Children.—For each child under 16 (or over that age at the beginning of the fiscal year receiving full time education at a recognized educational establishment) and who does not have income in that year exceeding £100 in his own right, the allowances are:—

(*a*) Child over 16 at commencement of fiscal year..... £150
(*b*) Child over 11 at commencement of fiscal year..... £125
(*c*) Other children (each)..... £100

Scholarship or bursary does not count for this purpose. "Child" includes step-child and adopted child.

Child Allowance may also be claimed when child over 16 years is articled or apprenticed, provided emoluments (exclusive of premiums returned) do not exceed £100 in the year.

When a husband and wife are divorced or permanently separated, relief in respect of any children of the marriage can be given to either the father or the mother or divided between them in any way they may mutually agree. Alternatively, the relief will be divided in the ratio in which they each contribute to the children's maintenance and education, but disregarding any payments which the father makes under an Order of Court or Separation Agreement for the benefit of the children.

The "Family Allowance" for children ranks as the father's income subject to Earned Income Allowance.

Allowance for Dependent Relatives.—A maximum deduction for each dependent relative of £75.

This allowance is reduced by £1 for every £1 by which the relative's own income (excluding voluntary allowance) exceeds £135. Claimant must maintain relative who must be incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, except in the case of his or his wife's widowed mother (which includes any woman living apart from her husband, or whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled). If more than one person gives support to the dependent relative then allowance is divided *pro rata.* The dependent person must not be in receipt of an income exceeding £210.

A person who by reason of his or her own age or infirmity, has to retain the *services of a daughter* resident with him or her is entitled to an allowance of £40.

Allowance for Housekeeper or person looking after children: £75.

Married Couples with Three Children—Earned Income.

(See introductory notes)

Income	Three Children not over 11		Three Children over 11, but not over 16		Three Children over 16	
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
690.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
700.....	– 7 9	—	—	—	—	—
800.....	9 19 5	– 3	– 12 7	—	—	—
900.....	26 10 0	– 7	10 11 3	– 3	– 17 6	—
1,000.....	45 16 1	– 11	27 1 9	– 6½	11 3 0	– 2½
1,250.....	111 19 8	1 5½	83 2 7	1 4	59 13 10	– 11½
1,500.....	187 6 8	2 6	158 5 5	2 1½	129 4 2	1 8½
2,000.....	338 0 6	3 4½	308 19 3	3 1	279 18 0	2 9½
2,500.....	498 14 5	4 1 0	462 3 2	3 8½	430 11 11	3 5½
3,000.....	701 18 4	4 8	663 9 7	4 5	626 5 10	4 2
4,000.....	1,158 6 1	5 9½	1,116 2 4	5 7	1,073 18 7	5 4½
5,000.....	1,707 10 8	6 10	1,661 11 11	6 8	1,615 13 2	6 5½
6,000.....	2,306 19 7	7 8½	2,257 5 10	7 6½	2,207 12 1	7 4½
7,000.....	2,956 8 5	8 5½	2,902 19 8	8 3½	2,849 10 11	8 1½
8,000.....	3,625 17 4	9 1	3,572 8 7	8 11	3,518 19 10	8 9½
9,000.....	4,325 6 3	9 7½	4,268 2 6	9 6	4,210 18 9	9 4½
10,000.....	5,047 2 6	10 1	4,989 18 9	10 0	4,932 15 0	9 10½
12,000.....	6,652 2 6	11 1	6,591 3 9	11 0	6,530 5 0	10 10½
15,000.....	9,219 12 6	12 3½	9,154 18 9	12 2½	9,090 5 0	12 1½
20,000.....	13,647 2 6	13 8	13,580 11 3	13 7	13,514 0 0	13 6
25,000.....	18,084 12 6	14 5½	18,018 1 3	14 5	17,951 10 0	14 4½
30,000.....	22,522 2 6	15 0	22,455 11 3	14 11½	22,389 0 0	14 11
40,000.....	31,397 2 6	15 8½	31,330 11 3	15 8	31,264 0 0	15 7½
50,000.....	40,272 2 6	16 1½	40,205 11 3	16 1	40,139 0 0	16 0½
100,000.....	84,647 2 6	16 11	84,580 11 3	16 11	84,514 0 0	16 11

The allowance of £75 is granted to:—

(*a*) any male taxpayer entitled to single personal allowances, any female tax-payer who was either working full time in some employment or business or was totally incapacitated throughout the year, and a married man entitled to high personal allowance whose wife is totally incapacitated throughout the whole of the year, who has a female person resident with and maintained or employed by him or her for the purpose of having care of any child or children for whom the taxpayer is entitled to claim child relief.

(*b*) a widow or widower who has a female relative (or, if no relative is available, a female person) resident with her or him in the capacity of Housekeeper.

A widow or widower (and certain other persons) entitled to the allowance for children but with no resident-housekeeper, is entitled to an allowance of £40.

Earned Income.—Allowance of the following fractions of earned income (after deducting allowances for necessary expenses, superannuation, etc.):—

Up to £4,005—Two-ninths.
The next £5,945—One-ninth.

Married woman earning income in her own right has deduction of two-ninths of such earnings and, in addition, an allowance equal to seven-ninths of her earnings subject to a maximum of £140 plus Reduced Rate Reliefs as shown below.

Age Relief.—Allowance of two-ninths of unearned income where taxpayer (or his wife) attains 65 years subject to total income not exceeding £800. Where the total income exceeds £800, marginal relief is given so that the full tax on the investment income scale is not payable until the marginal relief runs out.

Age exemption.—Persons over 65 years of age are exempt from tax if their total incomes do not exceed :—

Single person..... £275
Married couple (either being over 65)..... £440

Marginal relief is given as in Age Relief (above).

Pension Contributions.—Contributions by both employed and self-employed persons to "approved" superannuation fund or for the provision of a life annuity in old age are allowed as deduction from income.

National Insurance Contributions.—Certain deductions are allowable in respect of contributions payable under the graduated contribution scheme by employed, self-employed and non-employed persons respectively. Taxpayer paying "employer's" contribution in respect of personal or domestic servants may deduct whole of such contribution from his income.

Life Assurance Premiums.—Relief is given on premiums paid for Life Assurance or for Contracts for Deferred Annuities on life of taxpayer or his wife. In all cases, except those of policies or contracts taken up in connection with a Superannuation Scheme, a capital sum must be payable at death. Where date of policy or contract is after 22nd June, 1916, and total premiums available for relief to taxpayer and his wife do not exceed £25 an amount of £10 or total premiums, whichever is less, may be deducted from assessable income. Where total premiums exceed £25 relief given at two-fifths of standard rate. For policies or contracts dated before 22nd June, 1916, following rates of relief apply :—

Where total income does not exceed £1,000. Half standard rate (maximum 3s. 6d.).

Income between £1,000 and £2,000. Three-quarters standard rate (maximum 5s. 3d.).

Income exceeding £2,000. Full standard rate (maximum 7s.).

Where annual premium exceeds 7 per cent. of capital sum assured relief is limited to sum equal to 7 per cent. Relief also given on sums paid under Act of Parliament or under terms of employment for securing deferred annuity to widow or provision for children after death of the taxpayer. Relief is given as for life policy or deferred annuity premiums above, except that there is no restriction on amount of standard rate. Total relief under either of these headings limited to one-sixth of total income.

Payments for Retirement Annuities, made under a contract approved by the Inland Revenue, and subject to certain statutory limits, may be deducted from total income for income-tax and sur-tax purposes.

Purchased Life Annuities.—The capital element of such annuities, whenever purchased, is not treated as income, and is not taxable. The annuities concerned are those, for a term referable to a life, which are purchased for money or money's worth from a person whose business is to grant annuities. The capital element, which is constant, is calculated actuarially, and is agreed between the grantor of the annuity and the Revenue. These provisions do not apply—

(*a*) To annuities which are already treated as having a capital element.
(*b*) To annuities bought with sums which have ranked for relief from Income Tax (*e.g.*, retirement annuity premiums).
(*c*) To annuities under wills or settlements.
(*d*) To annuities under sponsored superannuation schemes or purchased in recognition of services in any office or employment.

Reduced Rate Relief.—Rates of tax on taxable income are:—

	in the £
On first £60	1s. 9d.
On next £150	4s. 3d.
On next £150	6s. 3d.
On balance	7s. 9d.

Small Income Relief.—All incomes up to £300 are treated as Earned Income. Marginal relief is given where total income exceeds £300 but does not exceed £405.

Building Society Interest.—Majority of societies operate under special arrangement with Inland Revenue and interest is paid to depositors and shareholders "free of income tax." While there is thus no liability to income tax on such interest it must be included in taxpayer's total income for assessment to sur-tax, grossed at the standard rate.

Sur-tax.—No sur-tax is chargeable on the first £2,000 of total income. Married men add to that exempt portion the difference between Single and Married Personal Allowance (£100). Child, Housekeeper and Dependent Relative Allowance and similar reliefs can also be taken into account.

Incomes over the exempt portion are charged on a sliding scale as follows:—

On each £ of next	£500	2s. in the £
,,	£500	2s. 6d. ,,
,,	£1,000	3s. 6d. ,,
,,	£1,000	4s. 6d. ,,
,,	£1,000	5s. 6d. ,,
,,	£2,000	6s. 6d. ,,
,,	£2,000	7s. 6d. ,,
,,	£2,000	8s. 6d. ,,
,,	£3,000	9s. 6d. ,,
of remainder		10s. in the £

Seven-year Covenants.—Where covenant to pay annual sums of money is made for other than valuable and sufficient consideration, the period of the covenant must be for a term which can exceed six years if the Covenantor wishes to divest himself of such income for income tax purposes. Any such covenant entered into after 10th April, 1946, must be in favour of an individual, not employed in any way by Covenantor (and not, for example, a charitable body) in order to divest the Covenantor of the income for Sur-tax purposes.

Settlements in favour of taxpayer's own infant children.—The Income of any such Settlement made since 22nd April, 1936, is treated as that of the Settlor for all income tax purposes if:—

(*a*) the Settlement can be revoked within a period of six years (unless the child becomes bankrupt).
(*b*) the income can be paid to or for the benefit of the child during the lifetime of the settlor. This ceases to apply at the end of the fiscal year in which the child attains 21 years or marries.

Agreements for the Avoidance of Double Taxation have been made between the United Kingdom and Aden Colony, Antigua, Austria, Australia, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Belgium, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany (Rep.), Ghana, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Greece, Grenada, Guernsey, Ireland (Rep.), Isle of Man, Israel, Jamaica, Jersey, Kenya, Malaya, Mauritius, Montserrat, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Borneo, Norway, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, Union of South Africa, United States of America, Virgin Islands, and Zanzibar.

Double Taxation Relief.—Relief may be obtained by residents of the United Kingdom in respect of any income tax payable in any other Country, Colony or Dominion, not covered by the specific Agreements referred to above, when that income is also liable to British income tax. A credit against the British tax liability on the doubly taxed income is given at a rate equal to the rate paid outside the United Kingdom subject to a limit of the taxpayer's average or effective rate of British tax.

Persons Resident Abroad.—Persons normally resident outside the United Kingdom are not liable to United Kingdom Tax on income arising outside the United Kingdom (including Dominion, Colonial and Foreign Loans issued in London). They are liable, in general, in respect of income from United Kingdom sources but not on the interest from:—

3% War Stock 1955–59; 4% Victory Bonds; 4% Funding Loan 1960–90; 2½% and 3% Defence Bonds (all issues except the 5th); 3% Savings Bonds (all issues); 5½% Funding Loan 1982–84.

Such persons become technically resident in the United Kingdom if they visit for a period or periods exceeding six months in any fiscal year. Also if they visit for any period in a year in which they have retained a place of abode in the United Kingdom, except such persons as are engaged in full-time employment abroad. They would then be liable to United Kingdom Tax on all remittances of income arising abroad. If they visit the United Kingdom in four consecutive years for periods averaging three months or more per annum they would be regarded as ordinarily resident there.

A person who is not resident in the United Kingdom who has income which is liable to United Kingdom tax cannot claim any of the normal income tax allowances unless he is:

(*a*) a British subject;
(*b*) a present or former servant of the Crown; or widow of a former Crown servant;
(*c*) employed by any missionary society controlled from the United Kingdom or a servant of a native State under British protection;
(*d*) a resident of the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands or
(*e*) was previously resident in the United Kingdom but resides abroad for the sake of his health or the health of a member of his family.

Post War Credits.—Those Credits arising out of the temporary reduction of certain income tax allowances during the years 1941–42 to 1945–46 inclusive are repayable to women over 58 and men over 63 years of age, and to widows entitled to Credits in their own right. Where a man or woman has died, repayment is made to personal representatives or beneficiaries, irrespective of age.

Holders of Credits are also entitled to repayment if certified as blind persons or in-patients of hospitals or nursing homes, or if in receipt of any of the following: National Assistance, Constant Attendance Allowance or Unemployability Supplement, Sickness or Injury Benefit, Disablement Pensions, Workmen's Compensation 1956 Supplement; or if registered as unemployed. There is a qualifying period of 26 weeks in certain categories (12 weeks for National Assistance). Interest will be added to the sum repayable. Forms for claiming repayment may be obtained at any Post Office.

INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION

Income Tax under Schedules A, B, D and E, is assessed by H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Schedules A and B assessments are made by H.M. Inspector for the district in which the land or property is situated. Assessments under Schedule D (Profits of Trades and Professions) and under Scheduie E are made by H.M. Inspector of Taxes for the district in which Trade, Profession or Employment is carried on, or from which the Pension is paid, otherwise assessments are made in the District in which the taxpayer resides. Notices of Assessment are sent to taxpayer who should make a formal appeal against any assessment which he disputes direct to H.M. Inspector by whom the Notice was issued within the time limit for such appeals, as stated on the notice. The grounds of appeal should be given. If the assessment cannot be agreed with H.M. Inspector, the appeal will be heard by the General Commissioners. Alternatively, certain appeals are made to the Special Commissioners. An appeal may be made by way of Case Stated from the appeal Commissioners' decision to the High Court on points of law.

Income Tax is payable to the Collector of Taxes.

Sur-tax is assessable by the Special Commissioners of Income Tax to whom returns of total income are made, except where a full return of income is made to H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Appeals are made to the Special Commissioners and thence to the Courts by way of Case Stated.

Penalties may be incurred for failure to make proper returns of income.

Every person chargeable to income tax must give notice of chargeability within one year (unless an income tax return has been already made).

PAYE

Income Tax payable under Schedule E is deducted by employer, who accounts for it to the Collector of Taxes. The amount of tax deduction from each payment of salary, wage, pension, etc., is determined by reference to Tax Tables issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes to employer, in conjunction with the taxpayer's Code Number. This Code Number is an interpretation of the taxpayer's Allowances and Reliefs. Notices of Coding are issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes and they may take into account income assessable under other Schedules. Notice of Coding should be checked on receipt and H.M. Inspector of Taxes informed of any necessary amendment in order that no considerable over or under-deduction of income tax may take place. The tax deductions are on a cumulative basis and can be carried on by successive employers should changes in employment take place during fiscal year. When leaving one employment a statement (Form P45) showing code number, remuneration, and tax deductions to date should be obtained from old employer and handed, in due course, to new employer. At the end of fiscal year employer should give employee a statement (Form P60) showing total remuneration and tax deductions for the year.

DEDUCTION OF TAX

Tax is deductible at the standard rate from annual interest, annuities and annual payments such as ground rents and mortgage interest. The tax deducted may be retained by the payer unless he has not borne tax himself to an equivalent amount, in which case he must account to the Revenue for the tax deducted. Interest payable to a bank or building society (under the special arrangement with the Revenue) is paid in full. Such payments are deductions in computing total income. The tax paid under Schedule A by an occupier is normally deductible from the rent paid by him to the landlord.

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX SINCE 1900

The standard rate of income tax, as imposed by the Income Tax Act, 1842, was 7*d.* in the £. Rates since 1900 are as follows:—

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
1900–1	1	0	1915–16	3	0	1931–34	5	0	1941–46	10	0
1901–2	1	2	1916–18	5	0	1934–36	4	6	1946–51	9	0
1902–3	1	3	1918–22	6	0	1936–37	4	9	1951–53	9	6
1903–4	0	11	1922–23	5	0	1937–38	5	0	1953–55	0	0
1904–9	1	0	1923–25	4	6	1938–39	5	6	1955–59	8	6
1909–14	1	2	1925–30	4	0	1939–40	7	0	1959–60	7	9
1914–15	1	8	1930–31	4	6	1940–41	8	6	1960–61	7	9

OTHER TAXES AND STAMP DUTIES

NOTE.—(1) The instruments for which the use of adhesive postage stamps is "permitted" include:—Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques), for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Policies of Insurance (not life)—s. 99. Receipts—s. 101 (2).

(2) The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds, etc., to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.

NOTE.—Where wholly executed *abroad*, the period begins to reckon from the date of arrival here.

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING, IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or contracts: after 30 days from their first execution	10	0	—
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.			
AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF PROPERTY—charged with *ad val.* duty as if an actual conveyance on sale (see *post*, pp. 1164–5) with certain exceptions, *e.g.* agreements for the sale of land, stocks and shares, goods, wares or merchandise, or a ship (*see* s. 59 (1), Stamp Act, 1891). If *ad val.* duty is paid on an agreement in accordance with this provision, the subsequent conveyance or transfer is not chargeable with any *ad val.* duty and the Commissioners will upon application either place a denoting stamp on such conveyance or transfer or will transfer the *ad val.* duty thereto. Further, if such an agreement is rescinded, not performed, etc., the Commissioners will return the *ad val.* duty paid.			
AGREEMENT, not otherwise charged with duty, under hand only	0	—	6
N.B.—The following agreements are exempt:—			
(*a*) Where the value of the subject-matter is less than £5.			
(*b*) For the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.			
(*c*) For the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise (but hire purchase agreements, *post*, p. 1166, are not exempt).			
Not otherwise charged with duty, under seal or with clause of registration	0	10	0
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee or in exercise of a power over property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed	0	10	0
ASSIGNMENT:			
By way of security—*see* Mortgage.			
By way of sale—*see* Conveyance.			
By way of gift—*see* Voluntary Disposition.			
ASSURANCE—*see* Insurance Policies.			
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:			
Not exceeding £1	0	0	5
" " 2	0	0	10
" " 5	0	1	3
" " 10	0	1	9
" " 20	0	2	0
" " 30	0	3	0
" " 50	0	5	0
" " 100	0	8	6
BANKER'S CHEQUES	0	0	2

	£	s.	d.
BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.			
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable on demand, at sight, on presentation or within 3 days after date or sight	0	0	2
BILLS OF EXCHANGE (OF ANY OTHER KIND) AND PROMISSORY NOTES, drawn or expressed to be payable in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland:			
Not exceeding £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
" 25 " " 50	0	0	6
" 50 " " 75	0	0	9
" 75 " " 100	0	1	0
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	—
Bills of Exchange, drawn and expressed to be payable, out of Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland and actually paid, endorsed or negotiated in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.			
Not exceeding £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
" 25 " " 100	0	0	6
Exc. £100 for every £100 or fraction thereof	0	0	6
[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]			
BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, etc.			
For securing an annuity (not being a Superannuation Annuity, as to which, *see post*, under Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity):—			
1. Where the total amount ultimately payable is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc.			
2. Collateral. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, Collateral, etc.			
3. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	5	0
If as collateral security	0	1	0
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc., but not to exceed	0	10	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 or fraction of £100 of the nominal capital	0	10	0

Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the resolution of the company authorizing the increase (Companies Act, 1948). £ s. d.

CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—Per £100 or part of £100 ..... 0 5 0
(Subject to deduction of 4s. for each £100 which is applied in conversion or consolidation of existing Loan Capital.)

CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or at sight or on presentation or within three days after date or sight.. 0 0 2

COLLATERAL SECURITY, *see* MORTGAGE, BOND, etc., *post*.

CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.

CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—

				£	s.	d.
Is £5 and does not exceed £100				0	1	0
Exceeds 100	,,	,,	500	0	2	0
,, 500	,,	,,	1,000	0	4	0
,, 1,000	,,	,,	1,500	0	6	0
,, 1,500	,,	,,	2,500	0	8	0
,, 2,500	,,	,,	5,000	0	12	0
,, 5,000	,,	,,	7,500	0	16	0
,, 7,500	,,	,,	10,000	1	0	0
,, 10,000	,,	,,	12,500	1	4	0
,, 12,500	,,	,,	15,000	1	8	0
,, 15,000	,,	,,	17,500	1	12	0
,, 17,500	,,	,,	20,000	1	16	0
,, 20,000				2	0	0

(Special adhesive stamps.)

Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.

Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.

CONTRACT OR GRANT FOR PAYMENT OF A SUPERANNUATION ANNUITY: for every £5 or fractional part of £5... 0 1 0

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred on sale or gift. 0 10 0
Otherwise 0 5 0
Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER on sale or by way of gift *inter vivos* of Stock or Marketable Securities: where the purchase money (or in the case of a gift the middle market value on the date of the transaction) does not exceed £5, for every 25s. or part thereof of the consideration..... 0 0 6

				£	s.	d.
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10.				0	4	0
,, 10	,,	,,	15.	0	6	0
,, 15	,,	,,	20.	0	8	0
,, 20	,,	,,	25.	0	10	0
,, 25	,,	,,	50.	1	0	0
,, 50	,,	,,	75.	1	10	0
,, 75	,,	,,	100.	2	0	0
,, 100	,,	,,	125.	2	10	0
,, 125	,,	,,	150.	3	0	0
,, 150	,,	,,	175.	3	10	0
,, 175	,,	,,	200.	4	0	0

				£	s.	d.
Excdg. £200 and not exceeding £225.				4	10	0
,, 225	,,	,,	250.	5	0	0
,, 250	,,	,,	275.	5	10	0
,, 275	,,	,,	300.	6	0	0

,, 300, for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value..... 1 0 0

"Marketable Security" includes the Registered Bonds and Debentures, generally, of Companies, Corporations, and Public Bodies.

Where a transfer is made to a body of persons established for charitable purposes only, or to the trustees of a trust so established, the maximum rate of duty is £1 per cent.; and a conveyance or transfer on sale of local authority stock issued by a local authority after the beginning of 1953, is chargeable at one-half of the above rates.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER ON SALE (in the case of a Voluntary Disposition, *see* below, p. 1167) of any property (*except* stock or marketable securities for which, *see* above), where the consideration for the sale does not exceed £3,500 ..... nil

				£	s.	d.
Exceeds £3,500 but does not exceed £4,500 for every £50 and any fraction of £50.....				0	5	0
Exceeds £4,500, but does not exceed £5,250 for every £50 and any fraction of £50.....				0	10	0
Exceeds £5,250, but does not exceed £6,000 for every £50 and any fraction of £50.....				0	15	0
Exceeds £6,000, for every £50 and any fraction of £50.....				1	0	0

If the consideration does not exceed £3,500 (or £4,500, or £5,250, or £6,000, as the case may be) the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale must contain a certificate of value certifying that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value or the aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds £3,500 (or £4,500 or £5,250 or £6,000, as the case may be).

If the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale does not contain the appropriate statement duty at the full rate of £1 for every £50 or fraction of £50 will be payable whatever the amount of the consideration.

However, if the consideration does not exceed £300, and the instrument does not contain a certificate of value, then if the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5, for every 25s. or part thereof of the consideration..... 0 0 6

				£	s.	d.
Exceeds £5 but does not exceed £10..				0	4	0
,, 10	,,	,,	15..	0	6	0
,, 15	,,	,,	20..	0	8	0
,, 20	,,	,,	25..	0	10	0
,, 25	,,	,,	50..	1	0	0
,, 50	,,	,,	75..	1	10	0
,, 75	,,	,,	100..	2	0	0
,, 100	,,	,,	125..	2	10	0
,, 125	,,	,,	150..	3	0	0
,, 150	,,	,,	175..	3	10	0

	£ s. d.
Exceeds £175 but does not exceed £200	4 0 0
" 200 " " 225	4 10 0
" 225 " " 250	5 0 0
" 250 " " 275	5 10 0
" 275 " " 300	6 0 0

If, in such a case, the instrument is certified at:

£4,500 ..... ½ of the above rates
£5,250 ..... ⅝ " " " "
£6,000 ..... ¾ " " " "

Where a transfer is made to a body of persons established for charitable purposes only, or to the trustees of a trust so established, the maximum rate of duty is £1 per cent.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER of any other kind ..... fixed duty 0 10 0

Included under this head are Transfers for nominal consideration within any of the following categories:—

(*a*) Transfers vesting the property in trustees on the appointment of a new trustee of a pre-existing trust, or on the retirement of a trustee.

(*b*) Transfers, where no beneficial interest in the property passes, (i) to a mere nominee of the transferor, (ii) from a mere nominee of the transferee, (iii) from one nominee to another nominee of the same beneficial owner.

(*c*) Transfers by way of security for a loan or re-transfer to the original transferor on repayment of a loan.

(*d*) Transfer to a residuary legatee of stock, etc., forming part of the residue divisible under a will.

(*e*) Transfers to a beneficiary under a will of a specific legacy of stock, etc. (*Note.*—Transfers by executors in discharge, or partial discharge, of a pecuniary legacy (unless made under an express power of appropriation) are chargeable with *ad valorem* duty on the amount of the legacy so discharged.)

(*f*) Transfers of stock, etc., forming part of an intestate's estate to the person entitled to it.

(*g*) Transfers to a beneficiary under settlement on a distribution of the trust funds of stock, etc., forming the share or part of the share of those funds to which the beneficiary is entitled in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(*h*) Transfers on the occasion of a marriage to trustees of stocks, etc., to be held on the terms of a settlement made in consideration of marriage.

(*i*) Transfers by the liquidator of a company of stocks, etc., forming part of the assets of the company to the persons who were shareholders, in satisfaction of their rights on a winding-up.

The evidence necessary to establish that a transfer is liable to the fixed duty of 10*s.* should take the form of a certificate setting forth the facts of the transaction. In cases falling within (*b*) or (*c*) such a certificate should be signed by (1) both transferor and transferee or (2) a member of a Stock Exchange or a solicitor acting for one or other of the parties or (3) an accredited representative of a bank; in the last case when the bank or its official nominee is a party to the transfer, the certificate, instead of setting out the facts, may be to the effect that "the transfer is excepted from Section 74 of the Finance (1909–10) Act, 1910." A certificate in other cases should be signed by a solicitor or other person (*e.g.*, a bank acting as trustee or executor) having a full knowledge of the facts. £ s. d.

Registering Officers will in any case in which a Marking Officer's certificate has not been given require such evidence in order to satisfy themselves that a transfer stamped with the 10*s.* fixed duty is duly stamped.

COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.

For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.

For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.

Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed 0 10 0

DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement 0 10 0

DEED of any kind not charged under some special head 0 10 0

DEMISE, *see* LEASE.

DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART:

Same duty as original, but not to exceed 0 5 0

EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only For every £100 or part thereof 0 2 0

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 30th July, 1954, where the principal value of all property, real or personal, settled, or not settled, passing on the death of such person,

Exceeds	Does not exceed	Rate *per cent.*
	£3,000	Nil
£3,000	4,000	1
4,000	5,000	2
5,000	7,500	3
7,500	10,000	4
10,000	12,500	6
12,500	15,000	8
15,000	17,500	10
17,500	20,000	12
20,000	25,000	15
25,000	30,000	18
30,000	35,000	21
35,000	40,000	24
40,000	45,000	28
45,000	50,000	31
50,000	60,000	35
60,000	75,000	40
75,000	100,000	45
100,000	150,000	50
150,000	200,000	55
200,000	300,000	60
300,000	500,000	65
500,000	750,000	70
750,000	1,000,000	75
1,000,000		80

Lower rates of duty are payable in certain circumstances on property passing on two deaths occurring within 5 years of one another. (Finance Act, 1958.)

A reduction of 45 per cent. of the above rates is applied to the "agricultural value" of agricultural property; and (as respects deaths on and after 30th July, 1954) to certain business assets, viz.: "industrial hereditaments" and "machinery or plant" (Finance Act, 1954, s. 28).

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes are liable for duty, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are liable for duty, unless made more than five years before death, although graduated rates are provided by the Finance Act, 1960; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount (or in certain circumstances £500) also excepted.

Payment of Estate Duty may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and 2 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid instalments from twelve months after death.

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

	£	s.	d.
FIRE INSURANCE POLICY	0	0	6
GIFT (*see* VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION, p. 1167).			
GUARANTEE:			
If under hand only	0	0	6
If under seal	0	10	0

N.B.—(i) If the instrument contains a charge on property duty will be payable as an Equitable Mortgage, col. 1, if under hand only, or on a Mortgage, Bond, etc., (col. 2), if under seal. (ii) A guarantee by a third party for the payment of the purchase price of goods, wares and merchandise is exempt from duty if under hand only as an agreement within exemption (*d*), p. 1163.

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0

(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

N.B.—If the agreement amounts to a "credit-sale" the position is the same.

INSURANCE POLICIES:			
Other than life insurance	0	0	6

Life:—	£	s.	d.
For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0

LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, 1*d.*, but if there is a consideration other than rent, the duty is 2*d.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5*s.*, unless there is a consideration other than rent, or the average rate of rent exceeds £100 per annum, when the duty is 10*s.*; of any lands, tenements, etc., in consideration of any rent, according to the following table:—

Annual rent not exceeding	* Term not exceeding 35 years			* Term not exceeding 100 years			Term exceeding 100 years		
£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5	0	1	0	0	12	0	1	4	0
10	0	2	0	1	4	0	2	8	0
15	0	3	0	1	16	0	3	12	0
20	0	4	0	2	8	0	4	16	0
25	0	5	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
50	0	10	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
75	0	15	0	9	0	0	18	0	0
100	1	0	0	12	0	0	24	0	0
Exceeding £100, for every £50 or fraction of £50	1	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0

* If the term is indefinite the same duty is payable as if the term did not exceed 35 years. However, if the term does not exceed 35 years and the annual rent does not exceed £100, but there is a consideration other than rent, the duty is double that shown in the first column.

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

Where a consideration other than rent is payable and duty is charged on that consideration at conveyance rates, the same graduation applies where the consideration does not exceed £6,000 as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except stock or marketable securities), provided that any rent payable does not exceed £50 a year.

	£	s.	d.
MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY.—This is payable in respect of minerals which are the subject of a mining lease, or which are being worked by the proprietor of the minerals. Duty is payable annually on the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves. Rate, per 20*s.* of the rental value	0	1	0
MORTGAGE under hand only, *see* EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.			
MORTGAGE, BOND, ETC., not exceeding £10	0	0	6

	£ s. d.
Not exceeding £25	0 1 4
„ „ 50	0 2 9
„ „ 100	0 5 0
„ „ 150	0 7 6
„ „ 200	0 10 0
„ „ 250	0 12 6
„ „ 300	0 15 0
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	0 5 0
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100	0 1 0
Reconveyance, Release, etc., per £100	0 1 0

No stamp duty is payable on discharge of a Building Society mortgage, or on the discharge of a local authority mortgage.

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, 1s. 6d., up to a maximum of 0 10 0

POWER OF ATTORNEY, etc., for receiving certain prize-money or wages 0 1 0

For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually 0 5 0

For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only 0 1 0

Ditto in any other case 0 5 0

Power of attorney of any other kind 0 10 0

An order, request, or direction under hand only from the proprietor of any stocks or shares to any Company or to any officer of any Company or to any banker to pay the dividends or interest arising therefrom to any person therein named is not chargeable with duty.

PROCURATION, Deed, etc., of 0 10 0

PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, *see* INCOME TAX, pp. 1157–62.

RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards 0 0 2

RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances are exempted by Sect. 36 Finance Act, 1924.

	£ s. d.
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property not being a Will	0 10 0
SETTLEMENTS.—Any instrument whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100	0 5 0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer in first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25	0 0 6

SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—

Issued under the provisions of the Companies Acts—three times the *ad valorem* Duty chargeable on a Transfer for a consideration equal to the nominal value of the Shares or Stock.

STOCK CERTIF., *see* SHARE WARRANT.

SURTAX, *see* p. 1161.

TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.

VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION *inter vivos*:—

On any instrument being a voluntary disposition (*inter vivos*) of any property (except stock or marketable securities, *see ante*, under Conveyance or Transfer) where the value of the property conveyed or transferred does not exceed £3,500	nil
Exceeds £3,500, but does not exceed £4,500, for every £50 and fraction of £50	0 5 0
Exceeds £4,500, but does not exceed £5,250, for every £50 and fraction of £50	0 10 0
Exceeds £5,250, but does not exceed £6,000, for every £50 and fraction of £50	0 15 0
Exceeds £6,000, for every £50 and fraction of £50	1 0 0

The instrument must contain similar certificates of value as a Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (*see*, pp. 1164–5), with the substitution of the words "property conveyed or transferred" for the word "consideration."

If the value of the property does not exceed £300, the same graduated rates apply as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except Stock or marketable securities).

N.B.—The instrument is not deemed to be duly stamped unless it has been adjudicated, *i.e.* the instrument has been lodged with the Commissioner who will adjudge the value of the property and the duty payable.

LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES

DOG, GAME AND GUN LICENCES

In England and Wales, Dog, Game and Gun Licences are administered by the respective County Councils and County Borough Councils and the proceeds retained by them; and in Scotland by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Licences are issued for the Councils by the Post Office.

	£ s. d.
DOGS, of any kind (annually, from first day of month of issue), Great Britain	0 7 6

Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springs; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, airmen, territorial soldiers, or constables, *on duty or at practice*, need not take out a gun licence, nor need

occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits.

The rates of duty are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
GAME LICENCES, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire 31st Oct.	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0
For a continuous period of 14 days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
GUN LICENCES (gun, air gun or pistol)	0	10	0

A *Firearm Certificate* (5/– for the first, 2/6 subsequently—renewable every 3 years) is also necessary (with certain exceptions) for any person in possession of a firearm, other than a smooth bore gun with a barrel not less than 20 inches in length, or an air weapon.

A person under 17 may not purchase or hire and (with certain exceptions) a person under 14 may not have in his possession a firearm.

Firearm regulations are strictly enforced.

OTHER LOCAL LICENCES

Power to levy the duties on the following licences was transferred to county and county borough councils by the Finance Act, 1949.

	£	s.	d.
HAWKERS, annual licence	2	0	0
MONEYLENDERS, annual licence (to July 31)	15	0	0
February to July	10	0	0
PAWNBROKERS, annual licence	7	10	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence	1	1	0

An abatement of 17*s.* 10*d.* may be obtained by a person also taking out a wine retailer's on-licence in respect of a refreshment house not open after 10 p.m.

MECHANICALLY PROPELLED VEHICLES

Road licences and driving licences for mechanically-propelled vehicles are issued in England and Wales by county councils and by county borough councils (Scotland, 4 cities and Greenock, Motherwell, Paisley and Wishaw), on behalf of the Ministry of Transport. Renewal licences are issued in certain circumstances by the Post Office.

	£	s.	d.
Bicycles (other than electrically propelled):			
(*a*) If the cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed 150 cubic centimetres	†0	17	6
(*b*) Exceeds 150 c.c. but does not exceed 250 c.c.	†1	17	6
(*c*) Exceeds 250 c.c.	*3	15	0
Bicycles which are electrically propelled	0	17	6
†Additional if used for drawing trailer or side-car	0	10	0
* Additional if used for drawing trailer or side-car	1	5	0

Reduced duty on certain bicycles.—Where the cylinder capacity of the engine of a bicycle exceeds 250 c.c. and the bicycle (*a*) is one in respect of which a licence was taken out before Jan. 1, 1933, and (*b*) does not exceed 224 lb. unladen weight, the bicycle shall be treated for the purpose of the above table as if the cylinder capacity of the engine exceeded 250 c.c. but not 350 c.c.

	£	s.	d.
Tricycles (neither constructed nor adapted for use nor used for the carriage of a driver or passenger)	2	0	0
Other tricycles	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Vehicles other than mowing machines, being vehicles with more than three wheels neither constructed nor adapted for use nor used for the carriage of a driver or passenger	3	0	0

Hackney Carriages.

	£	s.	d.
Tramcars	0	15	0
Other hackney carriages:—			
Having a seating capacity for not more than 4 persons	12	0	0
Having a seating capacity exceeding 4, but not exceeding 20 persons	12	0	0
For each additional person over 20	0	10	0

Licensing of Public Vehicles.

Public vehicles and also the persons concerned with driving and conducting them must be licensed. Vehicles are licensed by the Traffic Commissioners; licensing of personnel is effected by the authority in the area in which they live—not the area where the vehicle is to operate. Addresses of the Licensing Authorities can be obtained from local Police Stations. See also *Driving Licence Rates*, p. 1169.

Tractors, Cranes, Excavators, Agricultural Vehicles, etc.

	£	s.	d.
Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, agricultural tractors and other agricultural engines, not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, etc.	2	0	0
Vehicles designed, constructed and used for the purpose of trench digging or any kind of excavating or shovelling work which (1) are used on public roads only for that purpose or for the purpose of proceeding to and from the place where they are to be used for that purpose, and (2) when so proceeding neither carry nor haul any load other than such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment	2	0	0
Vehicles designed and constructed as mobile cranes which (1) are used on public roads only either as cranes in connection with work being carried on at a site in the immediate vicinity or for the purpose of proceeding to and from a place where they are to be used as cranes; and (2) when so proceeding neither carry nor haul any load other than such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment	2	0	0
Mowing machines	2	0	0

Vehicles (other than vehicles in respect of which duty is chargeable under the foregoing provisions) which are constructed and used on public roads for haulage solely and not for the purpose of carrying or having superimposed upon them any load except such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment:—

	£	s.	d.
(i) Showmen's vehicles:—			
Not exceeding 7½ tons unladen	25	0	0
Exceeding 7½ but not exceeding 8 tons	30	0	0
Exceeding 8 but not exceeding 10 tons	35	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Excdg. 10 tons unladen—			
For the first 10 tons	35	0	0
For each additional ton or part	5	0	0
(ii) Other such vehicles—			
Not excdg. 2 tons unladen	25	0	0
Excdg. 2 but not excdg. 4 tons	40	0	0
Excdg. 4 but not excdg. 6 tons	55	0	0
Excdg. 6 but not excdg. 7½ tons	70	0	0
Excdg. 7½ but not excdg. 8 tons	85	0	0
Excdg. 8 tons in weight unladen—			
For the first 8 tons	85	0	0
For each additional ton or part	15	0	0

Goods Vehicles.

Electrically propelled goods vehicles, including tower wagons whether electrically propelled or not but not including farmers' or showmen's goods vehicles or local authorities' watering vehicles.

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial £	s.	d.	*Additional £	s.	d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0	0	—		
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12	10	0	—		
16 cwt.	1 ton	15	0	0	—		
1 ton	2 tons	15	0	0	1	5	0
2 tons	3 tons	20	0	0	2	10	0
3 tons	6 tons	30	0	0	1	5	0
6 tons	—	45	0	0	2	10	0

Goods vehicles which are propelled by steam or are constructed or adapted to use gas as fuel, other than farmers' or showmen's goods vehicles or local authorities' watering vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial £	s.	d.	*Additional £	s.	d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0	0	—		
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12	10	0	—		
16 cwt.	1 ton	15	0	0	—		
1 ton	3 tons	15	0	0	2	10	0
3 tons	4 tons	35	0	0	3	15	0
4 tons	6 tons	50	0	0	5	0	0
6 tons	—	90	0	0	3	15	0

Farmers' goods vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial £	s.	d.	*Additional £	s.	d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0	0	—		
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	10	10	0	—		
16 cwt.	1 ton	11	0	0	—		
1 ton	2½ tons	11	0	0	10	0	
2½ tons	3 tons	14	0	0	1	0	0
3 tons	—	16	0	0	0	10	0

Showmen's goods vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial £	s.	d.	*Additional £	s.	d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0	0	—		
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	11	0	0	—		
16 cwt.	1 ton	12	0	0	—		
1 ton	—	12	0	0	1	0	0

Local authorities' watering vehicles, electrically propelled:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial £	s.	d.	*Additional £	s.	d.
—	1½ tons	6	0	0	—		
1½ tons	2 tons	6	0	0	2	6	8
2 tons	3 tons	13	0	0	0	15	0
3 tons	4 tons	16	0	0	0	16	0
4 tons	5 tons	19	4	0	0	12	0
5 tons	—	24	0	0	—		

Local authorities' watering vehicles, not electrically propelled:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial £	s.	d.	*Additional £	s.	d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0	0	—		
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12	10	0	—		
16 cwt.	1 ton	15	0	0	—		
1 ton	2 tons	15	0	0	2	10	0
2 tons	2½ tons	25	0	0	1	10	0
2½ tons	3 tons	28	0	0	2	0	0
3 tons	4 tons	32	0	0	1	12	0
4 tons	5 tons	38	8	0	1	4	0
5 tons	—	48	0	0	—		

Goods vehicles not included in any of the foregoing provisions:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial £	s.	d.	*Additional £	s.	d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0	0	—		
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12	10	0	—		
16 cwt.	1 ton	15	0	0	—		
1 ton	3 tons	15	0	0	2	10	0
3 tons	4 tons	35	0	0	3	15	0
4 tons	—	50	0	0	5	0	0

* For each ½ ton or part of a ½ ton over the weight in column 1.

Goods Vehicles.

Used for drawing trailers

	£	s.	d.
Showmen's goods vehicles used for drawing showmen's trailers	10	0	0
Local Authorities' watering vehicles	6	0	0
Other goods vehicles:—			
Not exceeding 2½ tons unladen	10	0	0
Exceeding 2½ tons but not 4 tons	15	0	0
„ 4 tons	20	0	0

Other Vehicles.

	£	s.	d.
Electrically propelled vehicles	7	10	0
Other vehicles—			
(a) If registered under the Roads Act, 1920, for the first time before January 1, 1947—			
Not exceeding 6 horsepower	9	0	0
Exceeding 6 horsepower but not exceeding 7 horsepower	10	10	0
(b) Other vehicles not included under *(a)* above	12	10	0

Motor-cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils or County Borough Councils.

Driving Licences

Under the Road Traffic Act, 1956, driving licences valid for a period of three years were introduced over the years 1957–60.

Licence Rates

	£	s.	d.
Three-year Driving Licence	0	15	0
Replacement of lost or defaced licence	0	2	6
Amendment of licence (*e.g.* for additional Group of vehicles), for the unexpired period	0	5	0
Provisional Driving Licence: 6 months	0	10	0
Public Service Vehicle Driving Licence: 3 years†	0	3	0

† Additional to ordinary driving licence. *See* under Hackney Carriages.

POSTAL REGULATIONS

For full conditions, exceptions, &c., *see* Post Office Guide, price *2s. 6d.*, Associated volumes are London Post Offices and Streets *2s.*, Post Offices in the United Kingdom *4s.* and Postal Addresses *1s. 6d.*

CHIEF POSTAL SERVICES

LETTERS

Inland (U.K. and Irish Republic):—
Not exceeding 1 oz. ..... 3*d.*
Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... 4½*d.*
For every further 2 oz., or less ..... 1½*d.*

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—
(*a*) *British Commonwealth, Territories under British Trusteeship and British Postal Agencies in Bahrain, Muscat, Qatar and the Trucial States.*
Not exceeding 1 oz. ..... 3*d.*
For each further oz., or less ..... 1½*d.*
(*b*) *Elsewhere:*—
Not exceeding 1 oz. ..... 6*d.*
For each further oz., or less ..... 4*d.*

WEIGHT LIMITS:—Inland, none; Elsewhere, 4 lb.

SIZE LIMITS: (*a*) If in roll form:—Inland and elsewhere length, 32 in.; length + twice diameter, 39 in. (*b*) not in roll form:—(i) United Kingdom, Irish Republic, British Commonwealth, territories under British Trusteeship and British Postal Agencies in Bahrain, Muscat, Qatar and the Trucial States, 24 × 18 × 18 in.; (ii) Elsewhere, length, 24 in. length + width + depth, 36 in. Envelopes must be at least 4 × 2½ in. for inland destinations. To all overseas destinations the minimum limits for letters in the form of a roll are 6½ inches for the length and twice the diameter combined (at least 4 inches for the greatest dimension), unless provided with a strong address label at least 6½ inches in length and width combined and 1½ inches in width. For letters other than in the form of a roll the minimum limits are one surface 4 inches in length, 2½ inches in width, unless provided with a strong address label of the dimensions mentioned above.

POST CARDS (p. 1175).

Inland, British Commonwealth etc. in (a) above:—
Single ..... 2½*d.*
Reply paid (2½*d.* stamp on each part) ..... 5*d.*

Elsewhere abroad:—
Single ..... 4*d.*
Reply paid ..... 8*d.*
Limit of size for all destinations, inland or abroad: maximum, 5½ inches in length, 4½ inches in width; minimum, 4 inches in length, 2½ inches in width.

PRINTED PAPERS, BOOKS (p. 1175).

Inland:—
Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... 2*d.*
Not exceeding 4 oz. ..... 4*d.*
For each further 2 oz., or less ..... 1*d.*

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—
For first 2 oz. ..... 2*d.*
For each further 2 oz., or less ..... 1*d.*

Exceptionally, newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, maps and sheets of music which comply with the conditions shown in the Post Office Guide under *Printed Papers at Reduced Rates* may be sent abroad at the prepaid rate of 2½*d.* for the first 2 ounces and 1*d.* for each additional 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

LIMITS: Size, as for Letters; Weight: Inland, 2 lb. All destinations abroad, 6½ lb.; but a packet of books, sewn or bound, up to 11 lb. may be sent abroad.

Unless stamped at least 2½*d.*, printed papers posted after a prescribed hour are liable to be held over until next day.

MAGAZINE POST

Canada and by *direct* steamship *only*:—
Not exceeding 6 oz. ..... 1*d.*
Over 6 oz. to 1½ lb. ..... 1½*d.*
Each further ½ lb. (up to 5 lb.) ..... ½*d.*
Size limit: 24 × 18 × 18 in.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS

British Commonwealth and Foreign only:—
Not exceeding 10 oz. ..... 6*d.* (minimum charge)
Every further 2 oz., or less ..... 1*d.*
Limits: Size, as for Printed Papers; Weight, Brit. Commonwealth, Territories under British Trusteeship and British Postal Agencies in Bahrain, Muscat, Qatar and the Trucial States, 5 lb.; *Elsewhere*, 4 lb.

NEWSPAPERS

(*See also* p. 1175).

Inland (Newspapers "Registered at G.P.O."):—
Not exceeding 6 oz. ..... per copy 2½*d.*
Every further 6 oz., or less ..... per copy 1½*d.*
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as *Letters*.

Inland: Newspapers registered at the G.P.O. may be sent at printed paper rate; newspapers not registered are sent at the printed paper rate.

British Commonwealth and Foreign: See printed papers.

SAMPLES (*See also* p. 1175).

Inland (not to Irish Republic):—
Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... 2*d.*
Not exceeding 4 oz. ..... 4*d.*
Every additional 2 oz. or less ..... 1*d.*

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—
Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... 2*d.*
For each further 2 oz. or less ..... 1*d.*

LIMITS: Inland: As for letters, weight 8 oz.; Abroad: British Commonwealth, territories under British Trusteeship and British Postal Agencies in Bahrain, Muscat, Qatar and the Trucial States, 24 × 12 × 12 in., 5 lb. Elsewhere: as for Letters a ii, 1 lb. If in form of roll, everywhere as for letters, A. To all overseas destinations the minimum limits of size are as for letters.

SMALL PACKETS (*See also* p. 1175).

(*British Commonwealth and Foreign*—certain countries only)
Not exceeding 10 oz. ..... 10*d* (minimum charge)
For each further 2 oz. or less ..... 2*d.*
LIMITS: Maximum size, as for letters A and Bii. Minimum limits of size as for letters; Weight, 2 lb.

INSURED BOXES (*See also* p. 1174).

(*British Commonwealth and Foreign*—certain countries only)
Not over 10 oz. ..... 1*s.* 8*d.* (minimum charge)
For each further 2 oz. or less ..... 4*d.*
Plus appropriate fee for insurance.
LIMITS: Maximum size, 12 × 8 × 4 in. Minimum size limits as for letters other than in the form of a roll; weight, 2 lb.

PARCELS

Should be marked "Parcel Post," and must be handed across the counter; postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. On Sundays parcels are not accepted or (except during Christmas) delivered. The name and address of sender should be inside and (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel, and preferably be to the left of and at right angles to the name and address of the addressee.

A rural postman will accept any packets he can conveniently carry, except overseas parcels or overseas letters intended for insurance; but if on foot or cycle not more, without notice, than 15 lb. from one person. He may weigh parcels on request. Mail-drivers need not accept between regular stopping points.

Parcels to or from Irish Republic, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty: except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting. Addressee must pay clearance fees (1*s.* or 2*s.*) if any duty be payable. Senders can undertake to pay customs charges of Irish Republic

and some overseas countries a deposit is required. The sender of a parcel from the Channel Islands may also pay the customs charges etc., at the time of posting.

Inland:—(Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.):—

U.K. and Isle of Man only:—

Not over	1 lb.	1s. 6d.	Not over	6 lb.	2s. 6d.
" "	3 lb.	1s. 9d.	" "	7 lb.	2s. 9d.
" "	4 lb.	2s. 0d.	" "	8 lb.	3s. 0d.
" "	5 lb.	2s. 3d.	" "	11 lb.	3s. 3d.
	Not over 15 lb. (limit)			3s. 6d.	

AIR MAIL SERVICES

For mode of packing, prohibitions, limits of size, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Normal regulations as to make up and acceptance of various categories of postal packets and parcels apply equally to air mail items. A blue air-mail label, obtainable free from post offices, must be affixed to each air mail item except letters, letter packets and postcards for Europe. Air mail labels should not be fixed to these latter items or delay will result. Special air-mail rates apply to correspondence for members of H.M. Forces overseas (see leaflet PL80).

AIR LETTERS, postage 6*d*., written on special Air Letter forms may be sent to all countries. The special forms may be obtained at post offices.

SECOND CLASS MAIL. Printed papers, Commercial Papers, Samples, Small Packets may be sent by air to countries outside Europe at the rates shown in col. 4 below. Minimum charges: Commercial Papers, 6*d*.; Small Packets, 10*d*. NEWSPAPERS. Publications registered at the G.P.O. as newspapers may be sent at the reduced rates indicated in the footnote below. There is no Second Class air mail service to Europe.

European Countries

Letters, letter packets and postcards for all European countries, except those for which overseas rates are quoted below, are normally despatched daily by air or surface transport, whichever offers earlier delivery. The rates are:—

Letters, 6*d*. for the first ounce;
4*d*. for each additional ounce.

Postcards, 4*d*.

For Gibraltar and Malta the rates are:—

Letters, 5*d*. for the first ounce;
3½*d*. for each additional ounce.

Postcards, 2½*d*.

Air mail labels should not be used.

Air Parcel Post to Europe. Rates are included in the Overseas Parcel Post tables, see pp. 1169–81.

Overseas Countries Outside Europe

Rates for letters, postcards and second class mail appear below; for air parcel rates, see pp. 1169–81.

COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE

For air mail services to Europe, see above. Air Parcel Rates, pp. 1169–81. For details of insurance and times of postings at London Chief Office and of transmission to principal cities, see G.P.O. Air Mail Leaflet, from Post Offices (*free*).

Destination	Rates of Postage: Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½-oz.
	s.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Aden	0	9	5	5
Afghanistan	1	3	8	6
Alaska	1	3	8	6
Algeria	0	9	5	5
Antigua	1	3	8	6
Argentine Republic	1	3	8	6
Australia	1	0	9	7
Azores	0	9	5	5
Bahamas	1	1	8	6
Bahrain	0	9	5	5
Banks Islands	1	0	9	7
Barbados	1	3	8	6
Bermuda	1	3	8	6
Bolivia	1	3	8	6
Brazil	1	3	8	6
British Guiana	1	3	8	6
British Honduras	1	3	8	6
Brunei	1	3	8	6
Burma	1	3	8	6
Cambodia	1	3	8	6
Cameroons	1	3	8	6
Canada	1	3	8	6
Cape Verde Islands				—
Caroline Islands	1	0	9	7
Cayman Islands	1	3	8	6
Ceylon	1	1	8	6
Chile	1	3	8	6
China	1	0	9	7
Cocos (Keeling) Isls	1	3	8	6

Destination	Rates of Postage: Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½-oz.
	s.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Colombia	1	1	8	6
Congolese Republic	1	1	8	6
Cook Islands	1	0	9	7
Costa Rica	1	1	8	6
Cuba	1	1	8	6
Cyprus	0	9	5	5
Dahomey	1	1	8	6
Doha, *see* Qatar				
Dominica	1	1	8	6
Dominican Republic	1	1	8	6
Dubai	0	9	5	5
Ecuador	1	1	8	6
Egypt	0	9	5	5
Equatorial Africa †	1	1	8	6
Eritrea	0	9	5	5
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	0	9	5	5
Falkland Islands	1	1	8	6
Fanning Island	1	0	9	7
Fiji Islands	1	0	9	7
Formosa (Taiwan)	1	0	9	7
French Guiana	1	3	8	6
French Polynesia	1	0	9	7
French Somali Coast	0	9	5	5
French West Indies	1	1	8	6
Gambia	1	1	8	6
Gaza and Khan Yunis	0	9	5	5
Ghana	1	1	8	6
Gilbert and Ellice Isls	1	0	9	7
Greenland‡	—	—	—	—

*Newspapers 2*d*. per ½ oz. less in each case.
‡ Rates as for Europe, *see* above.
† Central African Republic and Republics of Chad, Congo, and Gabon.

For mode of packing, prohibitions, limits of size, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Destination	Rates of Postage: Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	and class* mail per ½-oz
	s. d.	*d.*	*d.*
Grenada	1 3	8	6
Guatemala	1 3	8	6
Guinea (Republic of)	1 3	8	6
Gwadur	1 3	8	6
Haiti (Republic)	1 3	8	6
Hawaii	1 3	8	6
Honduras (Republic)	1 3	8	6
Hong Kong	1 3	8	6
India	1 3	8	6
Indonesia	1 3	8	6
Iraq	0 9	5	5
Israel	0 9	5	5
Ivory Coast (Republic)	1 3	8	6
Jamaica	1 3	8	6
Japan	1 6	9	7
Jordan	0 9	5	5
Kenya	1 3	8	6
Korea, all parts	1 6	9	7
Kuwait	0 9	5	5
Laos	1 3	8	6
Lebanon	0 9	5	5
Liberia	1 3	8	6
Libya	0 9	5	5
Macao	1 3	8	6
Madeira‡	—	—	—
Malaya (Federation)	1 3	8	6
Malgasy Republic	1 3	8	6
Mariana Islands	1 6	9	7
Marshall Islands	1 6	9	7
Mauritania (Republic)	1 3	8	6
Mauritius	1 3	8	6
Mexico	3	8	6
Montserrat	3	8	6
Morocco	0 9	5	5
Muscat	0 9	5	5
Nepal	1 3	8	6
Netherlands Antilles or New Guinea	1 3	8	6
New Caledonia	1 6	9	7
New Guinea Territory	1 6	9	7
New Hebrides	1 6	9	7
New Zealand	1 6	9	7
Nicaragua	1 3	8	6
Niger (Republic of)	1 3	8	6
Nigeria	1 3	8	6
Norfolk Island	1 6	9	7
North Borneo	1 3	8	6
Northern Rhodesia	1 3	8	6
Nyasaland	1 3	8	6
Pakistan	1 3	8	6
Panama (Republic of) / Panama Canal Zone	1 3	8	6
Papua	1 6	9	7
Paraguay	1 3	8	6
Persia	0 9	5	5

Destination	Rates of Postage: Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	and class* mail per ½-oz
	s. d.	*d.*	*d.*
Peru	1 3	8	6
Philippines	1 6	9	7
Pitcairn Island	1 6	9	7
Portuguese, E. Africa	1 3	8	6
Timor	1 6	9	7
West Africa	1 3	8	6
Puerto Rico	1 3	8	6
Qatar	0 9	5	5
Reunion	1 3	8	6
Rhodesia	1 3	8	6
St. Helena	1 3	8	6
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	1 3	8	6
St. Lucia	1 3	8	6
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1 3	8	6
St. Vincent	1 3	8	6
(El) Salvador	1 3	8	6
Samoa, British	1 6	9	7
Samoa, U.S.A.	1 6	9	7
Sarawak	1 3	8	6
Saudi Arabia	0 9	5	5
Sénégal (Republic)	1 3	8	6
Seychelles	1 3	8	6
Sharjah	0 9	5	5
Sierra Leone	1 3	8	6
Singapore	1 3	8	6
Solomon Islands	1 6	9	7
Somalia (Republic)	1 3	8	6
Somaliland Prot.	0 9	5	5
South Africa	1 3	8	6
Southern Rhodesia	1 3	8	6
Spanish Guinea	1 3	8	6
West Africa	0 9	5	5
Sudan (Republic)	0 9	5	5
Sudanese Republic, W. Africa	1 3	8	6
Surinam (Neth. Guiana)	1 3	8	6
Syria	0 9	5	5
Tanganyika	1 3	8	6
Thailand (Siam)	1 3	8	6
Tibet	1 3	8	6
Togo (Republic)	1 3	8	6
Tonga	1 6	9	7
Tortola, W. Indies	1 3	8	6
Trinidad and Tobago	1 3	8	6
Tunisia	0 9	5	5
Turks and Caicos Is.	1 3	8	6
Uganda	1 3	8	6
United States	1 3	8	6
Uruguay	1 3	8	6
U.S.S.R. (Asia)‡	—	—	—
Venezuela	1 3	8	6
Vietnam	1 3	8	6
Virgin Islands of U.S.A.	1 3	8	6
Voltaic Republic	1 3	8	6
Wake Island	1 6	9	7
Zanzibar	1 3	8	6

* Newspapers 2*d.* per ½ oz. less in each case. ‡ Rates as for Europe, see above.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.—Under Board of Trade regulations many kinds of goods, including certain foodstuffs, may be sent abroad (including Irish Republic) only under the authority of an export licence. Enquiries in the matter should be addressed to the Controller, Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Gavrelle House, 14, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1.

Under the Defence (Finance) Regulations, senders of trade letter packets or parcels exceeding £500 in value to most foreign countries, including the U.S.A., and also to Canada (including Newfoundland), must furnish with the parcel a currency declaration (form C.D.3) which, together with explanatory notices, may be obtained from banks.

Senders of private gift packets or parcels exceeding £100 in value must furnish with the packet or parcel a currency declaration C.D.3.

PROHIBITED AND DUTIABLE ARTICLES.—Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, packets likely to impede the P.O. sorters, and certain kinds of advertisement. To Channel Islands, and I. of Man dutiable articles must be sent in Parcels. Abroad generally they may be sent in Parcels, in Insured Boxes and Small Packets (to those countries which accept them) or (where the "Green Label" system applies) in Letters and in some cases sample packets.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING.—Given as a matter of course for registered and insured items. May also be obtained for ordinary parcels (no charge) and other unregistered packets (fee, 1*d.*).

RECORDED DELIVERY (inland, *not to Irish Republic*).—A new service to be available in 1961 provides for a certificate of posting and a receipt on delivery. Money and jewellery will not be allowed, and other contents must not exceed £2 in value. The service does not apply to parcels.

UNPAID PACKETS, except Business Reply packets and redirected parcels are charged *double postage* on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency.*

UNDELIVERABLE POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 3d. or more*, undelivered, are returned to sender without charge, if his address is found either outside or inside. If the sender's address is not available, letters containing nothing of value are destroyed; packets containing anything of value, and parcels, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 2½d.* are returned to sender only on payment of a second postage, and if name, address and request for return appear on outside; those without such request are disposed of. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; printed papers of no value only if request for return appears outside in a language known in the country of destination. Magazine Post packets are charged with return Postage, when return is requested. Parcels further incur other charges unless abandonment is requested *at the time of posting.*

REPLY COUPONS, for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, are exchangeable abroad for stamps representing the minimum letter postage rate from the country concerned to the U.K. Price (valid in all countries of the Universal Postal Union), 1*s.*; (valid within the Commonwealth and Irish Republic only), 5*d.* Sold at chief offices.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of travellers, and for three months only in any one town).—A packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices, and should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is treated as undeliverable. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 14 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters at a seaport for an expected ship are kept 2 months; otherwise letters are kept for 2 weeks—or for 1 month if originating from abroad—at the end of which time they are treated as undeliverable, unless bearing a request for return at or before the end of the period.

REDIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Packets other than parcels and business reply* may be reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays) if unopened and not tampered with, and if original addressee's name is unobscured. *Parcels* may be redirected free of charge, within the same time limits, only if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (or within the London Postal Area). *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are *re-registered* free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken when other persons remain at the address). Requests for redirection of *letters*, &c., should be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster, and must be signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed. Redirection is free for 3 months (except for parcels re-directed to a different Town Delivery Area, see above); thereafter for each different surname and each new address costs 5*s.* for 12 months, and 10*s.* for each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for the forwarding of *telegrams.*

REGISTRATION, INLAND.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration should be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken.* The packets must be made up in a reasonably strong cover appropriate to their contents. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters must be fastened with adhesive (if tape is used it must be transparent and each piece must be signed or distinctively marked), or sealed with wax, lead, &c. Minimum fee 1*s.* 6*d.*, exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, a further 3*d.* The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets. Compulsory registration is applied to (*a*) any packet apparently meant for registration and wrongly posted (1*s.* less any prepaid excess postage); (*b*) packets found open (or undeliverable) and containing any bank or currency note, coin, jewellery, stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, &c., in each case 10*s.* or more in value (1*s.*).

COMPENSATION, INLAND.—Subject to certain prescribed regulations which are fully set forth in the Post Office Guide, the Post Office pays compensation for (i) loss of or damage to registered letters and parcels, (ii) though not as a legal right, for loss of or damage to unregistered parcels and for unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way. The onus of making up properly any packet sent by post and of packing adequately any article or articles enclosed therein lies on the sender, and the Post Office does not accept any responsibility for loss arising from faulty or inadequate packing. No compensation is paid for consequential injury or damage arising in respect of anything sent by post. *Registered letters and parcels* (*including items sent to the Irish Republic*): The fees for registration are 1*s.* covering compensation up to £10; 1*s.* 1*d.*, £20; and 1*d.* for each additional £20 up to the maximum of 2*s.* 8*d.* for £400. (No legal right to compensation exists in respect of registered letters and parcels sent to and from Irish Republic.) *Unregistered parcels and unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way:* Maximum compensation £5 (£4 for unregistered parcels sent to or received from Irish Republic).

Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.) is only given if the money is sent by *registered letter* post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see p. 1175) and, in the case of paper money, if particulars (for identification) are kept; the

maximum compensation for coin, which must be packed so as not to move about, is £5. Compensation cannot be paid for loss or damage in the case of any packet containing anything not legally transmissible by post; and for fragile articles only if they have been adequately packed and the cover is conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care." No compensation is paid for deterioration due to delay of perishable articles or for damage to exceptionally fragile articles, liquids or semi-liquids sent by letter or parcel post to or from Irish Republic whether registered or not.

REGISTRATION, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (except for parcels and a magazine post packet for Canada, including Newfoundland), is in force to all countries with the exception of Chagos Islands, North Korea and North Viet-Nam. Valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, 1*s.* 6*d.* If claimed within a year, compensation (in the U.K., £2 18*s.*) is paid to the sender for entire loss of registered packets while in the custody of a country in the Universal Postal Union, subject to certain conditions.

INSURANCE, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—1*s.* 8*d.* for £24; 2*d.* each further £12 up to 6*s.* 10*d.* for £396 and 7*s.* for £400 (lower maxima in many countries). For *H.M. Ships abroad and also members of H.M. Army and Air Force overseas using closed Forces addresses* (e.g. British Forces Post Office followed by a number) only parcels are insurable, up to £50. Packets containing no articles (besides correspondence) but valuable papers (banknotes, &c.) or valuable documents (plans, &c.) can be insured as *letters*; other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

COMPENSATION up to a maximum of 93*s.* may be given for loss or damage in the U.K. to *uninsured* parcels to or from most Commonwealth and Foreign Countries, if certificate of posting is produced.

No compensation will be paid for any loss or damage due to the act of the Queen's Enemies.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and precious articles (*not* letters or paper valuables) may be sent in insured boxes to certain countries. Customs declarations must be filled in.

CASH ON DELIVERY SERVICE, INLAND (*not* to or from Irish Republic, nor to H.M. Ships.)—A sum (Trade Charge) up to £40 can, under certain conditions, be collected from addressee and remitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter posted at a Money Order Office, or of goods consigned by railway. Fees (extra to usual postal or rail charges): For Trade Charge up to £1, 1*s.* 2*d.*; £2, 1*s.* 4*d.*; £5, 2*s.* 6*d.*; and for each further £5 or part thereof, 2*d.* An additional charge of 6*d.* is made on consignments sent by rail.

CASH ON DELIVERY, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN.—Applicable to parcels only, but not to all countries, nor to H.M. Naval and Military Forces and R.A.F. serving overseas. Fees for collection: 4½*d.* for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½*d.* extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is usually £40 (fee 8*s.* 6*d.*), but in some countries less. Addressee has also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee (4*d.* in U.K.) not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, the rules for undeliverable parcels apply.

EXPRESS and SPECIAL SERVICES (INLAND).—In general the express services are limited to the hours of telegraph business, but the times vary according to the service used and local conditions. No. (4) (*below*) is available on Sundays only. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free, each further 10 minutes or less, 4*d.*:—(1) *All the way*, by P.O. messenger, of packets, conspicuously marked "Express" above the address, handed over the counter. Inclusive charge, 1*s.* per mile, or part of a mile, with 3*d.* on each *separate* packet after the first. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service. (2) *After transmission by post*, on *addressee's* application (1*s.* per mile, or part of a mile, and 2*d.* for every ten or less additional packets). (3) *After transmission by post*, at *sender's* request "Special Delivery" from the ordinary delivery office, if messengers are available (1*s.*+ postage). Packets must be marked "Express," and letters bear a broad blue or black vertical line back and front. (4) *Special delivery on Sundays of postal packets (except parcels) handed in on Saturdays.* Limited inter-city services, for London, Belfast, and certain provincial cities (except that the service is not in operation from Southampton to Belfast) are available *only*: (1) Sundays: reciprocally between certain towns as shown in the Post Office Guide; (2) Good Friday: *to* London only *from* towns in (1). Delivery is made from offices only during periods when they are open for telegraphic business. The handing-in offices in London are:—The London Chief Office, King Edward St., E.C.1., W. and S.W. District Offices, and (Branch Offices) Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Leicester Square, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Packets, marked "Express: Sunday Delivery," must be handed in in time to catch *preceding* night mails (in London 5.15 p.m.—6.30 p.m. for provincial towns). The latest time of posting to Belfast should be ascertained at selected office of posting. Fee is 3*s.* 0*d.* in addition to postage. Not available for parcels. (5) ("*Railex.*") Postal packets not liable to registration are despatched by rail, met, and specially delivered in Britain, Douglas (I.O.M.), Northern Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey. Inclusive charges, 2 oz., 6*s.*; 1 lb. (maximum) 7*s.* 0*d.*; but packets handed in in Northern Ireland or forwarded from Jersey and Guernsey to Britain, Douglas or N. Ireland may not exceed 2 oz. (6) *A Railway Parcel* is similarly accelerated at the cost of a telegram, of railway charges, and of Service (1) at both ends of its journey.

RAILWAY LETTERS, &c.—A letter, not liable to registration, may be handed in at the parcel or booking office of a railway station, at any time when the station is open to the public, for conveyance by the next available train. A railway letter may either be addressed to be called for at a station, or to the residence of the addressee in which case it is posted at the station named in the address. The service is available between any two stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, between Great Britain and Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas (I.O.M.), and from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic. It is not available at or to stations of the London Transport Executive. Fees (besides postage): at stations in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas (I.O.M.), 2 oz., 1*s.* 0*d.*; 4 oz., 1*s.* 8*d.*; 1 lb. (maximum), 2*s.* 7*d.*; at stations in Northern Ireland, 2 oz. (maximum), 7*d.* The maximum weight for letters to the Irish Republic is 2 oz. Except on Sundays, or in Irish Republic, the letter can be delivered Express under Service (3), or directly from the station (Service (1)) by wiring for messenger to meet it. For other combinations of rail and express, *see* preceding paragraph, Services (5) and (6).

AIRWAY LETTERS. — On certain internal air routes operated by the British European Airways Corporation, letters may be handed in at the airport or

town terminal for conveyance by the next available direct air service to be transferred to the post at the distant town terminal or to be called for at the airport or town terminal. Fees (besides postage): 2 oz., 11*d*.; 4 oz., 1*s*. 6*d*.; 1 lb. (maximum), 2*s*. 4*d*. The conditions on which this service operates are, in general, similar to those applying to the Railway Letter Service. The service is not available to the Irish Republic or to any country overseas. Full information can be obtained from any office of B.E.A.C.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (including parcels) to or from certain countries. In some cases the service is restricted to certain towns. 1*s*. is paid by the sender, the rest, if any, by addressee, according to the local regulations. (*See* P. O. Guide.)

POST CARDS.—Minimum size 4×2⅜ in., maximum 5⅜×4¼ in. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, inland or abroad. Plain cards, if as stiff as official cards and not under $\frac{1}{10}$th inch thick, may also be used both inland and abroad.

Reply Post Cards for abroad must have the heading *Carte Postale avec réponse payée* on first part, and on the second part (valid only to country of origin) *Carte Postale—Réponse*.

BUSINESS REPLY SERVICE (Inland, excluding Irish Republic). This service enables a person or firm to receive cards, letters, etc. from clients without prepayment of postage, the postage together with a fee of 2*d*. being paid by the addressee on each card or letter delivered.

A licence to use the service must be obtained from the Post Office.

PRINTED PAPER POST (including former BOOK POST).—For certain printed or written matter (p. 1170).

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and in the inland service any other *written*, *typed* or *printed* matter not being *in the nature of a letter*, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with normal non-fragile binding and anything necessary for safe transmission. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document, Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted, and circulars (if in characters resembling typewriting, only under special conditions). To overseas, only printed matter in general is admitted as Printed Papers; items written or drawn, such as receipts, invoices and statements of account, admissible in the inland printed post service, go only as Commercial Papers, and there are other differences. Written chess-moves and puzzle-solutions, also blank stationery, are inadmissible. Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, *i.e.* without breaking, tearing, ungumming, or cutting. (For full conditions see the Post Office Guide *or* free leaflet P. 386.)

ARTICLES FOR THE BLIND (Inland, including Irish Republic). Books, papers, literature and specified articles specially adapted for the use of the blind are admissible subject to certain conditions. A packet should bear on the outside the indication "Articles for the Blind" and the name and address of the sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. Rate:—2 lb., ½*d*.; 5 lb., 1*d*.; 8 lb., 1½*d*.; 11 lb., 2*d*.; 15 lb., 2½*d*. Limits: weight, 15 lb.; size, as for letters.

BLIND LITERATURE, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (in other respects treated as Printed Papers):—Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type (also plates for embossing blind literature, and voice recordings and special paper intended solely for the use of the blind) subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature", with name and address of sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. They may be sent post free by surface route to all parts.

SAMPLE POST (not to Irish Republic).—Restricted to bona-fide *Trade* Samples, without saleable value; but keys sent unaccompanied, printers' blocks, fresh cut flowers, and certain scientific specimens can be sent *abroad* by Sample Post. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. (*See* p. 1170.)

SMALL PACKETS POST (Commonwealth & Foreign).—For small articles of merchandise by Printed Paper mails. Registration is allowed; not insurance. Available only to certain countries. A green Customs label must be affixed and, in certain cases, Customs declarations prepared. (*See* p. 1170.)

NEWSPAPER POST (INLAND).—For newspapers "registered at the G.P.O." (p. 1170).

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments", name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page.

Newspapers not "registered at G.P.O." or supplements to registered newspapers apart from their ordinary publications should be sent at printed paper rate.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

Stamps of reigns before that of King George V are no longer valid.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties) are sold for the respective values of ½*d*., 1*d*., 1½*d*., 2*d*., 2½*d*., 3*d*., 4*d*., 4½*d*., 5*d*., 6*d*., 7*d*., 8*d*., 9*d*., 10*d*., 11*d*., 1*s*., 1*s*. 3*d*., 1*s*. 6*d*., 2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*., 10*s*., and £1. Books containing 6 3*d*., 6 1½*d*., 6 1*d*. and 6 ½*d*. stamps, 3*s*., or containing 18 3*d*. stamps, 4*s*. 6*d*., or containing 12 3*d*. and 6 each of 2½*d*., 1*d*. and ½*d*. stamps, 5*s*. Rolls of ½*d*., 1*d*., 1½*d*., 2*d*., 2½*d*., 3*d*. or 4*d*. stamps are also sold, joined lengthwise or sideways and rolls of 6*d*. stamps joined lengthwise.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES with a 1*s*. 3*d*. embossed stamp (1*s*. for registration and 3*d*. for postage), are of four sizes: F 5¼ in.×3¼ in. or G. 6¼ in.×3⅝ in., 1*s*. 4½*d*. each; H. 8 in.×5 in., 1*s*. 5*d*. each; K. 11½ in.×6 in., 1*s*. 7½*d*.

FORCES AIR LETTER FORMS issued against purchase of 3*d*. stamp.

LETTER CARDS with 3*d*. stamp: 4*d*. each.

POST CARDS, with impressed 2½*d*. stamp: 3*d*. each. *Reply*: double the *Single* figures.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES with 3*d*. stamp: "A" (4¾×3⅝ in.) or "Commercial" (5⅛×3¼ in.), 4*d*. each. Air Letter Forms impressed with 6*d*. stamp, 6*d*. each.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, letter cards, air letter forms, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

MONEY ORDERS

Advice of Payment: 6*d*. inland (and to Irish Republic), 3*d*. overseas orders (to certain countries). Payment may be stopped (fee 9*d*.); or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders. Inland orders (including those for Irish Republic) may be crossed for payment through a bank.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £10, 1*s*. 0*d*.; and for each additional £10, 2*d*., to

£50 (maximum), 1s. 8d. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Revenues (*e.g.*, Income Tax) if demand note is produced.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

Money may be transmitted by this means from most Money Order offices which despatch telegrams, and paid at most of those which also deliver telegrams, and at some other offices. On Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday and in Scotland on New Year's Day, Inland telegraph money orders for amounts not exceeding £5 are issued at all Money Order Offices which transact telegraph business at the times when these offices are open for telegraph counter business and sums up to £5 are payable at, or in the delivery areas of, London Chief Office, the District Offices, and some Branch Offices in London, and during the hours when telegraph business is transacted at those offices outside London which open on Sunday.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 6d., and cost of official Telegram of Advice, 3s. 0d. for Inland Orders and 3s. 6d. for Irish Republic Orders.

Ordinary Money Orders for Abroad.

Poundage, up to £2, 2s; £5, 3s.; £10, 4s., and thereafter 2s. per £10 or part thereof. Limits of amount vary according to destination but in any case may not exceed £40; validity, normally 12 months.

At present, not more than £10 per day per remitter can be sent to Canada or any other country outside the *Scheduled Territories* (formerly known as the Sterling Area), and then only when the purpose of the remittance is declared on a special form and permission has previously been granted by the Accountant General's Department, G.P.O. (Postal Remittance Branch I).

Telegraph Money Orders or Abroad.

Only to certain countries, *e.g.*, Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, S. Africa, U.S.A Poundage as in last paragraph, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at Letter Telegram rate, if desired, to certain countries) *plus* a supplementary fee. For restrictions, see the preceding paragraph.

POSTAL ORDERS

Postal Orders (British pattern) are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weekdays. They are also issued and paid in most countries within the Commonwealth. Transmission of postal orders to Canada or any other country outside the Scheduled Territories (formerly known as the Sterling Area) is prohibited except to members of H.M. Forces under special arrangements, particulars of which may be obtained at any Post Office transacting Postal Order business. They are *paid* (but not *issued*) in Irish Republic. They are printed with a counterfoil, for every multiple of 6d. up to 5s., for 6s., and by 1s. steps up to £1 1s. then for £2 and every multiple of £1 up to £5. Adhesive, unmarked current British Postage Stamps not exceeding two in number, if affixed in the 2 spaces provided, increase the value of an Order by not more than 5d. (orders up to 4s. 6d.) or 12d. (orders of 5s. and upwards). Poundage: 6d and 1s., 2d.; 1s. 6d. to £1 1s., 3d.; £2 to £5, 6d. The name of payee must be inserted. If not presented within six months of the last day of the month of issue, Orders must be sent to the local Head Postmaster, or in London to the District Postmaster, for verification, and commission equal to the original poundage will be charged.

INLAND TELEGRAMS

Telegrams are accepted during counter business hours at any post office or railway station at which telegraph business is transacted. They may also be handed with the necessary payment to messengers delivering telegrams or express letters. Telegrams may be tendered by telephone at all times. Rate, 12 words or less 3s. 0d. (to Irish Republic 12 words or less 3s. 6d.), each further word 3d. Standard Greetings telegrams on appropriately designed forms in golden decorative envelopes cost 3s. 6d. for 12 words or less, each extra word 3d. Greetings telegrams for special occasions on a large *de luxe* folded card with matching envelope cost 5s. 0d. for 12 words or less, each extra word 3d. Greetings telegrams may be tendered by telephone or handed in any day prior to day of delivery. Priority rate (not available to or from Irish Republic) 1s. extra. A redirection charge of 3s. 0d. per telegram is made if the original and new addresses are in the same place, delivery area or London Postal District. In all other cases the redirection charge is at the ordinary inland rate. Telegrams, except Press telegrams, handed in on *Sundays* and (exc. Scotland) *Good Friday* or *Christmas Day* are charged 1s. 6d. extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 12s.; the reply vouchers may be used in payment or part payment of any Post Office telegram or any telegraph or telephone account rendered by the Post Office, or its value refunded to sender of original telegram. Receipt for charges free on request. Certified copy 1s. 6d. There is no charge for delivery in the United Kingdom. In the Irish Republic delivery is free to addresses within 1 mile of the delivery office; beyond that any necessary charge will be collected on delivery.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN IN LONDON:— Chief Office (King Edward Street, E.C.1), Leicester Sq., Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

The charges for ordinary or FULL RATE telegrams from the United Kingdom to places abroad are shown below and on pp. 1179–81. The minimum charge for an ordinary telegram is as for 7 words. To any place in the British Commonwealth the full rate does not exceed 1s. 10d. per word. Urgent telegrams may be sent at double the ordinary rate.

For telegrams of a social character the GLT (Commonwealth Social Telegram) service is available to Commonwealth countries. The charge is 9s. 2d. for 12 words or less (including the indicator =GLT=), and 12d. for each word after 12 except to Canada, Cyprus, the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, and British Honduras to which lower charges apply; to Burma it is 10s. 0d.

Most countries admit Letter Telegrams at half the full rate but there is a minimum charge as for 22 words. Letter Telegrams, which must be written in plain language, are subject to delay in transmission in favour of ordinary telegrams.

Phototelegrams, i.e. pictures, photographs, drawings, plans, printed, typed or written documents may be telegraphed in Facsimile to many European and extra-European countries. Full particulars of all telegraph charges and services available to any country will be given on enquiry at any Postal Telegraph or Post Office Cable & Wireless Office.

RADIOTELEGRAMS

Radiotelegrams for transmission to ships at sea in any part of the world may be handed in at any Postal Telegraph Office or dictated over for telephone. The standard rate of charge the messages sent to ships through coast stations in the British Isles is 1s. 8d. a word; there is a reduced

rate of 1*s.* a word for messages to ships regularly engaged on short voyages to or from ports in the British Isles. The address should contain (1) the name and/or rank of the addressee, (2) the name of the ship, and (3) either the name of a British coast station if the sender knows that the ship is within range of that station, or, if the sender does not know the name of the appropriate coast station, standard rate messages should be addressed to Portishead Radio or "Wireless", and reduced rate messages to Wick Radio.

Radiotelegrams may be sent to service personnel on board H.M. Ships in foreign waters at a charge of 11½*d.* a word and in the Home Fleet at a charge of 6½*d.* a word. The address should contain (1) the name of the addressee and his rank or rating, (2) the word "Warship" (or "Submarine") (3) the name of the ship (or identifying letters and number) and (4) the word "Admiraltyradio" (or, in the case of the Home Fleet, the words "Homewaters Admiraltyradio").

Radiotelegrams may also be sent to R.A.F. vessels at a reduced rate of 6½*d.* per word. Such radiotelegrams should be addressed in the same way as for commercial vessels and in addition should include the words R.A.F. Vessel before the name of the ship.

INLAND TELEPHONES

The quarterly rental for single exclusive lines for residential subscribers is £3, for business subscribers it is £3 10*s.*; if over 3 miles from the exchange, an extra 10*s.* a quarter is payable in respect of each furlong or part thereof beyond the 3 miles. Shared service, in which two subscribers use one line but enjoy nearly all the facilities of exclusive line service, is offered under certain conditions. For this service a rebate of 10*s.* 0*d.* is allowed from the normal quarterly rental for a single exclusive line. Calls to exchanges within the local call area are charged 2½*d.* from residence telephones and 3*d.* from business telephones (4*d.* from a call office). Trunk call charges (*viz.*, to exchanges outside the local call area) vary with distance but do not exceed 3*s.* 6*d.* by day (for 3 minutes) and 2*s.* during the cheap rate period which is 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. weeknights and 6 p.m. Saturdays to 6 a.m. Mondays (7*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* 3*d.* to Irish Republic). Call office charge 3*d.* extra. Personal calls (to specified person) 1*s.* 6*d.* extra (cheap rate period 9*d.*); if the person cannot be found nothing further is charged. Where subscriber trunk dialling facilities are provided local and dialled trunk calls are charged in 2*d.* units (3*d.* from a call office); the length of time per unit depends on the distance of the call, from 3 minutes for local calls to 12 seconds for distances over 50 miles (the time allowance is increased during the cheap rate period). For fuller information see Preface to Telephone Directory.

TELEX SERVICE

Annual rental of teleprinter, associated equipment and line to Telex exchange is £160 per annum in most cases. Where nearest Telex exchange is more than 30 miles distant an additional rental based on the excess mileage applies. Charges for inland calls between exchanges 35 miles or more apart are about half equivalent charges for daytime telephone calls. International calls to European countries are about two-thirds of equivalent charges for telephone calls; to United States of America and to South Africa charges are the same as for telephone calls, *i.e.* £1 per minute (minimum three minutes). Automatic equipment allowing messages to be sent at the maximum speed of 66 words per minute can be rented in addition. Descriptive booklet available from all Telephone Managers; for local address see telephone directory.

GENERAL SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS

(For Express services see p. 1174)

On SUNDAY *THROUGHOUT THE U.K. no Parcel Post, non-telegraphic Money Order, Postal Order* business is transacted, nor is there a delivery of letters, &c. There is a collection for night despatch in most places. *IN LONDON*, the Chief Office and Leicester Square Branch Office are open always, and some other offices are open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. for stamps, telegrams, and with some exceptions telegraph money orders up to £5, savings bank withdrawals up to £10, and National Savings Stamps encashment up to £3. *OUTSIDE LONDON*, most Head Offices and some country telegraph Sub-offices open 9–10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9–10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration and with some exceptions telegraph money orders up to £5, Savings Bank withdrawals up to £10, and National Savings Stamps encashment up to £3; but all town Sub-offices, and most non-telegraph country offices, are closed.

Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday

London: One delivery of letters and parcels on Christmas Day; none on Boxing Day and Good Friday. Most offices are closed on Christmas Day. Selected offices open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. for all classes of business on Boxing Day and for "Sunday" business on Good Friday.

Outside London: In Scotland, normal weekday deliveries; offices open as usual on Boxing Day and Good Friday; on Christmas Day some town sub-offices are shut, and after 1 p.m. many chief offices are open only for telegraph business. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland one delivery of letters and parcels on Christmas Day and Good Friday; none on Boxing Day; offices are closed on Christmas Day; head offices and some country telegraph sub-offices are open from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. for all classes of business on Boxing Day and for "Sunday" business on Good Friday.

Other Public Holidays

In Scotland on New Year's Day office hours and classes of business are as on Sundays; no delivery of letters and parcels and no collection. Post Office counter and postal services on other public holidays in the U.K. vary in accordance with local conditions—details may be obtained from the local Head Postmaster.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONES

The caller should ask for CONTINENTAL or INTERNATIONAL Service. Callers in London with Dial Telephones with letters should dial "CON" or "INT." The charges shown are minimum rates for a call of three minutes duration, each further minute or part thereof costing one-third of this charge. Transferred charge calls are possible with certain countries. Details of countries and rates will be advised by the Continental and International Exchange.

Continental Service.

The rates quoted are for calls from all places in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to the first zone of the country concerned. For *Personal Calls* an additional charge equivalent to one minute's conversation is made.

International Service.

Minimum rates, the same from all parts of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are shown below. Hours of Service to most countries are limited. A *person to person call* may be booked without extra charge; if it fails (or call is cancelled) a *Report Charge* is made (4*s.* to 6*s.*) but not if call matures. On Radio Services a time allowance is made for interruption by adverse conditions. A *limited duration* facility (minimum 3 mins.) is available enabling connection to be terminated after a specified period of effective conversation. *A reduced rate* (10 p.m. to 10 a.m. on weekdays and all day on Sundays) is available on services with Canada, U.S.A., Cuba and Mexico. Reduced Sunday rates apply also in certain other services.

Ship's Services

Long, Medium and Short Range Ships' Services are also available between telephone subscribers in the United Kingdom and suitably equipped ships (*see* Post Office Guide).

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE CHARGES

(Continental Services are marked (A); remaining countries are on the International Service (*See* above)

Country	*Minimum* s.	d.	*Country*	*Minimum* s.	d.	*Country*	*Minimum* s.	d.
Aden	75	0	Greece (A)	30	0	Nyasaland	60	0
Afghanistan	75	0	Guadeloupe	67	6	Pakistan (Republic)	60	0
Alaska*	75	0	Guatemala*	75	0	Panama*	75	0
Algeria (A)	25	0	Guinea (Republic)	67	6	Papua	60	0
Argentine Republic	60	0	Haiti*	75	0	Persia	60	0
Ascension	60	0	Hawaii*	75	0	Persian Gulf	60	0
Australia	60	0	Honduras*	75	0	Peru*	75	0
Austria (A)	18	0	Hong Kong	75	0	Philippines*	75	0
Azores (A)	31	6	Hungary (A)	20	0	Poland (A)	18	6
Bahamas*	75	0	Iceland	24	0	Portugal (A)	22	0
Balearic (A)	27	0	India (Republic)	60	0	Portuguese Guinea	60	0
Barbados	60	0	Indonesia	75	0	Puerto Rico*	75	0
Congolese Republic	60	0	Iraq	60	0	Réunion	60	0
Belgium (A)	7	0	Israel	60	0	Rhodesia	60	0
Bermuda	60	0	Italy (A)	12	6	Roumania (A)	24	0
Bolivia	75	0	Ivory Coast (Republic)	67	6	Ryuku Islands (Okinawa only)*	75	0
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro 60*s.*)	70	0	Jamaica	60	0	Sahara	27	0
British Guiana	60	0	Japan*	75	0	St. Helena	60	0
Bulgaria (A)	24	0	Jordan	60	0	St. Tomé and Principé	60	0
Cameroon (Republic)	67	6	Kenya	60	0	Salvador*	75	0
Canada†	60	0	Korea*	75	0	Saudi Arabia	67	6
Canary Islands (A)	32	0	Lebanon	67	6	Sénégal (Republic)	67	6
Cape Verde Islands	60	0	Leeward Islands	60	0	Sierra Leone	60	0
Central African Republic	60	0	Libya	37	6	Singapore	75	0
Ceylon	60	0	Luxemburg (A)	8	0	South and S.W. Africa	60	0
Chad (Republic)	60	0	Malgasy Republic	67	6	Spain (A)	18	6
Chile*	75	0	Madeira (A)	31	6	Sudan	60	0
Colombia*	75	0	Malaya	75	0	Sudanese Republic	67	6
Congo (Republic)	60	0	Malta (A)	30	0	Sweden (A)	16	0
Costa Rica*	75	0	Marian Islands (Guam only)*	75	0	Switzerland (A)	10	0
Cuba†	75	0	Martinique	67	6	Syria	75	0
Cyprus (Republic)	45	0	Mauritania	67	6	Tanganyika	60	0
Czechoslovakia (A)	18	0	Mauritius	75	0	Tangier (A)	27	0
Dahomey (Republic)	67	6	Mexico†	75	0	Tasmania	60	0
Denmark (A)	12	6	Morocco (A)			Thailand	75	0
Dominican Republic*	75	0	Southern Zone	27	0	Togo (Republic)	67	6
Ecuador*	75	0	Northern Zone	31	6	Trinidad and Tobago	60	0
Egypt	60	0	Mozambique	60	0	Tunisia (A)	27	0
Ethiopia	60	0	Netherlands (A)	7	0	Turkey (A)	35	0
Faroe (A)	24	0	Netherlands Antilles and New Guinea	60	0	Uganda	60	0
Fiji Islands	75	0	New Britain	60	0	Uruguay*	75	0
Finland (A)	21	0	New Guinea (British)	60	0	U.S.A.†	60	0
France (A)	6	0	New Zealand	60	0	U.S.S.R. (A)	21	0
French Guiana	67	6	Nicaragua*	75	0	Vatican City (A)	20	0
French Somaliland	67	6	Niger (Republic)	67	6	Venezuela*	75	0
Gaboon Republic	60	0	Nigeria	60	0	Virgin Islands (British and U.S.)*	75	0
Gambia	60	0	North Borneo	75	0	Voltaic Republic	67	6
Germany (A)	10	0	Norway (A)	16	0	Windward Islands	60	0
Ghana (Republic)	60	0				Yugoslavia (A)	20	0
Gibraltar (A)	18	6						

* Sundays only, 15*s.* less. † Night and Sundays, 15*s.* less.

TELEPHONE WEATHER FORECASTS

Recorded local weather forecasts for the cities listed below and the surrounding areas, and in London forecasts for the nearest coastal areas, may be obtained by telephoning the number shown below. The charge will be that for a call to a central exchange in the city concerned.

London	WEA 2211	Manchester	ASK 2211
Essex coast	WEA 3311	Glasgow	ASK 2211
Kent coast	WEA 4411	Edinburgh	932
Sussex coast	WEA 5511	Cardiff	9822
Birmingham	ASK 2211	Belfast	9822
Liverpool	ASK 2211		

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Telegrams (see p.1176) s. d.	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL 2 lb. s. d.	3 lb. s. d.	7 lb. s. d.	11 lb. s. d.	22 lb. s. d.	AIR MAIL Each ½ lb. or First lb.* s. d.	Each 1 lb. after 1st (Europe) s. d.
1 10	Aden	6 0	6 0	9 3	13 0	21 0	4 0	—
2 2	Afghanistan	10 6	14 0	14 0	18 0	28 6	7 6	—
2 2	Alaska	8 6	8 6	14 6	24 0	43 0	5 6	—
9½	Albania	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	24 6	8 6	3 0
8	Algeria	7 0	9 3	9 3	11 6	18 6	2 3	—
1 5	Antigua	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	19 0	7 3	—
2 11	Argentine Republic	9 0	9 0	11 6	15 0	24 6	9 9	—
1 10	Ascension	5 6	5 6	7 6	10 6	16 0	—	—
1 10	Australia (*a*)	—	—	—	—	—	13 0	—
6½	Austria	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	20 6	7 3*	2 0
6½	Azores	7 6	7 6	9 6	12 6	20 0	3 6	—
1 5	Bahamas (*Sea direct*)	5 0	5 0	7 6	10 0	14 6	5 0	—
	(*Via* U.S.A.)	7 6	7 6	13 0	21 0	36 0		—
6½	Balearic Islands	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	8 9*	3 3
1 5	Barbados	5 6	5 6	7 6	10 0	15 0	7 3	—
	Bechuanaland Protectorate (*e*)	—	—	—	—	—	6 9(*f*)	—
5½	Belgium	6 3	6 3	8 0	10 6	15 6	5 6*	1 0
1 5	Bermuda (*Via* U.S.A.)	7 9	7 9	12 0	18 0	29 3	4 0	—
	(*Sea direct*)	6 0	6 0	9 0	11 6	17 0		—
3 5	Bolivia—Province of Beni only	9 9	9 9	13 0	17 6	26 0	—	—
	Except Beni	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 6	26 0	—	—
2 8	Brazil	9 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	25 6	7 6	—
1 5	British Guiana	5 6	5 6	8 6	12 0	18 6	7 9	—
1 5	British Honduras (*Sea direct*)	5 6	5 6	8 0	10 6	16 6	6 3	—
	(*Via* Jamaica)	7 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	22 0		—
	(*Via* U.S.A.)	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 0	37 6		—
1 10	Brunei	7 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	10 6	—
9½	Bulgaria	8 9	11 0	11 0	13 6	22 0	7 3*	2 9
2 0	Burma	9 0	9 0	14 6	20 6	33 0	7 6	—
3 3	Cambodia	9 6	12 6	12 6	15 6	25 6	10 6	—
1 10	Cameroons (British)	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 6	22 3	4 0	—
2 5	Cameroon (Republic of)	6 3	6 3	8 6	11 6	17 6	5 3	—
1 5	Canada	8 6	8 6	11 0	15 0	21 0	5 6(*b*)	—
9½	Canary Islands	8 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	8 9*	3 3
1 10	Cape Verde Islands	8 6	8 6	10 6	13 6	22 0	4 3	—
3 7	Caroline Islands	8 0	8 0	14 6	20 6	41 6	—	—
1 5	Cayman Islands	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	17 6	6 9	—
2 10	Central African Republic	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
1 10	Ceylon	6 3	6 3	10 0	14 0	22 0	6 9	—
2 10	Chad, Republic of	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
2 11	Chile	9 6	13 6	13 6	19 0	32 0	10 0	—
3 7	China (including Manchuria). See also Formosa (*Via* U.S.S.R.)	12 0	12 0	22 6	34 0	60 0	7 9	—
	(*Sea direct*)	7 6	7 6	11 9	16 6	27 6		—
—	Christmas Island	10 3	10 3	16 0	23 0	34 0	—	—
3 3	Colombia (Republic of)—							
	(A) All places except those under (B) and (C) below	10 0	10 0	19 6	31 0	51 6		—
	(B) Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Puerto Colombia (Sabanilla), Rio Hacha, Santa Marta and Tumaco	10 0	10 0	14 0	20 0	32 0	10 0	—
	(C) Depts. of Cauca and Valle except Buenaventura	10 0	10 0	18 9	26 6	41 6		—
2 10	Congo, Republic of the (*g*)	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
1 10	Cook (or Hervey) Islands	6 6	6 6	10 0	14 6	23 0	16 0	—
5½	Corsica	6 0	8 6	8 6	10 3	16 6	6 0*	1 6
3 7(‡)	Costa Rica	8 6	8 6	13 0	19 6	32 6	6 9	—
2 3(*d*)	Cuba (A) All places except Guantanamo Bay (*Via* U.S.A.)	8 6	8 6	13 0	19 6	32 6	5 9	—
	(*Sea direct*)	7 6	7 6	11 0	15 0	23 9		—
	(B) Guantanamo Bay	7 0	7 0	11 0	17 6	30 0	5 9	—
1 6	Cyprus (*Sea direct*)	5 6	5 6	8 6	11 0	17 6	2 9	—
	(*Via* France and Italy)	7 6	7 6	10 3	13 0	20 6		—
6½	Czechoslovakia	8 0	9 6	9 6	11 6	18 6	6 6*	2 6
2 1	Dahomey (Republic of)	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
6½	Denmark	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	6 6*	1 9
1 5	Dominica	6 0	6 0	8 6	10 6	16 3	7 0	—
3 8(‡)	Dominican Republic (*Via* U.S.A.)	8 6	12 9	12 9	18 0	30 6(‡)	6 6	—
	(*Sea direct*)	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	18 6(‡)		—
4 3(‡)	Ecuador	10 0	10 0	13 6	19 3	30 6	—	—
1 4	Egypt	9 0	9 0	11 9	15 0	21 6	2 9	—
1 10	Ethiopia (including Eritrea)	8 6	12 9	12 9	18 0	30 0	5 6(*c*)	—
1 10	Falkland Islands and Dependencies	7 6	7 6	10 6	14 0	22 6	..	—
6½	Faroes	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	—	—
1 10	Fiji Islands	7 0	7 0	10 6	15 0	24 6	14 3	—
8	Finland	6 6	8 6	8 6	10 6	16 9	7 9*	3 0
3 5	Formosa (Taiwan)	11 6	11 6	15 0	20 0	32 6	11 0	—
5½	France	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	6 0*	1 3
2 10	French Guiana	7 6	10 6	10 6	12 9	20 6	8 3	—

(*a*) Aus ralia and Cocos Islands: Not over 1 lb., 3s. 0d.; each additional lb., 1s. 9d. (*b*) Newfoundland, 5s. 0d.
(*c*) Eritrea, 4s. 0d. (*d*) Havana and Santiago only, 2s.
(*e*) 2s. 6d. per lb., limit 11 lb. (*f*) Limit 11 lb. (*g*) *Formerly* French Congo. * Rate for 1st lb.
(‡) Variable rates to some parts. † *Via* Rhodesia, 2s. 7d. § Kazongula only, 2s. 9d. per lb.

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Telegrams (see p. 1176) s. d.	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL 2 lb. s. d.	3 lb. s. d.	7 lb. s. d.	11 lb. s. d.	22 lb. s. d.	AIR MAIL Each ½ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb. after 1st (Europe)
3 2	French Polynesia	9 6	9 6	15 0	21 6	36 3	17 9	—
2 2	French Somali Coast	7 6	11 0	11 0	14 6	25 0	5 9	—
2 10	French West Indies	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	20 0	7 0	—
2 10	Gaboon Republic	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
1 10	Gambia	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	17 0	4 0	—
6½	Germany	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	6 0*	1 6
1 10	Ghana	8 0	8 0	11 6	15 3	21 0	4 0	—
5½	Gibraltar	6 0	6 0	8 6	11 3	17 0	6 6*	2 9
1 10	Gilbert and Ellice Island Colony—Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Ocean Islands and Phoenix Islands	8 0	8 0	13 6	19 6	30 0	13 0	—
	Line Islands	8 3	8 3	14 6	22 0	30 0		
9½	Greece (*Sea direct*)	6 6	10 6	10 6	13 6	21 6	8 3*	4 0
	(*Via* France)	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	23 6		
1 0(*a*)	Greenland	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	—	—
1 5	Grenada	5 6	5 6	7 9	10 0	15 0		
3 7(*b*)	Guatemala (*Via* Panama)	9 6	9 6	13 0	18 9	31 0	7 3	—
	(*Via* U.S.A.)	10 6	10 6	16 0	23 6	40 0		
2 1	Guinea (Republic of)	7 0	9 6	9 6	11 6	18 6	4 6	—
3 9(*f*)	Haiti (Republic of) (*Via* U.S.A.)	8 6	8 6	12 6	18 3	31 0	6 6	—
	(*Via* Dominican Republic)	7 6	7 6	10 6	13 0	21 0		
2 2	Hawaii	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0	10 0	—
3 7	Honduras (Repub.)—(*Via* Panama)	8 0	12 0	12 0	17 6	29 9	7 0	—
	(*Via* U.S.A.)	9 0	15 0	15 0	22 6	39 0		
1 10	Hong Kong	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 6	8 6	—
8	Hungary	8 6	11 0	11 0	13 6	22 6	6 9*	2 6
8	Iceland	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 6	20 0	9 3*	3 9
1 10	India (including Andaman and Nicobar Islands)	7 6	7 6	12 0	16 6	25 6	6 6	—
1 10	India, Portuguese	9 0	12 6	12 6	16 0	26 3	7 0	—
2 7	Indonesia	8 6	11 0	11 0	15 0	—	10 6(*d*)	—
2 4	Iraq (*Via* Lebanon)	8 3	8 3	13 0	18 3	32 3	4 0	—
	(*All Sea*)	7 9	7 9	11 6	15 0	25 6		
1 10	Israel	8 0	8 0	11 6	17 6	26 0	3 3	—
6½	Italy	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	18 0	7 0*	2 0
2 1	Ivory Coast (Republic of)	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
1 5	Jamaica	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	17 6	6 0	—
3 5	Japan and Ryuku Is. (*Sea direct*)	7 0	7 0	9 0	12 6	21 3	10 0	—
	(*Via* U.S.A.)	8 6	8 6	14 0	21 6	40 0		
1 10	Jordan	8 0	11 6	11 6	14 6	25 0	3 0	—
1 10	Kenya and Uganda	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 6	24 6	5 0	—
3 5	Korea‡	7 6	7 6	10 6	14 0	25 6	11 0	—
2 4	Kuwait (*Via* Lebanon)	11 0	11 0	16 9	22 6	38 6	4 0	—
	(*All Sea route*)	9 0	9 0	13 6	18 0	28 0		
1 5	Lebanon (Republic of)	7 0	9 6	9 6	12 6	20 0	3 0	—
3 7(*c*)	Liberia	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	27 0	—	—
9½	Libya	7 6	7 6	10 0	13 6	21 6	1 9	—
5½	Luxemburg	5 6	7 6	7 6	9 0	13 0	5 6*	1 0
3 10	Macao	8 6	8 6	12 0	16 6	27 6	—	—
2 4	Madagascar (Malgasy Repub.)	8 0	10 6	10 6	13 0	22 0	8 0	—
6½	Madeira	6 9	6 9	8 6	10 9	17 0	—	—
1 10	Malaya (Federation of) and Colony of Singapore	7 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	8 9	—
6½	Malta	6 0	6 0	8 6	11 6	17 0	7 0*	3 3
2 2	Mariana Islands (*Guam only*)	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0	—	—
3 5	(*Remainder*)	8 0	8 0	14 6	23 6	41 6	—	—
2 1	Mauritania (Republic of)	5 6	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	4 6	—
1 10	Mauritius (including Rodriguez Island)	6 6	6 6	10 0	13 6	20 0	8 0	—
2 6	Mexico—Except (*Sea direct*)	8 9	8 9	11 6	14 6	20 6	8 0	—
	Chetumal (*Via* U.S.A.)	11 0	11 0	16 0	23 6	38 0		
	Chetumal only	6 3	6 3	9 0	11 6	19 0		
1 5	Montserrat	5 9	5 9	8 6	11 0	17 6	7 6	—
9½	Morocco, Northern Zone	8 6	10 9	10 9	13 0	21 6	3 0	—
	Southern Zone and Tangier	7 3	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	2 6	—
1 10	Nauru Island	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	30 0	13 0	—
1 10	Nepal (Katmandu only)	7 6	7 6	12 0	16 6(*e*)	—	6 6(*e*)	—
5½	Netherlands	6 0	6 0	7 6	9 6	15 0	5 6*	1 0
2 10	Netherlands Antilles	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 0	20 0	6 6	—
2 2	Netherlands New Guinea	10 0	10 0	13 6	17 0	28 0	12 6	—
3 2	New Caledonia	9 9	9 9	15 0	20 0	—	—	—
1 10	New Guinea Territory	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	30 0	13 0	—
3 2	New Hebrides	9 0	9 0	14 0	20 0	31 0	16 6	—
1 10	New Zealand	6 6	6 6	10 0	14 6	23 0	13 0	—
3 8(*m*)	Nicaragua (*Via* Panama)	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 6	21 0	6 9	—
	(*Via* U.S.A.)	7 6	7 6	12 3	18 0	29 9		
2 1	Niger (Republic of)	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
1 10	Nigeria	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 6	22 3	4 0	—
1 10	North Borneo (including Labuan)	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 0	10 3	—
6½	Norway	6 6	8 0	8 0	10 6	16 6	6 6*	2 3
1 10	Pakistan	10 9	10 9	14 6	18 6	27 6	6 6	—

* Rate for 1st lb. (*a*) Myggbukta only, 6½d. (*b*) San José (Guatemala) only, 3s. 3d. (*c*) Monrovia only, 3s. 0d. (*d*) Limit 11 lb. (*e*) Limit 10 lb. (*f*) Port-au-Prince only, 3s. 5d.

‡ Parcels accepted for South Korea only.

Limit of size—as for Inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Telegrams (see p. 1176) s. d.	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL 2 lb. s. d.	3 lb. s. d.	7 lb. s. d.	11 lb. s. d.	22 lb. s. d.	AIR MAIL Each ½ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb after 1st (Europe)
3 3(*n*)	Panama (Republic of)	8 0	8 0	11 0	14 6	23 0	6 0	—
3 1	Panama Canal Zone (*Via* U.S.A.)	6 6	6 6	11 6	17 6	30 0	6 0	—
3 3	(*Sea direct*)	5 6	5 6	8 6	12 6	20 6		—
1 10	Papua	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	30 0	13 0	—
3 6	Paraguay	7 9	7 9	11 6	14 6	24 0	9 6	—
	Persian Gulf—Brit. Postal Agencies							
2 3	Bahrain, Muscat							
2 7	Qatar (Doha and Umm Said) and the							
2 11	Trucial States (Dubai and Sharjah) (*Via* Lebanon)	11 0	11 0	16 9	22 6	38 6	4 0	—
	(*All Sea*)	9 0	9 0	13 6	18 0	28 0		—
1 11	Persia	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 6	26 9	4 0	—
3 6(*a*)	Peru, except Loreto	10 6	15 0	15 0	20 0	33 0	7 9	—
	Department of Loreto	10 3	12 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	7 9	—
3 8(*b*)	Philippines (Republic of the)	9 6	9 6	12 9	16 9	24 3	9 9	—
1 10	Pitcairn Island	6 3	6 3	9 6	14 0	—	—	—
8	Poland	6 6	8 3	8 3	10 0	15 6	8 0*	2 6
6½	Portugal	6 6	6 6	8 6	11 0	17 0	7 6*	2 6
1 11	Portuguese East Africa	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 3	21 6	8 0	—
2 11	Portuguese Timor	12 0	12 0	18 0	25 6	—	17 9(*d*)	—
1 10	Portuguese West Africa—							
	Angola	9 0	9 0	11 6	15 0	24 6	7 3	—
	Guinea	8 6	8 6	10 6	13 6	22 0	—	—
	Principe: S. Thomé	8 6	8 6	11 6	14 6	23 6	—	—
2 2	Puerto Rico	7 0	7 0	11 0	17 6	30 0	6 6	—
1 10	Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of)—							
	All Parts (*Via* Beira)	7 3	7 3	10 6	15 6	26 0	6 6	—
	Northern Rhodesia (*Via* Capet'n)	(*g*)						—
	Nyasaland (*Via* Capetown)	(*h*)						—
	Southern Rhodesia (*Via* Capet'n)	(*g*)						—
9½	Roumania	11 0	14 0	14 0	18 6	26 6	—	—
1 10	St. Helena	5 6	5 6	7 6	10 6	16 0	—	—
1 5	St. Kitts—Nevis-Anguilla	5 6	5 6	8 6	10 6	17 3	7 3	—
1 5	St. Lucia	6 6	6 6	9 0	11 6	17 0	7 3	—
1 5	St. Pierre and Miquelon	8 6	8 6	10 6	13 0	21 0	5 6	—
1 10	St. Vincent	5 0	5 0	7 6	10 0	14 6	7 3	—
3 11	(El) Salvador (*Via* Panama)	9 0	9 0	13 6	18 9	31 0	7 0	—
	(*Via* U.S.A.)	13 6	13 6	19 0	27 0	45 0		—
1 10	Samoa (*Via* New Zealand)	6 6	6 6	10 0	14 6	23 0	15 9	—
	(*Via* U.S.A.)	8 0	8 0	14 0	22 0	37 6		—
2 2	Samoa (U.S.A. Territory)	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0		—
1 10	Sarawak	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 0	9 3	—
2 1	Sénégal Republic	5 6	5 6	8 0	10 6	16 6	4 6	—
1 10	Seychelles	6 9	6 9	10 6	15 0	25 0	6 9	—
1 10	Sierra Leone	7 0	7 0	9 6	12 6	18 6	4 0	—
1 10	Solomon Islands (*f*)	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	30 0	17 9	—
1 10	Somalia (Republic)	9 3	9 3	12 6	16 6	28 0	6 0	—
1 10	Somaliland Protectorate	7 6	7 6	11 6	15 6	26 0	4 6	—
1 10	South Africa, Union of (*k*)	(*i*)					6 9(*d*)	—
	South-west Africa	8 0	10 6	10 6	12 6	19 0	8 9*	3 3
1 5	Spanish West Africa	8 0	10 6	10 6	12 6	20 0	4 0	—
1 7	Sudan (Republic of)	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	23 0	4 0	—
2 1	Sudanese Republic (W. Africa)	5 6	5 6	8 0	10 6	16 6	4 6	—
6½	Sweden	6 6	6 6	8 6	10 6	16 6	7 0*	2 3
5½	Switzerland, includ. Liechtenstein	6 0	8 3	8 3	10 6	17 0	6 0*	1 6
1 5	Syria (Republic of)	7 6	10 6	10 6	13 6	22 6	5 9	—
1 10	Tanganyika Territory	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 6	24 6	5 0	—
2 8	Thailand (Siam)	9 0	9 0	12 6	16 0	25 6	8 3	—
2 3	Togo (Republic of)	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
1 10	Tonga (Friendly Islands)	7 0	7 0	11 0	16 0	26 0	15 6	—
1 5	Tortola (British Virgin Islands)	6 6	6 6	11 6	16 6	28 3	6 9	—
1 5	Trinidad and Tobago	6 6	6 6	8 6	11 3	16 0	7 3	—
1 10	Tristan da Cunha	6 9	6 9	11 6	18 3	—	—	—
8	Tunisia	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	2 3	—
1 0	Turkey (*Sea direct*)	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 6	21 0	8 3*	4 3
	(*Via* France)	9 3	11 6	11 6	15 0	25 0		—
1 5	Turks and Caicos Islands	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	17 6	6 3	—
1 5	U.S.A. (except Alaska)	7 0	7 0	11 6	17 6	30 0	5 6	—
1 0	U.S.S.R. in Europe	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	16 3*	6 3
1 0	U.S.S.R. in Asia	16 6	17 0	17 0	19 6	34 0	6 9	—
2 1	Upper Volta (Republic of)	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
3 7	Uruguay	7 9	12 6	12 6	15 6	25 0	9 0	—
6½	Vatican City State	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	18 0	7 0*	2 0
3 8	Venezuela	10 9	10 9	13 0	15 0	22 0	7 9	—
3 3	Viet-nam (South only)	9 6	12 6	12 6	15 6	25 3	10 6	—
2 2	Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.	7 0	7 0	11 0	17 6	30 0	6 0	—
8	Yugoslavia	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	20 0	8 0*	3 6
1 10	Zanzibar	6 0	6 0	8 6	12 6	20 0	5 3	—

(*a*) Tacna only, 2s. 11*d*. (*b*) Manila only, 3s. 1*d*. (*d*) Limit 11 lb.
(*f*) Except Buka and Bougainville. (*g*) 2s. 9*d*. per lb. (*h*) 3s. 0*d*. per lb. (*i*) 2s. 0*d*. per lb., limit 11 lb.
(*k*) 2s. 6*d*. per lb., Limit 11 lb. (*n*) Colon and Panama, 3s. 1*d*. * Rate for 1st lb.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

New definitions for an *international yard* and *pound* were adopted on Jan. 1, 1959, by the standards laboratories of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States:

international yard = 0·914 4 metre.
international pound = 0·453 592 37 kilogramme.

All non-metric calibrations carried out by the laboratories in science or technology are now made in terms of the new definitions, which have, however, no statutory force in the United Kingdom and may not be used for trade purposes in this country.

Apothecaries' Weight

Measures of Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple (℈1).
3 scruples = 1 drachm (ʒ1).
8 drachms = 1 ounce.

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (*min.*) = 1 fluid drachm.
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce.
5 fluid ounces = 1 gill.
4 gills = 1 pint.
8 pints = 1 GALLON.

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram*, and is spelled differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437·5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54·6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drams*.

Avoirdupois Weight

7000 grains (*gr.*) = 1 pound (*lb.*).
16 drams (*dr.*) = 1 ounce.
16 ounces = 1 POUND.
14 pounds = 1 stone.
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a *cwt.*).
4 quarters (112 *lb.*) = 1 hundredweight (*cwt.*).
20 hundredweight (2,240 *lb.*) = 1 ton.

Troy Weight

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (*dwt.*).
20 dwt = 1 Troy ounce.

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31·1035 *Grammes*) in weight. There is *no* Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight

The metric *carat* of 200 *milligrammes* is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

Measures of Capacity

4 gills = 1 pint.
2 pints = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 GALLON.
1 gallon = 160 fluid ounces
= 277·274 cubic inches.
2 gallons = 1 peck.
4 pecks = 1 bushel.
8 bushels = 1 quarter.
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length

1 mil = 1/1000 inch.
12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*).
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*).
6 feet = 1 fathom.
5½ yards = 1 rod or pole or perch.
22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links.
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards.

Square or Surface Measure

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot.
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard.
30¼ sq. yards = 1 sq. rod, or pole or perch.
40 sq. rods = 1 rood.
4 roods = 1 acre.
10 square chains = 1 acre = 4,840 sq. yards.
640 acres = 1 square mile.

Cubic Measure

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Angular or Circular Measure

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
Diameter of circle × 3·1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × ·7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3·1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.*
Diameter of cylinder × 3·1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × ·7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

* Or, one radian (the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc of the circumference equal in length to the radius) = 57·3 degrees, nearly.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Water Measures.

Cubic inch..... = 252·458 grains.
Gallon (277·274 cu. in.) ... = 10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot..... = 62·32 lb.
35·943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.
Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.
An *Inch of Rain* on the surface of an acre (43,560 sq. feet) = 3,630 cubic feet = 100·992 tons.
Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lbs. in addition to its own weight.

Million, Billion, etc.

Value in the United Kingdom

Million.....thousand × thousand (10^6)
Billion.....million × million (10^{12})
Trillion.....million × billion (10^{18})
Quadrillion.....million × trillion (10^{24})

Value in U.S.A

Million.....thousand × thousand (10^6)
Billion.....thousand × million (10^9)
Trillion.....million × million (10^{12})
Quadrillion.....million × billion U.S. (10^{15})

United Kingdom (and other European) usage above follows the decision of the 9th Gen. Conference on Weights and Measures, 1948.

THERMOMETER COMPARISONS

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit Réaumur, and Centigrade.

Cent.	Fah't.	Rmr.	Cent.	Faht	Rmr.
°	°	°	°	°	°
100B.	212B.	80B.	25	77	20·0
99	210·2	79·2	24	75·2	19·2
98	208·4	78·4	23	73·4	18·4
97	206·6	77·6	22	71·6	17·6
96	204·8	76·8	21	69·8	16·8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201·2	7.2	19	66·2	15·2
93	199·4	74·4	18	64·4	14·4
92	197·6	73·6	17	62·6	13·6
91	195·8	72·8	16	60·8	12·8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192·2	71·2	14	57·2	11·2
88	190·4	70·4	13	55·4	10·4
87	188·6	69·6	12	53·6	9·6
86	186·8	68·8	11	51·8	8·8
85	185	68	10	50	8·0
84	183·2	67·2	9	48·2	7·2
83	181·4	66·4	8	46·4	6·4
82	179·6	65·6	7	44·6	5·6
81	177·8	64·8	6	42·8	4·8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174·2	63	4	39·2	3·2
78	172·4	62·4	3	37·4	2·4
77	170·6	61·6	2	35·6	1·6
76	168·8	60·8	1	33·8	0·8
75	167	60	*zero*	32	*zero*
74	165·2	59·2	1	30·2	0·8
73	163·4	58·4	2	28·4	1·6
72	161·6	57·6	3	26·6	2·4
71	159·8	56·8	4	24·8	3·2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156·2	55·2	6	21·2	4·8
68	154·4	54·4	7	19·4	5·6
67	152·6	53·6	8	17·6	6·4
66	150·8	52·8	9	15·8	7·2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147·2	51·2	11	12·2	8·8
63	145·4	50·4	12	10·4	9·6
62	143·6	49·6	13	8·6	10·4
61	141·8	48·8	14	6·8	11·2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138·2	47·2	16	3·2	12·8
58	136·4	46·4	17	1·4	13·6
57	134·6	45·6	18	0·4	14·4
56	132·8	44·8	19	2·2	15·2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129·2	43·2	21	5·8	16·8
53	127·4	42·4	22	7·6	17·6
52	125·6	41·6	23	9·3	18·4
51	123·8	40·8	24	11·2	19·2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120·2	39·2	26	14·8	20·8
48	118·4	38·4	27	16·6	21·6
47	116·6	37·6	28	18·4	22·4
46	114·8	36·8	29	20·2	23·2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111·2	35·2	31	23·8	24·8
43	109·4	34·4	32	25·6	25·6
42	107·6	33·6	33	27·4	26·4
41	105·8	32·8	34	29·2	27·2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102·2	31·2	36	32·8	28·8
38	100·4	30·4	37	34·6	29·6
37	98·6	29·6	38	36·4	30·4
36	96·8	28·8	39	38·2	31·2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93·2	27·2	41	41·8	32·8
33	91·4	26·4	42	43·6	33·6
32	89·6	25·6	43	45·4	34·4
31	87·8	24·8	44	47·2	35·2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84·2	23·2	46	50·8	36·8
28	82·4	22·4	47	52·6	37·6
27	80·6	21·6	48	54·4	38·4
26	78·8	20·8	49	56·2	39·2

CONVERSION.
Let F = Fahr. " C = Cent. " R = Réaum.

$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$ $\quad C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$

$F = \frac{9}{4}R + 32$ $\quad R = \frac{4}{9}(F - 32)$

$F \quad C+R+32 \quad R \quad 4(F-32)/9$

NOTE.—The *normal* temperature of the *human body* is 98·4° F., or 37° (36·9°) C., or 29·5° R. *Freezing* point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R.; *Boiling* point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. "*Absolute Temperature*" is Temperature reckoned from "*Absolute Zero*," which is at 273° C. below 0° C., 459·4° below 0° F., and 218·4° below 0° R. and is denoted by the letter "K."

* Below 32° F. *subtract* 32.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

See also "Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1. Measures of Length

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre = 0·393 701 inch. (*mm.*) (*cm.*)

10 centimetres = 1 decimetre = 3·937 011 inches. (*dm.*)

10 decimetres = 1 METRE (*m*) = 1·093 614 yards.

10 metres = 1 dekametre = 10·936 143 yards. (*dam.*)

10 dekametres = 1 hectometre = 109·361 43 yards. (*hm.*)

10 hectometres = 1 kilometre = 0·621 371 mile. (*km.*)

A kilometre is approximately *five-eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres (4·970 82 miles) may be regarded as 5 miles.

2.—Measures of Surface

1 sq. centimetre = 0·155 sq. inch.

1 sq. METRE = 10·763 9 sq. feet = 1·195 99 sq. yds.

1 are (*a*) = 0·098 8 rood.

1 hectare (10,000 sq. metres) (*ha*) = 2·471 05 acres.

1 sq. kilometre = 0·386 102 sq. mile.

3.—Measures of Capacity and Volume

1 centilitre (*cl.*) = 0·070 4 gill.

1 decilitre (*dl.*) = 0·175 98 pint.

1 LITRE* (1/1,000 cubic metre) (*lit.*) = 1·759 8 pints = 0·88 Imp. quart = 0·22 Imp. gallon = 61·025 5 cu. inch = 0·035 315 7 cu. ft.

1 hectolitre (*hl.*) = 21·997 5 Imp. gallons = 26·417 1 U.S. gallons = 2·749 7 Imp. bushels = 2·837 7 U.S. bushels.

1 cubic metre = 35·314 7 cu. ft. = 1·307 95 cu. yds. (*cbm.* or m^3.)

(1 stere (= 1 cu. metre) is used as a unit of measurement of timber).

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

A new standard metric measure of 25 millitres was introduced in 1959 following approval by Order in Council.

* The volume occupied by the mass of 1 kilogramme of pure water at its temperature of maximum density and under a pressure of one standard atmosphere (14·696 lb. per sq. inch).

4.—Measures of Weight

1 centigram (*cg.*) = 0·154 32 grains.

1 decigram (*dg.*) = 1·543 2 grains.

1 gramme (*grm.*) = 15·432 4 grains.

1 dekagram (*dag.*) = 5·643 8 drams.

1 hectogram (*hg.*) = 3·527 4 oz.

1 KILOGRAM kg. = 32·1507 oz. Troy = 35·273 4 oz. Avoirdupois = 2·204 62 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 myriagram = 22·046 2 lb. Avoirdupois.

1 quintal (*q.*) = 100 kg. = 220·5 lb. Avoirdupois = 1·968 4 cwt.

1 tonne (*t.*) = 0·984 207 U.K. or long ton = 1·102 31 U.S. or short ton.

Metric Weights—*continued*

1 hectolitre.....2·749 69 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare=1·11 bushels per acre.
1 quintal.....=3·6743 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare..1·49 bushels per acre.

NAUTICAL MEASURES

Distance is measured in nautical (or sea) miles. The nautical mile is traditionally defined as the length of a minute of arc of a great circle of the earth; but as this length varies in different latitudes (owing to the fact that the earth is not a perfect sphere), 6,080 feet, a "rounded off value" of the mean length, has been adopted in British practice as the standard length of the nautical mile. On this basis 33 nautical miles exactly equal 38 statute miles; the statute (land) mile contains 5,280 feet. A *cable*, as a measure used by seamen, is 600 feet (100 fathoms) approximately one-tenth of a nautical mile. *Soundings at sea* are recorded in fathoms (6 feet).

6 feet=1 fathom.
100 fathoms=1 cable length.
10 cables=1 nautical mile.

Note.—Some other countries, including the United States in 1954, have adopted the nautical mile of 1,852 metres as recommended by the International Hydrographic Bureau in 1929.

Speed is measured in *nautical miles per hour*, called *knots*. A knot is a measure of speed and is not used to express distance. A ship moving at the rate of 30 nautical miles per hour is said to be "doing 30 knots" and as the nautical mile is longer than the land or statute mile this represents a land speed of over 34½ miles per hour. In 1945 the *Royal Air Force* adopted the knot and the nautical mile as the standard measurements for speed and distance.

Knots	m.p.h.	Knots	m.p.h.	Knots	m.p.h.
1	1·1515	15	17·2727	29	33·3939
2	2·3030	16	18·4242	30	34·5454
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	31	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	32	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	33	38·0000
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	34	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	35	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	36	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	37	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	38	43·7575
11	12·6666	25	28·7878	39	44·9090
12	13·8180	26	29·9393	40	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0908	41	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	42	48·3636

Gross tonnage.—The total volume of all the enclosed spaces of a vessel, the unit of measurement being a ton of 100 cubic feet.

Net tonnage.—The gross tonnage less certain deductions for crew space, engine room, water ballast and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

FUEL AND POWER MEASURES

British Thermal Unit (B. Th. U.)=The amount of heat required to raise 1 lb of water through 1 degree Fahrenheit at or near 39·1 degrees F.
Unit of electricity (kilowatt-hour)=Output of 1,000 watts for one hour. 1 k.w.h.=3,413 B.Th.U.
Therm=100,000 B.Th.U.=29·3 k.w.h.
Atmosphere=pressure of 14·223 lb. per sq. in.=1 kilogram per sq. cm.

Petroleum

Barrel=35 Imperial gallons=42 U.S. gallons.

Petroleum products are commonly quoted in metric tonnes, the conversion to barrels varying slightly according to the specific gravity of the product, e.g. the metric tonne in the major oil producing states (U.S.A., Venezuela, Persian Gulf, Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, etc.) varies from 7·0 barrels per metric tonne to 7·7 barrels, and in the smaller oil producing states (e.g., Albania) is as low as 6·7 barrels per tonne. Crude petroleum in the United Kingdom, 7·355 barrels per metric tonne (2,205 lbs.); 7·472 barrels per long ton (2,240 lbs.).

LOST PROPERTY IN LONDON

Property Lost on London Transport

Enquiries about property left in London Transport Trains, Buses, Trolleybuses, or Green Line Coaches, should be made at the *Lost Property Office of London Transport*, 200–202 Baker Street, N.W.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday. The office is *not open* on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays. Enquiries may be made by letter. Articles left in London Transport vehicles in the country area can be claimed at the nearest London Transport Country Garage within 48 hours.

Property Lost in Cabs

Enquiries as to property lost in a taxicab should be made at the *Lost Property Office of the Metropolitan Police District*, 109 Lambeth Road, S.E.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 to 1.) The office is *not open* on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.

ROMAN NUMERALS

1.....I	11.....XI	30.....XXX	400.....CD
2.....II	12.....XII	40.....XL	500.....D
3.....III	13.....XIII	50.....L	600.....DC
4.....IV	14.....XIV	60.....LX	700.....DCC
5.....V	15.....XV	70.....LXX	800.....DCCC
6.....VI	16.....XVI	80.....LXXX	900.....CM
7.....VII	17.....XVII	90.....XC	1000.....M
8.....VIII	18.....XVIII	100.....C	1500.....MD
9.....IX	19.....XIX	200.....CC	1900.....MCM
10.....X	20.....XX	300.....CCC	2000.....MM

Other Examples: 43=XLIII; 66=LXVI; 98=XCVIII.
339=CCCXXXIX; 619=DCXIX; 988=CMLXXXVIII; 996=CMXCVI.
1674=MDCLXXIV; 1961=MCMLXI.

A bar placed over a numeral has the effect of multiplying the number by 1,000, *e.g.*:
6,000=$\overline{\text{VI}}$; 16,000=$\overline{\text{XVI}}$; 160,000=$\overline{\text{CLX}}$; 666,000=$\overline{\text{DCLXVI}}$.

CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples:*—1 centimetre = 0·394 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·094 yards and 1 yard = 0·914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile and 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres.

Length

Centi-metres.		Inches.
2·540	1	0·394
5·080	2	0·787
7·620	3	1·181
10·160	4	1·575
12·700	5	1·969
15·240	6	2·362
17·780	7	2·756
20·320	8	3·150
22·860	9	3·543
25·400	10	3·937
50·800	20	7·874
76·200	30	11·811
101·600	40	15·748
127·000	50	19·685
152·400	60	23·622
177·800	70	27·559
203·200	80	31·496
228·600	90	35·433
254·000	100	39·370

Metres		Yards.
0·914	1	1·094
1·829	2	2·187
2·743	3	3·281
3·658	4	4·374
4·572	5	5·468
5·486	6	6·562
6·401	7	7·655
7·315	8	8·749
8·230	9	9·843
9·144	10	10·936
18·288	20	21·872
27·432	30	32·808
36·576	40	43·745
45·720	50	54·681
54·864	60	65·617
64·008	70	76·553
73·152	80	87·489
82·296	90	98·425
91·440	100	109·361

Kilo-metres.		Miles.
1·609	1	0·621
3·219	2	1·243
4·828	3	1·864
6·437	4	2·485
8·047	5	3·107
9·656	6	3·728
11·265	7	4·350
12·875	8	4·971
14·484	9	5·592
16·093	10	6·214
32·187	20	12·427
48·280	30	18·641
64·374	40	24·855
80·467	50	31·069
96·561	60	37·282
112·654	70	43·496
128·748	80	49·710
144·841	90	55·923
160·934	100	62·137

Area

Square Centi-metres.		Square Inches.
6·452	1	0·155
12·903	2	0·310
19·355	3	0·465
25·806	4	0·620
32·258	5	0·775
38·710	6	0·930
45·161	7	1·085
51·613	8	1·240
58·064	9	1·395
64·516	10	1·550
129·032	20	3·100
193·548	30	4·650
258·064	40	6·200
322·580	50	7·750
387·096	60	9·300
451·612	70	10·850
516·128	80	12·400
580·644	90	13·950
645·160	100	15·500

Square Metres.		Square Yards.
0·836	1	1·196
1·672	2	2·392
2·508	3	3·588
3·345	4	4·784
4·181	5	5·980
5·017	6	7·176
5·853	7	8·372
6·689	8	9·568
7·525	9	10·764
8·361	10	11·960
16·723	20	23·920
25·084	30	35·880
33·445	40	47·840
41·806	50	59·799
50·168	60	71·759
58·529	70	83·719
66·890	80	95·679
75·251	90	107·639
83·613	100	119·599

Square Kilo-metres.		Square Miles.
2·590	1	0·386
5·180	2	0·772
7·770	3	1·158
10·360	4	1·544
12·950	5	1·931
15·540	6	2·317
18·130	7	2·703
20·720	8	3·089
23·310	9	3·475
25·900	10	3·861
51·800	20	7·722
77·700	30	11·583
103·600	40	15·444
129·499	50	19·305
155·399	60	23·166
181·299	70	27·027
207·199	80	30·888
233·099	90	34·749
258·999	100	38·610

Volume

Cubic Centi-metres.		Cubic Inches.
16·387	1	0·061
32·774	2	0·122
49·161	3	0·183
65·548	4	0·244
81·936	5	0·305
98·323	6	0·366
114·710	7	0·427
131·097	8	0·488
147·484	9	0·549
163·871	10	0·610
327·742	20	1·220
491·613	30	1·831
655·484	40	2·441
819·355	50	3·051
983·226	60	3·661
1147·097	70	4·272
1310·968	80	4·882
1474·839	90	5·492
1638·710	100	6·102

Cubic Metres		Cubic Yards.
0·765	1	1·308
1·529	2	2·616
2·294	3	3·924
3·058	4	5·232
3·823	5	6·540
4·587	6	7·848
5·352	7	9·156
6·116	8	10·464
6·881	9	11·772
7·646	10	13·080
15·291	20	26·159
22·937	30	39·239
30·582	40	52·318
38·228	50	65·398
45·873	60	78·477
53·519	70	91·557
61·164	80	104·636
68·810	90	117·716
76·455	100	130·795

Litres.		Gallons
4·546	1	0·220
9·092	2	0·440
13·638	3	0·660
18·184	4	0·880
22·730	5	1·100
27·276	6	1·320
31·822	7	1·540
36·368	8	1·760
40·914	9	1·980
45·460	10	2·200
90·919	20	4·400
136·379	30	6·599
181·839	40	8·799
227·298	50	10·999
272·758	60	13·199
318·217	70	15·398
363·677	80	17·598
409·137	90	19·798
454·596	100	21·998

Weight (Mass.)

Long Tons.		Short Tons.
0·893	1	1·120
1·786	2	2·240
2·679	3	3·360
3·571	4	4·480
4·464	5	5·600
5·357	6	6·720
6·250	7	7·840
7·143	8	8·960
8·036	9	10·080
8·929	10	11·200
17·857	20	22·400
26·786	30	33·600
35·714	40	44·800
44·643	50	56·000
53·571	60	67·200
62·500	70	78·400
71·429	80	89·600
80·357	90	100·800
89·286	100	112·000

Metric Tonnes.		Short Tons.
0·907	1	1·102
1·814	2	2·205
2·722	3	3·307
3·629	4	4·409
4·536	5	5·512
5·443	6	6·614
6·350	7	7·716
7·257	8	8·818
8·165	9	9·921
9·072	10	11·023
18·144	20	22·046
27·216	30	33·069
36·287	40	44·092
45·359	50	55·116
54·431	60	66·139
63·503	70	77·162
72·575	80	88·185
81·647	90	99·208
90·719	100	110·231

Metric Tonnes.		Long Tons.
1·016	1	0·984
2·032	2	1·968
3·048	3	2·953
4·064	4	3·937
5·080	5	4·921
6·096	6	5·905
7·112	7	6·889
8·128	8	7·874
9·144	9	8·858
10·161	10	9·842
20·321	20	19·684
30·481	30	29·526
40·642	40	39·368
50·802	50	49·210
60·963	60	59·052
71·123	70	68·894
81·284	80	78·737
91·444	90	88·579
101·605	100	98·421

Kilo-grams.		Av. Pounds.
0·454	1	2·205
0·907	2	4·409
1·361	3	6·614
1·814	4	8·819
2·268	5	11·023
2·722	6	13·228
3·175	7	15·432
3·629	8	17·637
4·082	9	19·842
4·536	10	22·046
9·072	20	44·092
13·608	30	66·139
18·144	40	88·185
22·680	50	110·231
27·216	60	132·277
31·752	70	154·324
36·287	80	176·370
40·823	90	198·416
45·359	100	220·462

Bushels U.S.		Bushels U.K.
1·032	1	0·969
2·064	2	1·938
3·096	3	2·907
4·128	4	3·876
5·160	5	4·845
6·192	6	5·814
7·224	7	6·783
8·256	8	7·752
9·288	9	8·721
10·321	10	9·689
20·641	20	19·379
30·962	30	29·068
41·282	40	38·758
51·603	50	48·447
61·923	60	58·137
72·244	70	67·826
82·564	80	77·516
92·885	90	87·205
103·205	100	96·895

Hectares.		Acres.
0·405	1	2·471
0·809	2	4·942
1·214	3	7·413
1·619	4	9·884
2·023	5	12·355
2·428	6	14·826
2·833	7	17·297
3·237	8	19·769
3·642	9	22·240
4·047	10	24·711
8·094	20	49·421
12·140	30	74·132
16·187	40	98·842
20·234	50	123·553
24·281	60	148·263
28·328	70	172·974
32·375	80	197·684
36·422	90	222·395
40·469	100	247·105

PAPER AND BOOK MEASURES

Writing Paper	*Printing Paper*
480 sheets = 1 ream	516 sheets = 1 ream
24 sheets = 1 quire	2 reams = 1 bundle
20 quires = 1 ream	5 bundles = 1 bale

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers

Emperor	=	72 × 48	inches
Antiquarian	=	53 × 31	,,
Double Elephant	=	40 × 26½	,,
Grand Eagle	=	42 × 28½	,,
Atlas	=	34 × 26	,,
Colombier	=	34½ × 23½	,,
Imperial	=	30 × 22	,,
Elephant	=	28 × 23	,,
Cartridge	=	26 × 21	,,
Super Royal	=	27 × 19	,,
Royal	=	24 × 19	,,
Medium	=	22 × 17½	,,
Large Post	=	21 × 16½	,,
Copy or Draft	=	20 × 16	,,
Demy	=	20 × 15½	,,
Post	=	19 × 15½	,,
Pinched Post	=	18½ × 14½	,,
Foolscap	=	17 × 13½	,,
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	=	22 × 13½	,,
Sheet and ¼ Foolscap	=	24½ × 13½	,,
Double Foolscap	=	26½ × 16½	,,
Double Post	=	30½ × 19	,,
Double Large Post	=	33 × 21	,,
Double Demy	=	31 × 20	,,
Brief	=	16½ × 13½	,,
Pott	=	15 × 12½	,,

Sizes of Brown Papers

Casing	=	46 × 36	inches
Double Imperial	=	45 × 29	,,
Elephant	=	34 × 24	,,
Double Four Pound	=	31 × 21	,,
Imperial Cap	=	29 × 22	,,
Haven Cap	=	26 × 21	,,
Bag Cap	=	24 × 19½	,,
Kent Cap	=	21 × 18	,,

Sizes of Printing Papers

Foolscap	=	17 × 13½	inches
Double Foolscap	=	27 × 17	,,
Crown	=	20 × 15	,,
Double Crown	=	30 × 20	,,
Quad Crown	=	40 × 30	,,
Double Quad Crown	=	60 × 40	,,
Post	=	19½ × 15½	,,
Double Post	=	31½ × 19½	,,
Double Large Post	=	33 × 21	,,
Sheet and ½ Post	=	23½ × 19½	,,
Demy	=	22½ × 17½	,,
Double Demy	=	35 × 22½	,,
Quad Demy	=	45 × 35	,,
Music Demy	=	15½	,,
Medium	=	23 × 18	,,
Royal	=	25 × 20	,,
Super Royal	=	27½ × 20½	,,
Elephant	=	28 × 23	,,
Imperial	=	30 × 22	,,

Sizes of Bound Books

Demy 16mo	=	5⅝ × 4⅜	inches
Demy 18mo	=	5¾ × 3⅜	,,
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	=	6¾ × 4¼	,,
Crown 8vo	=	7½ × 5	,,
Large Crown 8vo	=	8 × 5¼	,,
Demy 8vo	=	8⅝ × 5⅝	,,
Medium 8vo	=	9½ × 6	,,
Royal 8vo	=	10 × 6½	,,
Super Royal 8vo	=	10¼ × 6⅝	,,
Imperial 8vo	=	11 × 7½	,,
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	=	8½ × 6¾	,,
Crown 4to	=	10 × 7½	,,
Demy 4to	=	11¼ × 8½	,,
Royal 4to	=	12½ × 10	inches
Imperial 4to	=	15 × 11	,,
Crown Folio	=	15 × 10	,,
Demy Folio	=	17½ × 11½	,,
Royal Folio	=	20 × 12½	,,
Music	=	14 × 10½	,,

NOTE.—*Folio* means a sheet folded in half, *quarto* folded into four, and so on; thus, a crown 8vo page is one-eighth the size of a crown sheet. Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, or 10 reams per 1,000 copies, the odd 16 sheets in each ream being allowed as waste. Newspapers (and some books in editions of 50,000 or over) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied in continuous reels.

Sizes of Types

The type size chiefly used in "Whitaker" is 5½ point, or *Ruby*, set on a 6 point "body." The column contains 78 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,100 letters, or 710 words.

Today type up to 14 point size is usually set by a keyboard machine, and mechanically cast in single letters or in complete lines of type (e.g. Monotype and Linotype). All type is cast to one uniform height ("type high"), which is $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ inch. Individual letters vary in *breadth*, but the "body" of each character is of uniform *depth* throughout the alphabet in each size. The unit of *breadth* is the Pica M (*Em*) 6 of which, side by side, occupy one inch of space. The unit of *depth* is the Point (72 Points = 1 inch), so that 6 lines of 12 Point occupy 1 inch in depth. The names of the various sizes are:—

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 132 lines, and about 1,450 words.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 102 lines, and about 1,020 words.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures

5 point (*Pearl*), 92 lines, 830 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from character

Ruby (5½ point), 84 lines, 710 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from ch

6 point (*Nonpareil*), 77 lines, 600 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

7 point (*Minion*), 66 lines, 500 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions

8 point (*Brevier*), 58 lines, 410 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

9 point (*Bourgeois*), 51 lines, 340 words—

Printing is the art of producing impr

10 point (*Long Primer*), 46 lines, 300 words—

Printing is the art of producing im

11 point (*Small Pica*), 44 lines, 270 words—

Printing is the art of producing

12 point (*Pica*), 38 lines, 230 words—

Printing is the art of produ

14 point (*English*), 33 lines, 180 words—

Printing is the art of pro

18 point (*Great Primer*), 25 lines, 110 words—

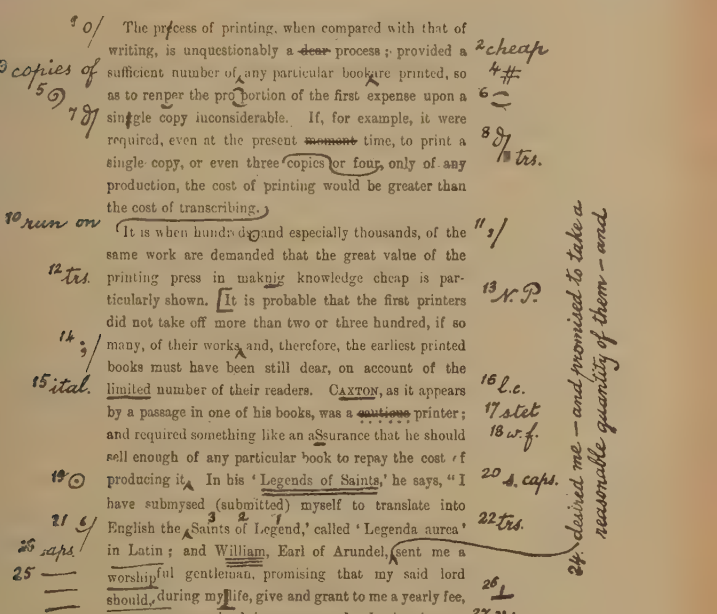
Printing is the art o

Further point sizes used are 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 60 and 72.

CORRECTING FOR THE PRESS

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The following extract is set up incorrectly in order to explain the conventional methods of correcting for the Press:—



1. Is the mark for changing the wrong letter in the word process.
2. To substitute one word for another.
3. and 24. The first is the method of marking a short insertion, the second of marking a long one
4. To have a space put between the two words.
5. To turn a letter which has been placed upside down.
6. To close the word in which a space has been improperly left.
7. and 8. To take away (*dele*, blot out) a superfluous letter or word.
9. 12, and 22. Different marks for transposing the arrangement of letters, words, or sentences.
10. To have no fresh paragraph.
11. To substitute a comma for a full-point or period.
13. To commence a new paragraph.
14. 19, 21, and 27. To insert points and marks of quotation.
15. To have any particular part printed in Italic.
16. To have words or letters printed in 'lower case,' or small letters; Roman is always understood, unless otherwise directed.
17. To have a word remain, which has been accidentally or erroneously marked. *Stet* is the Latin for 'let it stand.'
18. Points out a letter which does not match with the others: a 'wrong fount.'
20 and 23. To have certain parts printed in small or full capitals.
25. To set straight whatever may stand crooked.
26. To remove the unnecessary black mark between the words, which arises from what should form the space not having been pushed down.

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £83 6*s.* 8*d.* look in the column headed 2½ per cent. for 83¼, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £3 0*s.* 0*d.* Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £189, will yield £3 3*s.* 6*d.* per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £152 10*s.* 0*d.* yield £3 5*s.* 7*d.* per cent.

Return Per Cent.	1 p.c.	1½ p.c.	2 p.c.	2½ p.c.	2¾ p.c.	3 p.c.	3¼ p.c.	3½ p.c.	4 p.c.	4½ p.c.	5 p.c.	5½ p.c.	6 p.c.	7 p.c.	7½ p.c.
£ s. d.															
2 10 0	40	60	80	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300
2 12 6	38	57½	76½	95½	104¾	114⅝	123⅞	133⅛	152½	171⅞	190½	209½	228½	266⅝	285⅞
2 13 9	37½	55⅝	74⅛	93	102⅛	111⅝	12 1	130⅛	149	167½	186	204⅝	223½	260⅞	279⅛
2 15 0	36⅔	54½	72½	90⅝	100	109	118	127½	145½	163⅝	181⅝	200	218	254½	272⅝
2 17 6	34½	52⅛	69⅝	87	95⅞	104½	113	121⅝	139	156½	174	191½	208⅝	243½	260⅝
3 0 0	33⅓	50	66⅔	83⅓	91⅝	100	108⅓	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250
3 0 7	33	49½	66	82½	90⅞	99	107⅛	115⅜	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½
3 1 6	32½	48⅝	65	81⅛	89⅜	97½	105⅞	113⅞	130	146½	162½	178⅝	195	227½	243⅜
3 2 6	32	48	64	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240
3 3 6	31½	47½	63	78⅞	86⅞	94½	102½	110½	126	141⅞	157½	173½	189	220½	236½
3 4 6	31	46½	62	77½	85½	93	100⅞	108½	124	139½	155	170½	185	217	232½
3 5 7	30½	45⅞	61	76⅛	83⅞	91½	99⅛	106½	122	137½	152½	167⅞	183	213½	228½
3 6 8	30	45	60	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225
3 7 10	29½	44½	59	73⅞	81½	88½	95⅞	103½	118	132⅝	147½	162½	177	206½	221½
3 9 0	≡9	43½	58	7≡½	79⅞	87	94½	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½
3 10 2	28½	42½	57	71½	78⅞	85½	92⅝	99⅞	114	128½	142½	156⅞	171	199½	213½
3 11 5	28	42	56	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210
3 12 9	27½	41½	55	68⅞	75⅝	82½	89½	96½	110	123½	137½	151½	165	192½	206½
3 14 1	27	40½	54	67½	74½	81	87⅞	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½
3 15 6	26½	39⅞	53	66½	72⅞	79½	86½	92½	106	119½	132½	145⅞	159	185½	198⅞
3 16 11	26	39	52	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195
3 18 5	25½	38½	51	63⅞	70⅛	76½	82⅞	89½	102	114⅞	127½	140½	153	178½	191½
4 0 0	25	37½	50	62½	68⅞	75	81½	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½
4 1 7	24½	36⅞	49	61½	67⅞	73½	79⅝	85½	98	110½	122½	134½	147	171½	183⅞
4 3 4	24	36	48	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180
4 5 1	23½	35⅛	47	58⅞	64⅝	70½	76½	82½	94	105⅞	117½	129½	141	164½	176½
4 6 11	23	34½	46	57½	63½	69	74⅞	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½
4 8 11	22½	33⅞	45	56½	61⅞	67½	73½	78⅝	90	101½	112½	123⅝	135	157½	168⅞
4 10 11	22	33	44	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165
4 13 0	21½	32½	43	53⅞	59⅛	64½	69⅞	75½	86	96⅞	107½	118½	129	150½	161½
4 15 3	21	31½	42	52½	57⅝	63	68½	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½
4 17 7	20½	30⅞	41	51½	56⅜	61½	66⅞	71⅞	82	92½	102½	112⅞	123	143½	153⅞
5 0 0	20	30	40	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150
5 2 7	19½	29½	39	48⅞	53⅞	58½	63⅝	68½	78	87½	97½	107½	117	136½	146½
5 5 3	19	28½	38	47½	52½	57	61½	66⅛	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½
5 8 1	18½	27½	37	46½	50⅝	55½	60½	64½	74	83½	92½	101½	111	129½	138½
5 11 1	18	27	36	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135
5 14 3	17½	26½	35	43½	48½	52½	56⅞	61½	70	78⅞	87½	96½	105	122½	131½
5 17 8	17	25½	34	42½	46⅞	51	55½	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½
6 0 0	16⅔	25	33⅓	41⅔	45⅝	50	54⅔	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125
6 2 5	16½	24½	32⅝	40⅝	44⅝	49	53	57½	65½	73½	81⅝	89⅝	98	114½	122½
6 5 0	16	24	32	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120
6 7 8	15⅝	23½	31½	39⅓	43⅓	47	50⅞	54⅝	62⅝	70½	78½	86½	94	109⅝	117½
6 10 5	15½	23	30⅝	38½	42½	46	49⅞	53⅝	61½	69	76⅝	84½	92	107½	115
6 13 4	15	22⅝	30	37½	41⅓	45	48⅞	52⅝	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½
6 16 4	14⅝	22	29½	36⅝	40⅓	44	47⅞	51⅓	58⅝	66	73⅓	80⅝	88	102⅝	110
6 19 6	14⅜	21½	28⅝	35⅝	39⅜	43	46⅞	50⅝	57½	64½	71⅝	78⅝	86	100⅜	107½
7 2 10	14	21	28	35	38⅝	42	45⅝	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105
7 6 4	13⅞	20½	27½	34⅓	37⅝	41	44⅝	47⅞	54⅝	61½	68⅓	75⅓	82	95⅞	102½
7 10 0	13⅓	20	26⅔	33⅓	36⅝	40	43⅓	46⅝	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100
7 13 10	13	19½	26	32½	35⅝	39	42½	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½
7 17 11	12⅝	19	25½	31⅝	34⅝	38	41	44⅓	50⅝	57	63⅓	69⅝	76	88⅓	95
8 2 2	12½	18½	24⅝	30⅝	33⅝	37	40	43⅛	49½	55⅓	61⅝	67⅝	74	86½	92½
8 6 8	12	18	24	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90
8 11 5	11⅝	17½	23½	29⅓	32½	35	37⅞	40⅝	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64½	70	81⅝	87½
8 16 6	11½	17	22⅝	28½	31⅛	34	36⅞	39⅝	45½	51	56⅝	62½	68	79½	85
9 1 10	11	16½	22	27½	30⅔	33	35⅝	38⅓	44	49½	55	60⅔	66	77	82½
9 7 6	10⅝	16	21½	26⅞	29½	32	34⅞	37½	42⅝	48	53½	58⅝	64	74⅝	80
9 13 7	10⅜	15½	20⅝	25⅝	28⅝	31	33½	36⅜	41⅝	46½	51⅝	56⅝	62	72½	77½
10 0 0	10	15	20	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75

MONEYS OF ALL NATIONS

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Afghanistan	*Afghani* of 100 *Puls*	£ s. d. 0 0 4½* (highest rate)	*Afghanis*, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2	*Afghanis* 5, 2; *Puls* 50, 25
Albania	*Lek* of 100 *Qintar*	0 0 1¾	*Leks* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10	*Leks* 5, 2, 1, ½
Argentina	*Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 1	*Pesos* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1; *Centavos* 50	*Peso* 1; *Centavos* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Australia	*Pound* of 20 *Shillings*, or 240 *Pence*	0 16 0	*£A.* 10, 5, 1; 10*s.*	2*s.*, 1*s.*; 6*d.*, 3*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*
Austria	*Schilling* of 100 *Groschen*	0 0 3½	*Schillings* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	*Schillings*, 50, 25, 10, 5 1; *Groschen* 50, 10, 5, 2, 1
Belgium	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 1¾	*Frs.* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	*Frs.* 100, 50, 20, 5, 1; *Centimes* 50, 25, 20
Bolivia	*Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 7½ (1,000 *Bol's* free rate)	*Bolivianos* 10,000, 5,000 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	None in circulation
Brazil	*Cruzeiro* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0 (100 *Cruzeiros* free rate)	*Cruzeiros* 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Cruzeiros* 2, 1; *Centavos* 50, 20, 10
Bulgaria	*Lev* of 100 *Stotinki*	0 1 0½	*Leva* 200, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	*Stotinki* 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 3, 1
Burma	*Kyat* of 100 *Pyas*	0 1 6	*Kyats* 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	*Kyat* 1; *Pyas* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Cambodia	*Riel* of 100 *Sen*	0 0 2½	*Riels* 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	*Sen* 50, 20, 10
Canada	*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 7 3	*Dollars* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Dollar* 1; *Cents* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ceylon	*Rupee* of 100 *Cents*	0 1 6	*Rupees* 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Cents* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Chile	*Escudo* of 100 *Cóndores* or 100 *Centésimos* (= 1,000 *Pesos*)	0 6 9½ (free rate)	*Escudos* 50, 10, 5, 1, ½	*Centésimos* 10, 5, 2, 1
China	*Jenminpi* or *Yuan* of 10 *Chiao* or 100 *Fen*	0 2 11	*Yuan* 10, 5, 3, 2, 1; *Chiao* 5, 2, 1; *Fen* 5, 2, 1	*Fen* 5, 2, 1
Colombia	*Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 0½	*Pesos* 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; *Centavos* 50	*Centavos* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Congolese Republic	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 1¾	*Frs.* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	*Frs.* 5, 2, 1; *Centimes* 50, 20, 10
Costa Rica	*Colon* of 100 *Centimos*	0 1 -* (highest rate)	*Colones* 1,000, 500 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	*Colones* 2, 1; *Centimos* 50, 25, 10, 5
Cuba	*Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 7 2	*Pesos* 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	*Peso* 1; *Centavos* 50, 40, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Curaçao	*Florin* of 100 *Cents*	0 3 9½	*Florins* 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	*Florins* 2½, 1; *Cents* 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Cyprus	*Pound* of 1,000 *Mils*	1 0 0	£5, £1; *Mils* 500, 250	*Mils* 100, 50, 25, 5, 3
Czechoslovakia	*Crown* of 100 *Heller*	0 1 0* (highest rate)	*Crowns* 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	*Crowns* 100, 50, 25, 10, 1; *Heller* 25, 10, 5, 3, 1
Denmark	*Krone* of 100 *Öre*	0 1 0½	*Kroner* 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	*Kroners* 5, 2, 1; *Öre* 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Dominican Republic	*Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 7 2	*Pesos* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	*Peso* 1; *Centavos* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ecuador	*Sucre* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 5 (free rate)	*Sucres* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	*Sucre* 1; *Centavos* 20, 10, 5, 1
Egypt	*Pound* of 100 *Piastres* or 1,000 *Millièmes*	1 0 6	*Pounds* 10, 5, 1; *Piastres* 50, 25, 10, 5	*Piastres* 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; *Millièmes* 5, 2½, 2, 1, ½
Ethiopia	*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 2 10	*Dollars* 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	*Cents* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Finland	*Markka*	0 2 3 (100 *Markkas*)	*Markkas* 10,000, 5,000, 1 000, 500, 100	*Markkas* 1000, 500, 200, 100 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
France	*New Franc* of 100 *Centimes* (1 *New Franc* = 100 *old Francs*)	0 1 5½	*New Francs* 100, 50, 10, 5; *Old Francs* 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500	*New Francs* 5, 1; *Old Francs* 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Germany (East)	*Deutsche Mark* of 100 *Pfennig*	0 3 2½	*D.M.* 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; *Pfennig* 50	*D.M.* 2, 1; *Pfennig* 50, 10, 5, 1
Germany (Federal Republic of)	*Deutsche Mark* of 100 *Pfennig*	0 1 8½	*D.M.* 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	*D.M.* 5, 2, 1; *Pfennig* 50, 10, 5, 2, 1

* Multiple exchange rates in operation. † Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in June, 1960.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
		£ s. d.		
Ghana	*Pound* of 20 *Shillings* or 240 *Pence*	1 0 0	£5, 1; 10s.	2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Greece	*Drachma* of 100 *Lepta*	0 0 3	*Drachmae* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	*Drachmae* 10, 5, 2, 1; *Lepta* 50, 20, 10, 5
Guatemala	*Quetzal* of 100 *Centavos*	0 7 2	*Quetzales* 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; *Centavos* 50	*Centavos* 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Haiti	*Gourde* of 100 *Centimes*	0 1 5	*Gourdes* 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1 (U.S.A. currency is also used.)	*Centimes* 50, 20, 10, 5
Honduras	*Lempira* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 7	*Lempiras* 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	*Lempira* 1; *Centavos* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Hong Kong	*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 1 3	*Dollars* 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	*Cents* 50, 10 5
Hungary	*Forint* of 100 *Fillér*	0 0 7½	*Forints* 100, 50, 20, 10	*Forints* 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; *Fillér* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2
Iceland	*Krona* of 100 *Aurar*	0 0 2½	*Krone* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5	*Krone* 2, 1; *Aurar* 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
India	*Rupee* of 100 *Naye Paise*	0 1 6	*Rupees* 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 100, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Rupee* 1; *Naye Paise* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Indonesia	*Rupiah* of 100 *Sen*	0 0 2	*Rupialis* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	*Sen* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Iraq	*Dinar* of 1,000 *Fils*	1 0 0	*Dinars* 10, 5, 1; *Fils* 500, 250	*Fils* 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ireland (Republic of)	*Pound* of 20 *Shillings* or 240 *Pence*	1 0 0	£100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., ¼d.
Israel	*Pound* of 100 *Agorot* (formerly 1,000 *Prutot*)	0 4 0	*Pounds* 50, 10, 5, 1, ½; *Prutot* 500, 250	*Agorot* 25; *Prutot* 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Italy	*Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*	0 1 2 (100 *Lire*)	*Lire* 10,000, 5,000 1,000, 500	*Lire* 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Jamaica	*Pound* of 20 *Shillings* (or 240 *Pence*)	1 0 0	£1 10, 5, 1; 10s. 5s.	5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s., 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., ¼d.
Japan	*Yen* of 100 *Sen*	0 2 0 (100 *Yen*)	*Yen* 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	*Yen* 100, 50, 10, 5, 1
Jordan	*Dinar* of 1,000 *Fils*	1 0 0	*Dinar* 50, 10, 5, 1; *Fils* 500.	*Fils* 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Korea	*Hwan*	0 1 1 (100 *Hwan*)	*Hwan* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	*Hwan* 100, 50, 10
Lebanon	*Pound* (*Livre*) of 100 *Piastres*	0 2 3	*Pounds* 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	*Piastres* 50, 25, 10, 5
Liberia	*U.S.A.* $ of 100 *Cents*	0 7 2	*Dollars* 20, 10, 5, 1	*Cents* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Libya	*Pound* of 100 *Piastres* or 1,000 *Milliémes*	1 0 0	£L 10, 5, 1, ½; *Piastres* 10, 5	*Piastres* 2, 1; *Milliemes* 5, 2, 1
Luxemburg	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes* (Belgian currency is legal tender)	0 0 1¾	*Francs* 100, 50, 20, 10	*Francs* 5, 1; *Centimes* 25
Malaya, Federation of	*Malayan Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 2 4	*Dollars* 1,000, 100, 50 10, 5, 1	*Cents* 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Mexico	*Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 7	*Pesos* 10,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	*Pesos* 10, 5, 1; *Centavos* 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1
Morocco	*Dirham* (= 100 *Francs*)	0 1 5	*Dirhams* 10, 5; *Francs* 10,000, 5,000 1,000, 500, 100, 50	*Francs* 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Nepal	*Rupee* of 100 *Pice*	0 0 11	*Rupees* 100, 10, 5, 1	*Rupee* 1; *Pice* 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1
Netherlands	*Florin* (*Guilder*) of 100 *Cents*	0 1 10½	*Florins* 1,000, 100, 25, 20, 10, 2½, 1	*Florin* 1; *Cents* 25, 5, 1
New Zealand	*Pound* of 20 *Shillings* or 240 *Pence*	0 19 10	£NZ 50, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Nicaragua	*Córdoba* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 0	*Córdobas* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 5, 2, 1	*Centavos* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Norway	*Krone* of 100 *Öre*	0 1 0	*Kroner* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	*Krone* 1; *Öre* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Pakistan	*Rupee* of 16 *Annas* or 64 *Pice* or 192 *Pies* or 100 *Paisa**	0 1 6	*Rupees* 100, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Rupee* 1; *Annas* 8, 4, 2, 1, ½; *Pice* 1; *Pie* 1 *Paisa* 10, 5, 1*

† Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in June, 1960. * New decimal coinage, on issue Jan. 1, 1961.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
		£ s. d.		
Panama	*Balboa* of 100 *Cents* (= *U.S.* $)	0 7 2	*U.S.* $ 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Balboa* 1; *Cents* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1, ½ (U.S. coins also circulate)
Paraguay	*Guarani* of 100 *Céntimos*	0 0 7 (10 *Guaranies*)	*Guaranies* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	*Céntimos* 50, 25, 15, 10, 5, 1
Persia (Iran)	*Rial* of 100 *Dinars*	0 0 1	*Rials* 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	*Rials* 10, 5, 2, 1; *Dinars* 50, 25, 10, 5
Peru	*Sol* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 3	*Soles* 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	*Sol* 1; *Centavos* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Philippines	*Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 7 (official rate)	*Pesos* 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; *Centavos* 50, 20, 10, 5	*Peso* 1; *Centavos* 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1, ½
Poland	*Zloty* of 100 *Groszy*	0 1 9½* (highest rate)	*Zlotys* 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	*Zlotys* 10, 5, 2, 1; *Groszy* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Portugal	*Escudo* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 3	*Escudos* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	*Escudos* 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1; *Centavos* 50, 20, 10
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of)	*Pound of* 20 *Shillings* or 240 *Pence*	1 0 0	£10, 5, 1; 10*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*; 6*d.*, 3*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*
Roumania	*Leu* of 100 *Bani*	0 1 2½* (highest rate)	*Lei* 100, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	*Bani* 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1
El Salvador	*Colon* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 10	*Colones* 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Centavos* 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1
Saudi Arabia	*Riyal* of 22 *Qursh* *Saudi Sovereign* of 40 *Riyals*	1 7	*Riyals* 10, 5, 1	*Qursh* 4, 2, 1, ½, ¼
South Africa (Union of)	*Pound* of 20 *Shillings* or 240 *Pence*	1 0 0	£*SA* 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10*s.*	5*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*; 6*d.*, 3*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*, ¼*d.*
Spain	*Peseta* of 100 *Céntimos*	0 0 1½	*Pesetas* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 5, 1	*Pesetas* 50, 25, 5, 2½, 1, *Céntimos* 50, 10, 5
Sudan	*Pound* of 100 *Piastres* or 1,000 *Milliemes*	1 0 6	£S 10, 5, 1; *Piastres* 50, 25	*Piastres* 10, 5, 2; *Milliemes* 10, 5, 2, 1
Surinam	*Gulden* of 100 *Cents*	0 3 9½	*Gulden* 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	*Cents* 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Sweden	*Krona* of 100 *Öre*	0 1 4½	*Kronor* 10,000, 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5	*Kronor* 5, 2, 1; *Öre* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Switzerland	*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 1 7½	*Francs* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	*Francs* 50, 25, 5, 2, 1; *Centimes* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Syria	*Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	0 2 0	*Pounds* 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	*Pound* 1; *Piastres* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½
Thailand	*Baht* or *Tical* of 100 *Satang*	0 0 4	*Bahts* 100, 20, 10, 5, 1	*Satangs* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Tunisia	*Dinar* of 1,000 *Millimes*	0 17 0½	*Dinars* 5, 1, ½	Old coins expressed in *francs* circulate; (1 *Franc* = 1 *Millime*) *Francs* 100, 50, 20, 5, 2, 1
Turkey	*Piastre* of 40 *Paras* (Turkish £ = 100 *Piastres*)	0 2 6½* (100 Piastre=) (highest rate)	£*T* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2½	*Piastres* 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
United Kingdom (*See also* p. 445).	*Pound* of 20 *Shillings* or 240 *Pence*	1 0 0	£5, 1; 10*s.*	2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 1*s.*; 6*d.*, 3*d.*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*, ¼*d.*
United States of America	*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 7 2	$10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	$1; *Cents* 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Uruguay	*Peso* of 100 *Centésimos*	0 0 7½ (free rate)	*Pesos* 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	*Peso* 1; *Centésimos* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
U.S.S.R.	*New Rouble* of 100 *Copecks*‡	0 17 10* (highest rate)	*Roubles* 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	*Rouble* 1; *Copecks* 50, 20, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1
Venezuela	*Bolivar* of 100 *Centimos*	0 2 1½ (free rate)	*Bolivares* 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	*Bolivares* 5, 2, 1; *Centimos* 50, 25, 12½, 5
Vietnam	*Piastre* of 100 *Cents*	0 0 2½* (highest rate)	*Piastres* 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Cents* 50, 20, 10
West Indies (The) except Jamaica	*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 2	$100, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	*Cents* 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Yugoslavia	*Dinar* of 100 *Paras* (100 *Dinars*—Highest multiple rate)	0 2 4½*	*Dinars* 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	*Dinars* 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; *Paras* 50

* Multiple exchange rates in operation. † Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in June, 1960. ‡ *Old Roubles* must be exchanged for *New Roubles* at the rate of 10 *Old* = 1 *New* before 1st April 1961.

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Established 1836. *Further empowered by Special Acts of Parliament,* 14 *and* 15 *Vict., cap.* 130 *and* 13 *and* 14 *Geo. V., cap* 17.

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TELEPHONE: 0273 HOLBORN. [253

FOR OUTSTANDING RESULTS IN LIFE ASSURANCE

SEE PAGES 1025-1035 in this Almanack

These comparative tables prove the outstanding results and value under *A.M.P.* Policy Contracts. Compare Premium rates then send for literature to confirm that the *A.M.P. SOCIETY* offers very low Premiums, good Bonuses, and the most liberal conditions in the Insurance Market.

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THE TABLES PRESENTED below indicate the advisability of writing to or seeing the author *before* investment. Letters, giving the fullest possible information as to date of birth, etc., should be addressed:

78, GRANVILLE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.18

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS:

Whole Life Assurance (with profits) £10 Annual Premium. †

Age at Entry	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death	70	70	70	75
Yield	£1,418	£1,123	£877	£757

"Whole-Life." Twenty Limited Payments of £10. †

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45
Result at age 70 (Death assumed)	£1,005	£841	£699	£577	£475	£386

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK: PP. 522, 1934, *and* 524, 1935

"The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. . . . and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made."

£10 Annual Endowment Premium	Age at Entry	Age at Maturity	Yield †
	21	60	£1,032
	30	60	£600
	40	65	£426

† World-wide policies.

COST PRICE ASSURANCE, Price 1/6 post free. A guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent (compound), according to age at entry. By T. A. Rose. Apply to T. A. Rose, 78 Granville Road, Southfields, London, S.W.18.
"The subject is treated in a masterly way. The science of assurance from the standpoint of the Policy-holder could scarcely have been illustrated and explained with greater ability."—*City Press.*

Aviation Policies and Annuities carefully selected.



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The tympanum surmounting the Royal Exchange consists of seventeen allegorical figures. In the centre stands the great figure of Commerce holding the Charter of the Royal Exchange. This famous building has given its name to the Royal Exchange Assurance. For nearly 250 years the Royal Exchange has provided policies for every form of insurance requirement for the home or business life.

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PRINCIPAL CHARITABLE BEQUESTS OF THE YEAR

The appended list shows the principal charitable bequests noted during the year. These bequests are not necessarily payable during the year and are subject to the payment of legacies, charges, duty, etc., in calculating the residue falling to the various institutions and causes shown in the list. In certain cases the bequests are also subject to life interests as shown.

The leading beneficiaries in this year's list are societies for the care of orphans and children and the institutions for research into, and the defeat of, cancer. Benefits for the blind, old people, church institutions and societies for the care of animals also figure in the list, and other societies benefit under the numerous small legacies noted but not listed here.

An unusual legacy is shown in the £20,000 estate, not listed here, of a Devon woman who left one farthing for every day of her life for the purchase or part purchase of a new playground site in a city or town " as a token of sympathy for the children in our over-crowded cities and towns who have no playground but the streets ".

Other interesting bequests include that of Mr. George P. Brazil, food manufacturer, who started his business in a converted shed with a second-hand sausage machine as equipment, and left £497,239, of which £40,000 is to provide dwellings for needy persons, preference being given to former employees of his company. Mr. Charles Y. Hopkins, former company chairman, of Birmingham, left £10,000 to Birmingham Council for Old People for the establishment of a Home or Homes, and Miss Margaret K. Freshfield, last surviving daughter of Rev. J. M. Freshfield, left some £50,000 to the Church of England Pensions Board. Another large bequest is the £10,000 left to the Fairbridge Farm Schools under the Will of Mrs. Agnes M. Grieve, of Leek, Staffs. The Imperial Cancer Research Fund receive the residue of the £211,206 estate of Mr. David L. Sewell, the former Manchester Royal Infirmary surgeon. Miss Florence A. Morton, who directed that her burial be " preferably after sunset " left over £12,000 to Muller's Orphanages and over £20,000 falls to other children's societies under the Will of Miss Ivy M. Rhymes, of Bournemouth. The residue of the £84,825 estate of Mr. Benjamin R. Shorthouse, of Bournemouth, is left to the National Playing Fields Association, and the R.N.L.I. receive the remainder of the estate of Mr. William G. Yole to " build and place on any part of the South Coast of the County of Devon a Lifeboat."

In these days of heavy estate duty and fluctuating bank rates it is perhaps well to remember that the many charitable legacies are made under many difficulties. This is shown in Wills from time to time in phrases varying from " Owing to the heavy taxation " in varying degrees to " in these days of inflation caused by profligate national finance " and the fact that the Treasury collected £187,000,000 in death duties in the last figures published, certainly underlines these comments. The magnificent response to the World Refugee Year Appeal by the British public this year seems, however, the true answer in respect of charitable intentions despite all such difficulties.

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. George Priest Brazil, of Little Kingshill, Bucks.	£497,239	£40,000 to found a charitable trust for the purchase of land in or around Amersham and the erection of dwellings for needy persons or families.
Mrs. Emily Charlotte Eva Buckle, of Walton-on-the-Naze	£12,501	The residue upon trust for premises in the Parish of Kirby le Soken for the benefit of aged men or women of that Parish.

Name	Gross Value	
Mrs. Martha Ann Buckley, of Harrogate	£83,820	£5,000 to the British Empire Cancer Campaign, and the residue equally between N.S.P.C.C., R.S.P.C.A., R.N.L.I., and Rochdale (Lancs.) societies for the benefit of the poor, the deaf and dumb and children.
Miss Mary Eliza Conyers, of Dungourney, Cork	£58,188	The residue equally between St. Dunstan's and the National Council for the Blind of Ireland.
Miss Sophie Ffowke Craig, of Windsor Avenue, Belfast	£367,179	The residue upon trust to augment the salary and stipend of the lowest paid Clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.
Mr. Joseph Drake, of Guiseley	£23,087	The residue to the Bramhope Branch of the National Children's Home and Orphanage.
Mr. John William Fearnsides, of Exeter	£90,172	The residue equally between Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the Fairbridge Society Inc.
Miss Margaret Keble Freshfield, of Martyr Worthy, Hants.	£107,355	All of her property to the Church of England Pensions Board.
Miss Mildred Octavia Gaitskell, of Sutton, Surrey	£15,176	The residue to the Church Army.

(*continued on page x*)

THEY LOOK TO YOU FOR HELP



There is still all too much hardship among ex-soldiers and bereaved wives and children. Many are in financial difficulties. They must rely on the benevolent funds of Corps and Regimental Associations—which in turn rely on the Army Benevolent Fund, the central fund of all military charities.

This is a really good cause that *deserves* your support. Through the Army Benevolent Fund you can give help where it is most needed.

Donations and Legacies should be made payable to :—

THE ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND

Patron: Her Majesty the Queen

20 GROSVENOR PLACE, S.W.1 Tele. BELgravia 5639

President: GENERAL SIR JAMES STEELE, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D.

Secretary: BRIGADIER C. P. R. JOHNSTON, C.B.E.

(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1940)

The only Society supporting missionary and relief work in the lands of the Bible



THE BIBLE LANDS MISSIONS' AID SOCIETY

(*founded by the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury with the Lord Kinnaird as its first Treasurer over* 100 *years ago*)

needs Legacies Subscriptions Donations.

Missions receive grants : special funds are opened for victims of earthquakes and similar catastrophes in the lands of the Bible

ENDOWMENTS can be made for children in Homes, Orphanages, Hospitals and Schools

Information gladly supplied by the Hon. Secretary,

230AE COASTAL CHAMBERS, 172 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

Chairman - - - - - - - - - REV. DR. IRVONWY MORGAN, M.A.
Hon. Treasurer - - - - - - - - THE REV. DAVID S. T. IZZETT, M.A.
Patron: THE MOST REV. ANGUS CAMPBELL McINNES, D.D. *Archbishop in Jerusalem*

INTERDENOMINATIONAL

BRITISH DEAF & DUMB ASSOCIATION

Hon. Secretary, Rev. M. C. Frame, 21 Queen Street, Paisley, Renfrewshire. Established in 1890

THIS IS THE OLDEST NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Association helps the Deaf and Dumb in every Practical Way

A comfortable and happy home for the aged and infirm Deaf and Dumb is provided at Rawdon

Financial Assistance is given to assist Individual Deaf and Dumb Persons

To assist Missions and Welfare Societies, Grants are available for the Training of Missioners and Welfare Workers. A Magazine—*The British Deaf News* is published quarterly specially for the Deaf and Dumb

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

Please send a Donation to the Hon. Treasurer,
MR. A. B. HAYHURST, 3, COMPTON STREET, CARLISLE

Name	Gross Value	
Mrs. Mabel Gale, of Bridport, Dorset	£43,775	The residue upon trust for the erection of a home for use by Poor and Aged females.
Mr. Edward James Galwey, of Battersea, S.W.11	£21,671	The residue to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.
Mr. Paul Golmick, of Mayfield, Sussex	£205,417	Subject to a life interest for an Insurance Orphans' Fund and other charitable purposes under a Deed.
Mr. Martin Gleghorn, of Chelsfield, Kent	£43,383	Subject to life interests equally between The National Anti-Vivisection Society, The National Anti-Vaccination League, The British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, The London and Provincial Anti-Vivisection Society and the Animal Defence and Anti-Vivisection Society.
Mrs. Agnes Marian Grieve, of Leek, Staffs.	£132,306	£10,000 to the Fairbridge Farm Schools Inc., and £5,000 for the provision of Homes for the Aged and/or Infirm.
Miss Gertrude Mary Elizabeth Hall, of Penywern Rd., S.W.5	£136,802	The residue, including settled funds, equally between King George's Fund for Sailors, the London Association for the Blind, The Musicians' Benevolent Fund, Treloars' Cripples Home, Grooms' Crippleage and the Gentlewomen's Aid Society.

(*continued on page xii*)

IN ONE GENERATION BELRA HAS BROUGHT RELIEF TO MANY OF THE MILLIONS SUFFERING FROM LEPROSY

Where BELRA operates *Three patients suffering from leprosy* are cured *Every Day*
Yet only one sufferer in ten can as yet obtain treatment
More funds would mean more cures, for **LEPROSY CAN BE CURED**
Your Gift will go towards another cure

You can help us by:
Deed of Covenant; Subscription or Donation; Legacy or Capital Gift

BRITISH LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION
(BELRA)
Patron : H.M. The Queen
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THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
Incorporated by Royal Charter. Established 1856

(a) befriends children and young people in residential and foster homes ;

(b) maintains a maternity home for the unmarried mother and her child ;

(c) arranges the adoption of children.

Legacies, Subscriptions and Donations are essential for the continuation of this work. Please help.

55 LEIGHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, S.W.16.

Patron: H.M. The Queen

Director :
Lt. Col. H. H. Glanfield, O.B.E. to whom communications should be addressed.

Sir Winston Churchill urges you to help



30,000 LIMBLESS EX-SERVICEMEN

Many of the 30,000 British Limbless ex-servicemen are completely unable to help themselves. All are gravely handicapped but none need lose hope, provided they are given help in conquering their disability. More money is urgently needed to acquire, maintain and equip homes in which they can be given a period of convalescence or care and comfort in their old age.

Donations and legacies should be made to:

Major the Earl of Ancaster, T.D., Chairman of Appeal (WA!)

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,

89 CHARTERHOUSE STREET, E.C.1

BRITISH LIMBLESS EX-SERVICEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

Name	Gross Value	
Miss Jane Louisa Hinchliffe, of Leeds	£101,747	The residue as to 2/15ths equally between The London Missionary Society, the Colonial Missionary Society, and the fund for the Widows and Orphans of Missionaries of the London Missionary Society, and 1/15th each to the Yorkshire Congregational Union and Home Missionary Society, the Congregational Pastors' Superannuation Fund, the Leeds Institution for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Leeds Unmarried Women's Benevolent Institution, Y.W.C.A., Leeds, Victoria Home for Invalid Ladies, Headingley, Leeds Council of Social Service, the British Women's Temperance Association, the United Society of Christian Literature, Fen Place for Retired Ministers, East Grinstead, and two churches in Leeds.
Mr. Charles Yeomans Hopkins, of Birmingham	£89,880	£10,000 to the Birmingham Council for Old People, £7,000 to St. Dunstan's, and the residue equally between Birmingham Institute for the Blind, Birmingham Council for Old People,

(*continued on page xv*)

1859

British Seamen's Boys' Home

Brixham, Devon

1961

A HOME FOR NEEDY SONS OF SEAMEN OF THE ROYAL NAVY, MERCHANT NAVY OR FISHING FLEET

Supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions

Please send help to

Hon. Treasurer, Lloyds Bank Limited, Brixham

or

Hon. Supt., Rock House, Brixham

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLES

34, ECCLESTON SQUARE, S.W.1

FOUNDED 1919

(*Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948*)

* * *

The Central Council for the Care of Cripples has, for 40 years, since 1919, brought help to those suffering from crippling conditions.

The Council has set itself high targets and aims . . . typical of these is a new research programme for children suffering from hydrocephalus (water on the brain). £4,000 is needed to carry out this project.

Where the State services leave off the Council is at work—whether it is its Hesley Hall School for severely handicapped children or the Travelling Exhibition of simple aids which has brought a new concept of living to thousands of the disabled.

The Central Council carries out vital work for the nation entirely financed by bequests and gifts, and will be happy and proud to send full details of its work to well-wishers.

* * *

DEPENDENT UPON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

It would be hard to find a Society with such a fine record

of progressive achievement in almost every field of Evangelistic and Social Welfare work as

THE CHURCH ARMY

FIGHT THE GOOD FIGHT

There are: **Homes for old people.**
Holiday Homes for poor mothers and their children.
Rehabilitation and Training Centre for the Disabled.
Girls' Training Homes.
Hostels for Men and Youths.
Youth and Social Centres.
Mother and Baby Homes.
Moral Welfare Work.
Clubs and Centres at Home and in Germany for H.M. Forces.

There are also: **Winter Relief (Fuel, clothes, extra foods, etc).**
Help . . . for the needy; for prisoners' Families.

Evangelistic work includes:—

News Teams. Prison Missions. Summer Seaside Crusades. Mission Vans. Children's Missions, and work in Parishes, etc., and Overseas Missions.

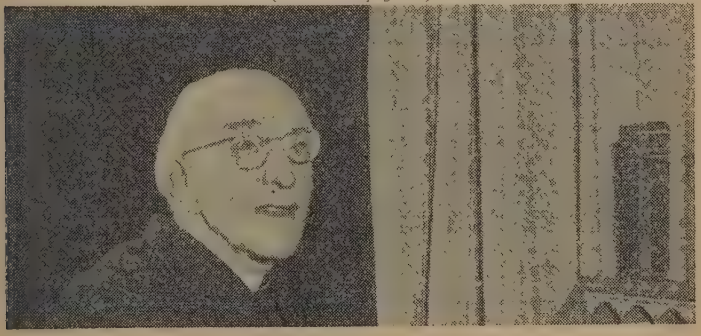
This Great **CHRISTIAN WORK** has touched for the better the lives of **COUNTLESS THOUSANDS**

They count on us . . . can we count on you?

Enquiries please to:—The Financial Organising Secretary, Church Army Headquarters, P.O. Box 420, 55 Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W.1

Name	Gross Value	
		The Incorporated Benevolent Fund of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, R.N.L.I., Dr. Barnardo's Homes and St. Dunstan's.
Mrs. Alice Mary Hoyes, of Pulborough, Sussex	£79,927	£15,000 each to Edinburgh University and London Hospital, Whitechapel, for dental research, and the residue equally between Dr. Barnardo's Homes, The Children's Hospital, Great Ormond Street, W.1, and the Infants' Hospital, Vincent Square, S.W.1.
Mrs. Eva Bessie Humphryes, of Colindale, N.W.	£11,121	The residue to the P.D.S.A.
Mrs. Mary Hunter, of Poole, Dorset	£113,787	The residue equally between St. Dunstan's, and the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association.
Miss Janet Winning Lyle, of Worthing	£27,246	Subject to life interests to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Miss Helen Mary Majendie, of Bath	£72,616	£5,000 to the British Empire Cancer Campaign.
Mr. John Mark, of Ealing	£5,986	All of his property to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

(*continued on page xvi*)



HOUSING and NURSING accommodation is now provided by the Pensions Board for over **450 aged people of the parsonage.**

PENSIONS are being paid to over **1,300 CLERGY WIDOWS** & dependants who would otherwise have insufficient on which to live.

The Pensions Authority of the Church of England has accepted the challenge to find **£100,000,** the cost each year—will **YOU** help?

Please send **YOUR** personal contribution or your P.C.C. subscription to Mr. W. H. OATLEY, O.B.E., F.C.A.

THE SECRETARY & TREASURER, THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND PENSIONS BOARD
53, TUFTON STREET, LONDON S.W.1.

(forms of legacy and other information gladly sent on request)

Name	Gross Value	
Miss Isabella Mellis Massey, of Ealing	£23,004	The residue to the National Gallery to purchase pictures for exhibition.
Miss Florence Amelia Morton, of Aylesbury	£15,993	All of her property to Mullers Orphanage.
Mrs. Ada Mary Moullin, of Ealing Common	£422,284	One-half of the residue equally between Ealing Methodist Church, National Children's Home and Orphanage, Wesleyan Missionary Society, Wesleyan Missionary Society Women's Department, Wesleyan Methodist Aged Ministers Fund, Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers' Mutual Aid, The Wesleyan Home Mission Fund, British and Foreign Bible Society, Queen Victoria Seamen's Rest, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Shaftesbury Society, The Mission to Lepers, London Orphan School, London City Mission, Reedham Orphanage, and other church purposes and for the benefit of the blind.
Mrs. Annie Evelyn Ireland O'Keeffe, of Tankerton, Kent.	£114,533	£5,000 to the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection.

(*continued on page xix*)

THE CLAPTON MISSION

(Methodist)

is one of the foremost agencies in the east London Borough of Hackney for **work among young people,** with its strong uniformed organisations, and it **cares especially for Old-age Pensioners** with their many present-day needs.

Its **Rest and Holiday Home at Herne Bay** is a blessing to all who need a holiday but whose means are limited.

It has maintained with vigour through **75** years a ministry of evangelical witness and social welfare. It serves all regardless of class or creed.

Please help to maintain this great work. Gifts will be gratefully received by

Rev. NORMAN E. BARKER, 65, ELDERFIELD ROAD, E.5.

THE FELLOWSHIP of St. MICHAEL & ALL ANGELS

President: The Bishop of Bedford

For moral welfare work amongst women and girls of the professional classes and a Home for unmarried mothers.

Information can be obtained from the Secretary, 5 Bloomfield Terrace, London, S.W.1. Tel. Sloane 3336.

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLK'S AID ASSOCIATION

(Established 1897)

Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother.

WHO ARE IN CONSTANT NEED OF FUNDS

to enable the committee to provide grants every year to over 2,000 old and invalid Gentlepeople and to maintain other sick and chronic invalids, both in their own homes, and in the seven nursing and residential homes owned by the Association.

The Association depends upon Voluntary Subscriptions for the Continuation of its work

WE URGENTLY APPEAL FOR HELP

Hon. Treasurer: GORDON HOPE-MORLEY

Vicarage Gate House, Kensington, London, W.8

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URGENTLY NEED YOUR HELP FOR THEIR SOCIAL WELFARE WORK IN THE DOCK AREAS

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Dockland, Devonport.
Dockland, Dagenham Docks.
Dockland, Stratford, E.15.
Dockland Holiday Home, Herne Bay

Patrons:
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARGARET
Chairman of the Governing Body: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD
Chairman of Central Executive Committee: MAJOR JOHN L. WILLS.
Hon. Treasurers: THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT SIMON, C.M.G.
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Founder: COLONEL SIR REGINALD KENNEDY-COX, C.B.E., J.P.

Dockland Settlements are constructively supplying thousands of children and adolescent boys and girls with an outlet for their surplus energy, thereby encouraging good citizenship and preventing delinquency. Based on religious ideals we provide recreation, education and physical well-being. Our activities provide clubs for parents and the aged. Character building for the young leads to happier homes and a loyal people. Your generosity will help us to open even more much needed branches.

GIFTS · COVENANTS · DONATIONS · LEGACIES

The General Secretary, Dockland Settlements,
H.Q. Offices, 164, Romford Road, Stratford, E.15



Where there's a will-there's help...

To meet our heavy expenses in caring for over 7,500 children we are always needing help from generous hearted folk . . . from those willing to share their unexpected windfalls . . . from others willing to undertake *regular support*, in the form of bequests and subscriptions under Deeds of Covenant. We should be most grateful to know if you, or anyone in your circles, would be willing to help us in this way.

Please send Cheques and postal orders (crossed please) to:

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

233 BARNARDO HOUSE, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.1.

For Forms of Bequest or of Covenant ring Stepney Green 3400, Ext. 212.

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Richard Parsons, of Wootton Bassett, Wilts.	£58,371	One-half of the residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Mr. Frank Ingham Payne, of Smethwick, Staffs.	£131,761	The residue to the Superintendent of the Stourbridge and Brierley Hill Methodist Circuit for the benefit of Kinver Methodist New Church Fund, "in memory of my boyhood spent there".
Mr. Arthur Peters, of Thornton Heath, Surrey	£42,798	The residue to St. Dunstan's.
Mrs. Margaret Ann Reed, of Allendale, Northumberland	£92,012	The residue equally between the Northern Counties Society for granting annuities to Governesses and Other Ladies in Reduced Circumstances, The Methodist Homes for the Aged, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, The National Children's Home and the Salvation Army.
Miss Ivy May Rhymes, of Bournemouth	£24,464	The residue equally between Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the Church of England Children's Society.
Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Roberts, of Ynysbwl, Glam.	£10,713	The residue to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.
Mr. David Lindley Sewell, of Totnes, Devon	£211,206	£5,000 to the Governors of King William's College, Isle of Man, and the residue to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

(*continued on page xx*)

Arthritis and other Rheumatic diseases crippie millions!

EMPIRE

RHEUMATISM COUNCIL

needs your help for urgent research

One person in *three* over 40 gets rheumatism. Millions are crippled every year by the rheumatic diseases, which include rheumatoid-arthritis, osteo-arthritis, gout, fibrositis and spondylitis. The only hope lies in intensive research—such as the Empire Rheumatism Council is now actively pursuing with promising results. Your support is urgently needed.

When advising clients on bequests, please remember the

EMPIRE RHEUMATISM COUNCIL

President: H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G. *Chairman: Dr. W. S. C. Copeman, O.B.E., F.R.C.P.*

FARADAY HOUSE (N.24), 8, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. Benjamin Roberts Shorthouse, of Sarisbury Green, Hants	£84,825	The residue to the National Playing Fields Association.
Mrs. Florence Kate Tranter, of Enfield	£13,052	The residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Mr. Herbert Rankin Turner, of Aigburth, Liverpool	£41,248	The residue equally between St. Dunstan's, the Liverpool branch of the R.S.P.C.A., and The Imperial Cancer Research Fund.
Mr. Clarence Utley, of Tankerton, Kent	£39,554	Subject to a life interest to the National Society for Cancer Relief.
Mrs. Charlotte Mary Vernon, of Leamington Spa	£123,126	£2,600 to Warneford, Leamington and South Warwickshire Hospital for the endowment of three beds, £2,500 to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital similarly, and the residue equally between Coventry Crippled Children's Guild, R.N.L.I., and The Royal Midland Counties Home and Hospital for Incurables.
Mr. Frank Augustus Munro White, of Tooting, S.W.17	£7,671	All of his property to St. Dunstan's.
Mrs. Etienne Brewer-Williams, of Blackwood, Mon.	£294,237	Subject to a life interest any remainder to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Mr. Edward Le Vesconte Wood, of Birkenhead	£133,335	Subject to a life interest and legacies the residue to the Birkenhead and Wirral Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
Mr. William George Yole, of Yelverton, Devon	£19,483	The residue to the R.N.L.I.

THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

64 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: BELgravia 7575/8

THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION has over 320 clinics throughout Britain where patients can be referred for contraceptive advice. At many of these, medical help is also available to childless couples and those with marital difficulties.

All clinics are staffed by specially trained doctors and nurses holding the F.P.A. Certificate.

The FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION in addition,

★ has a Centre at Headquarters in London for the investigation and treatment of male-subfertility and laboratories for seminal analysis.

★ has a Pregnancy Diagnosis Centre at Headquarters in London. The Hogben test is used and results are obtained within 24 hours.

★ has standardised methods of teaching contraception. It arranges training sessions at clinics and also lectures for medical practitioners, students and nurses.

★ has devised standard tests for manufacturers' products and has set up an approved list of those which have passed the test. This list is available on application to Headquarters in London. Contraceptive products are not listed in the British Pharmacopoeia.

★ has a quarterly journal, FAMILY PLANNING, price 9d.

THE AGED POOR!

1961 IS THE **24th ANNIVERSARY** OF THE FOUNDATION OF OUR TRUST FOR THE LONELY AGED OF LOW INCOME.

WE PROVIDE 5 GUEST HOUSES FOR THOSE NEEDING CARE AND 92 INDIVIDUAL FLATLETS FOR ELDERLY WOMEN ABLE TO LOOK AFTER THEMSELVES.

TO MAINTAIN AND EXTEND THE WORK PLEASE HELP US NOW OR BY A LEGACY LATER.

Brochure and Annual Report gladly furnished by :—

The Managing Trustee,
The Fellowship Houses Trust,
Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey

Statue or Hospital?

Both commemorate, only one serves. This year calls for special thought of Miss Nightingale and her Hospital, which is neither controlled nor supported by the State. Here, as Lady Superintendent, she proved herself and her genius.



Send in gratitude, a Gift to the Appeal Secretary, **Florence Nightingale Hospital,** 19 Lisson Grove, London, N.W.1

Telephone : PADdington 6412.

THE FORCES HELP SOCIETY AND LORD ROBERTS WORKSHOPS

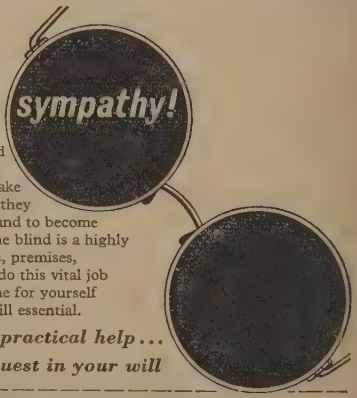
President: Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Practical assistance for serving and Ex-Service men and women in need of help in sickness, convalescence, in personal and domestic difficulties, or old age. Car park attendant schemes, clinics, and training for the disabled in the Lord Roberts Workshops.

This vital work relies entirely on Voluntary Contributions

Gifts and enquiries to: 122 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3

They need more than sympathy!



The blind are full of enthusiasm and hope for the future. They are determined to find self-reliance and to make four senses do the work of five. But they must have the opportunity to *learn* and to become skilled in craft or trade. Teaching the blind is a highly specialised task. It needs instructors, premises, equipment, and it needs *money*. To do this vital job properly—as you would want it done for yourself or your family—*voluntary* help is still essential.

Turn your sympathy into practical help... by a donation or a bequest in your will

GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND

(incorporating United Appeal for the Blind)

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948

Patron: H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

(Dept. W) 2 WYNDHAM PLACE, LONDON, W.1. AMB. 0191



HISTORIC CHURCHES PRESERVATION TRUST

Patron: **HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN**
President: **H.R.H THE PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH**
Chairman: **THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY**
Chairman Exec. Committee: **VISCOUNT CROOKSHANK**

The Trust has been created to save England's unique heritage of ancient and valuable churches from falling into decay and ruin. Over 1,000 churches and chapels have already been helped but many hundreds still urgently need repair. Many of the finest are situated in small parishes where their upkeep has always been a difficult problem.
£100,000 a year must be raised to augment the efforts of the parishes.

LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS
will be gratefully received by the Secretary
HISTORIC CHURCHES PRESERVATION TRUST
FULHAM PALACE, LONDON, S.W.6

★ *Interesting illustrated literature and forms for covenanted subscriptions will be gladly sent on request.*

SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES

FOUNDED BY THE LATE MISS SMALLWOOD

Patron: Her Majesty The Queen

LEGACIES, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS—Where are they?

Please remember our numerous poor ladies in want. Many elderly and suffering—trying to exist in these hard and difficult times. Will you help this very human cause? If you cannot give a donation now, will you kindly **think of the Society when you make your Will? Donations and New Annual Subscriptions** will be thankfully received.

Please make cheques payable to:

MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY
Lancaster House, MALVERN, Worcs.

THROUGHOUT ENGLAND AND WALES

blind persons are being helped in one way or another by the

LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

(FOUNDED 1857)

PATRON: H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF KENT

The elderly and unemployable are cared for, others are trained and employed in our workshops, while annuities are granted to those in need; flats are provided for those to whom running their own homes gives so much happiness.

These activities, combined with the services of our Welfare Officers, can be maintained only if help is forthcoming. Will you kindly take a share in this worthwhile work by sending a donation or remembering us in your Will?



Nursing Mirror Photograph

The picture above shows guide rails (there are 720 ft. in all) in the garden of Cooper Lodge, Horley, Surrey, to enable the residents at this Home for women to walk in safety; for the elderly they serve also as a support.

LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

Head Office: Pelican House, 88/92, Peckham Road, London, S.E.15

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948)

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND AND INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY

51 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948)

Agents for the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers

To visit the London Blind in hospitals, institutions and in their own homes. White sticks and fireguards given free to all who need them. Talking books, invalid chairs, bedrests and other nursing comforts loaned where necessary. Financial assistance given towards removals, purchase of bedding, etc., and in times of special distress. Wireless sets loaned, installed and kept in repair. Six weekly Social Clubs. Hackney House, E.8 provides 12 unfurnished flats for blind persons. Homes at Maldon and Worthing for elderly men and women. Twenty beds are kept at Worthing for the of recuperative and holiday guests. Organising Secretary: Mrs. M. Davie



THE MISSION TO LEPERS

International **Interdenominational**

Since its foundation in 1874 The Mission to Lepers has been in the forefront of service to sufferers from leprosy. It co-operates with 57 Christian Societies in their crusade against leprosy, and itself administers a number of Leprosy Homes and Hospitals in 30 different countries. Legacies, Annual Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully received.

Full information may be obtained from Headquarters:

7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY

10, Stratford Road, London, W.8

This Society urgently needs YOUR HELP in its fight to find the key to the mystery of this hitherto incurable disease and to comfort its victims.

The Society establishes Research Fellowships in Multiple (Disseminated) Sclerosis at Universities and Hospitals, and brings help to M.S. people.

LEGACIES, DONATIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, PLEASE

(Registered as a Charity in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

Throughout the country...

The National Anti-Vivisection Society is working to bring about the prohibition by law of all scientific experiments on living animals calculated to cause pain, but we need help. Donations are urgently required to promote this important and humane cause. ***You Can Help Us!***

THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

27 Palace Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: VICtoria 4705/6

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME

Established 1869 **40 Branches**

Despite all the Government is doing for children deprived of a normal home life, the National Children's Home still has to raise its own income. The need for funds is as great as ever, and an earnest appeal is made for continued support.

Legacies and covenanted gifts are particularly solicited.

Chief Offices: HIGHBURY PARK, LONDON, N.5.

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

55 NORFOLK SQUARE, PADDINGTON, W.2

Founded 1840.

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN
President: THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

AREA OF WORK: LONDON, MIDDLESEX, SURREY, ESSEX AND WEST KENT

There are more than 6,000 Deaf and Dumb in this area

OBJECTS:

To promote the spiritual, social and general welfare of the Deaf and Dumb.
Association has established 12 Centres of its own and hires rooms for services, lectures, clubs, etc.

Gifts and Legacies gratefully acknowledged by: Secretary, R.A.D.D., 55 Norfolk Square, W.2.

DEAFNESS
means a lifetime of isolation

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF strives to alleviate this grievous handicap by every possible means. Its welfare activities are constantly expanding.

The N.I.D. administers residential Homes for deaf and deaf-blind people and a Hostel for deaf working youths near London. More Homes are urgently needed for the aged, lonely deaf; and for young children who suffer from additional physical handicaps.

Practical assistance is given in employment and other personal problems, including those of the deafened ex-serviceman and woman.

Gifts and legacies are earnestly needed to help maintain and extend our work.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE for the DEAF

Patron: H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.

105 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948

CANCER RELIEF APPEAL

The National Society for Cancer Relief is helping thousands of poor persons who have been overtaken by the cancer scourge, and has brought a measure of cheer and comfort into countless homes. Grants, pensions, etc., now total approximately £111,000 a year.

The N.S.C.R. also endeavours to spread established knowledge as to the nature and incidence of cancer, its symptoms and diagnosis, and the measures that can be taken to prevent it, or curtail its activities.

YOU can share the privilege of giving at least a measure of cheer to our huge family of patients. They are of all ages, and are in all parts of the British Isles. A donation of £10 would qualify you for Life Membership in this work of mercy, but every shilling is welcome.

Founder and Chairman: DOUGLAS MACMILLAN, M.B.E., M.R.I.P.H.H.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CANCER RELIEF

Appeal W., **47 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1** *Tel:* ABBey 2629

THE MERCHANT NAVY RELIES UPON . . .

THE **"ROYAL ALFRED" MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY**

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN

Established 1865

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, dated May 3rd, 1950)

A new Home for aged and infirm Merchant Seamen has been established at Belvedere to accommodate 130 Officers and men. It has in all more than 2,500 regular beneficiaries, including many War sufferers and their dependants.

The work of the Royal Alfred is widespread over the United Kingdom, and is dependent upon Voluntary Contributions.

All contributions enquiries and appeals should be addressed to THE SECRETARY (W.A.), Royal Alfred Merchant Seamen's Society, 122-126 Balham Road, London, S.W.12

Pearson's Fresh Air Fund

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN



Will you please help to give a poor child like this a seaside holiday? 30/- will ensure a week's holiday for a child who may otherwise never have a change from drab surroundings.

Please DO remember children in your Will

Will you please send gifts to:—

TOWER HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON ST., LONDON, W.C.2

By Will or Codicil or Covenant...

May we suggest to Legal or Financial Advisers that when questions of their clients' benefactions arise the worthiness of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund may be wholeheartedly and deservedly commended.

Briefly, The Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund provides help to R.A.F. personnel disabled while flying or during other service. It assists the widows and dependants of those who lose their lives and helps with the children's education. It gives practical assistance to those suffering on account of sickness and general distress.

The need for help in nowise lessens in peace or war. Our immeasurable gratitude to that "Immortal Few" can hardly cease while memory itself endures.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND

More detailed information will be gladly sent by the Hon. Treasurer

The R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, 67 Portland Place, London, W.1

Telephone: Langham 8343

(Registered under the War Charities' Act, 1940

THE BEST WAY TO SAY

"THANK YOU NURSE"



Give to

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

The College works unceasingly to promote the science and art of nursing. Funds are urgently needed for

expansion, research, maintenance.

Remember the nurses who help you in times of sickness. Help them to maintain their College which serves the public through the nursing profession.

Please send a subscription or donation NOW or make a bequest.

All gifts gratefully received by

THE APPEALS SECRETARY, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING,
HENRIETTA PLACE, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.1

A handful of help



JUST THE SIMPLE ACTION OF WRITING, even holding a pen, is a thing of the precious past to many patients at the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables. They will never again decide on the spur of the moment to write a letter, to take the dog for a walk—for they cannot . . . their bodies no longer respond. And many of these courageous men and women are touchingly young.

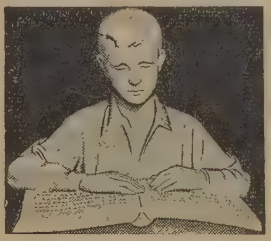
Even the smallest contribution helps so much. The Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables is not State-aided in any way. They need your help—now.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES
PUTNEY, LONDON, S.W.15

THE ROYAL LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Established 1838



Incorporated 1915

Founded 123 years ago and to-day one of the oldest and largest *voluntary* organisations in the Country catering for the needs of blind people of all ages, The Royal London Society for the Blind relies on the financial support of a generous public and asks you particularly to remember its great work when making your will.

The Society's activities comprise the following:

The education of blind children from five to sixteen years of age.
The industrial training of adults.
The employment in workshops of blind men and women.
The supervision of blind workers in their own homes.
The maintenance of two residential homes for blind adult trainees and employees.

LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND EXTENSION OF OUR WORK

Further particulars on application to the Honorary Secretary at:

THE ROYAL LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

105-9 SALUSBURY ROAD, LONDON, N.W.6

NOT NATIONALISED TELEPHONE: MAIDA VALE 8844

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
President: The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Woolton, C.H., P.C.
Treasurer: Mr. P. LAURENCE POCOCK

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums of various amounts.
There are upwards of 600 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom over £6,000 are annually distributed.
To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, and of good moral character. Amount of Income at the discretion of the Committee. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed.
Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.
Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer or by the BANK OF ENGLAND.
9, SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W.1. L. E. WATTS, *Secretary.* [3

RNBT

THE ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT TRUST

for the benefit of serving and ex-serving Naval men and their dependants when in necessity or distress.

HEAD OFFICE: HIGH STREET, BROMPTON, GILLINGHAM, KENT

SCOTLAND CALLING!

Royal Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Last Year, 7,228 cases of neglect or ill-treatment were investigated and 22,177 children safeguarded.

Please help us in our work to make life endurable for unloved children and give them a fair chance by sending a contribution to the

GENERAL SECRETARY
16 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

THE SAILORS' HOME & RED ENSIGN CLUB

Dock Street, London, E.1

President: Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G.
Chairman: Rear-Admiral Sir David Lambert, K.C.B., O.B.E.

Provides officers and seamen of the Merchant Navy with a comfortable Home and Club. After recent modernisation, it now has accommodation for 245 persons in separate rooms.
Charges are kept to the minimum. The Club is a charity, and for its maintenance and to meet the cost of rebuilding, depends mainly on voluntary subscriptions and legacies. Please help this essential service to seafarers.

SCOTTISH SPCA 19 MELVILLE STREET, EDINBURGH 3.

Affiliated to the World Federation for the Protection of Animals and to the Central Council of Societies in Scotland for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Secretary and Treasurer: L. G. Langwill, Chartered Accountant.

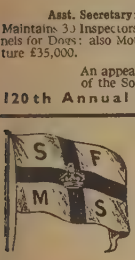
Asst. Secretary: Col. G. I. Burgess Winn, O.B.E. **Youth Organizer:** Lt. Col. D. I. H. Callender

Maintains 30 Inspectors (J.P. Constables) Patrolling 25 Counties. Maintains Rest Farm for Horses and Boarding Kennels for Dogs: also Motor Ambulance for Horses and Cattle. Film Lectures given in Schools, etc. Annual expenditure £35,000.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION 5s. PER ANNUM (Minimum)

An appeal is made for donations, subscriptions and legacies to further the beneficent work of the Society, which is the main Scottish Agency for promotion of kindness to animals.

120th Annual Report gratis on application to the Secretary, as above

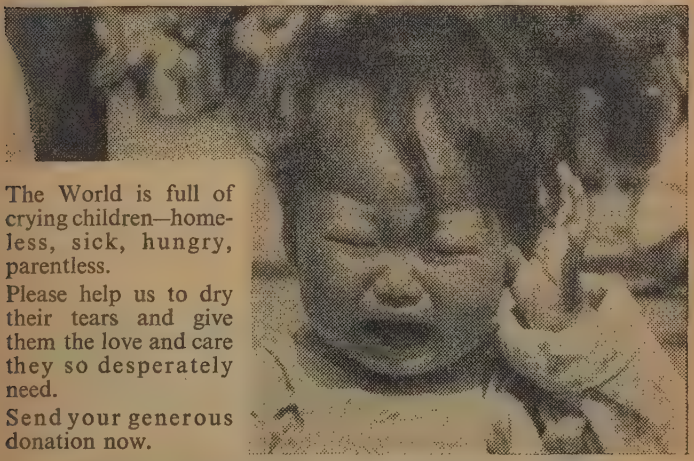


THE TOLL OF THE SEA

Last year this Society Cared for 445 survivors from 50 vessels
Gave IMMEDIATE RELIEF to **no less than 154 dependants of men lost at sea during the year**
Assisted over 3,500 aged seamen, fishermen and their families
Relief Expenditure for the year—£45,000
LEGACIES ARE SOLICITED Please help this National Work

SHIPWRECKED Fishermen and MARINERS' Royal Benevolent SOCIETY

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
(B2) 16 WILFRED STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1



The World is full of crying children—homeless, sick, hungry, parentless.

Please help us to dry their tears and give them the love and care they so desperately need.

Send your generous donation now.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

12(W) Upper Belgrave St., London, S.W.1 Patron: H. M. THE QUEEN



A Happy Childhood

"Happy? Of course I am. It's grand to be at Spurgeon's and to know that someone really cares. Now, I'm having every chance to make something of my life. Three Cheers for Spurgeon's!"

Spurgeon's is responsible for the Christian upbringing of 200 boys and girls. Please safeguard their future by supporting this voluntary Christian work. £1000 is needed weekly, and there is no State aid. Kindly send a donation now to Mr. Percy Hide, Secretary.

Spurgeon's Homes

38, Haddon House, Park Road, Birchington, Kent.

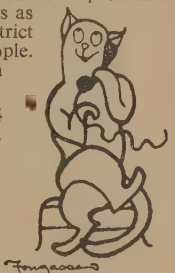


I've found that address you wanted — it's UFAW . . .

that stands for the Universities Federation for Animal Welfare, 7a Lamb's Conduit Passage, W.C.1.

Yes, they're sound people, they believe the problems of animal welfare need hard heads as well as soft hearts, so they restrict their membership to university people. A lot of the top-rank scientists are working with them . . .

You'd better have their prospectus—it's got 24 Fougasse illustrations. I'll give you the name again . . .



UFAW

7a Lamb's Conduit Passage, London, W.C.1

MISS AGNES WESTON'S

ROYAL SAILORS' RESTS

DEVONPORT (1876) PORTSMOUTH (1881) LONDONDERRY (1955)

PATRON: **HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN**

FOR THE GLORY OF GOD AND GOOD OF THE SERVICE

AIMS—The spiritual, moral and physical well-being of the men of the Royal Navy, and other Services, their wives and families. FUNDS are urgently needed to carry on Gospel, temperance and welfare work and for general maintenance and improvement of Rests providing sleeping accommodation, restaurants and other club amenities.

New Rests have been opened in Devonport and Weymouth.

PLEASE HELP BY DONATION, SUBSCRIPTION OR LEGACY

Gifts and enquiries to

The Treasurer (WA), Royal Sailors' Rests, Head Office, 31 Western Parade, Portsmouth

General Secretary: **LIEUT. CDR. F. M. SAVAGE, F.C.C.S., R.N.**

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